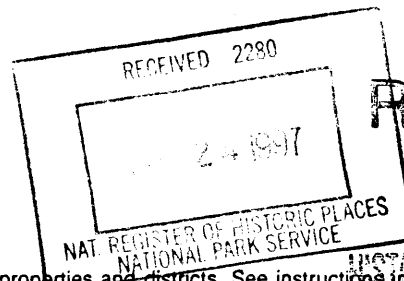


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



933
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APR 30 1997

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Woodlynne Log Cabin

other names/site number Scout Cabin

2. Location

street & number 200 block of Cooper Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Borough of Woodlynne vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Camden code 007 zip code 08107

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 7/7/97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Ball

Date of Action
8/21/97

Woodlynne Log Cabin
Name of Property

Camden County, New Jersey
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: civic

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: civic

EDUCATION: library

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Log Cabin

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls log

roof wood shingle (historic), asphalt (current)

other N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history:
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Entertainment / Recreation

Architecture

Period of Significance

1939

Significant Dates

1939

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

W.P.A.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Borough of Woodlynne Archives

Woodlynne Log Cabin
Name of Property

Camden County, New Jersey
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre Camden NJ Quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	1	8
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4	9	1	8	0	0
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4	4	1	8	2	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

2

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna Sink, Staff Architect

organization Atkin, Olshin, Lawson-Bell and Associates date 29 April 1997

street & number 125 South Ninth Street #900 telephone (215) 925-7812

city or town Philadelphia state PA zip code 19107

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Borough of Woodlynne

street & number 200 Cooper Avenue telephone (609) 923-3001

city or town Woodlynne state NJ zip code 08107

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 of 3Woodlynne Log Cabin
Camden County, New Jersey

General

The Woodlynne Scout Cabin is a one-story log cabin building, constructed in 1938-39. The Cabin is rectangular in plan, approximately 40' x 50', with a covered porch, a stone fireplace and chimney, and a pitched roof (photo # 1). It is located in the Borough of Woodlynne, New Jersey, a suburb of Camden. Although the roofing material is new and mechanical equipment has been installed in the interior, the Cabin remains largely unaltered from its original state.

Site

Woodlynne boomed in the first decade of this century as a bedroom community of Camden. The borough grew up around Cooper Mansion, the estate home of Joseph M. Cooper. Cooper Mansion was later used as the municipal hall, while its grounds were maintained for public recreation. The Scout Cabin was built behind the mansion, in an open field used for baseball games and bordered by rowhouses to the west and east. The field to the south was later developed with rowhouses. Cooper Mansion was demolished in the 1970's and replaced by a modern Borough Hall containing borough offices and the firehouse. The two buildings and the parking lot between comprise the municipal core, or town center, of Woodlynne.

The Scout Cabin and Municipal Hall are on a single block, the 200 block of Cooper Avenue, which is atypical to the grid of blocks which makes up the rest of the town. This central block, roughly 60' x 250', is bounded on both sides by East and West Cooper Avenue. The Cabin is located at the extreme south end of the block; the Municipal Hall is at the extreme north (photo # 2). The main door of the Cabin faces the Hall across an open area formerly used as the town park, but now occupied by a parking lot. The only other significant site feature is the "Cedar of Lebanon" tree, northwest of the Cabin, purportedly brought from the Holy Land and planted by Joseph M. Cooper behind his mansion¹.

Building

The cabin is rectangular in plan and is a single pen form with a second, smaller pen housing service functions. The service area contains two bathrooms, a kitchen, and a storage room. The service area has a loft storage space above it. The main entry on the north side is covered by an open porch. The walls are full cedar logs, most likely harvested from south New Jersey, joined with saddle notching². The logs were originally installed with their bark on, although some of the bark has since separated from the log

¹"50 Years" booklet, Borough of Woodlynne Archives, 1951, page 39.

²Grubel, Matthew, "Woodlynne Scout Cabin General Physical Condition" Report, 2 October 1995, page 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2 of 3Woodlynne Log Cabin
Camden County, New Jersey

and is missing. Between the logs is chinking material of cement-based mortar, with a lime wash present on the interior chinking³. In an unusual detail, the corners of the log notches have been chinked vertically. This is not common in log cabin construction⁴. Interior partition walls are also logs, with the main logs protruding through the exterior walls as a decorative detail.

The Cabin has a total of nine (9) windows, arranged in the following way: (3) in the east wall, (3) in the west wall, (2) in the north wall, on either side of the porch, and (1) in the south wall, to the east of the chimney. The windows are wood, double hung, six over six, divided lite, with wood sills. The original wood shutters and iron hardware are still intact, however, very few of the original shutter dogs remain. The doors, one in the center of the main room on the north wall and the other west of the chimney in the south wall, are currently metal but are assumed to have been wood originally.

The fireplace is in the center of the main room in the south wall of the cabin. It is built of stone in a random ashlar pattern at the interior with unshaped stones at the exterior (photo # 3). The chimney bears a date marker with the date "1938" in a Boy Scout shield shape. The mantel is a half log on wood brackets.

The Cabin floor was originally half logs set in concrete. The wood was later covered in concrete and carpet, however, the original floor still exists in the closets. Evidence suggests the original ceiling was beaded board. The existing ceilings, both at the interior and at the porch, are a gypsum board-type panel in a metal grid. Interior doors are wood-batten with iron hardware. An interesting interior feature is a painting on the west wall of the cabin, showing three Scout youths saluting, with the caption "Building for a Better Woodlynne" (photo # 6). The painting has been attributed to an artist named Burke in the early 1940's, but this has not been verified⁵

The roof structure is two pitched trusses supported by log columns inside the north and south log walls. In 1988, the Borough received a \$16,000 federal Community Development Block Grant for structural repairs⁶. This construction included the insertion of two additional log columns at the west wall interior which support cross braces bearing on the main interior partition wall. These cross braces tie to the original trusses with metal straps. The original trusses were also upgraded with metal tie rods. The original roofing material is undocumented but most likely was cedar shake shingles. The Cabin was

³ibid., page 1.

⁴ibid., page 1.

⁵Interview, Wilma J. Marsdan, at the Woodlynne Log Cabin, 4 June 1996.

⁶"Log cabin is at center of dispute", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 25 September 1988, page 3-CA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 of 3

Woodlynne Log Cabin
Camden County, New Jersey

reroofed in 1977 with asphalt shingles, installed by a volunteer group from the Navy Seabees⁷.

The front porch of the cabin, on the north side of the building, is rectangular, approximately 8' deep x 16' long (photo # 4). It continues the main roof pitch although at a slightly different angle. The porch roof is carried on two log columns that rest directly on the concrete slab of the porch floor. The structural upgrades of 1988 brought a new center column to support the sagging main beam of the porch roof.

The Cabin is uninsulated. An oil heating system was installed in 1951 and upgraded in 1960⁸. Air conditioning was installed in 1987⁹. The mechanical units and ductwork for these systems are the most disruptive elements in the otherwise rustic interior (photo # 5). The original light fixtures, still extant, are incandescent light bulbs mounted on suspended wagon wheels. New suspended fluorescent fixtures have been added recently.

⁷Letter from Alvin P. Brown, "Woodlynne Borough Report", Borough of Woodlynne Archives, May 1977, page 5.

⁸Woodlynne "Perspective on our Community" booklet, Borough of Woodlynne Archives, 1964, page 4.

⁹"Residents protest cabin takeover plan", Camden Courier-Post, 15 September 1988, page. 8B.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1 of 2Woodlynne Log Cabin
Camden County, New Jersey

The Woodlynne Log Cabin derives its historic significance under National Register Criteria A and C, as an example of a popular method of construction associated with the social consciousness of the period. Constructed in 1938-9, the Cabin was built for use by the youth groups of Woodlynne, in particular the Boy Scouts. The Cabin exemplifies a period characterized by a national belief that healthful outdoor activities and participation in community service organizations were essential aspects of the growth and strength of the nation.

Log cabins were initially built in this country as basic and often temporary structures for settlers in the new American frontier. After balloon frame construction became a popular and efficient building method, log construction dropped in popularity. In the 1870's, however, with the growing interest in the benefits of outdoor recreation, log construction found a new popularity. Log cabins were seen as a rustic, authentic, and appropriate building type for the Great Camp Movement¹. In the northeastern United States, in particular the Adirondack Mountains, many camps were built to allow city visitors to enjoy the restorative powers and healthfulness of outdoor activities.

Through the turn of the century, log structures maintained their popularity as wilderness recreational buildings. In the 1930's and 40's, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built many log structures in State and Federal parks in the American west². These structures included cabins for overnight stays, visitor centers, and maintenance and support buildings. In some cases, log buildings were built close to urban areas as recreational structures for swimming holes, parks, etc. This was particularly true in the more-developed eastern United States.

In New Jersey, as in the American west, recreational log cabins were built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the CCC. An additional WPA project in this region was the documentation of existing historic cabins in New Jersey and neighboring states. These historic cabins were considered an important link to a traditional American past. During the 1930's, they also became a symbol for continuing the strength of the American spirit into the future. The use of log cabins for Boy Scout structures was considered especially appropriate for healthful outdoor group activities that would train a youngster to be a valuable member of the community. In addition, log structures were quickly and inexpensively built, making them ideal structures for small municipalities such as Woodlynne.

The cabin in Woodlynne was dedicated on 22 September 1939³. The project was initiated through a Works Progress Administration Project Proposal signed by Earl Armstrong, Woodlynne Council

¹Bomberger, Bruce D., "The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings", Preservation Briefs #26, U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service Cultural Resources, page 3.

²ibid., page 4.

³"Woodlynne Plans Cabin Dedication," Camden Courier-Post, 22 September 1939, page 19.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 of 2

Woodlynne Log Cabin
Camden County, New Jersey

Member⁴. The New Jersey WPA provided much of the funding and the construction labor, with the balance of the funding raised by the Woodlynne Service Club and the Scout Mothers Club⁵. No architect is known.

Woodlynne's cabin is unique within the genre because of its location within the town center. The majority of log recreational structures built before and during the WPA era were located in rural or far suburban locations. For example, the Lansdale, PA cabin of 1913 was built on a donated site of "natural wooded charm . . . to train (the Scouts) in outdoor life⁶." The few of these cabins that remain have since been surrounded by modern suburbs. Woodlynne's cabin is unique in that it was originally sited in the center of the borough, where it still stands today. It was built behind the Borough Hall, in an open field used by local youth as an after-school playing field. From the beginning, the Cabin was intended as a focal point for community-based activities among the borough residents. It provided a physical reminder of the importance of civic involvement.

Although popularly known as the "Scout" Cabin, signifying an exclusive use by the Boy Scouts, the WPA Project Proposal specifically states that the Cabin was to be "available for any Youth Organization provided the majority of its members are residents of the Borough of Woodlynne and providing that its membership is open to all of the boys or girls of Woodlynne"⁷ In practice, though intended as a meeting place for the youth of the borough, it has served veritably all members of the community throughout its history. In 1973-74, the Cabin was used as the temporary Police Headquarters while the new Borough Hall was under construction⁸. Currently, the Cabin is still in daily use as the public meeting place for most local groups and civic organizations. In addition, the Cabin has been home to Woodlynne's Borough Library collection since 1989.

The Woodlynne Scout Cabin should be preserved as a marker of the past on both local and national levels. As the work of the WPA it expresses the period's national interest in healthful, upright community-building activities. Locally, it is a much-loved and much-utilized central feature in the collective memory of all the citizens of the Borough.

⁴Works Progress Administration Project Proposal, serial number 6-4-490, National Archives, page 2.

⁵"Woodlynne Plans Cabin Dedication," Camden Courier-Post, 22 September 1939, page 19.

⁶"Local Memories", Bicentennial Catalogue, 3 July 1976

⁷Works Progress Administration Project Proposal, serial number 6-4-490, National Archives, page 2.

⁸Woodlynne "Diamond Jubilee" booklet, Borough of Woodlynne Archives, page 28.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 of 1

Woodlynne Log Cabin
Camden County, New Jersey

Bibliography

Books:

Wicks, William S., *Log Cabins and Cottages*, New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company, 1900.

Bruette, William A., *Log Camps and Cabins*, New York: The Nessmuk Library, 1934.

Bomberger, Bruce D., "The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings," *Preservation Briefs #26*, U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service Cultural Resources.

Newspaper Articles:

"Woodlynne Plans Cabin Dedication," *Camden Courier-Post*, 22 September 1939.

"Log cabin is at center of dispute," *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, Philadelphia, PA, 25 September 1988.

"Residents protest cabin takeover plan," *Camden Courier-Post*, Camden, NJ, 15 September 1988.

Miscellaneous Publications:

Letter, Alvin P. Brown, "Woodlynne Borough Report," Borough of Woodlynne Archives, May 1977.

"Perspective on our Community" booklet, Borough of Woodlynne Archives, 1964.

"50 Years" booklet, Borough of Woodlynne Archives, 1951.

"Local Memories," Bicentennial Catalogue, Borough of Woodlynne Archives, 3 July 1976.

"Diamond Jubilee" booklet, Borough of Woodlynne Archives, 1976.

Documents:

Grubel, Matthew, "Woodlynne Scout Cabin General Physical Condition" Report, 2 October 1995.

Works Progress Administration Project Proposal, serial number 6-4-490, National Archives, Washington D.C. 1938.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Woodlynne Log Cabin
Camden County, New Jersey

Verbal Boundary Description:

The area of Block 19B bounded by Third Avenue to the south and the municipal parking lot to the north, tax map Borough of Woodlynne, Camden County, New Jersey.

Verbal Boundary justification:

The nominated property includes only the log cabin itself; other site features are non-contributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number n/a Page 1 of 1
Additional Documentation

Woodlynne Log Cabin
Camden County, New Jersey

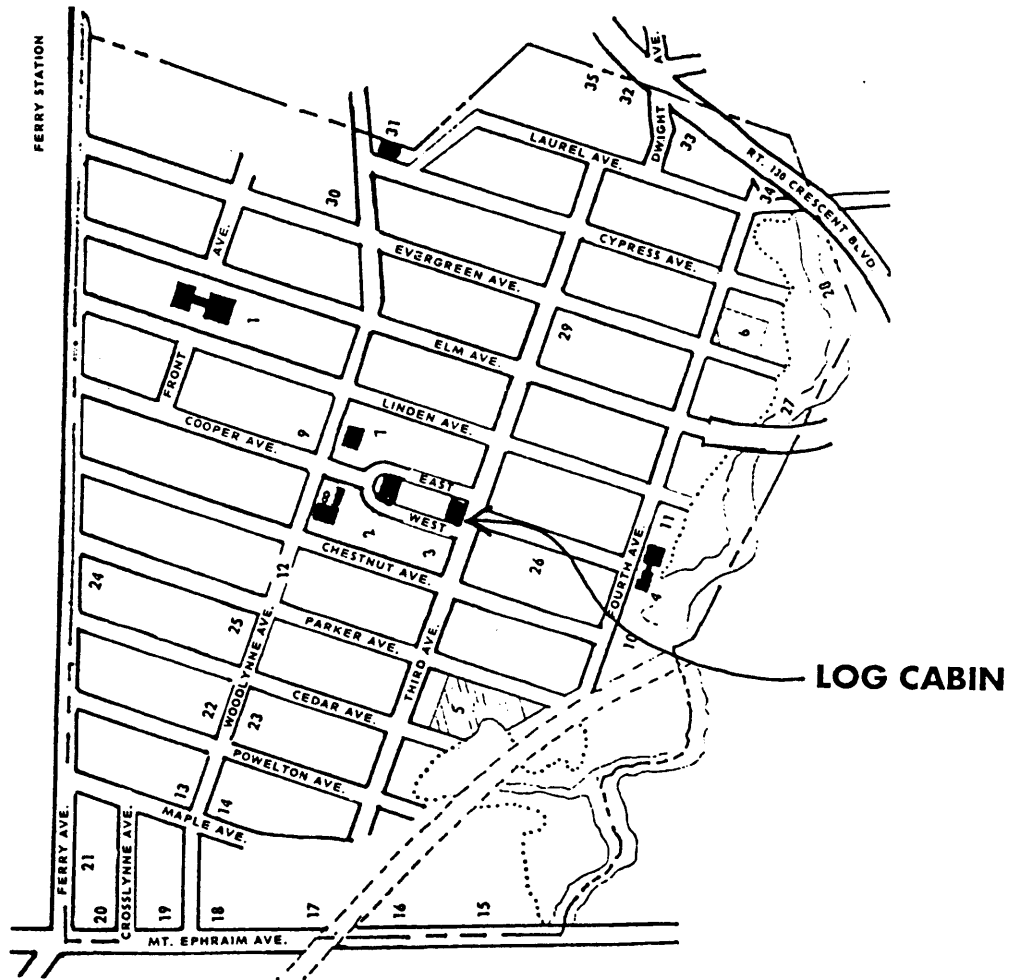
List of Photographs

1. View from northeast - main facade of cabin showing front porch.
2. View from southeast - rear of cabin, Municipal Hall beyond with parking lot in between.
3. View from southwest - rear of cabin showing chimney.
4. View from west - front porch.
5. Interior view showing new ductwork and water heater.
6. Interior view - painting attributed to Burke, circa 1940, modern view.

The following information is true for all of the photographs listed above:

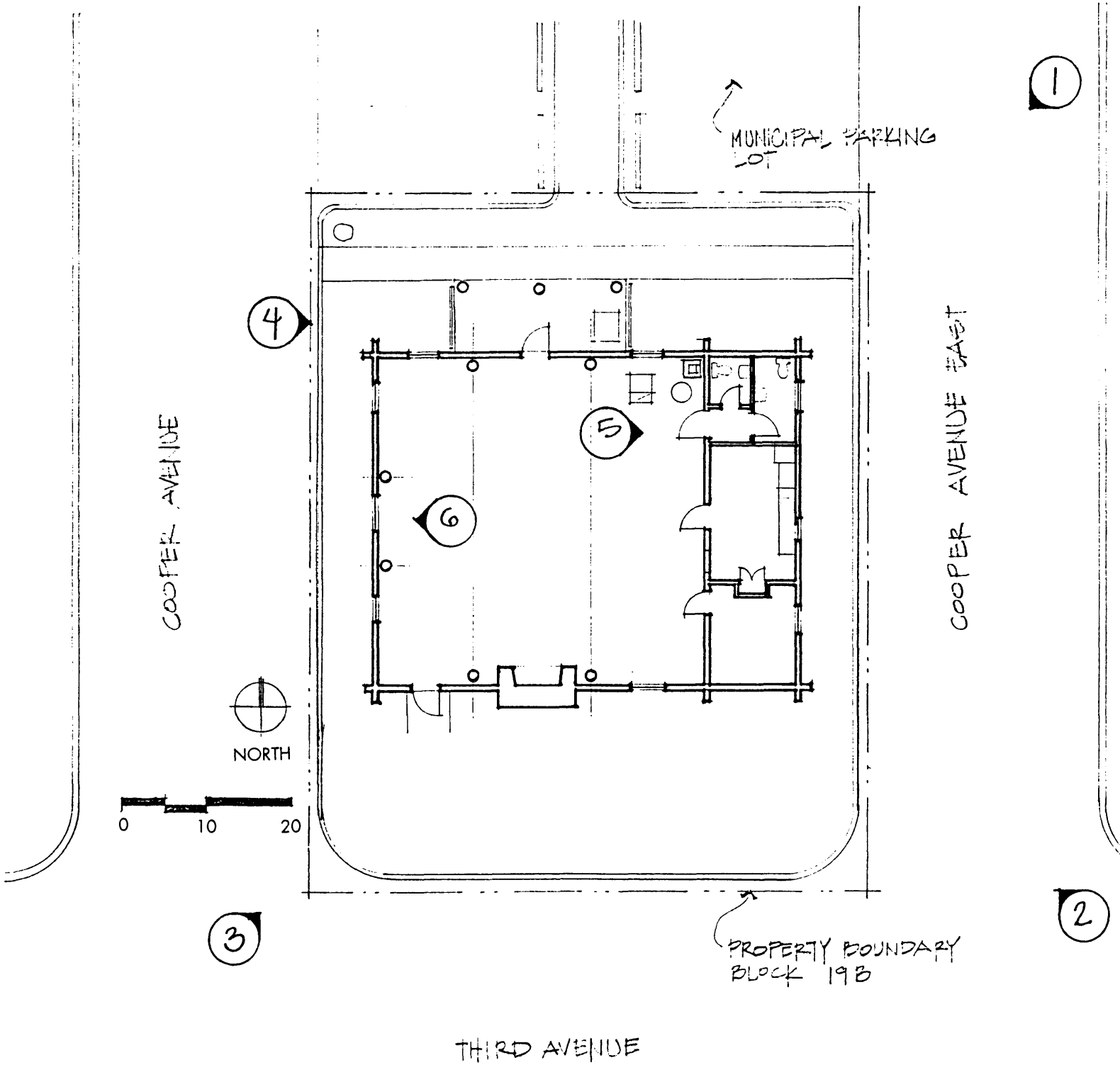
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|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Name of Property | Woodlynne Log Cabin |
| 2. City, County, State: | Borough of Woodlynne, Camden County, New Jersey |
| 3. Name of Photographer | Donna Sink |
| 4. Date of Photographs | June 1996 |
| 5. Location of Original Negatives | Atkin, Olshin, Lawson-Bell and Associates Architects
125 S. 9th Street #900
Philadelphia PA 19107 |

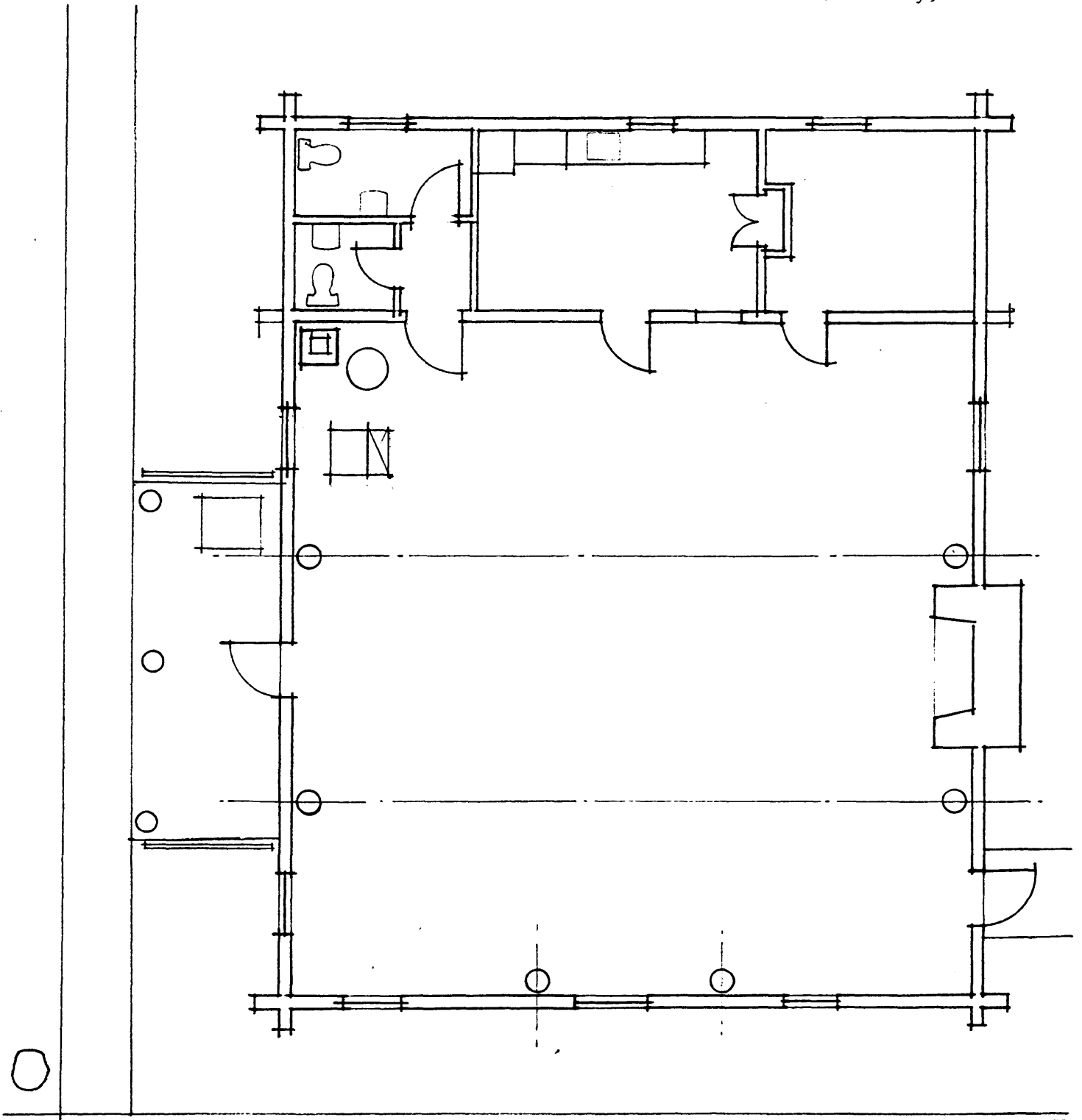
BOROUGH of WOODLYNNE MAP and STREET GUIDE



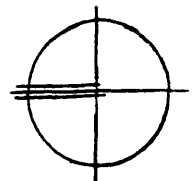
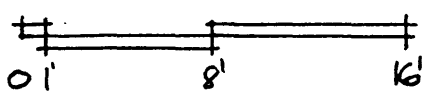
SITE PLAN
29 APRIL 1997

PHOTOGRAPH ORIENTATION
ATHIN, OLATHIN, LAWSON-BELL
ARCHITECTS

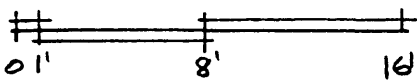
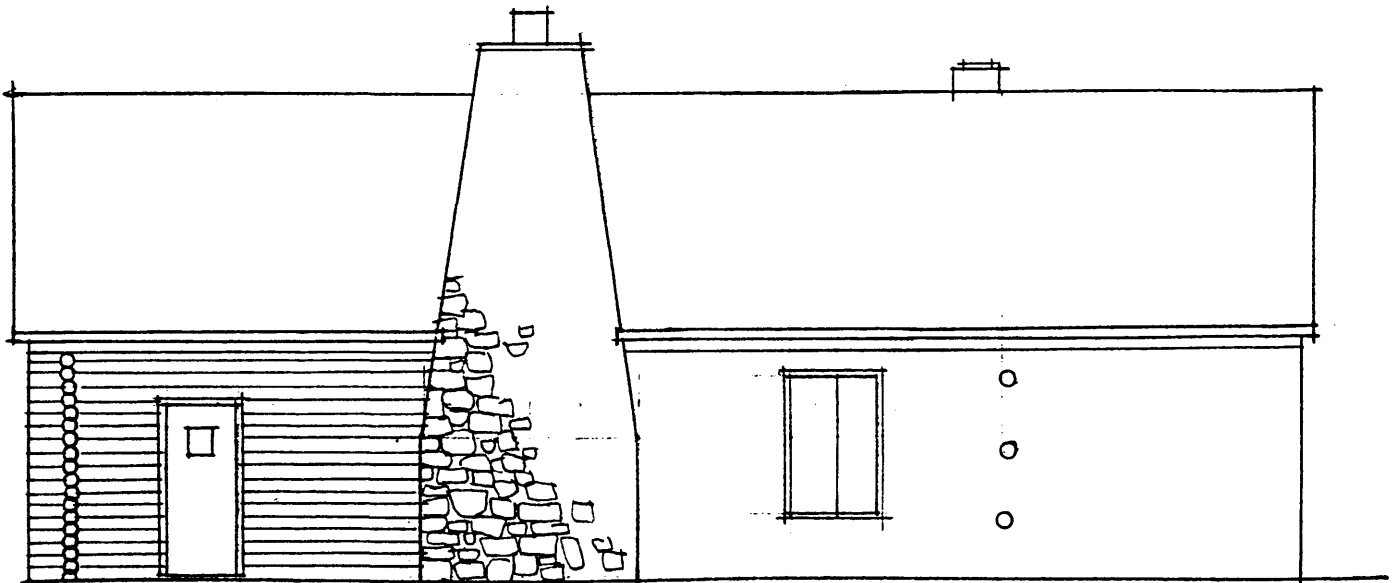
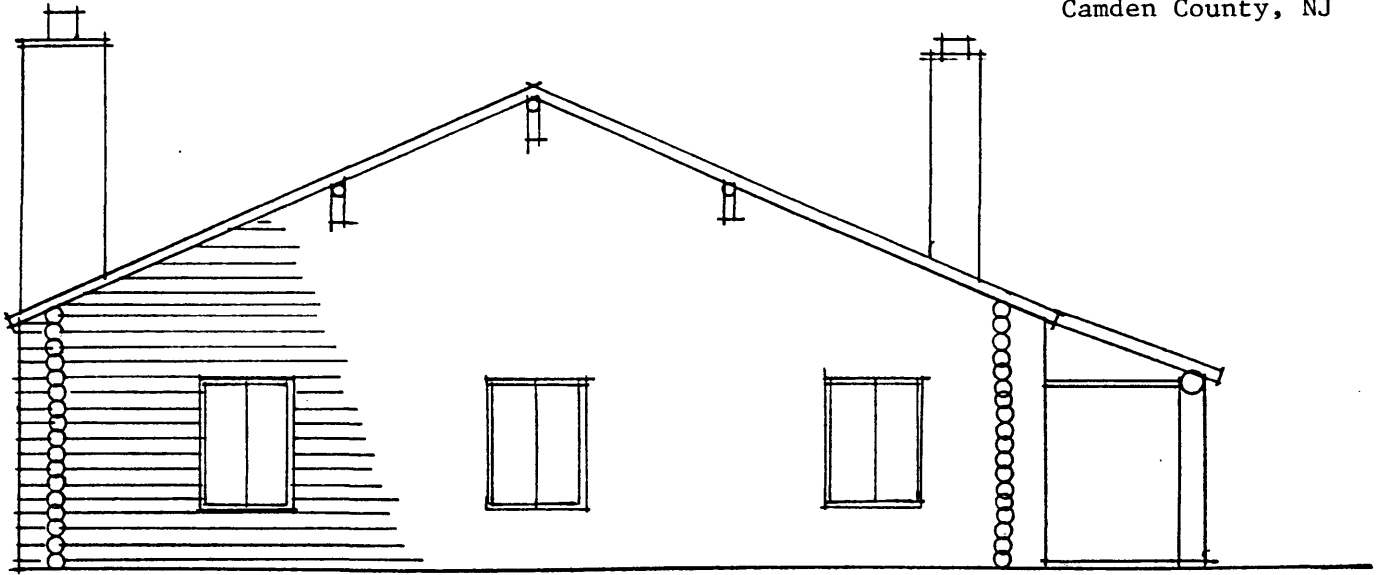




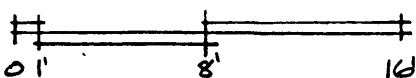
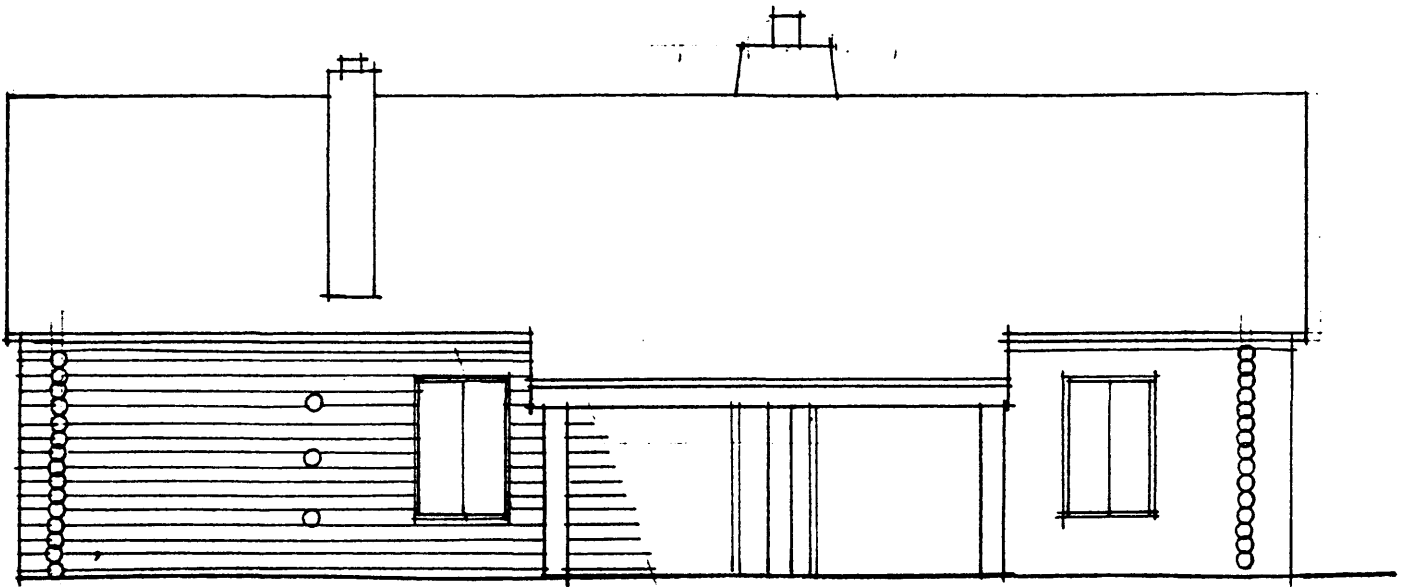
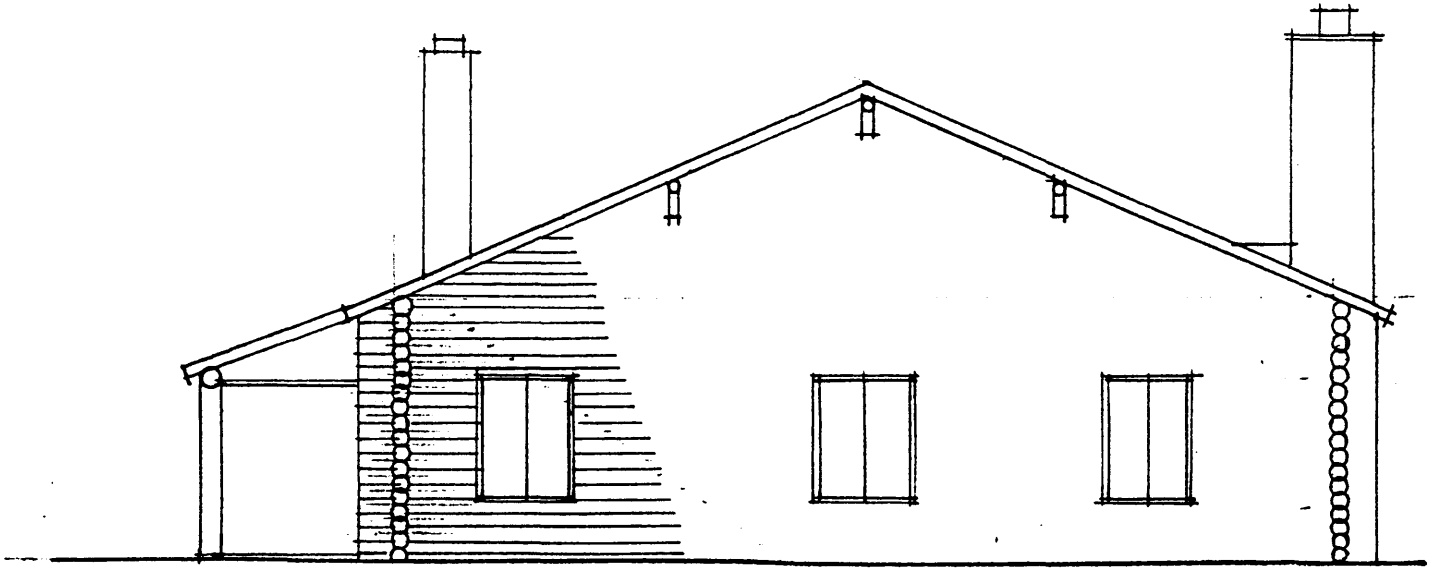
PLAN



Woodlynne Scout Cabin
National Register
Preliminary Application, Page 4
Woodlynne Borough
Camden County, NJ



Woodlyne Scout Cabin
National Register
Preliminary Application, Page 5
Woodlyne Borough
Camden County, NJ



1264
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JUL 1 6 1990

NATIONAL REGISTER

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and sub categories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name 328: A.S. Woodruff Building; 330: Law Building
other names/site number ONIH Inv. # 040864

2. Location

street & number 328-330 Market Street not for publication
city/town Camden vicinity
state New Jersey code NJ 034 county Camden code 07 ZIP CODE 08101

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u> </u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> objects
			<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0
Bank, Insurance, and Legal buildings in Camden, NJ 1873-1938

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] 1/11/90
Signature of certifying official Date
Acting Commissioner, DEP/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. [Signature]
 See Continuation Sheet
 Determined eligible for the National Register See Continuation Sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register other, (explain:)

8/24/90
Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCIAL /TRADE/Office

COMMERCIAL /TRADE/Professional

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Georgian Revival

foundation Brick

walls BRICK

roof Asphalt

other CORNICE: Metal/tin

PORTICOS: Concrete

Describe present and historic physical appearance

SUMMARY

The Law Building and the A.S. Woodruff Building were constructed as two attached commercial buildings at 328-330 Market Street in downtown Camden. These three-story brick buildings at the corner of Fourth and Market streets date from 1920 and are the design of New Jersey architect, Charles Peddle. Georgian Revival in style, they were built specifically for law offices and fit within property type #2, Buildings constructed for the legal profession and/or the insurance business. The overall size and scale appears to be more domestic than commercial, but the buildings served as legal offices for many years. Although they are not fully occupied, the Law Building and the Woodruff Building are in excellent condition and retain virtually all of their original fabric.

The three story Law Building and the Woodruff Building to which it is attached might almost be a pair of semi-detached urban dwellings. They are three stories high with a flat roof and fill the complete lots on which they stand. The facades of the buildings rise directly from the sidewalk on Market Street, a busy commercial thoroughfare. The side wall abuts the sidewalk on Fourth Street. A single street tree is the only landscaping near the buildings.

The textured brick of the Law Building is darker in shade than that of the Woodruff Building, but the bonding pattern is the same. Flemish bond with every sixth course recessed gives a rusticated effect. The brick walls rise above a limestone water table to a moulded metal cornice above the second floor. A low metal parapet and cornice top the third floors. The facade of each building is two bays wide at the street level. Each contains a limestone frontispiece entrance in the interior bay. The frontispiece on 328 has

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Law

Period of Significance
1920-1938

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect Builder

Peddle, Charles
Draper, James W. builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
SUMMARY

The Law Building and A.S. Woodruff Building are significant as the only buildings so far identified as having been built specifically for law offices in central downtown Camden. These professional buildings are on a nearly domestic scale and are the Georgian Revival designs of New Jersey architect Charles Peddle. The building dates from 1920, a period of prosperity in Camden as elsewhere; it was also a time when banking, the insurance business, and the legal profession was expanding in Camden. The buildings fit within property type #2, Buildings constructed for Legal Profession and/or the Insurance Business and within the one context of the multiple property nomination: Banking, the Insurance Business, and the legal profession in the city of Camden, New Jersey from 1873 to 1938.

The Law Building and the Woodruff Building at 328-330 Market Street in Camden are significant because they appear to be the only extant buildings in Camden built almost exclusively for use by attorneys. As city directories show, some notaries and a few business people also had offices here from time to time. However, the intention, as indicated by the name, was to provide offices for attorneys. As the county seat and the financial center of South Jersey, Camden became a city with a substantial need for legal services. The courts required attorneys as did the growing number of Camden residents who were able to purchase their own homes.

Albert S. Woodruff, the owner of the buildings was an attorney who had

9. Major Biographical References

Previous Surveys Cite the Following: City of Camden Building Permits, 1910 (#251), 1920 (#8697).

See Main Bibliography

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file NPS: N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey# _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record# _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Specific repository _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property less than one acre

USGS quad Camden

UTM References

A 118 489485 44211530
 Zone Easting Northing
 C _____

B _____
 Zone Easting Northing
 D _____

see continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The Law Building and A.S. Woodruff building are located at the Southwest corner of Market and N. 4th Street in the City of Camden, Camden County, New Jersey; the buildings are legally described as Block 77, lots 10, 11, 13.

see continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The Law Building and the Woodruff Building occupy all of Lots 10, 11, and 13 in Block 77 which are historically associated with the buildings.

see continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Law Building and Woodruff Building

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smooth pilasters and a segmentally arched pediment. A triangular pediment on fluted pilasters tops the entrance to 330.

In the outer bay of the street level a round arch tops a double hung sash window in which the upper sash is a fan light. A limestone panel bearing the name of each building is set into the brick just below the second floor windows. These are triple windows containing double-hung wooden nine-over-nine sash. A similar but slightly smaller triple window is on the third floor of each building.

These buildings are much deeper than they are wide and 330 extends for eleven bays toward the south on Fourth Street. There is a two-story, three-sided bay window at each end of this elevation. The other windows on this side of the building are rectangular nine-over-nine double-hung sash except for the center sash on the first floor which is arched. The top floor does not extend the full length of the building. A brick chimney rises from the roof in the front section of the building.

The Law Building and the Woodruff Building are of a size and style that was widely popular in most small American cities in the early twentieth century. Despite their abundance few remain in as good original condition as these two small commercial buildings. James W. Draper, a Camden construction firm demonstrated fine workmanship in these buildings which have undergone few renovations and retain nearly all their original fabric. The buildings meet all the registration requirements for this property type #2 in the multiple property nomination.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

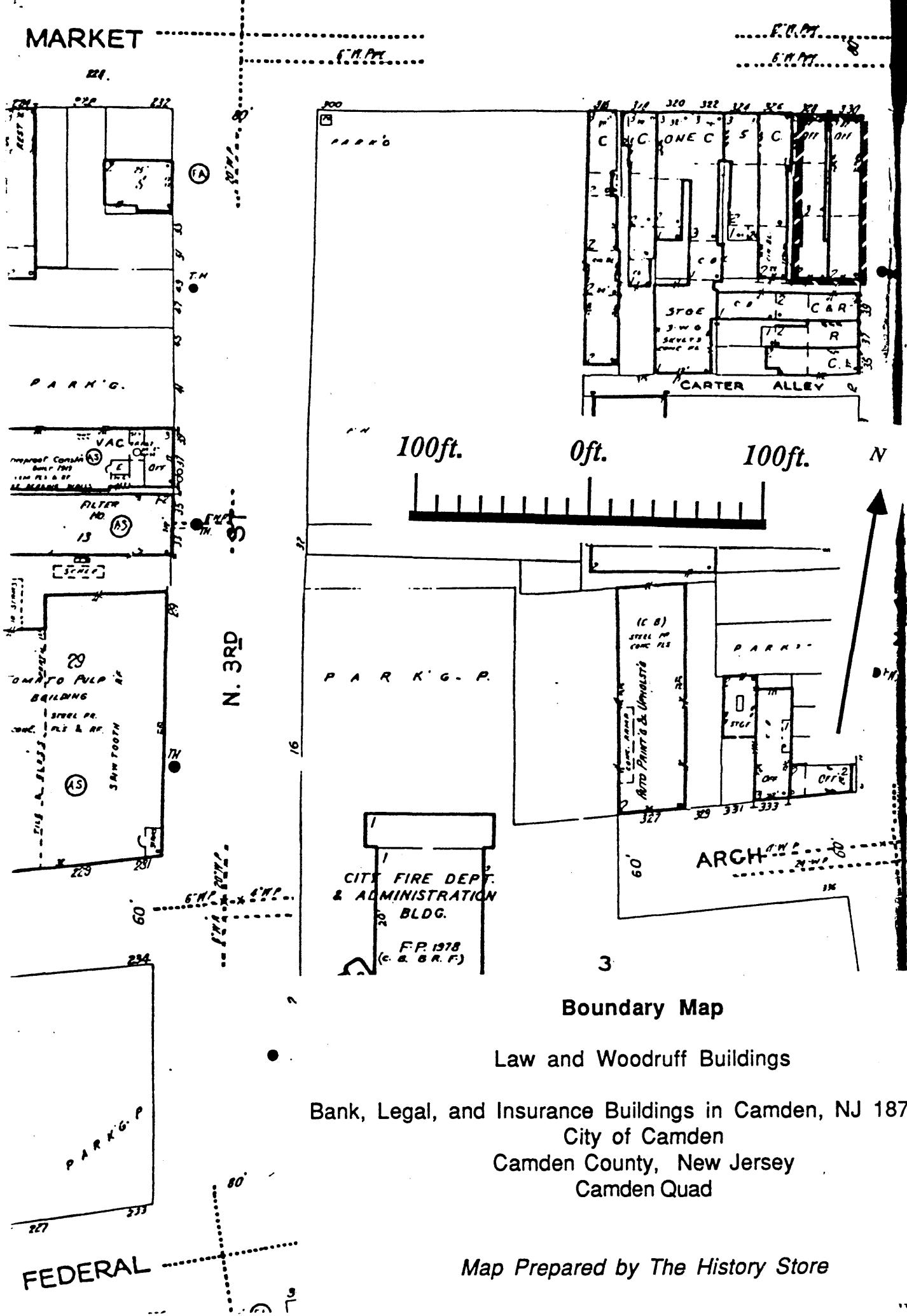
Law Building and Woodruff Building

Section number 8 Page 1

his own offices in the building which bears his name. In 1926, a few years after its construction, the building also housed the offices of other attorneys, three notaries, two real estate agents, one dentist, and the architect Arthur B. Gill. The Law Building at 330 Market Street was occupied almost exclusively by attorneys. Prior to this time Camden attorneys had offices in a number of buildings such as the nearby Temple building, in former dwellings converted to offices, or sometimes within their own homes. A few years after construction of the Law and Woodruff buildings many of Camden's attorneys moved into new multi-office buildings such as the Wilson Building which is also included in this multiple property nomination.

The fairly small scale Law Building and Woodruff Building are almost mirror images of each other. The most noticeable architectural features are their classical Georgian Revival frontispiece entrances with closed pediments, one arched and one gabled. They also incorporate the metal cornices and bay window so frequently found in early twentieth century attached houses. The architect who designed the buildings, Charles R. Peddle, started practicing in Philadelphia in 1906. A resident of Woodbury, New Jersey, he also maintained an architectural office there and the majority of his work is in South Jersey. Peddle designed schools in several communities including Woodbury, National Park, West Deptford, Pennsville, and Deep Water. Among his other works are residences, stores, banks, and office buildings including the Norman Grey building at 104 Market Street in Camden.

The Law Building and the Woodruff Building are significant in Camden as reminders of the boom years of the 1920s when the number of attorneys in Camden was expanding along with the banking and insurance business. They are also well-preserved examples of early twentieth century commercial architecture in downtown Camden. The buildings were identified in a 1981 survey of Camden architecture and were also identified in a 1987 survey of banks, insurance, and legal buildings in Camden. The surveys followed federal guidelines and the results are on file at the Office of New Jersey Heritage. Both surveys indicated that the buildings were worthy of recording, but there were some differences in the comments regarding National Register eligibility. The preservation planner for the City of Camden and the Office of New Jersey Heritage have evaluated the buildings included in both surveys and determined that the Law Building and the Woodruff Building are eligible for the multiple property nomination on the basis of their history and architectural significance and integrity.



Boundary Map

Law and Woodruff Buildings

Bank, Legal, and Insurance Buildings in Camden, NJ 1873-1938
 City of Camden
 Camden County, New Jersey
 Camden Quad

Map Prepared by The History Store