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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individuals 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 Prope	fy			
historic name	Wilson Building			
other names	West Jersey Trust Building ONJH Inv.	#0408341		<u></u>
<u> </u>			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2. Location street & number	·····			
	Southeast Corner Cooper St. & Broadw	ay	MA not for publication	
city,town state New Jersey	Cade NJ 034 County			101
31010 110 001309	Code NJ 034 County	<u>Camden</u> Cod	e 007 zip code 081	101
3. Classification				
Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of resou	rces within Property	
X private	X building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
public-local	district		buildings	
public-state	site site		sites	
public-federal	structure		structures objects	
		1	0 Total	·
	ple property listing: X Legal buildings In Camden, NJ 1873-193 Agency Certification	listed in the Nati	ributing resources previously onal Register1	,
4. orale/redetar/	Gency Cermicanon			
nomination X re in the National Re part 60. In my op sheet. Signature of certify	missioner, DEP/DSHPO	bllity meets the d he procedural ar	ocumentation standards nd professional requireme National Register crieteri	s for registering properties ents set forth in 36 CFR
	e property meets does not in nenting or other official gency and bureau	meet the Nationa		e continuation sheet. Date
I, hereby, certify the entered in the I See Contir Determined eli Register		Andus	 	4(90
National Registree National Registree National Registree National Registree National Registree National Registre	ster he National Register 🛛 🔲 other, (e	explain:)		

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6. Function or Use		
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)	
COMMERCIAL/IRADE/ Office Building	COMMERCIAL/TRADE/Office Building	
7. Description		
Architectural Classification	Materials (enter categories from instructions)	
(enter categories from instructions)		
	foundationOTHER:Cast_Stone	
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/	wallsBRICK	
	roofAsphalt	
	otherGranite_Cornice	
	Metal window frames	

Describe present and historic physical appearance SUMMARY

The twelve story Wilson Building, built in 1926, at the southeast corner of Cooper Street and Broadway, is a prominent landmark in busy central Camden. It is the city's first skyscraper, and is a Neo-Classical Revival design of Philadelphia architect, Leroy B. Rothschild. The long sixteen-bay side of its rectangular shape stretches along Broadway and the four bay end of the building faces Cooper Street. For two decades after its construction the building's spacious offices housed primarily attorneys and insurance agents. The building fits within property type #4, Multi-Office Buildings that are strongly associated with the insurance business and/or legal profession. The building is not fully occupied at present, but it is in good physical condition and retains most of its original fabric.

The Wilson Building is a contributing building in the National Register Nomination for the Cooper Street Historic District. As Camden's first skyscraper it rises twelve stories at the southeast corner of Cooper Street and Broadway. The building fills the entire lot on which it stands and there is no street landscaping around it.

Light colored brick and limestone cover the steel frame of this Neo-Classical Revival commercial building. Two-story stone pilasters frame storefronts that rise to the mezzanine level from the street. This makes the Broadway side of the building eight bays wide and the Cooper Street side two bays wide at street level. Each storefront window contains one large pane at the street level; above it is a tri-partite metal sash above decorated pressed metal spandrels on the second floor. A stone cornice projects slightly above the storefront level. The building has a flat roof with a low parapet; medallions and swags trim the stone cornice.

8. Statement of Significance		
Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relat	on to other properties:	
nationally statewide	👗 locally	
Applicable National Register Criteria 🗴 A 🔲 B 🔀 C 🗍 D		
Criteria considerations (Exceptions) 🗌 A 🔲 B 🔲 C 🔲 D 🗍	F G N/A	
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance Signifi	icant Dates
Architecture	1926-1938 N/	A
	Cultural affiliation	
	N/A	
Significant Person	Architect Builder	<u></u>
N/A	Rothschild, Leroy B., architect	
	Roberts and Roller	<u></u>

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

The Wilson Building is significant as Camden's first skyscraper. Built in 1926, it was the city's largest and most luxurious office building at the time. This Neo-Classical Revival multi-office building is a design of the Philadelphia architect, Leroy B. Rothschild. The twelve story building with three high speed elevators and 150 offices had an original cost of \$1,000,000. The president of the firm that constructed the building, John O. Wilson, was one of many Camden attorneys who had offices in the new building. Although not fully occupied, the building is in nearly original condition and still dominates central Camden. The building fits within property type #4, Multi-Office buildings that are strongly associated with the insurance business and legal profession.

The mid-1920s were a prosperous time in America. In Camden, the construction of the new bridge to Philadelphia added extra optimism to the "Greater Camden" movement which envisioned an ever-expanding, ever-prosperous city. The twelve story Wilson Building, Camden's first skyscraper, was borne of this optimism. John O. Wilson, Camden attorney, was President of the Wilson Corporation which invested one million dollars in the venture. Leroy B. Rothschild, a Philadelphia architect best known for commercial buildings, created the design and the firm of Roberts and Roller did the actual construction.

Wilson, like others, saw that there would be a need for large, luxurious

9.	Major	Biographical	References
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see main bibliography

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Previous documentation on file NPS): 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#	 See continuation sheet Primary location of additional data: State historic preservation office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Specific repository
10. Geographical Data	
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USGS quad <u>Camden</u> UTM References A 1 B 4 8 9 8 5 9 4 4 2 1 5 8 0 Zone Easting Northing C 1 1 1 1 1 1	B L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
	see continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description The Wilson Building stands at the southeast corner of the intersection of Bri County and occupies the property legally described as Block 125, Lot 6.	oadway and Cooper Street in the City of Camden, Camden
	see continuation sheet
Boundary Justification	
The Wilson Building occupies all of Lot 6 in Block 74 which is the property th	nat has historically been associated with the building
	see continuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	<u>,</u>
name/title Priscilla M. Thompson, Franklyn M. Thompson	
organization The History Store	date June 1, 1988
street & number <u>.827 Tatnall Street</u>	telephone(302) 654-1727
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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Wilson Building

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Section number___7___ Page ___1____

The entrance to the office floors is in the southernmost bay of the Broadway Street facade. A decorative stone surround encloses modern glass doors and transom. The frieze contains the words "Wilson Building" and panels decorated with classical urns. Above the first floor the windows on the Broadway side are one over one double hung wood sash with brackets stone sills. The two center bays of the Cooper Street side contain paired windows of the same type, while the other two bays on this side contain similar single windows.

Throughout the interior of the upper floors, the only substantial alterations appear to be the dropped ceilings in the few offices which still remain occupied. Brass hardware still decorates many of the heavy wooden doors which hang in entrances to what were once large law firms and businesses providing a variety of financial services. Corner offices, traditionally the most sought-after and most prestigious, are more ornate in their display of architectural ornamentation. For example, the office on the northwest corner of the building on the twelfth floor is decorated with walnut or oak veneer, wainscoting, and marble floors. This office which measures approximately 20' x 20' looks directly over downtown Camden and the Philadelphia skyline less than two miles away. It would be difficult to imagine that views from any other building in the Philadelphia metropolitan area could surpass this one.

A hallway runs parallel to the Broadway side of the building, with offices on the west side enjoying an unparalleled view of the Philadelphia skyline. Offices on the east side of the building a view of the surrounding counties of South Jersey. The elevator wells, containing two out of three working units, are located in the southwest corner of the building. Each elevator appears to be in original condition with brass handrails surrounding the interior of each car. The original Otis logo is still on the floor of each car as well. At the base of the elevator shaft is a marble enclosed lobby, accessible through large glass double doors, still decorated with the original brass hardware. The stairwell is located on the south end of the building and contains a simple dog-leg staircase running from the basement to the top floors. The offices on the second and third floors have large windows looking over downtown Camden.

The Wilson Building is in good physical condition, retains a large proportion of its original fabric, and meets all the registration requirements for Property Type #4 in the multiple property nomination. United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Wilson Building

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Section number____8___ Page ___1___

offices for attorneys and others whose business centered around the courts and businesses of Camden, which was the financial center of south Jersey as well as a bustling industrial city. When the Wilson Building opened, a local publication boasted that it "stands out as a landmark in the progress of Greater Camden." It is still the tallest and most prominent office building in central Camden today. The first floor has shops to serve pedestrian traffic. The upper floors have 150 offices. John O. Wilson originally had his own office on the top floor which has the best view in Camden.

Prior to the mid-1920s most attorneys in Camden had their offices in small office buildings; many were converted dwellings. Although the Law and Woodruff Buildings on Market had been built specifically for use by lawyers, their amenities could not compare with those of the Wilson Building. Its Neo-Classical brick and limestone exterior was in the mode of modern office buildings in the nation's large cities. Elevators, spacious offices, and fine interior workmanship added to the prestige of a Wilson Building address. Attorneys, insurance agencies, the Camden Bar Association Library, investment firms, and real estate agents all had offices in the building, but attorneys and insurance agents were by far the most numerous tenants.

The Wilson Building is conveniently close to the Camden County Court House, Camden City Hall, banks, and other businesses. This made it an ideal location for lawyers. The city directory of 1929 indicates that the building was fully occupied at the time the Wilson Corporation sold it to the West Jersey Trust Company. West Jersey Trust formed out of a merger of two other banks and through additional mergers eventually became a part of the Camden Trust Company. City Directories and other sources often refer to this as the West Jersey Trust Building.

Attorneys and insurance agents continued to be the primary occupants of the building's offices through the period of significance for this nomination. Later the building fell on hard times and was eventually sold at sheriff's sale to its mortgage holder. Despite a low occupancy rate the building is in good condition and retains most of its original architectural features. It is Camden's best example of a large early twentieth century multi-office building and the city's first skyscraper.

The Wilson Building was recorded in a 1980 architectural survey of Camden and is a contributing building in the National Register United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Wilson Building

Section number___8___ Page ___2___

Nomination for the Cooper Street Historic District. A 1987 survey of banks, insurance, and legal buildings in Camden further identified the building. The survey followed federal guidelines and the results are on file at the Office of New Jersey Heritage. The Preservation Planner for the City of Camden and the Office of New Jersey Heritage have evaluated the building and determined that the Wilson Building is eligible for inclusion in this multiple property nomination on the basis of its history, architecture, and integrity.

