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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JUN 07 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Linwood Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 750-2303 Shore Rd; 1005-1049 Maple; 1 block not for publication
city, town Linwood of Poplar vicinity
state New Jersey code NJ) 034 county Atlantic code 001 zip code 08221

3. Classification

Ownership of Property		Category of Property		Number of Resources within Property	
				Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private		<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		<u>129</u>	<u>32</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district		<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State		<input type="checkbox"/> site		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal		<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u>133</u>	<u>32</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: NA
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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] 4/27/89
Signature of certifying official Date
Asst. Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/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.
 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] 7/13/89
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single DwellingCOMMERCE TRADE/Specialty StoreGOVERNMENT/Post OfficeEDUCATION/School

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single DwellingCOMMERCE TRADE/Specialty StoreGOVERNMENT/Post OfficeEDUCATION/School

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLICGothic, Bungalow-Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONEwalls WOOD/Weatherboardroof ASPHALTother _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance

SUMMARY

The Linwood Historic District stretches along Shore Road and includes a short section of Poplar and Maple avenues in the City of Linwood in Atlantic County, New Jersey. Shore Road is one of the main thoroughfares of the town and follows a nearly straight course through Linwood where it is a tree-shaded street lined with residences and a few commercial and institutional buildings. The majority of the buildings within the district are single family dwellings on spacious lots set back from the street. The commercial buildings are mostly small stores dating from the early twentieth century. The Masonic Hall, a nineteenth century church, and the Linwood Borough School #1, which is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, add to the diversity of buildings in the district and are the tangible evidence of the community's growth between 1810 and 1935. Large landscaped house lots and a public park create an uncrowded small town atmosphere throughout the district despite heavy automobile traffic on Shore Road. The Linwood Historic District contains a total of 165 buildings and sites, 32 of which (just under 20%) are noncontributing to the significance of the district. A variety of nineteenth century architectural styles within the district include early federal, Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne. Houses in the Colonial Revival, Foursquare, and Bungalow styles date from the early twentieth century and help to tell the story of the continuous growth and development of the town, particularly after the advent of the trolley and railroad lines. Generally excellent maintenance, a high percentage of original fabric in the majority of buildings, and local interest in historic preservation have helped to preserve the town's heritage through the buildings in the Linwood Historic District.

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 NA

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1820-1935

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural affiliation

N/A

Architect Builder

UNKNOWN

Significant Person

N/A

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

SUMMARY SIGNIFICANCE

The Linwood Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the history and development of Linwood, New Jersey between 1820 and 1935. During this century from the early federal period to the eve of World War II the town of Linwood grew out of the early settlement of Leedsville along Shore Road, the primary route along the mainland shore in Atlantic County, New Jersey. The district includes a section of Maple Avenue, which was once a part of the main inland route from Shore Road and the site of the community's first post office and many of its earliest houses. Many houses in the district were the homes of locally important people including sea captains and customs collectors as well as members of locally prominent families such as the Somers and Risleys. The community once included farmers, sea captains, and other people in the mix of maritime and land-based occupations usual in most early-American waterfront communities. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries farming in Linwood became more specialized with poultry and plant nurseries. At the same time the advent of the railroad, trolley, and automobile encouraged the growth of tourism and commerce. Some of the larger houses in the district became guest houses. Subdivision of lots made room for additional houses. The houses, specialty stores, and other buildings in the district directly reflect the growth of Linwood between the early nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Linwood Historic District is also significant under Criterion C because its architecture embodies the styles that were popular during its period of development. The architecture also reflects the social and financial status as well as the personal tastes of its residents between 1820 and 1935. The early-nineteenth-century houses in the district express the conservative architectural and construction preferences of the town at that time. The district contains a large number of Gothic houses that are in very good condition and are now being repainted in colors appropriate to their time. In a more ornate style with more flamboyant trim, these large houses indicate the prosperity of the sea captains who owned many of them. Later houses in Colonial Revival, Foursquare, Queen Anne, and Bungalow styles are also good examples of their types and help to convey the later history of the development of Linwood as a Jersey shore community with rail, trolley, and automobile transportation.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation Sheet

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file NPS:

- preliminary determination of Individual listing(36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register Linwood Borough School
- 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
LINWOOD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 111 Acres

USGS quad Ocean City

UTM References

A | 1 1 8 | | 4 3 7 | 4 1 5 1 0 | | 4 3 | 5 1 5 | 7 1 0 1 0 |
 Zone Easting Northing

C | 1 1 8 | | 4 3 5 | 7 4 1 0 | | 4 3 | 5 1 3 | 1 1 0 1 0 |
 E | 1 1 8 | | 4 3 7 | 3 1 8 1 0 | | 4 3 | 5 1 5 | 7 1 4 1 0 |

B | 1 1 8 | | 4 3 1 5 | 8 1 4 1 0 | | 4 3 | 5 1 3 | 1 1 0 1 0 |
 Zone Easting Northing

D | 1 1 8 | | 5 1 3 | 1 7 1 1 0 1 0 | | 4 3 | 5 1 5 | 1 4 1 1 0 1 0 |

see continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Linwood Historic District is delineated by a heavy dotted line on the accompanying map which is in a scale of 1" = 400'. The boundary follows the property lines and curb lines as shown on the map which is based on the local tax assessment map. See Continuation Sheet for details.

see continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the Linwood Historic District include the buildings that date from between 1820 and 1935 and contribute to the significance of the district while excluding as many as possible that are non-contributing. This includes buildings along Shore Road, and on Maple and Poplar Avenues where they intersect with Shore Road. The boundaries follow rear property lines in order to include complete house lots and other properties.

see continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Priscilla M. Thompson,
 organization The History Store date Dec. 5, 1987
 street & number P.O. Box 207 (827 Tatnall St.) telephone 302 654-1727
 city or town Wilmington state DE zip code 19899

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Linwood Historic District

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The City of Linwood in Atlantic County, New Jersey, is between Somers Point to the south and Northfield to the north. Shore Road, the historically important route along the fast land to the west of Absecon Island in Atlantic County, runs in a generally north-south direction through the town and is one of its main streets. Short sections of Maple and Poplar avenues which intersect with Shore Road from the west are also within the district.

The land within the district is generally flat as is most of Atlantic County. Although Linwood does not have ocean beaches - Absecon Island, where Longport, Margate, Ventnor, and Atlantic City are located, separates Scull Bay from the Atlantic Ocean - the salt marshes and tidewater of Scull Bay make it a waterfront town. The prevailing breeze from the ocean, nearby salt marshes, seagulls and other marine wildlife give Linwood a seaside atmosphere. This is particularly the case within the historic district which is close to Scull Bay on its east.

Maple Avenue, on the west side of Shore Road, is an early road that once was a main inland route from the south Jersey shore to Camden. A small group of houses near its intersection with Shore Road are included in the district. There is very little traffic on this one block of Maple Avenue today, and tall trees create a village atmosphere. The short section of Poplar Avenue where the Leedsville School is located is also a part of the district.

As early as 1731 Shore Road was an important transportation route, and it remains so today. It carries most of the traffic heading through Linwood to Somers Point on the south and to other towns and the Atlantic City Expressway on the north. Sidewalks along most of the length of Shore Road permit local pedestrian traffic within the district. In the early twentieth century the trolley line ran in the center of Shore Road, but there is no evidence of the old tracks today.

Nearly all of the buildings along Shore Road are set well back from this busy two-lane street. Mature trees and diverse plantings of shrubs and flowers help buffer the houses from traffic, and several houses have picket fences or trimmed hedges. The occasional expanse of a unusually large lot provides some visual open space in the district. The Gothic-style Somers house at 1418 Shore Road and the similar Adams house at 1104 Shore Road, for example, both have lots of this type. The district's largest green space is Memorial Park on the west side of Shore Road between Maple and Devonshire avenues. Established in 1921, the park has expanded over the years and now has several playing fields. Although it contains an avenue of trees and some park furniture, it has little formal landscaping and is primarily a recreation area. A cement sidewalk and a few trees separate the long grassy field from Shore Road. Another open area not as evident from Shore Road is the sixty year old Clara Glen pet cemetery. Behind the house at 2139 Shore Road, it is the final resting place for over a thousand pets. This rectangular space has no formal landscaping and is partially overgrown with grass and weeds. Many of the graves are marked with wooden crosses, plain tablets, and carved stones.

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Some of the oldest houses in the district are on Maple Avenue which intersects with Shore Road at a 45 degree angle from the west. Six out of the ten houses on Maple Avenue are more than 130 years old, and the Post Office and several small stores were on this block in the nineteenth century. Here, as elsewhere in the district, the oldest houses are of a simple design, usually one room deep and from three to five bays wide with gable roof. The house at 1040 Maple Avenue, built in about 1820, is one of the oldest in the district. The original section is of braced frame construction filled with salmon-colored brick. The two-and-a-half-story, one room deep house has a large interior-end chimney and a gable roof. A two-story porch across the facade is probably a turn of the century addition.

Across the street is 1031 Maple Avenue which also dates from the 1820's and contains brick-filled frame construction. This is the Risley House which served as the town's first Post Office. Local tradition states that the rear section was once a part of a salt works in Ocean City. The house has two entrances, each of which opens into one of the two first floor rooms in the main block of the house. A tight winder stair rises between these two rooms to the upper level, where two rooms flank a narrow hall and a very small room over the brick filled rear section. There is another winding staircase beside the late nineteenth century rear kitchen addition.

Another early-nineteenth-century house is at 1525 Shore Road. The ridgeline of the gable roof on this five-bay-wide frame house is parallel to the street. Transom and sidelights surround the entrance. Two colossal columns now support the entrance porch, and narrow wooden clapboards cover the exterior.

Many of the buildings in the district are associated with people who are important in the local history of Linwood. 1037 Shore Road, for instance, was David Somers' store in the 1850s. In the late nineteenth century it was the home of Dr. Samuel Edmonds, and it now serves a commercial use. Although alterations include aluminium siding and a display window, it retains its general size and form: a two story, four bay wide house with a gable roof which has its ridgeline parallel to the street.

The Thomas Morris house, (1444 Shore Road) built in 1853, is a similar rectangular shape with gable roof and retains many of its original details. The center door has a five-light transom, and moulded lintels top it as well as the windows. A one-story brick addition extends from the north side. The old customs house, used at the end of the eighteenth century when the United States customs service was new, forms a wing at the rear of the house. The exterior of the main house has changed little since it was the home of New Jersey Senator and Assemblyman, Thomas Morris

Its location near the mouth of the navigable Great Egg Harbor River made Linwood the choice of residence for several sea captains. The most prominent houses along Shore Road are in Gothic Revival style and were the late nineteenth century homes of sea captains. Three of these houses now have fresh coats of paint in appropriate Victorian colors. Like most houses of this style they are not strict academic interpretations of the style inspired by Medieval architecture. Instead, they are adaptations of the style as interpreted by Alexander Jackson Davis and other nineteenth century American architects who thought the style particularly well suited for country houses. The Gothic houses in Linwood have elements in other

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styles, but all include the steep gable roofs, cross gables, and pointed arches which are the hallmarks of the style. Most of all, they are tall houses that dominate the streetscape along Shore Road.

One of the district's best examples of this type of house is 1330 Shore Road, built in 1860. This house, once the home Captain James Ireland, retains most its original elements on both the interior and exterior. A cross gable tops the projecting central pavilion. The interior-end chimneys have decorative chimney pots. Two arched windows with wooden drip mould flank the main entrance in the central bay. Brackets trim the cornice, and Doric columns support the roof of the porch across the facade. A one story bay window on the south side has an elaborate cornice trimmed with brackets and sawn work. The present owner has repainted the house in appropriate Victorian colors that highlight the wooden trim.

Two other Gothic houses, also the homes of sea captains, are 1104 and 1418 Shore Road. The present owners have restored the interior painted wood-graining, cornice, and other features in 1104, which was once the home of Captain Israel G. Adams. The original fireplace mantels remain in the parlors on either side of the main central entrance. A pumphouse, an outbuilding unique in the district is behind the house. Though the windmill no longer exists, the small wooden house with pyramidal roof which once contained the pump is in very good condition. 1418 Shore Road, built in about 1875, was once the home of Captain Job Somers. A bracketed cornice tops the one story bay window and the porch of this house which also incorporates many original details on both interior and exterior. It too, has a large open lot, is covered with wooden clapboards, and is painted in Victorian colors. Original baseboards, door and window trim, doors, and mantels grace the interior.

Many other houses in the district also show a late nineteenth century Gothic influence. 1123 Shore Road contains an arched top window with Gothic panes in the gable peak of its central projecting pavilion; a steep cross gable breaks the roof line of the shingle covered house at 2030 Shore Road; 1544 Shore Road is one of several houses that have pointed arches topping the windows in their gable peaks. 2001 Shore Road, once the home of Elisha Smith, dates from about 1865 and has a steep cross gable on the roof although it lacks the ornate trim that appears on many of the other district houses of similar date.

The one historic church building in the district, the Seaview Baptist Church at 2040 Shore Road, has undergone a major alterations, but still retains some Gothic detail. Built in nearby Bakersville in 1870, the main part of the church was moved to its present site in 1880. The rear section of the church was the post office and general store in Bargaintown, another village in the area, until it was dismantled and brought to Linwood. Thus, the Linwood Baptist's early home was really made up of two relocated buildings. The congregation added the square bell tower in 1903 when they renovated the church. Until recently asbestos shingles covered the original wood shingles of the steeple. This small church building still has its Gothic windows on the side and its pyramidal-roofed tower which contains the main entrance, but a new display window and stucco have altered the main facade.

The Leedsville School #1 dates from about the same time as the Seaview Baptist Church. This small frame school on Poplar Avenue at the north end of the district is individually listed on the National

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Register of Historic Places. The well maintained, one-and-a-half story rectangular school now serves as the town's library and will soon become the home of the Linwood Historical Society. A three-bay-wide porch with open brackets covers the center entrance. Though the original belfry no longer exists, its listing in the National Register makes this a key building in the district.

Near the turn of the century Linwood expanded as tourists and summer residents increasingly discovered the pleasures of the Jersey shore. Elements of the Queen Anne style, very popular for large oceanfront houses, also appeared on a few houses in the Linwood Historic District. An octagonal tower projects from the corner of the house at 1451 Shore Road, and two story bay windows brought light into others.

There are about a dozen houses in the district in the Foursquare style. This style of the early 1900s is usually two stories high, and has a square shape. Its hipped roof generally has one to four hip roofed dormers and a one story porch crosses the facade. Sometimes classical elements such as columns or pilasters reflect a Colonial Revival influence in the Foursquare. Houses of this type are scattered from one end of Shore Road to the other where they filled in large lots that had belonged to the older houses. Starting at the north end of the district with 747 Shore Road, the Foursquare houses appear at regular intervals. 1019, 1202, 1210, 1236, 1426, 1623, 1715, and 1715 are near the center of the district. Further south on Shore Road are several more houses in the Foursquare mode.

The Bungalow is another house style that dates from the early twentieth century and which was very popular all across America. Bungalows are scattered through the Linwood Historic District and, like the other houses of the same time often appear on the large lots previously connected with older houses. The Bungalow with its sloping gable roof and front porch seemed an ideal house for vacationers and permanent residents alike. There are also a few one story cottages with gable roofs in the district. Like Bungalows, they were popular for both summer and year round use, but there are not as many in Linwood as in some of the other Shore Road towns.

In the Linwood Historic District, as in the other Shore Road towns, the Colonial Revival style appears, but not often. 2249 Shore Road is a large example of this type of house which became popular in the early twentieth century. It incorporates the classical elements which many people thought were an inherent part of the nation's colonial architecture.

The mix of domestic architectural styles throughout the Linwood Historic District conveys a sense of the area's development between the early nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition to style or house type, there are other features that characterize the district. Linwood grew from a rural community to its present size without developing a compact downtown or central business area. Instead, a few commercial and institutional buildings are scattered through the district. The Masonic Hall with its irregular shape and classical porch is as large as similar buildings in urban areas. However, it is across the street from a large commercial orchid grower and is in the midst of many private residences. The fully detached commercial building at 1031 Shore Road and the row of one story shops at 1045 are surrounded

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by private houses just as the early store buildings on Maple Avenue and Shore Road were in the nineteenth century.

Many of the houses in the Linwood Historic District had poultry houses, barns, and other outbuildings in the early twentieth century. Most of them are gone now, but there are several small barns such as the ones on Maple Avenue scattered through the district. One large frame barn with gable roof remains at 1525 Shore Road and probably dates from about 1890. A few small outbuildings that appear to have originally been privies such as the one at 1818 Shore Road are also still standing in the district. With the advent of the automobile age, the garage became an important outbuilding, and a number of these within the district date from the 1920s. There are also a few modern, non-contributing garages in the district, but most are set behind houses and are not prominent.

Wood is the most popular building material in the Linwood Historic District, although stucco and brick also appear. As frequently happens in areas near salt water, many property owners have applied aluminium or vinyl siding to the exterior of their houses in the past two decades. Asbestos, an earlier version of a protective siding also appears on a number of houses. However, there are few cases in the district where these modern sidings have irreversibly altered the character of the building. The major intrusion into the district is a modern commercial and office building at 2000 Shore Road. Of the 161 Buildings in the district, 32 or 20% are non-contributing. Non-contributing buildings are generally new single family detached houses. While they are not old enough to be contributing buildings, they are compatible in size and scale with the rest of the district. Key Buildings within the district include the Leedsville School and houses as noted on the accompanying map. In addition to the buildings there are three contributing sites: the Linwood Memorial Park, the Villa Pieta garden containing a large reproduction of Michelangelo's *Pieta*, and the Clara-Glen Pet Cemetery.

The condition of the buildings within the Linwood Historic District is generally excellent. There appear to be no vacant buildings, and most residences are owner-occupied. The mild climate of south Jersey promotes an interest in gardening so the lots around the houses are also well-maintained. There is a strong interest in restoration within the district and many property owners have carefully studied their houses before embarking on interior or exterior rehabilitation plans. Therefore, many houses retain a large percentage of their original fabric. Very few large houses have been remodelled to contain apartments. Although there have been some additions, most are in a scale and style that is compatible with the original building.

The Linwood Historic District is distinct from its surroundings because it contains such a large percentage of buildings built between the early nineteenth and the early twentieth century. Early development centered along Shore Road and Maple Avenue with later development, particularly after World War II, being to the west of Shore Road. New construction, partly on filled land, is continuing to take place even today on the small strip of land between Shore Road and Scull Bay. There are historic buildings elsewhere in the City of Linwood but not in a similar contiguous group.

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There has been no testing of the archaeological potential of the land within the Linwood Historic District, and a recent (1986) survey of the cultural resources of North Atlantic County covered standing structures only.

An inventory follows:

All Buildings, sites, and structures are contributing unless noted specifically as Non-Contributing.

MAPLE AVENUE

- 1005: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1885, 2 1/2 story, gable roof has a pair of arched top windows in gable end, cross gable on sides, 2/2 double hung windows, one diamond-shaped window in 1st story stairwell; porch has Doric columns and turned balusters; interior plan unchanged, original pantry cabinets intact.
1 Contributing garage
- 1007: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1850, 2 1/2 story, 5 bays wide with entrance in central bay, wide weatherboard siding, gable roof with ridge line parallel to street, interior end chimneys, middle section dates from the 1860s and rear addition made in the 1930s; window on interior walls thought to be for collection of money for purchases at the general store once attached to this house; on 1924 and 1932 atlases shows a porch across the front.
- 1011: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1850; 1 1/2 story gable roof with end to street, 2 bays wide, weatherboard, wood fishscale shingles in gable end and gable hood over entrance, 6/6 double hung windows, moulded lintels; built by Samuel Risley to use as general merchandise store, was once attached to 1007 Maple Avenue; on 1932 Sanborn Atlas it has a porch across front, shown as owned by S.R. Risley on Beers and Comstock map of 1872.
- 1014: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1830, 2 1/2 story, 3 bays wide, rectangular shape, gable roof, ridge line parallel to street, wrap-around porch; interior floor plan alterations, 1872 Beers and Comstock map indicates it was owned by D. Risley; shown on both 1924 and 1932 Sanborn atlases
Contributing small wooden carriage house c. 1835.
- 1021: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1830; 2 1/2 story, gable roof with ridge line parallel to street, weatherboard, 2/2 double hung windows, additions to rear and side, multi-light bow window added on front; was owned by several locally prominent families including the Risleys, Steelmans, and Sculls; was home of Bassett Steelman who ran packet steamer between Somers Pt. and Philadelphia; Capt. R. Scull is shown on Beers and Comstock map of 1872
1 Contributing garage

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- 1022: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1860, Gothic elements; 2 1/2 story, ell-shaped, Gothic windows in gable ends, weatherboard, moulded lintels over windows, shed roof porch crosses front; extreme rear is oldest section, house may have been built by Joseph Steelman, Leedsville blacksmith,
3 Contributing outbuildings: 2 story wooden barn was a storehouse when A Steelman operated the old Risley store across the street, 1 story garage/guesthouse, 1 privy or similar
- 1031: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1820, 1 1/2 story, gable roof with shed dormer in front, moulded cornice with returns, 2 entrances, 6/6 double hung windows, 1 story section in rear c. 1890, covered with asbestos siding; front porch has hipped roof and plain balustrade, small section in rear has brick fill between post framing, surrounded by gardens; may have been built by John Van Sant who sold it to Phillip Smith; Smith sold it to Robert B. Risley, Collector of Customs, Justice of the Peace and State Senator for Egg Harbor Township, in 1836; used as post office in 1880 and again in the 1920s.
Small contributing milkhouse at rear of main house
- 1036: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1850; 2 1/2 story, gable roof, 3 bays wide, box cornice with large cornice returns, weatherboard, siding, 4/6 and 4/4 double hung windows, wood louvered shutters, moulded wood lintels over windows, transom and sidelights around door in central bay, bracketed hood over door; shown as T-shaped dwelling with porch on rear on 1924 and 1932 Sanborn atlases, Lewis Steelman, son of Joseph Steelman, lived here.
- 1040: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1820, 2-story, 3 bays wide, wood weatherboard siding, brick nogging in some walls, gable roof with ridge line parallel to street, 2 story rear section, 6/6 double hung windows; 2 story porch is enclosed on upper level with multi-light windows; oldest section may be c. 1820, used as Methodist parsonage in mid-nineteenth century, served as post office for a few years in the twentieth century.
1 Contributing garage
- 1049: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1880; 2 1/2 story, 2/2 double hung windows, 3 bays wide, gable roof with 2 small Gothic arched windows in end; wraparound porch has outstanding spindle-work frieze and balustrade; shows on 1924 Sanborn Atlas, called Linwood Inn on 1932 atlas. Postcard dated 1910 shows this as the Levin Residence. The house was built by Peter Reed, a sea captain who married Joseph Risley's daughter, Elizabeth.

POPLAR AVENUE

- 1: Single family detached dwelling, 2 1/2 story, aluminium siding, 3 bays wide, gable roof with ridge line parallel to street, enclosed hip roofed sun porch across facade

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Linwood Library: Library, formerly Leedsville School, individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places, gable roof, 3 bays wide with entrance in central bay within porch with open scrolled brackets trimming posts.

1 Contributing secondary building is 1544 Lincoln, which is now the library workshop, 1 story, jerkin head roof, 3 bays wide, wood weatherboards. The building was once a gas station at 1404 Shore Rd. Road. It was built c.1920 and moved in 1943-4.

SHORE ROAD

705: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1900, 2-story, 2 bay wide, asbestos siding, pyramidal roof; hipped roof enclosed porch has projecting one bay entry porch with roof supported by Doric columns; shown on Sanborn Atlas of 1924.

717: Single family detached dwelling, c 1920, Bungalow; 1 1/2-story, pyramidal roof with hipped roof dormers, wood weatherboard siding, recessed porch across facade is enclosed with paired 12/1 windows, cast concrete fluted Ionic columns support porch roof; shown as Margaret Villa on 1924 Sanborn Atlas.

721: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1885, 2 1/2 story, gable roof, Asbestos siding, 2 bays wide facing Shore Road, some 2/2 double hung sash windows, is on 1924 and 1932 Sanborn Atlases with a poultry house (no longer standing) behind the main house

744: Single family detached dwelling, 2 1/2 story, c. 1925, Tudor elements, false timbering in gable end, slate gable roof, large stone chimney; shown on Sanborn Atlas of 1932 as a dwelling on the same lot with Brighton Floral Nurseries.

Lot south of 744: Waldor Orchids. Portions of buildings are c. 1930. Large greenhouse now used by one of the nation's foremost producers of orchids. The large lot was the location of the Linwood Poultry farm in 1924 and by 1932 the large greenhouses of the Brighton Floral nurseries stood here.

Waldor Orchids complex includes greenhouses, storefront building, and dwelling at corner of Shore and Poplar.

747: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1890, 2 1/2 story, 2 bays wide, gable roof with cross gable at side, new windows; wrap-around porch; 1932 Sanborn Atlas shows many small poultry houses and a feed house (no longer standing) at rear.

767: Single family detached dwelling now used as a law office, c.1910, Foursquare, 2 1/2 story, 3 bays wide, pyramidal roof, aluminum siding, some replacement windows, gable roofed entry porch, Shown on Sanborn Atlas of 1924.

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- 801: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1870, 2 1/2 story, gable roof with gable roofed dormers, 3 bays wide, 2 additions at rear: 1 early, 1 recent; weatherboard siding, wood shingles and bargeboards on dormers, several types of light configurations on double hung sash windows, gable roofed entrance porch in central bay; was home of Job Somers, a doctor, son of Richard L. Somers and his second wife Anna R. Braddock. The 1924 and 1932 Sanborn atlases show this house with a wraparound porch.
- 807: Non-Contributing. Single family detached dwelling, 1 story, asbestos siding.
- Masonic Lodge: Meeting hall, c. 1890, 2-story, hipped roof on rear section, 4 bay wide rectangular facade, asbestos siding, 12/1 double hung windows; one story flat roofed porch with gallery above it crosses the facade; paired and single heavy Doric columns support the roof
- 901: Non-Contributing. Single family detached dwelling. brick, 2 stories
- 904: Single family detached dwelling, 2 story, 3 bays wide, asbestos siding, pyramidal roof, 2/2 double hung sash windows have moulded lintels, entrance on side of facade, door has transom and sidelights, gable roof of entry porch is supported by Doric columns; shown on Sanborn Atlas of 1932 with poultry houses in rear.
- 908: Single family detached dwelling, 2-story, gable roof with ridge line parallel to street, 3 bays wide, central entrance has sidelights, 2 brick chimneys, porch wraps around front and side and has turned balusters and Doric columns. This house in many ways appears to date from the mid-nineteenth century or earlier. However, there is not a house on this exact spot on either the 1924 or 1932 Sanborn atlases. However there is a building that could be the front section of this house with a porch across the facade and marked as "dilapidated" in the adjoining lot which is now Country Club Road. This "dilapidated" building was the Townsend Hotel. It was torn down c. 1930 The present house might be that one or another which was moved to this site.
- 911: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1910, 2 1/2 story, 3 bays wide, hipped roof with hipped roof dormers, second floor bay window on facade, hip roofed porch wraps around facade and south side and has stick style type posts and brackets with replacement balustrade; shown on Sanborn Atlases of 1924 and 1932
- 1015: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1910, 2-story, pyramidal roof with deep eaves, 3 bays wide, 2/2 double hung windows, long brackets under roof and porch eaves, bay window on side; porch has Tuscan columns on brick piers, heavy turned balusters; Shown on Sanborn atlases of 1924 and 1932.
2 Contributing outbuildings: 1 garage, 1 privy

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- 1019: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Foursquare; 2 1/2 story, hipped roof with hipped roof dormers, 2 bays wide, 1/1 double hung windows, transom and sidelights surround entrance door, modillion brackets trim cornices, hip roofed porch across facade has plain Doric columns and wood balustrade, original wood screens remain on many windows; shown on Sanborn atlases of 1924 and 1932
- 1023 : Single family detached dwelling, c. 1900, 2 1/2 story, gable roof with cross gable, small barge board and cross brace in gable peak, exposed curved rafter ends, hip roofed wraparound porch is now enclosed, second floor bay window on facade and two story bay window on side, most windows are 9/1 double hung sash; shown on Sanborn atlases of 1924 and 1932.
- 1031: Commercial, (W. M. Schoppy Trophies in 1987), c. 1930, 2 story, hipped roof, 3 bays wide, 1st floor brick, 2nd is covered with wood shingles, 6/1 double hung windows on 2nd floor, shingle covered pent roof over multi-light show windows; shown on Sanborn Atlas of 1932.
- 1037: Commercial (Foschi Photography in 1987), has a history of being both a dwelling and store; dates from first half of nineteenth century and local authorities say it was originally much larger and had a second story porch; 2 1/2 story, 4 bays wide, 2/2 and 6/6 double hung windows, multi-light show window in facade, aluminum siding, small addition on north side, gabled hood over entrance. David Somers operated a store here in the mid-nineteenth century; in 1924 it was a single family dwelling and was made into a two family dwelling before 1932; has had a commercial use since about 1950.
- 1038: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1850, 2 1/2 story, 5 bays wide, wood weatherboard siding, gable roof with ridge line parallel to street, 2/2 and 6/6 double hung windows, louvered shutters on front windows, moulded lintels over windows, gable hood on heavy brackets above entrance in central bay, 1 interior-end 1 exterior-end chimney; 1872 Beers and Comstock map indicates that Captain William Rose and Louisa Van Sant Rose were the owners, Louisa Rose operated a store here in the early 1900s, Zane Rose, son of Captain Rose lived here c.1910. Restored by Antiques Collector's Club in 1970.
- 1045: Commercial, 1 story, brick laid in running bond, flat roof, contains 6 shops, large single pane or multi-light show windows; shown on Sanborn Atlas of 1932. In the 1930's it was an American Store, a paper store and soda shop, and an auto repair shop.
- 1048-50: Commercial/dwelling, c. 1930, 2 story frame commercial building attached to 1-story brick and frame Bungalow, 2-story section has gable roof, exposed rafter ends, 1/1 double hung windows, pent roof over show windows with multi-light transoms; 1 story section: gable roof, 3 (vertical lights)/1 double hung windows; enclosed porch has square pilasters on brick piers. Building with addition shows on the 1932 Sanborn atlas.

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1101: Non-Contributing, Commercial/dwelling; gable roof, altered replacement windows, aluminum siding, roofline altered on south side; now Alfie's Pizza.

Linwood Post Office: Non-Contributing, 1 story modern brick building, flat roof, large windows with aluminum frames.

1104: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1870, Gothic Revival; 2 1/2 story, projecting central bay holds arched window in gable end and arch-topped triple window in 2nd story, 2/2 double hung windows, louvered shutters, 3 bays wide, wood clapboard siding, bracketed cornice, porch has Eastlake brackets and balustrade; recent restoration included interior and exterior, built by Joseph R. Risley for Captain Israel G. Adams.
2 Contributing outbuildings are a garage and small wooden pump house.

1117-19: Duplex, c. 1890, 2-story, flat roof, asbestos siding, aluminum cornice, central section projects with porch filling each side of it, some 2/2 double hung windows. This is shown as a single family dwelling on the 1924 Sanborn atlas but was made into a duplex before 1932.

1123: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1880, Gothic Revival; 2 1/2 story, gable roof, T-shape, central section projects and contains arch topped window with Gothic panes in gable peak, set of three arch topped windows on second floor, and two slender arch topped windows beside entrance on first floor, 2/2 and 4/4 double hung windows; wrap-around porch; shown on Sanborn atlases of 1924 and 1932. At one time this was the Methodist parsonage, home of Reverend David Schock.

Linwood Memorial Park: Contributing Site, open grass field with baseball diamonds, and tennis courts, some trees, started in 1924 and increased in size in later years.

1202: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1915 Foursquare; 2 1/2 story, 3 bays wide, hipped roof with hipped roof dormer, shingle and weatherboard siding, exposed rafters on all roofs, entrance in central bay has rectangular transom and sidelights, hipped roof porch with heavy Doric columns; shown on Sanborn atlases of 1924 and 1932.

1210: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Foursquare, 2 1/2 story, 3 bays wide, hipped roof with hipped roof dormer; enclosed porch on facade has plain Doric columns; shown on 1924 Sanborn Atlas and 1932 Sanborn Atlas.

1212: Non-Contributing. Modern one story ranch house

1230: Non-Contributing. Modern one story ranch house

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- 1235: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1930, Cottage, 1 1/2 story, green siding, jerkin head roof with shed roof dormers, 6/2 double hung windows; on 1932 Sanborn Atlas as Devonshire Inn.
- 1236: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Foursquare, 2-story, hipped roof, white asbestos siding, knee brackets at corners of roof, 1/1 double hung windows - some paired, 1-story porch on facade enclosed with screen and glass; shown on Sanborn Atlas of 1924 with no porch
- 1303: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1930, Cottage; gable roof with end to street and shed roof dormers, 1 1/2 story, aluminum siding, bracketed hood over side entrance; is shown on 1932 Sanborn Atlas.
- 1305: Non-Contributing, Single family detached dwelling, 2-story, brick and wood house.
- 13--: Non-Contributing (between 1305 and 1333), Single family detached dwelling, 1-story, modern ranch house.
- 1330: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1860, Gothic Revival; 2 1/2 story, gable roof with chimney pots, wood weatherboard siding, projecting central pavilion contains entrance on first floor and arch topped windows on upper floors, bracketed cornice, 2/2 double hung windows; Doric columns support the porch roof, first floor bay window on south side, restored recently, built for Captain James Ireland.
1 Non-Contributing garage
- 1333: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1925, Bungaloid Cottage; 1 1/2 story, gable roof with ridge line parallel to street, knee brackets, wood weatherboard siding, 9/1 double hung windows, 3 bays wide; porch has gable roof above Doric columns; on Sanborn Atlas of 1932
1 Contributing garage
- 1401: Non-Contributing, single family detached dwelling, 1-story, modern ranch with vertical wood siding.
- 1406: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Foursquare; 2 1/2 story, pyramidal roof, wood shingle siding, entrance with hood at end bay of facade, 3 bays wide; hipped roof enclosed porch at side with plain columns. Is on 1924 and 1932 Sanborn Atlases.
- 1410: Single family detached dwelling, 1910 (the daughter of the original owner still lives here), Cottage; ell-shaped, 1 1/2 story, 1 bay wide, gable roof, wood weatherboard; porch supported on turned posts, no balustrade, small 1-story wing at rear; on Sanborn Atlases of 1924 and 1932.
1 Contributing garage

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- 1418: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1875, Gothic Revival; 2 1/2 story, projecting central pavilion holds main entrance, door is double with fancy lintel, bracketed cornice, moulded hood over arch topped windows, ornate bay windows on either side of 1st story, porch reconstructed to match the original in proportion and ornament, built for Captain Job Somers, possibly by Joseph R Risley.
1 Contributing garage
- 1419: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1930; 1 1/2 story, hipped roof with hipped roof dormers, 6/1 double hung windows; sunporch across facade, entrance at side under hip roofed entry porch, is Sanborn Atlas of 1932.
1 Contributing 2-story garage
- 1425: Non-Contributing, modern 1-story dwelling.
- 1426: Single Family detached dwelling; 1906, Foursquare, two and a half story, hip roof with hip roofed dormers, wood clapboard siding, Plain Doric columns support the hip roof of a wraparound porch, many windows are 9/1 double hung sash, second floor bay window on facade, bracketed hood above door at side, built as the Bessor homestead.
1 Non-Contributing garage
- 1435: Non-Contributing, modern 1-story dwelling.
- 1439: Single family detached dwelling, 2 1/2 story, gable roof with ridge line parallel to Morris Avenue, many 8/1 double hung windows; small gable roofed entry porch over central bay entrance, open porch at side; 1924 atlas shows porch across front and later in 1932 with side porch added facing Essex (now Morris Avenue).
- 1444: Thomas Morris House, Single family detached dwelling, c. 1853, 2 1/2 story, gable roof, 2/2 double hung windows, central bay entrance has four-light transom, 2 interior end chimneys, attached is the c. 1790 1-story customs house; built by Thomas Morris, appointed by Lincoln as customs collector for port of Great Egg Harbor, Morris moved the customs house and attached it to main house, kitchen, garage and garden added by Julius G. Sachse in 1937, Morris house shown on 1872 Beers and Comstock map.
Customs House and garage are attached to main house
- 1445: Single family detached dwelling, c.1920, Cottage; 1-story, hipped roof, 2 bays wide, 1 bay recessed porch at corner, white aluminum or vinyl siding; shown on Sanborn atlases of 1924 and 1932.
- 1451: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1890, Queen Anne elements, 2 1/2 story, gable roof with octagonal tower on corner, shingle and weatherboard siding, 3 bays wide, 1/1 double hung

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windows, main entrance has double screen door; porch enclosed and screened, iron fence surrounds yard; appears in same shape as today on 1924 and 1932 atlases

1511: Single family detached dwelling; 2 1/2 story, gable roof with ridge line parallel to street, asbestos siding, 3 bays wide, 1 bay wide entrance porch over central entrance, replacement 6/1 double hung windows; shown on Sanborn atlases of 1924 and 1932.

1515: Non-Contributing, Commercial building, 1-story.

1525: Single family detached dwelling, c.1830, 2 story, gable roof, 5 bays wide, 2/2 double hung windows, wood weatherboard siding, moulded lintels over windows, entrance porch over central entrance has colossal Doric columns with gallery above; 1932 Sanborn Atlas shows a porch across the facade.

1 Contributing barn, 2-story, frame, gable roof, c. 1890

1526: Single family detached dwelling, c. mid-nineteenth century, 2 1/2 story, gable roof with ridge line parallel to street, aluminum siding, 3 bays wide, replacement windows, entrance in central bay has small transom and narrow sidelights.

1532: Non-Contributing, modern split level dwelling.

1536: Non-Contributing, modern 1-story dwelling.

1544: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1890, Gothic elements; gable roof, 2 1/2 story, 2 bays wide, weatherboard siding, wood shingle in gable end, Gothic window in gable end; Shown on Sanborn atlases of 1924 and 1932.

1545: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Colonial Revival; 2-story, gable roof with ridge line parallel to street, 3 bays wide, central entrance has sidelights, gable roofed entry porch, 1/1 windows, aluminum siding; shown on Sanborn atlases of 1924 and 1932.

Southeast corner Shore Road and Patcong Avenue: Commercial building, c. 1925; rough-cut red stone, 1-story, slate gable roof with 2 cross gables and 1 gable dormer, exposed rafter ends, single and multi-light show windows; shown as Marlyne Nurseries on 1932 Sanborn Atlas.

1607: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Cottage, 1 1/2 story, gable roof with end to street, gray asbestos siding, 3 bays wide, 6/1 double hung windows - most in pairs, projecting gable roofed section contains entrance in side bay of facade; shows on 1924 Sanborn Atlas and 1932 Sanborn Atlas.

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- 1611: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Bungalow cottage, 1 1/2 story, jerkin head roof, projection on part of facade has a jerkin head roof, small paired windows in main gable end; recessed porch wraps around one corner, 4/1 double hung windows, green asbestos siding; shows on 1924 map and 1932 Sanborn atlases.
- 1613: Non-Contributing, 1-story modern dwelling.
- 1619: Non-Contributing, Single family detached dwelling, 1 1/2 story, gable roof, many alterations, little original fabric.
- 1620: Single family detached dwelling, 2 1/2 story, rectangular shape, gable roof, 6/1 double hung windows, moulded lintels over windows, 5 bays wide, weatherboard, 2 gable roofed dormers flank a large gambrel roofed dormer, center chimney; hipped roof porch spans front, its roof is supported on Doric columns paired at the corners; shows on 1924 Sanborn Atlas without porch and with porch on front and side on 1932 Sanborn Atlas.
- 1623: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1910, Foursquare elements; 2 1/2 story, pyramidal roof with shed and hip roofed dormers, exterior is stucco scored to look like brick, porte-cochere; shows on 1924 and 1932 Sanborn atlases.
- 1634: Single family detached dwelling/professional, c. 1920, Dutch Colonial Revival, gambrel roof, 2 1/2 story, 3 bays wide, main entrance in central bay, 1 bay wide entry porch with Ionic columns, set back from street; shows on 1924 and 1932 Sanborn atlases.
- 1639: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Cottage with Tudor elements; 1 1/1 story, gable roof with gable roofed dormer and bays, 3 bays wide, knee brackets under eaves, 6/6 double hung windows, entrance between projecting bays; shows on 1924 Sanborn Atlas with large hen house behind it, on 1932 Sanborn Atlas as Dahliaglad Farms with poultry houses and green houses.
- 1703: Non-Contributing, one story modern brick dwelling.
- 1709: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Cottage; 2 story, gable roof with end to street, exposed rafter ends, now has two story porch on facade; on 1924 and 1932 Sanborn Atlases.
- 1715: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Foursquare; 2 story, hipped roof, brick on first floor; enclosed first floor porch across facade; shows on 1924 and 1932 Sanborn atlases.
- 1727: Single family detached dwelling, pre-1850, 2 story, gable roof, ridge line parallel to street, 3 bays wide, aluminum siding, small 1 story addition on side, small entry porch supported on

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aluminium columns; owners have said the house dates to about 1800, but there have been many alterations.

1730: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1890, 2 1/2 story, gable roof with cross gables at sides, aluminium siding, enclosed porch, 6/6 windows, 1 story bay window at side
1 Non-Contributing garage

NE corner Shore Rd. & East Dr.: Non-Contributing, one story modern house

1741: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Cottage; 1 1/2 story, jerkin head roof, wood weatherboards, concrete block foundation, hip roofed porch on facade is enclosed; shown on 1924 and 1932 Sanborn Atlases.

Between 1741 and 1761: Non-Contributing, modern dwelling.

1761: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Cottage, 1 1/2 story, gable roof, recessed porch across facade, large cross gable on front, 2/2 and 4/4 double hung windows, moulded lintels, original screens on porch; shows on 1924 and 1932 Sanborn atlases.

1803: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Bungaloid Cottage, 1 1/2 story, 4/1 (vertical lights) double hung windows, gable roof with end to street, cast concrete block foundation; gable roofed porch across half of facade has square columns on masonry piers; shows as 305 on 1924 atlas and as 1803 on 1932 Sanborn Atlas.

1804: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1870; 1 1/2 story, wood weatherboard siding, gable roof with cross gable, 3 bays wide, 2/2 double hung windows, moulded wood lintels, gable roofed entry porch, large addition on rear but few alterations to original house.

1811: Single family detached dwelling, built in 1899 (the present resident was born there in 1908. Her mother was married there in 1904), 2 1/2 story, hipped roof with hipped and shed roof dormers, aluminum siding; wrap-around enclosed porch, with 4/1 windows; shows as 304 on 1924 Sanborn Atlas and as 1811 on 1932 Sanborn Atlas. This house appears to date from the 1920s, but local sources say it was built much earlier.

1812: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1900; 2 1/2 story, gable roof with end to street and side cross gable, 1/1 double hung windows; hipped roof porch with exposed rafter ends is now enclosed, beige asbestos siding, is shown as 333 on 1924 Sanborn Atlas and 1812 on 1932 atlas.

1813: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1890, Queen Anne elements, square shape, 2 1/2 story, wood weatherboard siding, 1/1 double hung windows, pyramidal roof with cross gables; hip roofed

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porch with square wood columns and wood balustrade is partially enclosed; shows as 303 on 1924 Sanborn Atlas.

- 1817: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1925, Colonial Revival, 2 1/2 story, Colonial Revival c. 1920, 3 bays with central entrance, 6/1 double hung windows; sunporch on side; - shows on 1924 Sanborn Atlas.
- 1828: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1850, 2 /12 story, gable roof with ridge line parallel to street, wood weatherboard siding, 4/4 double hung windows, 3 bays wide with entrance in central bay, transom and sidelights around door; 3 bay wide porch on front added after 1945; owners' 1945 photo shows a Victorian porch; Built for Captain William Smith, shows as Smith house on 1872 Beers and Comstock map. Contributing privy behind house.
- 1836: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1870-90, ell-shaped; 2 1/2 story, gable roof with cornice returns, 2/2 double hung windows, 2 bays wide, asbestos siding; porch addition with balustrade on top; Built by Captain Wesley R. Smith, whose brother lived next door, shows on 1924 and 1932 Sanborn Atlases.
- SW corner Shore and Seaview: Non-Contributing, modern dwelling.
- NE corner Shore and Seaview: Non-Contributing, Linwood Community Church, modern church building
- 1910: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Foursquare; 2 1/2 story, weatherboard, pyramidal roof with 1 hipped roof dormer, 3 bays wide, 6/1 double hung windows; hipped roof porch on plain columns and brick piers. Shows on both 1924 and 1932 Sanborn atlases.
- 1913: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1910; ell-shaped, gable roof, exposed rafter ends, 6/1 double hung windows; enclosed wrap-around porch, shows as 221 on 1924 Sanborn Atlas.
- 1918: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1925, 1 1/2 story, exterior chimney on front, gable roof, 6/6 double hung windows, cross gable in front; shows on 1932 Sanborn Atlas.
- 1919: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1910; ell shaped, jerkin head roof with knee brackets, enclosed hip roofed porch across facade has gable roof above entrance; shows on 1924 and 1932 Sanborn atlases.
- 1926: Single family detached dwelling/Commercial, c. 1890, ell-shaped; gable roof, large 1-story addition on front, 2 1/2 story, red asbestos shingles, shows on 1924 and 1932 Sanborn Atlas.

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- 1930: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1890, Queen Anne elements, gable roof with cross gable, 2 bays wide, two story bay window at side; porch with Doric columns wraps around to ell; shows on 1924 and 1932 Sanborn Atlases.
- 1937: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1900, 2 1/2 story, gable roof with shed roof dormer; hipped roof sun porch on facade; is shown on the Sanborn atlases with hen houses at the rear as late as 1932.
- 2000: Non-Contributing, commercial building, 2 story.
- 2001: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1865, Gothic Revival elements, 2 1/2 story, 3 bays wide, gable roof with steep cross gable in center, entrance in central bay has fanlight and sidelights, tan asbestos siding; porch at end; interior plan has been altered from center hall plan, 1900 porch was enclosed in 1940 at same time rear addition was built., originally built by Elisha Smith and in the twentieth century was known as Hollywood Farms.
- 2009: Non-Contributing. Either a modern house or a radically altered early twentieth century house.
- Between 2009 and 2037: Non-Contributing, new Seaview Baptist Church
- 2016: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Foursquare, 2 1/2 story, hipped roof with hipped roofed dormer, wood shingle on lower part of house and asbestos shingle on upper part, hip roofed porch on facade with plain Doric columns and new metal balustrade - shown on 1924 and 1934 atlases as Haven Hedge.
- 2020: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Cottage; 1 1/2 story, gable roof with 2 gable roof dormers, white stucco, 6/6 double hung windows; shows as Edna May with masonry with porch on front on 1924 Sanborn Atlas.
- 2024: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Foursquare; pyramidal roof, 3 bays wide, 12/1 double hung windows, aluminum siding, porch across facade has Tuscan columns; is shown as Sunset Cottage on both 1924 and 1932 atlases.
- 2030: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1890; 2 1/2 story, 3 bays wide, wood shingle siding, gable roof with central cross gable; hipped roof porch has wood balusters and plain Doric columns; Sanborn Atlases indicate that this house might have been moved from the lot where Myrtle Avenue is now.
- 2036: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1900; pyramidal roof with cross gable, 2 bays wide, white asbestos siding, 1/1 double hung windows, hipped roof porch across facade has replacement posts and brackets; called The Goldenrod on the 1924 and 1936 Sanborn atlases.

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- 2037: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1900, gable roof with end to street has fishscale shingle and Gothic window in gable peak, wrap around porch is now enclosed; shown on both 1924 and 1932 Sanborn atlases.
- 2040: Seaview Baptist Church, now commercial, c. 1870, gable roof with square tower on corner, pyramidal roof and open belfry are at top of tower which also contains the main entrance at the ground level, facade now has stucco finish, original stained glass window still exists on interior; building moved here from Bakersville, rear section was post office and general store in Bargaintown in 1881, steeple added in 1903.
- 2046: Single family detached dwelling, 1920, Cottage, gable roof; porch across the facade; is on 1924 and 1932 Sanborn atlases.
- 2047: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1925, 2 story, hipped roof, porch at intersection of ell has hipped roof supported by square wood columns on piers, shown on 1932 Sanborn atlas.
- 2052: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1900, 2 story, pyramidal roof, 2/2 double hung windows, hip roofed porch across facade has square columns and wood balustrade; shows as 228 on 1924 Sanborn Atlas when Sunset Avenue did not exist .
- 2056: Non-Contributing, modern one story dwelling.
- 2101: Non-Contributing, modern one story dwelling.
- 2114: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1880, Gothic elements; gable roof with projecting central pavilion, triple arched window in 2nd floor, 2/2 double hung windows; wraparound hip roofed has plain Doric columns and a replacement balustrade. A cross gable tops the entrance in the central bay.
- 2120: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Foursquare; hipped roof with hipped roof dormers, 2 bays wide, yellow asbestos siding; hipped roof porch across facade; is on both 1924 and 1932 Sanborn atlases.
- 2123: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1830, 2 1/2 story, gable roof, 2/2 double hung windows, 5 bays wide with main entrance in central; bay; hipped roof porch with square posts; built by Capt. James Robinson who was lost at sea in 1839. His wife Nancy deeded to son ,Wesley, in 1862.Capt. Francis Somers received the property from his Aunt Amanda in 1881 (Amanda was Wesley's widow) 1 Contributing outbuilding

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- 2124: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1910, Bungalow, 1 1/2 story, gable roof with shed roof dormer has its ridge line parallel to the street, wood weatherboard and shingle siding, bay window on side, recessed porch has square columns on cement block piers. Is on 1924 and 1932 Sanborn atlases.
- 2139: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1890, Queen Anne elements, combination gable and hipped roof, two story bay window at side, yellow asbestos siding, hip roofed porch on facade has Tuscan columns on square wood piers and wood balustrade, one bay wide gable roofed section projects over entrance to porch; shows on 1924 and 1932 atlases
1 Contributing site at rear of house is the Clara-Glen pet cemetery founded in 1920. It is a rectangular shape with no formal landscaping and is much overgrown with grass and weeds. Many of the pet graves are marked with either a wooden cross, a plain stone marker, or an engraved tombstone.
- 2143: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Bungalow; 1 1/2 story, aluminum or vinyl siding, 6/1 double hung windows, gable roof with ridge line parallel to street and shed roof dormer, on 1924 and 1932 Sanborn Atlases.
- 2155: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1890, 2 story, gable roof with remnant of cross gable in front; now has a 2 story enclosed porch on facade, gable roofed entry porch may have been an attempt to add Colonial Revival elements; shows as 117 on 1924 Sanborn Atlas with small porch on facade, has 2 story facade porch on 1932 atlas..
- 2161: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Bungalow Cottage, 1 1/2 story, white weatherboard, gable roof with knee brackets, shed roofed dormers, 3 bays wide, central bay entrance with 1 bay wide entry porch. shows as 116 on 1924 Sanborn Atlas, with no porch; shows in 1932 atlas with porch.
- SW corner Kirkling and Shore: Non-Contributing; modern dwelling.
- 2211: Non-Contributing, modern 1 story dwelling.
- 2231: Non-Contributing, modern 1 story dwelling.
- 2249: Villa Pieta c. 1930, Colonial Revival 2 1/2 story, 3 bays wide, 3 gable roofed dormers in gable roof, entrance in central bay under semi-circular entry porch with Ionic columns and gallery, large lawn with gardens with copy of Pieta sculpture; present house appears on the 1932 Sanborn Atlas.
Contributing sculpture and gardens.

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2263: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1920, Bungalow, 1 1/2 story, gable roof with projecting section, wrap-around porch has square columns on brick piers; now used as offices for Missionaries of the Sacred Heart; shows as 106 on 1924 Sanborn Atlas.
1 Contributing garage

2303: Single family detached dwelling, c. 1880, 2 1/2 story, gable roof, and end to street with one story wing at north side, weatherboard, 6/6 double hung windows.

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HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

Linwood, in Atlantic County, is one of a group of towns that grew up along Shore Road, an early route between the Great Egg Harbor River and the Mullica River in southern New Jersey. The Shore Road towns are all on the solid land west of the bay which separates the Atlantic Ocean and Absecon Island from mainland New Jersey. Although the ocean and its bays and marshes formed much of the basis for early economic and social life of these communities, none of them had direct access to the main trade routes along the Atlantic Coast. Here in south Jersey, as in other coastal areas without substantial harbors, roads and land routes had to replace the preferred water routes for trade and communication. Shore Road connected the small but growing communities along its length and also served as the terminus for other roads leading to Camden where people and goods could cross the Delaware to Philadelphia, colonial America's most important city. With the advent of steamboat and railroad travel, Shore Road took on another character as tourists discovered the pleasures of the Jersey Shore. The Shore Road towns never experienced nineteenth century industrial development themselves, but it was in part the industrial development in larger cities that allowed the growth of tourism in the area.

The modern towns along Shore Road, Somers Point, Linwood, Northfield, Pleasantville, and Absecon all have a common heritage, but each town has its own distinctive features, too. The Sculls, Somers, Risleys, Leeds, and other early settlers spread throughout the Shore Road towns, and their descendants, as well as their early homes, are a part of the present-day communities. Today, as in the past, the Shore Road towns are primarily residential areas with small local businesses. All have become somewhat popular with vacationers and have some seasonal residents. In none of these towns does a resort atmosphere with hotels, motels, and boardwalks dominate as it does in most New Jersey oceanfront towns.

These towns all have a history that includes the maritime trades. Although shipbuilding along the south Jersey shore never became a nationally important industry as it did in the major ports of Boston and Philadelphia, many local men followed the sea. Fish and shellfish from Scull Bay and the Atlantic Ocean beyond also provided a livelihood for many residents of the Shore Road towns until well into the twentieth century.

The dates of significance for the Linwood Historic District cover the period from 1820 to 1935. The District contains houses representative of the major historical eras during that time: the ante-bellum, Civil War, late nineteenth century, and early twentieth century. Linwood remains a small town and was never the site of a world-shaping event. Thus it retains the buildings and other tangible evidence of its development over a period of more than a century. Although major events seem to have bypassed Linwood, the town today is nevertheless a product of these events. The invention of the steamboat altered the pattern of life in Linwood and the other Shore Road towns. Although Linwood was home to a number of sea captains, a continuation of the age of sail might have fostered expanded shipbuilding and related maritime activity. In the late nineteenth century as industry concentrated in large American cities with their transportation facilities and ever-increasing supply of immigrant laborers, Linwood, like other small

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Linwood Historic District

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towns, clung to its earlier traditions. The mid-nineteenth century arrival of the railroad and expanded tourism until the Great Depression brought more people to Linwood, but all in an orderly fashion that retained the older houses along with the new. The architecture within the district also represents the major eras in the period of significance. The oldest buildings dating from about 1820 are in simple vernacular or modified federal styles typical of their time; the later Victorian houses incorporate the popular styles and building practices of the late nineteenth century; and the early twentieth century Bungalows and Cottages represent not only the changing taste of their time, but the ability of more and more Americans to own not only their own home, but a summer cottage as well. The period of significance ends just before World War II which brought about profound changes in the way Americans lived as well as in the way they constructed their buildings.

Seventeenth-century Dutch explorers came into this part of the western hemisphere and established Fort Nassau near the present city of Gloucester, New Jersey, in 1623. Swedes established a fort near the present Salem, New Jersey in 1642 but eventually surrendered it to the Dutch. The English claimed the territory in 1664, and it briefly reverted to Dutch control before the English made a lasting claim. Through a series of grants a group of Quakers came into possession of New Jersey, dividing it into two sections. The southern part of the state became West Jersey. Although colonial New Jersey did not receive its own governor until 1738, settlements and towns started to develop. William Penn and other proprietors encouraged Quakers to settle throughout southern New Jersey. Thomas Budd of Philadelphia acquired a large amount of land there and sold a portion of it in 1695 to John Somers, Jonathan Adams, James Steelman, Jonas Valentine, John Gilbert, Peter Couwenhoven (later Conover), and John Scull. These were the earliest settlers in the area, and many of their descendants still live here. The earliest Quaker settlements in Atlantic County were at the opposite ends of Shore Road at Somers Point and at Leeds Point. Although the Quakers formed a meeting, or congregation, at a much earlier date, when they first built a meetinghouse, in about 1730, it was half way between those two communities and just within the northern border of the present town of Linwood. This was called the Bakersville Meeting which continued only until 1843¹ Today the Friends Cemetery is the only tangible reminder of the early meeting.

Although the community of Leedsville was small, it was on a locally strategic transportation route. Ferries and small roads branched off from Shore Road to other points.² The present Maple Avenue was a part of the inland route from Shore Road to Camden, where people and merchandise could cross the Delaware River to Philadelphia. It is not surprising that dwellings, businesses, and eventually the post office clustered near the intersection of Maple Avenue and Shore Road

Much of the nineteenth-century-village atmosphere remains on Maple Avenue, where a group of houses stand as tangible evidence of Linwood's early history. The simple gable-roofed house at 1031

1. Early Friends Meeting , manuscript at Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College.

2. Frederick Steelman. "Atlantic County Roads." *The Atlantic County Historical Society Yearbook*. Vol. 10, No. 2, Oct. 1985, p. 60-62.

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Maple Avenue was probably built before 1820 when it was purchased by Robert B. Risley, who later became collector of customs, a township Justice of the Peace, and a state senator.³ 1021 Maple Avenue, next door, was probably built as a two room house before the 1830s and eventually became the home of Bassett Steelman, the operator of a packet steamer between Somers Point and Philadelphia.⁴ Other houses on Maple Avenue that date from about the same time are at 1014 and 1040 Maple Avenue. Near the middle of the nineteenth century the latter house was the Methodist parsonage and also served as the post office for a short time. The house at 1007 Maple Avenue, a large two-and-a-half story clapboard-covered house with gable roof, was dates from the early 1800s and was probably the home of Samuel R. Risley, a shipbuilder and storekeeper.⁵

There are also a number of houses dating from the first half of the nineteenth century scattered along Shore Road, an indication of the importance of the route in the early history of southern New Jersey. In the early nineteenth century there appear to have been at least two taverns in the present Linwood: one near Central Avenue and the other near Country Club Road. These taverns catered to stagecoach travelers along Shore Road.⁶ Although the taverns are no longer standing, there are other buildings, such as the one at 1037 Shore Road, that local tradition says is one of the oldest houses in town. This was at one time the home of David Somers who ran a store here in the mid-nineteenth century. Similar in shape to several of the houses on Maple Avenue, it too has a gable roof with its ridgeline parallel to the street. In the late nineteenth century it was the home of the Edmonds family and since the 1950s has been in commercial use. Nearby, on the other side of the street at 1038 Shore Road is another house of similar shape which was once the home of Captain William Rose.

Many of the houses in Linwood stand on land that originally belonged to the Scull or Leeds families. These buildings include the house at 1525 Shore Road, a gable-roofed house that was mentioned in the will of John Scull in 1834,⁷ and the house at 1725 Shore Road, owned by Edmond Somers until 1828 when he gave it to his son, Lewis Somers. Another member of the same family, Captain Francis Somers, lived in, but did not build, the house at 2123 Shore Road which dates from about 1830. Francis Somers was the great great grandson of John Somers the immigrant who was the first member of the family to settle in the area that is now Atlantic County.⁸

³. Newspaper clipping at Atlantic County Historical Society, no date.

⁴. Linwood Bicentennial Committee, "Historic Homes of Linwood, New Jersey" 1976, unpublished manuscript. p. 4.

⁵ Local sources attribute the early 19th century date to this house and its physical characteristics indicate that this is correct. Although it is shown on early twentieth century maps, it does not seem to appear on the 1872 Atlas indicating the possibility that it may have been moved at an early date.

⁶. Photographs in undated clippings in Atlantic County Historical Society and comparison of photographs with Sanborn Atlas of 1932.

⁷. "Historic Houses of Linwood. p. 20

⁸. "Historic Houses of Linwood" p. 22

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The Thomas Morris House at 1444 Shore Road, built in 1853, is an excellent example of the modified Federal style that appears in the larger early- and mid-nineteenth century houses of the area. Five bays wide with a gable roof and clapboard exterior, its graceful proportions make it one of the outstanding houses in the district. This was the home of Thomas Morris, who served in the New Jersey Assembly and Senate and was also a deputy customs collector for Somers Point. Attached to the rear of the house is the old customs house, which was moved from its original roadside position in front of the house.⁹ In 1791, shortly after the new government of the United States established a customs service, Somers Point became the port of entry for Gloucester County. At that time there was no separate town of Linwood (or Leedsville as it was first called) and the actual customs house for the Great Egg Harbor customs district was in front of the Morris House. Here the customs collectors registered arriving ships and collected duty on their cargo. They also recorded goods salvaged from coastal shipwrecks. Daniel E. Benezet, Jr. was the first collector of customs, a position held by eighteen other men before the district was discontinued in 1912.¹⁰ Thus, many of the houses within the district still remain from its early years.

In 1854 the Camden and Atlantic Railroad began carrying passengers from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, thereby opening the shore to resort development. Prior to that time the oceanfront was undeveloped, and settlements on the fastland such as Linwood and Somers Point served the maritime trade. The customs district and its business was an important element of the early community. All ships entering the Great Egg Harbor River registered here, giving the community an economic link with the inland iron forges and timber businesses. It is not surprising that a number of sea captains built houses nearby as the years passed.

Among the most striking houses in Linwood today are a group of large Victorian houses dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century. These houses represent the era when sea captains lived and prospered there. Although people in all the Shore Road towns were in maritime-related trades, Linwood has the largest percentage of sea captains' houses. These houses tend to be two-and-a-half stories high, with steep pitched roofs, Gothic windows, porches, and elaborate trim in Stick or Eastlake style. These houses dominate the streetscape and make it possible to visualize Shore Road in the late nineteenth century. The large restored house at 1104 Shore Road dates from about 1870 and was the home of Captain Israel G. Adams, who also became the mayor of Linwood.¹¹ The large Gothic house at 1330 Shore Road, dating from about 1860 was the home of Captain James Ireland.¹² Captain Job Somers lived with his wife in yet another large Gothic house at 1418 Shore Road, built in about 1870. Other houses of similar style and age are at 2114 and 1123 Shore Road, and all stand as evidence of the days when many sea captains lived in Linwood.

⁹. Jack E. Boucher. *Absegami Yesteryear*. (Atlantic County Historical Society, 1963). p. 94

¹⁰. *Absegami Yesteryear*. p. 94 and "Linwood Historic Houses". p. 19

¹¹. *Absegami Yesteryear*. p. 94; "Historic Houses of Linwood" p. 17

¹². Beers map of Atlantic County, 1872.

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As the community continued to grow in the late nineteenth century houses in other styles appeared. The home of Job Somers, physician, surgeon, trustee of Seaview Baptist Church, and founder of Keystone Lodge, was the large gable-roofed house with dormer windows at 801 Shore Road.¹³ Lewis Steelman, a blacksmith, built his home at 1022 Maple Avenue in about 1880 and worked at the shop behind his father's house next door. Perhaps one of the most elaborate houses of this era is the house at 1049 Maple Avenue with its wrap around porch with ornate trim in Eastlake style. Captain Peter Reed whose wife was a member of the Risley family built the house.

By 1890 the town had just become independent from Egg Harbor Township and had a population of 536. There were enough residents to support stores and other services. One of the few early commercial buildings remaining from that time is the building which is now a house at 1011 Maple Avenue. It was originally a dry goods and grocery store owned by S.R. Risley, who lived next door. By the 1920s it had become a dwelling, as it is today.¹⁴ The increasing importance of the community required a post office, a need that brought about the change of name to Linwood. Prior to 1880 the Somers Point Post Office handled the mail for Leedsville residents, but in that year Joseph R. Risley received the appointment as the first postmaster for Leedsville. Since another post office in New Jersey was also called Leedsville, the residents needed to select a new name. By vote they chose Linwood, which has been the name of the town ever since.¹⁵

There was a school on Maple Avenue before 1870, but it, unfortunately, no longer stands. However, its replacement, the Linwood Borough School No. 1 at 16 West Poplar Avenue, built in 1873, is in excellent condition and is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Probably the best preserved nineteenth-century one-room school in Atlantic County, it served as a school from 1873 to 1908. At that time the New Jersey County School System had been in existence for less than a decade, and Egg Harbor Township, which included Leedsville, was divided into 48 school districts. This school served district #19, which included the area roughly between the present Central and Belhaven avenues. The building operated as an ungraded one-room school until 1894, when the school was divided into two rooms. After Linwood built a new school in 1908, the old school building became the Linwood Borough Hall, serving that purpose until 1965.¹⁶ Present plans call for the Library to move to another building and for the Linwood Historical Society to move into the Leedsville School.

There are now several modern churches within the Linwood Historic District that do not contribute to the significance of the district because they are not old enough. However, the Seaview Baptist Church at 2040 Shore Road, although much altered, does date from 1881, and is just one of the churches that

13. "Historic Houses of Linwood" Business Notices on Beers Map of Atlantic County, 1872

14. Beers Atlas of 1872, "Historic Houses of Linwood" Sanborn Atlases of 1924 and 1932

15. This story is generally accepted as the reason for the town's name and appears in a history of Linwood written by Gladys J. Kahlman for the dedication of City Hall on March 21, 1965 as well as in other places.

16. National Register Nomination Form for Linwood Borough School No. 1 prepared in 1983 by James Kirk, City Historian.

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stood in Linwood at that time. The Leedsville (Linwood) Baptists met in the Union Congregation Hall until 1881 when a fire destroyed the hall. The Baptists then moved the Baptist Chapel from nearby Bakersville to Linwood where it became the Seaview Baptist Church.

The rapid development of Atlantic City as a resort after it became accessible by railroad in 1854 influenced further railroad building and tourism in the nearby communities of Atlantic County. Linwood, like the other Shore Road towns, was soon on a railroad line. In 1880 the Pleasantville-Ocean City Railroad opened along Shore Road between Pleasantville and Somers Point, eventually to be replaced by a trolley that started operation on the same route through Linwood in 1903. Linwood was not directly on the ocean, but it appealed to some vacationers, so by the 1920s it had many guest houses although the town never had hotels.

Among the older houses which adapted to summer use was The Gothic house at 2001 Shore Road which became the "Hollywood," and was a summer home, as well as a working farm. The large house with the elaborate porch at 1049 Maple Avenue became the "Linwood Inn" and the house at 2036 Shore Road became "The Goldenrod." Other houses along Shore Road in the newer early twentieth century styles were equally suitable for family living or vacationing tourists. "Haven Hedge," as the house at 2016 Shore Road was called in the 1920's, is one of a number of houses on Shore Road in the popular Foursquare style. The Bungalow appears in a variety of versions along Shore Road. The name of this house derived from the Indian word for a resting house by the road. Its low gable roof that frequently extended out to shelter a porch gave the house a cozy appearance that appealed to millions of Americans. The house at 2263 Shore Road is a good example of this style. One-story cottages seem especially appropriate to the shore area of south Jersey, and there are a number of them in the Linwood Historic District which help to convey the feeling of the time when some summer residents were moving to Linwood.

Many Philadelphians who first came to Linwood as summer visitors eventually made the town their permanent home. Clara and Glen White moved to the shore area just before World War I and were animal lovers. In addition to their involvement with the SPCA, the Whites buried first their own pets and then the pets of others in a plot on Shore Road in Linwood. Although there was no formal landscaping plan for the cemetery, it eventually held nearly a thousand pets and the ashes of at least two of their owners. Glen White made caskets which his wife lined with satin. Pet owners placed markers on the graves ranging from plain wooden crosses to stone statues of the pet. Rex, the Wonder Dog and "Cootie", the mascot of the WWI 314th AEF are buried in the cemetery as well as the pets of such celebrities as Eddie Cantor, Billie Burke, and Irving Berlin. There are no similar pet cemeteries in the area, and it is probably one of the oldest pet cemeteries in the nation. However, it was not started as a commercial or perpetual care cemetery, but is rather the result of two individuals' concern over where their own pets and the pets of others could be buried. It is today called the Clara-Glen Pet Cemetery in honor of its founders.

While vacationers were discovering the Jersey Shore, farmers were realizing that south Jersey not only had excellent farmland; it also had efficient means of transportation to the markets of Philadelphia and

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New York. In the early twentieth century, when independent farmers raised chickens for sale and for eggs, a substantial poultry industry developed in Atlantic County. In Linwood, as in many other towns, there were many poultry houses in the backyards of houses. In 1924 and 1932, for example, there were poultry houses behind the houses at 721, 747, and 904, Shore Road. The Linwood Poultry Farm had large chicken houses located where the Waldor Orchid greenhouses are today. The poultry farm had become the Brighton Floral Nurseries by 1934.¹⁷

The Linwood Historic District conveys the history of the town over a period of more than a century between 1820 and 1935. Its setting is essentially the same as it was in the early nineteenth century: a long straight road with houses scattered along both sides interspersed here and there with small stores, churches, and public buildings. The individual architectural styles and building types in the district show the popular tastes of their time; taken as a group they show how the community developed historically and architecturally. Houses in different styles, but in a similar scale, blend together to show the evolution of the community from a small village in 1820 to a large, independent town in 1935.

As in other towns along Shore Road, modern development has taken place east and west of Shore Road. Although there are some old houses outside the district, there is no other similarly cohesive group of buildings in Linwood. An historic sites survey of North Atlantic County has identified a potential historic district in all the Shore Road towns, but each district has its own individual character. In comparison to the other towns, Linwood has a higher percentage of early-nineteenth-century houses. It is also different from most of the other towns in that it has never become a major rail or automobile transportation intersection. Today, as in the past, it is primarily residential, with a few small businesses and offices.

Many of the residents of the Linwood Historic District are working to preserve the original fabric and character of their houses. Authentic Victorian colors now adorn many of the large nineteenth century houses, and preservation efforts over several decades have helped to preserve the early-nineteenth-century houses. The town has its own historian who actively works to preserve its old houses. A local historical society and local events such as house tours serve to stimulate interest in preserving this historic area of Linwood.

¹⁷. 1924 and 1932 Sanborn atlases.

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James Kirk, historian of the town of Linwood was the single most valuable source of information. He provided his own information as well as printed information in addition to the following sources:

Andrew, Russell M. *Railroading in Atlantic County, New Jersey*. Atlantic County Historical Society, 1981.

Atlantic County Historical Society, Somers Point, New Jersey, Collection of photographs, post cards, and undated newspaper clippings.

Beers Map of Atlantic County, 1872

Boucher, Jack E. *Absegami Yesteryear*. Somers Point: Atlantic County Historical Society, 1963.

Ewing, Sarah, W.R. "Early Friends Meeting Houses in Atlantic County", Atlantic County Historical Society Yearbook.

Heston, Alfred M. *South Jersey, A History*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1924.

..... *Absegami: Annals of Eyren Haven and Atlantic City*. Camden: Sinnickson Ches and Sons, 1904.

Kobbe, Gustav. *The New Jersey Coast and Pines*. Shore Hills: Gustav Kobbe, 1889.

Kuhlman, Gladys S. "Dedication of City Hall" Pamphlet. Linwood: 1965

Linwood Bicentennial Committee, "Historic Homes of Linwood, New Jersey", Linwood: Unpublished manuscript, 1976

Linwood Historical Society. "City of Linwood History Walk" Pamphlet for walking tour. Linwood: September, 1987

Manuscript Census for Atlantic County, 1900, 1910

Matlack, T. Chalkley, Compiler. "Brief Historical Sketches Concerning Friends Meetings of the Past and Present with Special Reference to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting" Unpublished Manuscript, 1938, at Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College

National Register Nomination for Linwood Borough School No. 1. 1983

Rose, T.F. and Woolman, H.C. *Historical and Biographical Atlas of the New Jersey Coast*. Philadelphia: Woolman & Rose, 1879.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Sanborn Insurance Atlas. 1924, 1932

Sunday Press, May 11, 1980, June 20, 1981

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Verbal Boundary Description Continued: As shown on the accompanying property map the boundary of the Linwood Historic District starts at the southeast corner of the property line of 2303 Shore Road south of the intersection of Shore Road and Royal Avenue and extends northwest to the rear line of that property; then north along the rear property lines of the properties on the northwest side of Shore Road to Greenwich Road; then southeast to the southeast curb line of Shore Road; then along the southeast curb line of Shore Road to a point opposite the southwest boundary line of 1937 Shore Road, then along that line to the rear property line; then along the rear property lines on the northwest side of Shore Road to its intersection with Maple Avenue; then along the rear property lines along the west side of Maple Avenue to its intersection with Van Sant Avenue, then south along the curb line of Van Sant Avenue crossing to the east side of Maple Avenue; then along the rear property lines of properties on the east side of Maple Avenue in a southerly direction to its intersection with Shore Road; then northeast along the rear property lines of properties on the northwest side of Shore Road to the north side of Poplar Avenue; then west along the north curb line of Poplar Avenue to its intersection with Lincoln, then north along the east curb line of Lincoln to the rear property line of the Linwood School, then east along that property line to the point where it meets the rear property lines of the properties on the northwest side of Shore Road; then along the rear property lines on the northwest side of Shore Road northward to the north property line of 705 Shore Road; then east along that property line to the curb line on the northwest side of Shore Road; then south along that curb line to a point opposite the north property line of 744 Shore Road; then east crossing Shore Road and along the north property line of 744 Shore Road to the rear property line of that property; then south along the rear property lines along the southeast side of Shore Road to the north curb line of Country Club Drive; then west along the north curb line of Country Club Drive to the northwest curb line of Shore Road,; then south along the northwest curb line of Shore Road to a point opposite the south curb line of Delmar Avenue; then along the south curb line of Delmar Avenue east to the rear property line of 1038 Shore Road, then south along the rear property lines of the properties on the southeast side of Shore Road to the south property line of 1104 Shore Road; then west along that property line, crossing Shore Road to the curb line on the northwest side of Shore Road; then south along the curb line on the northwest side of Shore Road to the south curb line of Glencoe; then east crossing Shore Road and along the south curb line of Glencoe to the rear property line of 1202 Shore Road, then south along the rear property lines on the southeast side of Shore Road to the north curb line of Devonshire Street; then west along this curb line to the curb line along the northwest side of Shore Road; then south along that curb line to a point opposite the north property line of 1330 Shore Road; then east along that property line to the rear property line; then south along the rear property lines on the southeast side of Shore Road to the south property line of 1544 Shore Road; then west along that property line to the curb line on the northwest side of Shore Road; then south along that curb line to a point opposite the north property line of 1620 Shore Road; then east crossing Shore Road and along the north property line of 1620 to its rear property line; then south along the rear property lines on the southeast side of Shore road to the north curb line of Hemlock Avenue; then west along the north curb line of Hemlock Avenue to the southeast curb line of Shore Road; then along that curb line to the north property line of 1730 Shore Road, then east along that property line to its rear property line; then south along the rear property lines on the southeast side of Shore Road to the south property line of 2124 Shore Road, then west along that property line to the curb line on the northwest side of Shore Road, then south along that curb line to the point of beginning.

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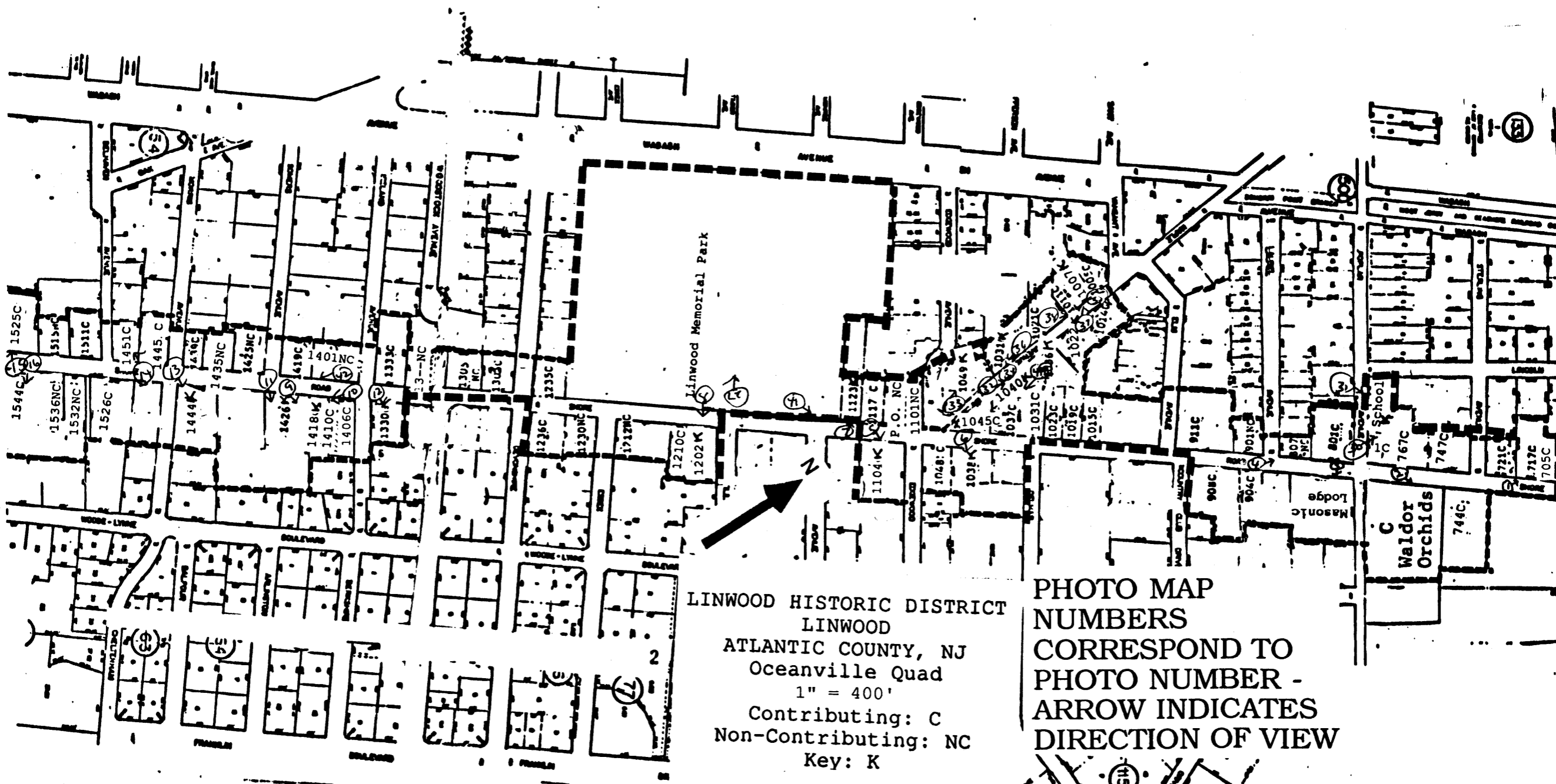
Boundary Justification - Continued

As the map indicates, this is a generally long, narrow district along Shore Road. To the east and west of the district the majority of the buildings and streets are newer than those included in the district, and the few older buildings outside the district are scattered among newer ones. The north boundary of the district is at the edge of the Linwood Country Club's golf course on the east side of Shore Road and at an area of newer houses on the west side of the road. At the southern boundary of the district near the bordering town of Somers Point most of the houses are also of a later date than those in the district.



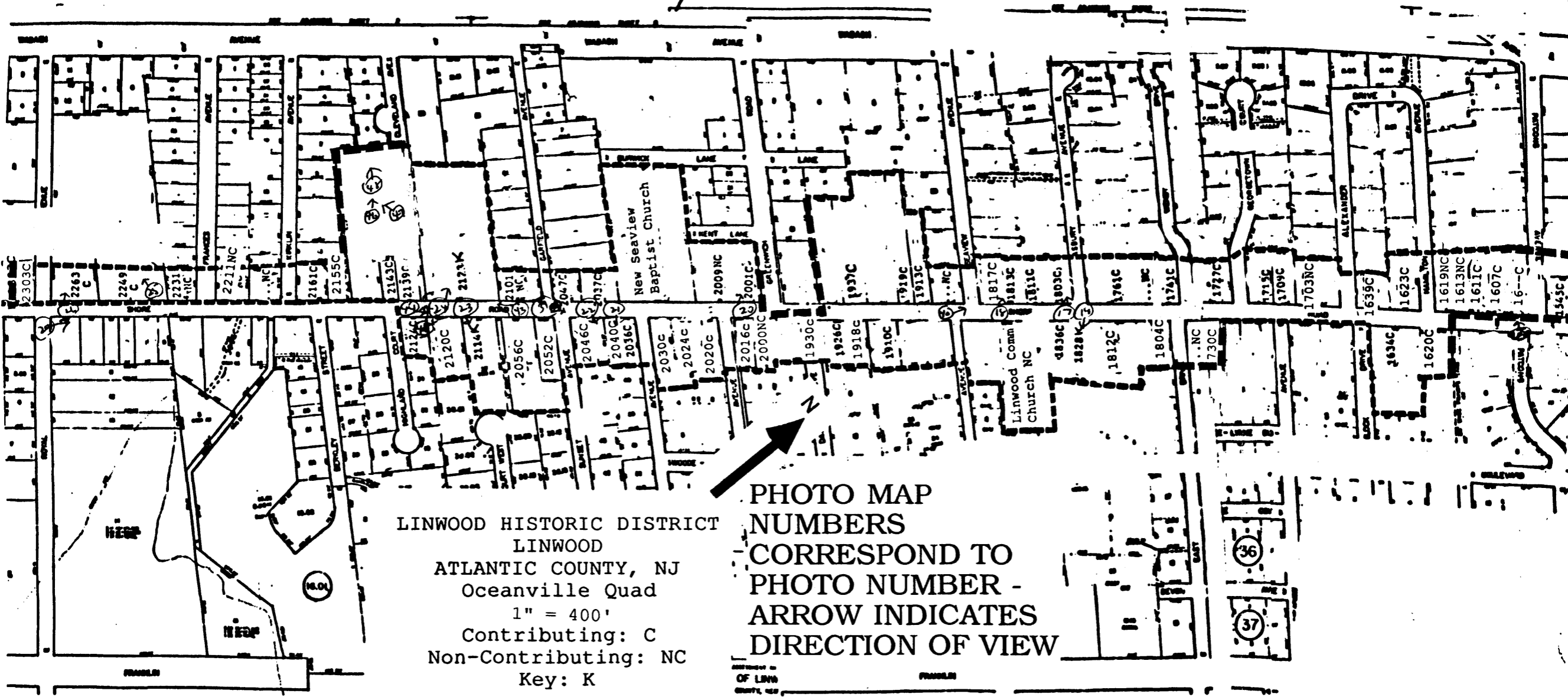
Xerox copies of post cards showing
1049 Maple Avenue (Above) and
Linwood Borough School #1(below)
Linwood Historic District





LINWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
 LINWOOD
 ATLANTIC COUNTY, NJ
 Oceanville Quad
 1" = 400'
 Contributing: C
 Non-Contributing: NC
 Key: K

PHOTO MAP
 NUMBERS
 CORRESPOND TO
 PHOTO NUMBER -
 ARROW INDICATES
 DIRECTION OF VIEW



LINWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
 LINWOOD
 ATLANTIC COUNTY, NJ
 Oceanville Quad
 1" = 400'
 Contributing: C
 Non-Contributing: NC
 Key: K

PHOTO MAP
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 ARROW INDICATES
 DIRECTION OF VIEW

Prepared by The History Store
 October, 1987

OF LINW
 DRAFT, 1987