

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received **DEC - 4 1987**
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Cooper Grant Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Multiple

NA not for publication

city, town Camden vicinity of

state New Jersey code 034 county Camden code 007

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder of Deeds

street & number Camden County Courthouse

city, town Camden state New Jersey 08101

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Camden City Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date August 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Office of New Jersey Heritage, CN 404,

city, town Trenton state New Jersey 08625

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Cooper Grant Historic District covers approximately four blocks on the south side of the Benjamin Franklin Bridge in Camden, New Jersey. The district contains 93 contributing buildings, all of which are houses except three: a church, a firehouse, and the Walt Whitman Poetry Center (formerly the Cooper library). There are two non-contributing buildings. All the houses are brick rowhouses and semi-detached houses, primarily in the Italianate and Second Empire styles. All but one row were built in the late nineteenth century, and real estate developers built most of them. The facades have a variety of details including two story bay windows, arched stone lintels, and triple windows. The grey stone North Baptist Church, was built in 1864 in a combination of Renaissance Revival and Gothic styles. The two story brick firehouse and the Poetry Center are early twentieth century buildings. In the district there are many vacant lots on which houses originally stood. The streets are wide and carry very little through traffic making this a quiet neighborhood. Although there are a number of vacant and boarded up houses, all the buildings retain enough of their original fabric and detail to convey a sense of the late nineteenth century in Camden.

The Cooper Grant neighborhood in North Camden is an area predominantly composed of residential rowhouses constructed in the late nineteenth century, at the peak of the Industrial Revolution. The boundaries of the district are roughly the Benjamin Franklin Bridge on the north, Point Street on the west, Cooper Street on the south, and Friends Avenue on the east. The district includes a mixture of nineteenth and early twentieth century rowhouses, vacant lots, and institutional structures which were originally a part of a much larger neighborhood. There are 93 structures in the district, most of which are single family dwellings contributing to the historical significance of the area. However, shells and remnants of manufacturing buildings and warehouses fill some of the open spaces once occupied by rows of houses razed decades ago. Factory workers, merchants, and businessmen once occupied these rows to capacity, but today the neighborhood is underpopulated.

The Benjamin Franklin Bridge which cut a division through the heart of north Camden in the 1920s casts a shadow on this neighborhood and is visible from every building. Post industrial decline has left the Cooper Grant Historic District with a variety of rowhouses ranging from three story, three bay wide houses with elaborate architectural trim and millwork to simple two story, two bay wide houses. In addition, there are a church, a firehouse, a neo-classical institutional building, and a park which contribute to the variety of the district. Although Cooper Grant is a small historic district, it contains a wide variety of structures which express the architectural evolution of Camden's housing in relation to its industrial heritage.

All the houses are brick, and most are two bays wide with flat roofs. The smaller houses on Point Street and the early twentieth century row on Penn Street are two stories high. The larger houses on the other streets all have three stories. The workmanship in these houses is very good, undoubtedly because the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 4 1981

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

trustees of the Cooper Estate selected many of the builders. A number of the houses have stone watertables and rather ornate stone lintels above the windows. Most of the larger houses are set back from the street, and many have porches. All of the smaller houses on Point Street and a few of the larger houses are set directly on the sidewalk with stone steps rising to the main entrance door.

The stylistic differences in the rowhouses within the district make it evident that most were constructed during a twenty year period. All of the houses reflect the dominant urban architectural trends of the late nineteenth century. A majority of the houses, large or small, are Italianate, although there are some houses with mansard roofs in the Second Empire style. There is a six house row, located in the 200 block of Penn Street, built shortly after the turn of the century that has second story bay windows and pedimented entry porches combining elements of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles.

The rows on Linden Street display early Italianate elements, dating back to about 1870. On the odd side of the 100 block, the six house row on the western end of the block shows two story bay windows that have bracketed cornices at the top of both first and second floor windows. An iron cresting rail tops the cornice on some of these houses. Several are boarded up or are in varying stages of disrepair, but the historic fabric of the structures, all of which share the same mansard roof, remains intact. These houses display an elegance which makes an unusual contrast to the nearby industrial environment. On the same side of the street further to the east, there is a row of pairs of Italianate three story houses which have been radically altered. Aluminum siding covers several of these houses, and small replacement storm windows enclose some of their porches. However, only one alteration has completely covered the facade. On the even side of the street, some similar Italianate rowhouses are boarded up and deteriorating; and overgrowth of plants and trees hides some facades. There is also some new landscaping in front of some of the Linden Street houses.

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such structures. All have the same type of brick corbelled cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor. Several have undergone radical alterations. Stucco completely covers two of them at the south end of the west side. Five or six on each side of the block have been boarded up, even though they appear to be in structurally sound condition. These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 4 1987

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

Front Street, which bordered the water before landfill was added, is now the most desolate street in the Cooper Grant neighborhood. Two and three story rowhouses once lined the street in the 300 block; now there are only parking and vacant lots. The view south from the intersection of Linden and Front Streets shows the RCA and Campbell Soup buildings looming in the distance above an empty streetscape. The one notable structure remaining on Front Street is Firehouse Number 6 which went into service in 1911. It has a large arched carriage entrance and a second floor oriel window of pressed tin containing arched sash. The building is boarded up, but the main exterior architectural features are intact. On the north side, there are two belt courses of vertically laid stretchers, one above the first, and the other above the second floors. An observation tower at the west end of the building extends another two stories above the main roofline of the structure.

The two other significant individual structures within the district are the Walt Whitman Poetry Center in Johnson Park, and the North Baptist Church at the southeast corner of Second and Pearl Streets. The church is located at the northern edge of the district, in the shadow of the Benjamin Franklin Bridge. It has deteriorated somewhat since its construction in 1864. A tall steeple is now missing. Several windows in the steeple tower are missing, but the original paneled doors on the Friends Avenue side remain intact.

The Walt Whitman Poetry Center, located between the 100 block of Cooper and Penn Streets, is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. As stated in the National Register nomination, it was built in 1916 in the Classical-Revival style and is the design of architects Walter Karchner and Livingston Smith. The Poetry Center was originally the Cooper Branch Library and sits in the middle of a one block park. It is the major planned open space of the area.

The land within the district is flat. All the streets within the district are wide and straight, and are an extension of the grid plan south of Cooper Street. The district is very close to the Delaware River, but large waterfront industrial buildings block the view of the river and Philadelphia. The streets are all paved, and there is no substantial reminder of the horse trolley that once operated on Second Street. Many of the sidewalks are brick. Iron fencing of both the simple hairpin type and more elaborate cast iron still outlines some of the small front yards.

DEC 4 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

There is some renovation and restoration activity in the district. However in some cases inappropriate materials such as aluminum siding now cover the original brick. Many of the small front yards now contain trees and shrubs and even small vegetable gardens. The district is distinctly different from its surroundings: the bridge, industrial building's, and Rutgers University buildings.

A building by building inventory follows:

The contemporary boundaries of the Cooper Grant neighborhood have been defined by natural topography, the Delaware River; industrial development, the RCA complex; institutional development, Rutgers University; and transportation, the Benjamin Franklin Bridge. Within these boundaries lie 93 buildings which are dominated in style and form by the Italianate. Bracketed cornices, paired doorways, segmental arched marble doorways and windows are pervasive architectural details. The mansard roof of the Second Empire style is another dominant architectural feature: all but two buildings of 27 on Linden Street possess the distinctive mansard roof. A striking unit of paired Colonial Revival rowhouses on the 200 block of Penn Street reflect the final period of residential development in Cooper Grant.

SOUTH BOUNDARY - 100 and 200 blocks of Penn Street: 101-119 Penn Street: This row consists of ten three story brick Italianate rowhouses with paired wooden bracketed cornices. The doorways and stoops are paired with marble segmented lintels and steps. The first floor is dominated by a palladian window with marble Italianate detailing. The raised basement is identified with a marble water table and two basement windows. Other marble trim on the building includes segmental lintels and sills on second and third floor windows.

210-211 Penn Street: This row consists of two story vernacular brick rowhouses with Colonial Revival details. The paired entranceways are approached by a flight of six concrete steps which lead to a paired doorway framed by a pedimented portico and round columns. The entrance is balanced by each unit's first floor livingroom window. This opening is a large three part arched window composed of a central eight over one sash flanked by two fixed windows containing a diamond lattice-work pattern of muntins. Below these windows are two basement windows protected by decorative wrought iron grates with the initials "AS." The second floor contains wide projecting bays composed of metal. These bays contain three panels and pilasters dividing the windows. Beside each bay, and paired together over the entrance, are two one over one double hung sash windows. The walls facing North Second Street and Friends Avenue both contain centrally

DEC 4 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

located second floor bays located over undecorated side entrance doors. An asymmetrical arrangement of windows appears to the left and right of the bay and entrance. The parapet wall which caps the building is decorated with a pressed metal cornice. The roof is flat and the mortar joints are characteristically wide.

WEST BOUNDARY - 300 Block Point Street: 312-336 and 307-327 Point Street: This row consists of two story brick rowhouses with flat marble lintels and sills in windows and paired doors. Marble stoops remain intact at a few residences. Basement window sills are located at ground level. The highest level of architectural detailing is the corbelled brick cornice which contains large brick brackets at the party wall. First and second floor both contain large brick brackets at the party wall. First and second floors both contain two, one over one sashes.

The Methodist Church: This brownstone church is rectangular in plan with its gabled end facing the street. A three story truncated tower is located on the northeast corner. A central arched doorway and three part arched window identify the North Second Street entrance. Brick corbelling decorates the end. The walls are composed of coursed brownstone block.

EAST BOUNDARY - 300 and 400 Blocks of North Second Street: 310 North Second Street: This detached three story brick residence is half of a former pair of houses. The characteristic paired brackets form a cornice below a pitched roof which is unique to the district. The building possesses a high level of original details including a marble water table, stoop and door sill. The window lintels and sills, however, are brownstone. The basement windows have been replaced with an asymmetric arrangement of glass block. Each floor contains two one over one double hung sash windows.

406 North Second Street: This brick Italianate building is also half of a former pair of houses. It possesses flat arched window and door lintels, and is boarded up on its front and south sides, obscuring the window arrangement. A front porch with square posts stands with the deck close to the ground. Two windows are located on each floor reflecting this windows particular narrowness.

410-412 and 414-420 North Second Street: This row of brick Italianate rowhouses possess wooden brackets, marble trim, segmental arched lintels, and sills. The entrances are framed in marble with arches and keystones. Carved marble spandrel panels are located below first floor windows and are set above a marble water table. Paired entrances are approached by marble stoops. 410 North

DEC 4 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

Second Street possesses a one story oriel window and an unenclosed porch on the south side.

328-330 North Second Street: This pair of buildings are formerly part of a row which extended from 332 to 324 North Second Street. These buildings are three story Italianate brick rowhouses with wooden brackets. They possess full width wooden decorative porches. The porches form an arcade supported by square posts and decorated with brackets and millwork. 328 North Second Street still retains its original wooden bracketed window frames. These buildings are set back from the street and contain a one story alley between the buildings.

409-411 and 427-429 North Second Street: These two pairs of houses are the last of a series of twin houses located on the east side of North Second Street. These brick Italianate houses have pargeted facades struck to resemble masonry. The front entrance and window frames are wood and wooden brackets wrap around the cornice. The front porch is detailed with small brackets and square posts; balusters separate the posts. 427 and 429 North Second Street have had their posts and balusters removed. The windows to the second and third floor facade are highly decorated with brackets and dentils. There are various types of bay windows on the sidewalls of these buildings: 409-411 contain one story bays, while 427 and 429 contain two story bays. These buildings are set back from the sidewalk and 427 retains a decorative wrought iron fence.

CENTRAL CORRIDOR - 100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district. However John Poppelier asserts "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October - December, 1976 p. 15). The sharply ascending roof, which usually included several dormers, provided a number of benefits for the 19th century housing developer. Primarily, it allowed full head room on the third floor and was an inexpensive way to provide much more room than existed under a gable roof.

101-127 and 120-122 Linden Street: This row of Second Empire houses are characterized by their two story, five sided, three window bay and mansard roofs. The floor lines of these buildings are highlighted by cornices with brackets which surround the bays. Marble stoops, sills, and lintels highlight the entrance. Transom lights are located over the doors. The windows are two over two

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7

Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

double hung sash. The end buildings are marked by second floor, centrally located bays. Two dormer windows are located in the mansard roof.

113-119 Linden Street: This group of four houses is set back from the street. The bay next to the attached wall of each is recessed where the main entrance is. 113 is highly ornamented; each floor contains two windows with one dormer window recessed, along with the mansard roof, from the other dormer window. Entrances are further recessed to create an open porch.

100-118 Linden Street: This row of mansard roofed houses begins with an uninterrupted facade from 100 through 110, at which point the facade recesses similarly to the row across the street. 100-108 have two full length first floor windows with shutters and a porch which runs the full width of each building. A marble stoop abuts the wooden porch; the doorway is wooden with a transom light. The second and third floors both contain two over two double hung sash. The third floor windows are dormers. A wooden bracketed cornice forms a ledge to the mansard. 110 and 112 Linden Street possess more decorative porches with millwork and friezes. The entrances are recessed and closed with the roof. The porch roofs are dissimilar, one is flat and the other is pitched.

120-122 Linden Street: These two buildings are Italianate, although recent alterations obscure many of the original details. 122 Linden Street contains a five-sided, three story bay with a wooden bracketed cornice. Both buildings have received a rough coat of stucco and have had windows removed and bricked up. 120 Linden Street contains only one window on the second and third floor.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1864 - 1930 **Builder/Architect** Multiple

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY

The Cooper Grant Historic District includes approximately four city blocks on the south side of the elevated approach to the Benjamin Franklin Bridge in Camden, New Jersey. The district is primarily residential but does include the former North Baptist Church, the Engine Number Six Fire House, and the Cooper Library. The residences in the district are rowhouses and semi-detached houses, most of which date from the late nineteenth century. The buildings stand on land that the Cooper family had owned since the early eighteenth century. When the land north of Cooper Street became available, developers began to build houses northward well beyond the present Benjamin Franklin Bridge for Camden's expanding population. Industries near the Delaware River waterfront, including Esterbook Steel Pen Factory, Campbell Soup Company, and the Victor Talking Machine Company, provided much employment near the turn of the century. The Cooper Grant Historic District is near a local transportation hub; nearby ferries crossed the river from Camden to Philadelphia until 1956 even after the present bridge cut through the neighborhood and provided a modern link between the two cities. The new bridge separated the Cooper Grant Historic District from the larger neighborhood. The district is associated with events that have contributed to late nineteenth and early twentieth century development in Camden and is therefore significant under Criterion A. The architecture of the district, a mix of Second Empire, Italianate, and Gothic, represents adaptations of popular styles of the same period. This blend of styles in an urban setting distinguishes the Cooper Grant Historic District from the surrounding area today and makes it significant under Criterion C.

BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

The Cooper Grant Historic District covers several blocks just south of the approach to the Benjamin Franklin Bridge, Camden's primary link to Philadelphia. The area near the present bridge has been a transportation hub for nearly three centuries. Early roads led from the towns of South Jersey to Camden, where ferries took passengers and produce to Philadelphia, the leading city of colonial America. As the years passed, trains and automobiles replaced wagons for over-land transportation, but until the building of the Benjamin Franklin Bridge in 1926, ferries continued to be the only way to cross the Delaware River. The new bridge was a boon to travellers, but as many Camden residents had predicted, it took business away from their city and overwhelmed the adjoining neighborhood. Throughout the nineteenth century the Cooper Grant Historic District developed in harmony with its industrial neighbors, but in the twentieth century the bridge cut off the Cooper Grant Historic District. Now separated from the larger

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property ±25 acres

Quadrangle name Philadelphia & Camden

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
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D	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>
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E	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
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F	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>
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G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See map and continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
			NA

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Franklyn Thompson, Priscilla Thompson, & J. Ames Thompson

organization The History Store

date August 14, 1986

street & number P.O. Box 207

telephone (302) 654-1727

city or town Wilmington

state Delaware 19899-1207

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature Allen J. Seuche

title Assistant Commissioner for Natural Resources

date October 7, 1987

For NPS use only

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

Linda McClelland
Keeper of the National Register

date 1/30/89

Attest:
Chief of Registration

date

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 4 1987

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

neighborhood, the district retains the architecture and other characteristics that convey a sense of nineteenth-century Camden, New Jersey.

The district is generally known as the Cooper Grant Neighborhood, taking its name from the Cooper Grant School that until recently stood on the west side of Third Street near Linden. The Cooper School, built in 1874, was a grammar school for girls and boys. It eventually became the Cooper Grant School when it combined with the Grant School, probably named for Ulysses S. Grant. The name Cooper comes from the Cooper family, the descendants of William Cooper, an English Quaker who settled in Camden in about 1680. The Coopers became large land owners, and many generations of them lived in Camden.

All the land north of Cooper Street, including that on which the Cooper Grant Historic District stands, was owned by William Cooper, who left it to his two sons, Daniel and Richard M. Cooper. Daniel's children Mary Ann, Abigail, and Esther subsequently inherited their father's portion. The family prohibited residential development until 1842, when their estates permitted subdivision and development,¹ but very little development took place within the district for another three decades². Richard M. Cooper's own house and lot occupied the entire block where the former Cooper Library now stands. The estates of Richard Cooper and his niece Esther still owned a large tract of land within the district as late as 1877, when new houses occupied most of the rest of the land in the district.³

There were industries, other than the ferry service operated by the Coopers, along the Delaware near the district in the first half of the nineteenth century. William Carman, who married Daniel Cooper's daughter Mary Ann, owned a sawmill near the Delaware between Linden and Pearl streets. There were also a a cap factory and a tannery nearby.⁴

As the population increased and the small town of Camden became a commercial center, its citizens petitioned the state legislature for incorporation as a city. When the petition was granted in 1828, the City of Camden gained a new independence, including the right to establish its own police defense against "rowdy Philadelphia visitors."⁵ The City of Camden became an increasingly strong political force in New Jersey politics and led the move to divide Gloucester County which had once stretched from the Delaware River to the Atlantic Coast. In 1844 the state legislature finally voted to create Camden County, and the following year Camden became the county seat and the most important town of the area.

DEC 4 2017

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 3 Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

Railroads first operated in Camden in 1834, and though the number of tracks to and from the city increased rapidly, ferryboats still provided the only transportation to Philadelphia. The city established a water system in 1845, acquired a new charter in 1850, and started a public school system in 1854. But in March, 1856 the tragic burning of the ferryboat "New Jersey" had a negative effect on Camden's growth and prosperity. The ferryboat caught fire, and ice in the river made it impossible to steer the boat or for rescuers to approach the burning vessel. The resulting fear of ferryboats discouraged investment in Camden, whose main advantage was its proximity to Philadelphia. From 1861 to 1865, the years of the Civil War, Camden, like other cities, was preoccupied with the war and saw few housing developments or municipal improvements.

Once the Civil War ended, Camden's industry and population continued to grow. The prewar population of the city in 1860 was 14,000. Ten years later the population jumped to 20,000 and by 1875 it leaped to 33,000. By that time housing began to appear in the Cooper Grant Historic District. By 1877, only twelve years after the end of the Civil War, most of the houses in the district were standing. There were no houses on Point Street, which was a part of the Esther L. Cooper Estate. The old Cooper Mansion was still standing on the block bounded by Front, Penn, Cooper, and Second streets, but new semidetached and rowhouses filled most of the other blocks.

Commercial developments and transportation also influenced the district. Local citizens decided that a bridge from Philadelphia to Camden was a necessity. Although the original bridge plans did not materialize, the incorporation of Philadelphia and Camden Bridge Company in 1869 indicated an increasing demand for a better link between the two cities. The Cooper Grant Historic District was near the old ferry crossing. The Esterbook Steel Pen Factory had been at the foot of Cooper Street since 1858. The forerunner of the Campbell Soup Company, Anderson and Campbell, was a small canning plant at 41 North Second Street. The horse car railroad or trolley also ran through the district on North Second Street.

The Hopkins Atlas of 1877 gives the names of some of the residents and property owners who lived in the Cooper Grant Historic District at that time. Charles B. Coles, a lumber merchant whose firm made doors, sash, and blinds, lived at 303 North Second Street. His house, unfortunately, is no longer standing. J.R. Bunting, an upholsterer, whose house has also been demolished, lived at 419 North Second Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

The name E. England appears on a number of houses in the district, and England Place is undoubtedly named for him. Elias England, who lived with his wife at 217 Vine Street (not within the district), was a developer of rowhouses. Apparently he was well-known in Camden for his construction in the northern section of the city. England died in 1876 at the age of 68. Within the Cooper Grant Historic District he built the row of ten three-story Italianate houses in the 100 block of Penn Street that have stone arched lintels with keystones above the first-floor windows. England also built 119-123 Linden Street and a pair of houses at 321-323 North Second. England also apparently built other houses in the district. He purchased the lot on which 116 Linden Street stands from the Cooper executors in 1869, suggesting that he also built the row on the even side of Linden Street.⁶

The executors of the Cooper estate often assisted builders in this area, as George Prowell explained in his History of Camden County:

"Building in Camden has been greatly stimulated by the policy of the managers of the estate of Richard M., Abigail and Esther Cooper. They have advanced money to various builders for the purpose of making improvements on their property, and within the past ten years as many as seven or eight hundred houses have been erected by their aid. These are, for the most part, dwellings of the medium size, and they are mostly located in the Second and Fourth Wards, between the Delaware and Sixth Streets, and bounded north and south by Pearl and Penn Streets. Nearly all have been sold. About eighty are now in process of construction, the money employed being loaned by the estate."

A prominent nonresidential building in the district is the church at the northeast corner of Pearl and Second Streets. Some members of the older First Baptist Church lived near this neighborhood. Because their church was at some distance, they began to hold meetings and wished to establish a Sunday School in the vicinity of Cooper's Point. In 1857 the owner of a silk factory on the northwest corner of Front and Pearl streets offered the group a hall in his building. The Sunday School started with eighty-eight students the following year and continued for two years. Adults also started meeting at the hall and at a house on Birch Street. By 1859 the group had grown and needed more space, so the congregation built a plain rectangular one story meeting house at Elm and Second Streets and formally organized themselves as the North Baptist Church.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 4 1987

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

Reverend R.S. James, the first minister, remained until 1863, when the congregation decided to build a larger church. James then resigned and Reverend S.C. Dare oversaw the construction of the new church, which was dedicated in 1866. The grey stone building, designed in a mixture of Romanesque Revival and Gothic styles, had cost \$31,100. The congregation expanded further, and in 1895 the Baptists sold the church. In 1897 it became Calvary Presbyterian Church, and Reverend Arthur Spooner, the pastor, lived at 414 North Second Street. Calvary Presbyterian Congregation subsequently sold the property when it merged with the First Presbyterian Church. The church later was the home of People's Gospel Church, Faith Baptist Church, and Victory Temple Community Church. Originally the church had a very tall spire, as shown in old photographs. What happened to the spire is unknown, but it was missing by 1916.

The census of 1880, when Camden's population was 41,000, tells a great deal about the people then living in the Cooper Grant Historic District. The majority of the residents were business people, or what we would today call white-collar workers. For example, there were several insurance agents: Frank Williams, who lived at 107 Penn Street with his wife and brother-in-law; Samuel Condit, who lived at 118 Linden Street with his wife and three children; and David Taylor, who lived at 316 North Second with his wife, an adult son who was also in the insurance business, and his mother. Each of these households had one white servant. Salesmen included Daniel Price, who lived at 122 Linden Street with his wife, two adult children, and one young child; Joseph Rubican, who lived at 119 Linden Street with his wife and four children; and Robert Loughlan, who lived at 117 Linden with his wife, four children, and an aunt. William Osborn of 121 Linden and Stuart Mathis of 105 Linden were bookkeepers.

In 1880 the people who lived in the Cooper Grant Historic District were nearly all native-born whites. The only blacks in the district were servants who worked for Mary Bryan at 109 Linden Street and Thomas Nekervis of 328 North Second. Having a servant in the house was much more common in 1880 than it is today. Additional people who lived in the district and had servants included John Wiers, a railroad clerk at 412 North Second; Josephine Browning of 418 North Second; Norman Shevio, a wholesale and retail tobacco merchant who lived with his wife and four children at 406 North Second; and Joseph Weatherby. Weatherby, who lived at 310 North Second with his wife and four daughters, was a partner in Derby and Weatherby, machinists located at the corner of Cooper and Delaware Streets. Oliver Terry, a cloth dealer who lived at 330 North Second, also had a white servant.

DEC 1 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

Many people took in boarders in the late nineteenth century in order to earn extra income. In the Cooper Grant Historic District five boarders lived with the Wishams at 414 North Second Street; three boarders lived with Jacob Rettberg, a blacksmith at 102 Linden Street; one boarder lived with William Hunterson, a sewing machine agent at 110 Linden; two boarders lived with Samuel Norcross (no occupation given) at 120 Linden; and one boarder lived with William Osborne at 121 Linden.

The people who lived in the Cooper Grant Historic District demonstrated a wide variety of occupations, but none were listed simply as laborer. In addition to those listed above, Thomas Holloway, a book dealer, lived at 109 Penn Street. His next door neighbor was William Landrum, a fruit dealer. John Barber, who lived at 117 Penn Street was a vinegar manufacturer. Joseph Thorn, a produce dealer, lived at 108 Linden Street; Edwin Harris, a retail grocer, lived at 101 Linden Street; and Alfred Haines, a fruit and produce commission merchant, lived at 103 Linden Street. George Smith, a paper hanger, lived at 115 Linden Street. In eight of the approximately eighty houses in the district women were the heads of the household.

By 1886, as shown on the Baist Atlas, the Cooper School was both a high school and a grammar school. By that date more houses had been built in the district, notably those in the 300 block of Point Street. These houses were probably built by the firm of Cohn and Roberts. Cohn had started in the building business in 1866, and Joseph Roberts became his partner in 1882. Together they constructed hundreds of houses.

In 1866 J. P. Weatherby, who had lived on North Second Street in 1877, still lived in the same house. John W. Praul, a partner in the carriage-building firm of W. Hunt and Company, lived at 303 North Second Street. Andrew B Frazee, superintendent of the C. & P. Ferry Company, which ran between Camden and Philadelphia, lived at 302 North Second Street. In 1866 Frazee was one of the incorporators and directors of the Camden Horse Railroad. There was some difficulty in financing the horse railroad, and it is unclear whether Frazee remained as a director. In any case, the horse railroad began operation on North Second Street in 1872 and ran past Frazee's home. This house is one of the few that was demolished at the turn of the century to make room for a row of smaller houses (201 - 211 Penn Street).

In 1886, one of the district's most interesting residents died at 116 Linden Street. He was Dr. Reynell Coates, called by one of his biographers, a politician, poet, editor, naturalist, lecturer, and physician. Coates was born a

DEC 4 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

Quaker in Philadelphia in 1802. He became a physician and was eventually the president of the Camden City Medical Society and vice-president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. He wrote on a wide variety of topics ranging from nature to politics. It was in connection with the latter that he became involved in one of his most controversial activities, the founding of the Native American Party. Dr. Coates was one of the organizers of the party that was the result of political nativism, a strong anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant movement. Dr. Coates wrote the platform for the party's first national convention in 1845. It advocated changes in the immigration laws and special rights for native-born Americans. Coates did not move to Camden until 1847, but he remained an active member of the Native American Party for some time. After arriving in Camden he moved a number of times. During his years in Camden he was not only active in the medical society, he was also a force in securing a good water supply for the city and was the founder of a library society that was the forerunner of the Free Library. He died at 116 Linden Street on April 17, 1886, having lived in the rented house for only a short time.¹²

By the turn of the century there were a few changes in the neighborhood. Most city officials came to believe that parks were necessary for their citizens. Following the philosophy of Frederick Law Olmsted, the nation's leading landscape architect, cities began establishing large parks in an effort to bring the benefits of the countryside to city residents. Camden's efforts seem rather small and late in comparison to those of other cities. In 1895 the city council approved \$75,000.00 for the purchase of the block where the old Cooper Mansion stood to be used as a public park. While this small square would not permit long walks, drives, or landscaping with the contour of the land, it was a beginning of a park system.

The city did not raze the mansion but used it for its first free library starting in 1898. In 1905 the city built a new main library at Broadway and Line Street. After remodelling, the Cooper mansion became the Cooper Branch Library and reopened in 1907.¹³ However, the search for public open spaces and park areas was by far outpaced by the search for land to be used by growing industries.

Filling operations had created more land along the waterfront east of Delaware Street and more industries located there. The Victor Talking Machine Company started when Eldridge Reeves Johnson purchased an existing machine shop in 1894 very near the Cooper Grant Historic District. This firm evolved into RCA Victor and has for many years been a strong presence near the historic district. Further away from the district, but important to all of Camden's economy, was the

DEC 4 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

New York Shipbuilding Corporation, which located on the Delaware in 1899. A small metal factory, belonging to Forbush and Son, operated on Front Street between Penn and Linden. The Ruby Match Company opened just outside the district on Delaware Street between Penn and Linden. The principal officers of the firm, W. B. Clark and Charles F. Keller, both lived in Philadelphia. They chose not to live near their factory, perhaps because of the dangerous nature of their business. Not only could matches cause a fire, but the phosphorus that went into their manufacture could cause phosphorus necrosis, an incurable and deadly disease.

The atlas of 1902 also shows that David Baird owned property in and near the Cooper Grant Historic District. Although Baird, one of Camden's most influential political figures, did not live in the district, the fact that he owned property there and operated his business nearby had some impact on the neighborhood. Prowell's History of Camden County, New Jersey, describes Baird in a totally complimentary way, probably because Baird was still alive in 1886 when the book was published. Authors writing after Baird's death were less flattering. According to Prowell, David Baird, born in 1839 in County Derry, Ireland, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He immigrated to Baltimore as a youth and "speedily engaged in labor on a farm, meanwhile improving his education by study and acquiring habits of observation and reflection which proved of great value in afterlife."¹⁴ In 1859 he worked for a lumber company in Philadelphia. He established his own timber and spar business at the foot of Pearl Street on the Delaware River in 1872. He was able to expand his business by buying large tracts of timberland in the surrounding states of Pennsylvania, New York, and West Virginia. Baird, a Republican, was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for four years but held no other elective office.

Dorwart and Mackey in their History of Camden County (1976) supply many more details about Baird's career. After the Civil War William Joyce Sewell became prominent in New Jersey politics and was elected to the United States Senate. David Baird ran Sewell's county political organization. Baird was a member of the syndicate that owned the local electric company, a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, an owner of ships that carried coal to warships during the Spanish-American War, and a leader of the Camden Republican Club. As Dorwart and Mackey explain, at the turn of century the Progressives and Democrats considered Baird to be "the epitome of boss politics and the Camden Republican organization the worst example of a political machine."¹⁵ Baird was a controversial character who dominated politics in Camden in the early twentieth century.¹⁶

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

The U.S. manuscript census of 1900 shows that the residents of the neighborhood had changed somewhat from earlier days. Tenants occupied all of the houses on Point Street. These houses had not even existed in 1880. Most of the houses on Front and Penn streets were also tenant-occupied, while owners occupied about half the houses on Linden and Second streets. This indicates that some of the residents probably had lower incomes than those of two decades earlier, but something else had also happened. The population of the Cooper Grant Historic District was no longer almost exclusively native-born. In the 300 block of Point Street lived immigrants from Ireland, Germany, Finland, Sweden, Hungary, Austria, and England. Front Street had a similar mix, and three houses on Penn Street were the homes of immigrants. The few immigrants who lived on Linden and Second Streets owned their own houses.

More people lived in the Cooper Grant Historic District in 1900 than had lived there in 1880, not only because there were additional houses, but also because more people lived in individual houses. For example, seventeen people lived in the house which no longer stands at 400 Front Street. Ten of the occupants were boarders. In 1900, there were still a great number of boarders in the district. In many cases the boarders were immigrants. Such an arrangement was not unusual, for newly arrived immigrants frequently boarded with a family before they were able to establish their own household. In addition to boarders, there were members of the extended family: mothers-in-law; nieces; nephews; and others. There were fewer servants in the district than there had been in 1880: they were only in the houses of Joseph Weatherby on Linden Street and a few others.

Residents of the Cooper Grant Historic District in 1900 still had a wide variety of occupations and businesses. Some worked for nearby industries; others did not. The district included both white-collar and blue-collar workers as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, Irish-born Edward Callahan, who rented 305 Point Street where he lived with his wife and three children, was a shoemaker. William Carley at 313 Point Street and his next-door neighbor J.E. Freeman were both ship's carpenters. A stairbuilder lived at 317, and a German-born barber lived at 319. James Woodson, a cigarmaker from Virginia, lived with his wife and two children at 337 Point Street. Across the street, W. Harlanger, an artist from Austria, lived at 334 with his wife and two children. S.E. Maken, who lived at 332 Point, had three sons who were a shoemaker, a salesman, and a match-factory worker. The last son probably worked at the nearby Ruby Match Factory. Two salesmen and a grocer also lived in the block.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 10Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

On Front Street there were a number of residents who worked in the ship-building industry. W.L. Jester at 315, John Knudsen and his son at 335, and Sam Kemble at 402 were all ship's carpenters. Two of the adult sons of Albert Kite, who lived at 213, were spar makers. The street also included machinists, a trunk maker, a railroad worker, an engineer, a shoemaker, and a builder. On Penn Street Aaron Ivins at 123, George H. Scott at 117, and Mr. Stachelhausen at 103 all worked for the railroad. Two residents of Penn Street worked in the dry goods business, and one was a bookkeeper.

The residents of Linden Street showed a similar diversity of occupation. There were four engineers, one railroad worker, and one-iron foundry worker. A German-born carriage builder owned the house at 109 Linden, and Carlton Rickenbach, who gave his occupation simply as "interested in boats," rented 107 Linden Street. George Smith, the paper hanger who had lived at 115 Linden in 1880, was still there in 1900. Several of the residents of North Second Street in 1900, including John Praul, Joseph Weatherby, and Andrew Frazee, had lived in their houses for a number of years. Many others had lived there for a much shorter time. For example, Edward Coleman, a watch case maker, rented 410 Second Street, William Graves, a grinder in a saw factory, lived at 412, and Thomas Mayne, a shoemaker, rented 414.¹⁷

It is difficult to tell from census or city-directory listings how many of the occupants of the houses in the Cooper Grant Historic District actually worked in the nearby industries. It is probable that some of the occupants who were engineers, shipbuilders, and perhaps even clerks and salesmen, worked for nearby industries. Others such as grocers, dry goods salesmen, and barbers obviously did not work in industry. Whether they were a source of employment or not, the nearby industries did have a strong impact on the neighborhood. Their buildings adjoined the district and were highly visible. One industry, the Victor Talking Machine Company (now RCA), directly influenced the appearance and cultural offerings of the community through the donation by its president and founder of the Cooper Library. In 1915 Eldridge Reeves Johnson, founder and later president of the Victor Talking Machine Company, gave the City of Camden a new building to replace the old Cooper Mansion, first a residence and later a branch library. Johnson's own architects, Walter Karcher and Livingston Smith, designed the classical revival building that stands in the park today. The building cost about \$130,000 and stood directly behind the old house when it opened in 1918. The city used the old house as a local Red Cross Center during World War I before demolishing it in 1919. Johnson then gave more money for landscaping the grounds and established a fund for the upkeep of the park. In his honor, the city council changed the name of the park from Cooper Park to Johnson Park. Johnson

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

and others contributed works of art and fencing to further enhance the library, which eventually became the Walt Whitman Poetry Center. It is listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places.¹⁸

Another outstanding individual building within the district boundaries is the firehouse that now stands at the southwest corner of Front and Linden Streets, on land that David Baird owned. It began to operate in 1911 when the Camden City Directory listed it as Engine #6.¹⁹ It is the third important nonresidential building in the district in addition to the North Baptist Church, and the Cooper Library.

In the two decades between World Wars I and II, Camden experienced the vicissitudes of boom and depression common to other American cities. However, the Cooper Grant Historic District experienced what must have been the most traumatic event in its history --- the construction of a bridge across the Delaware River. The idea of a bridge was an old one, of course, and the advent of the automobile was the final impetus for making it a reality. The legislatures of both New Jersey and Pennsylvania passed acts creating the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission in 1919 and work began in earnest on plans for the bridge. There was disagreement among residents on both sides of the river as to exactly where the bridge should be. A traffic survey attempted to discover the most frequent street destinations of motorists headed for Philadelphia, and engineering studies attempted to find the spots best suited for the new bridge. In Camden, the residents whose houses would be taken for the bridge opposed the site selection. Apparently the reasoning of the commission was that houses and buildings would be removed in Camden no matter where the bridge went, so the commission stayed with its site selection: the block between Pearl and Bridge streets at the north edge of the Cooper Grant Historic District.²⁰

Although it opened in 1926, the bridge was not named after Benjamin Franklin until 1955. With its center span of 1750 feet, it was the world's largest bridge for three years. Despite the facts that the bridge was an engineering feat and a boon to motorists, the fears of Camden residents about its deleterious effect upon them were soon confirmed. Dorwart and Mackey expressed it clearly:

"The swath of demolition which accompanied construction of the suspension bridge included David Baird's old spar yard and lumber business, the first Warren Webster factory, and Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church. The Tabernacle congregation held its last sad service in June, 1924 and then merged with Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church. A number of lovely residences in what was once

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 4 1987

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 12Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

Camden City's center of fine residential living also fell to demolition crews. In fact the city was cut in half, and one of the most desirable neighborhoods and a lucrative tax area fell to progress. One might trace some of the city's eventual decay to the location of the bridge and its approachways in the heart of Camden City."²¹

A property atlas of Camden prepared in 1926 shows all the lots in the block north of Pearl Street that the State of New Jersey had purchased for the bridge. The same map also shows that the Victor Talking Machine Company had purchased a number of houses in the Cooper Grant Historic District. Alfred Goldenberg owned a number of houses on Point Street that he rented. Edelstein and Bernstein, Inc., also owned a group of rental houses on the same street. William Aveyard, another owner of rental property, had houses scattered through the district. By 1926 a number of houses, including the row in the 200 block of Penn Street, were divided to contain two or more rental units.

After World War II Rutgers University moved into the neighborhood, demolishing many buildings to make way for its new campus. At the same time Camden, like many other old American industrial cities, saw its residents flee to the suburbs and many of its old industries decline. The architecture of the Cooper Grant Historic District's rowhouses, semi-detached houses, and institutional buildings stands as a tangible reminder of an earlier era. Italianate, Second Empire, and Classical Revival motifs are a pleasant blend and reflect the most popular styles of the short period during which the houses were built. The church, firehouse, and library, each in a different style, are also representative examples of their type and time.

At present there are some restoration and renovation activities taking place in the Cooper Grant Historic District. Residents are working to improve the houses on Linden Street, for example. There are intrusions in the district, primarily in the form of vacant lots and two noncontributing industrial buildings. Although many of the houses are in a deteriorated condition, they have not been radically altered, and they retain many of their original architectural details. Trees, brick sidewalks, and fences remain in the district and help convey a sense of the late nineteenth century.

The boundaries of the district are irregular in order to set the district off from the Rutgers Campus to the east, large industrial buildings to the west and south, and the Benjamin Franklin Bridge to the North. The district is distinctly different from the area beyond its boundaries. The Cooper Grant

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 13Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

Historic District is of local significance and, within the context of the history of the City of Camden, is a compact unit of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century architecture. The district was at one time contiguous with other housing north of the bridge, but it has been separated from that area since 1926. Although there were at one time many more blocks similar to those in the district, only these few blocks remain as a cohesive unit. The buildings are the material evidence of the events that have taken place over the past one hundred years in the Cooper Grant Historic District.

FOOTNOTES

1. George R. Prowell. The History of Camden County, New Jersey (Philadelphia, 1886) p. 420
2. The 1865 Camden City Directory lists almost no names within or immediately bordering the district.
3. City Atlas of Camden, New Jersey G.M. Hopkins 1877.
4. Prowell. History of Camden County p. 446 and Jeffery M. Dorwart and Philip English Mackey Camden County, New Jersey 1616-1976 (Camden, 1976) p. 40.
5. Dorwart and Mackey. Camden County p. 31.
6. Deed Book 59, p. 259, Camden County Registry of Deeds, Camden City Directory and West Jersey Press, May 24, 1876.
7. Prowell. History of Camden County p. 548.
8. Camden County Historical Society file on North Baptist Church; Prowell, History of Camden p. 480, Camden City Directories.
9. Data on residents taken from 1880 Manuscript Census.
10. Prowell, History of Camden p. 548.
11. Baist Atlas, 1886 and Prowell, History of Camden County p.546.
12. Camden City Directories and William J. Snape, MD. "Reynell Coates (1802-1886): Politician, Poet, Editor, Naturalist, Lecturer, and Physician"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 1 1987

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

Transactions and Studies of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia Vol
35, No. 3, January, 1968, reprint.

13. Howard M. Cooper, Historical Sketch of Camden, New Jersey (Camden, 1909) p. 48, also see Baist Atlas of 1902.
14. Prowell, History of Camden County, p. 518.
15. Mackey and Dorwart. History of Camden County p. 185.
16. Mackey and Dorwart. History of Camden County includes many details of both Baird's careers. See especially p. 69-70, 79, 81, 86, 111-112, 192-4.
17. All data regarding names, occupations, nativity, etc. from Manuscript United States Census of 1900.
18. National Register Nomination for Cooper Library in Johnson Park, prepared by Gail Greenberg, 1977.
19. Camden City Directory, 1911.
20. Walter S. Andariese. History of the Benjamin Franklin Bridge p. 5.
21. Dorwart and Mackey. History of Camden County p. 214.

DEC 4 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

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5. Dorwart, Jeffrey M. and Mackay, Philip E. Camden County, New Jersey 1616-1976 (Camden: Camden County Cultural and Heritage Commission, 1976).
6. Greenberg, Gail M. National Register Nomination for Cooper Library in Johnson Park, 1977.
7. Hopkins, G.M. City Atlas of Camden, New Jersey. 1977.
8. Manuscript United States Census, 1880.
9. Manuscript United States Census, 1900.
10. Prowell, George R. The History of Camden County, New Jersey (Philadelphia: L.J. Richards, 1886).
11. Deed Book #59, Camden County Registry of Deeds.
12. Snape, William J. "Reynell Coates (1802-1886): Politician, Poet, Editor, Naturalist, Lecturer, and Physician." Transactions and Studies of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia Vol. 35, No. 3, January, 1968.
13. West Jersey Press, May 24, 1876.
14. Camden County Historical Society file on the North Baptist Church.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 4 1987

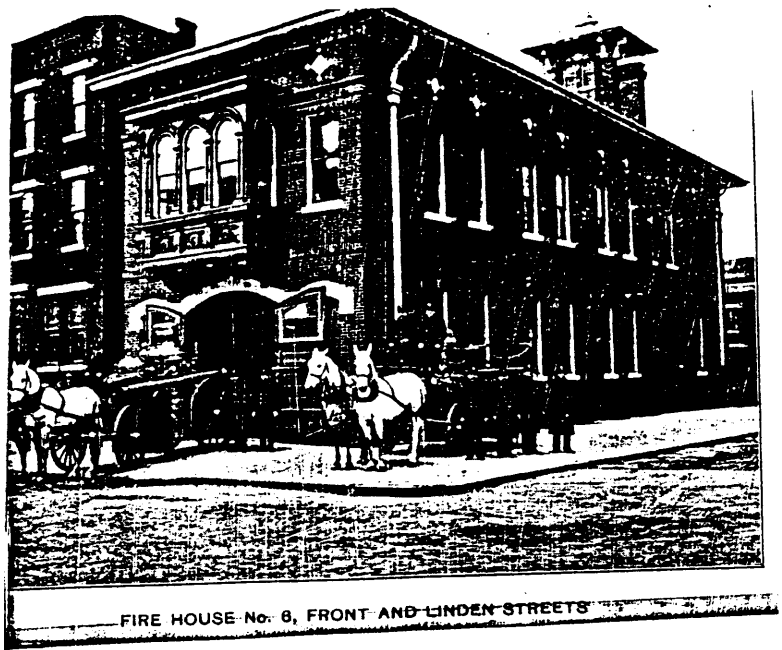
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2

Cooper Grant Historic District, Camden City,
Camden County, NJ

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The District boundary starting at the intersection of Cooper Avenue and North Front Street moves northward along the eastern curbline of North Front Street to the north side of Centennial Avenue. The boundary line then crosses North Front Street and traverses the rear property lines of vacant lots facing the tens block of Penn Street. Then the boundary line turns southward along the east curbline of Point Street for a short distance, and turns back to the west to cross Point Street on a line parallel with the southernmost property line of 303 Point Street. At the rear property line of 303 the boundary line turns northward and traverses the rear property line of all houses on the west side of the 300 block of Point Street. It continues to curbline of the south side of Linden Street, where it makes a ninety degree turn to the east and continues in a straight line parallel with the southern curbline of Linden Street, until after it crosses North Front Street and turns to the north on a line parallel with the eastern curb line of North Front Street. At the rear property line of houses on the north side of the 100 block of Linden Street, the boundary line turns to the east and traverses the rear property line of all houses on this block and past the northern property line of 407 North Second Street. On the eastern curbline of North Second Street, the boundary line turns to the north and then turns to the west at the point where it will parallel the southern property line of 421 North Second Street and turns to the west. The boundary line turns to the north at the rear property line of 421 and then turns back to the east at the southern curbline of Pearl Street, and continues along the northern property line of the Baptist Church, where it heads south along the western curbline of Friends Avenue. At Penn Street, the boundary line turns to the west, and then back to the south at the northwest corner of the intersection of Penn and North Second Streets. The line parallels the curb line of the western side of North Second Street next to the park and then turns to the west at Cooper Avenue to meet the origin.



FIRE HOUSE No. 6, FRONT AND LINDEN STREETS

Xerox Copy of postcard showing
Fire House No. 6 at Front and
Linden streets, original in
collection of Camden County
Historical Society

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ

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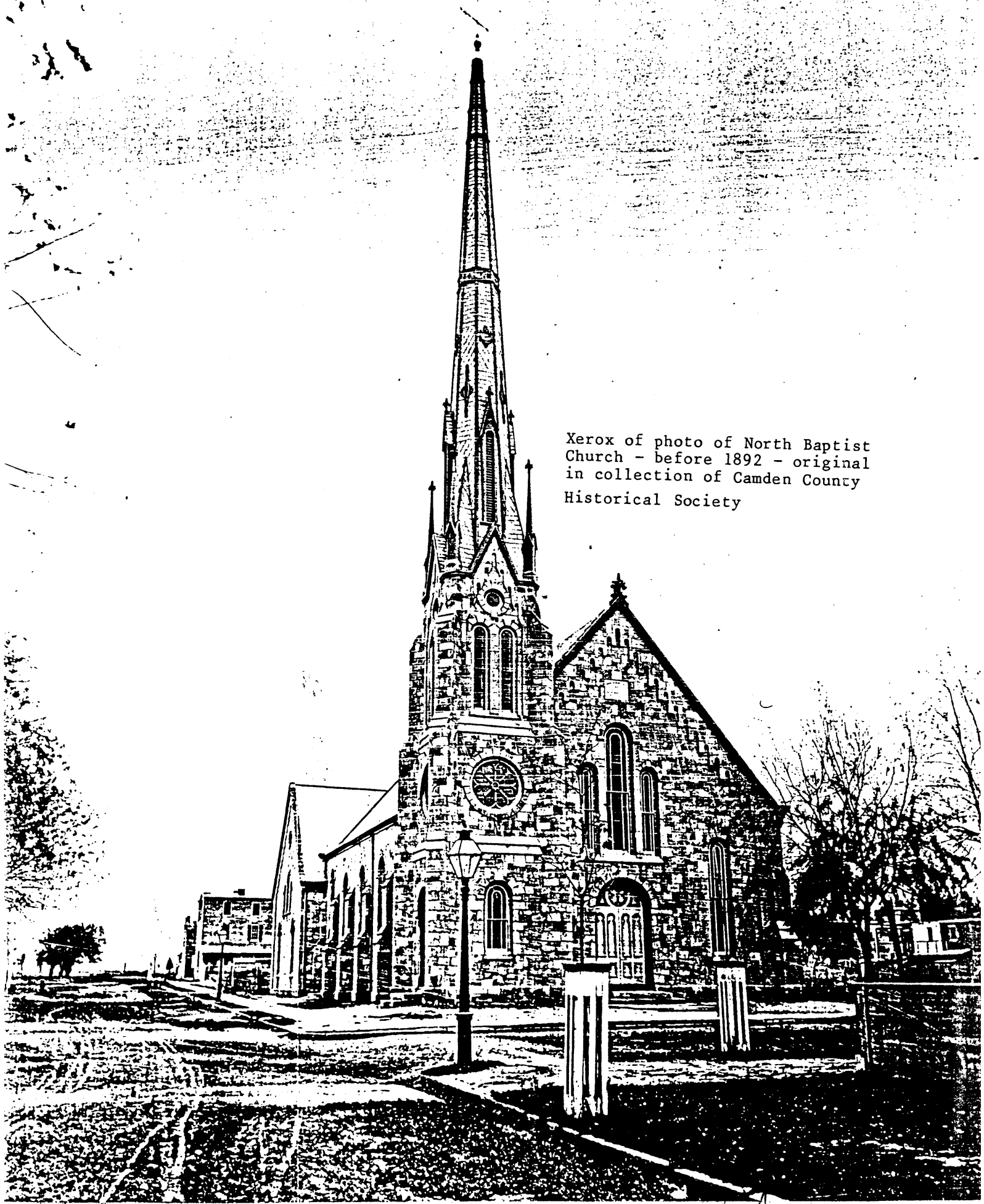
NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

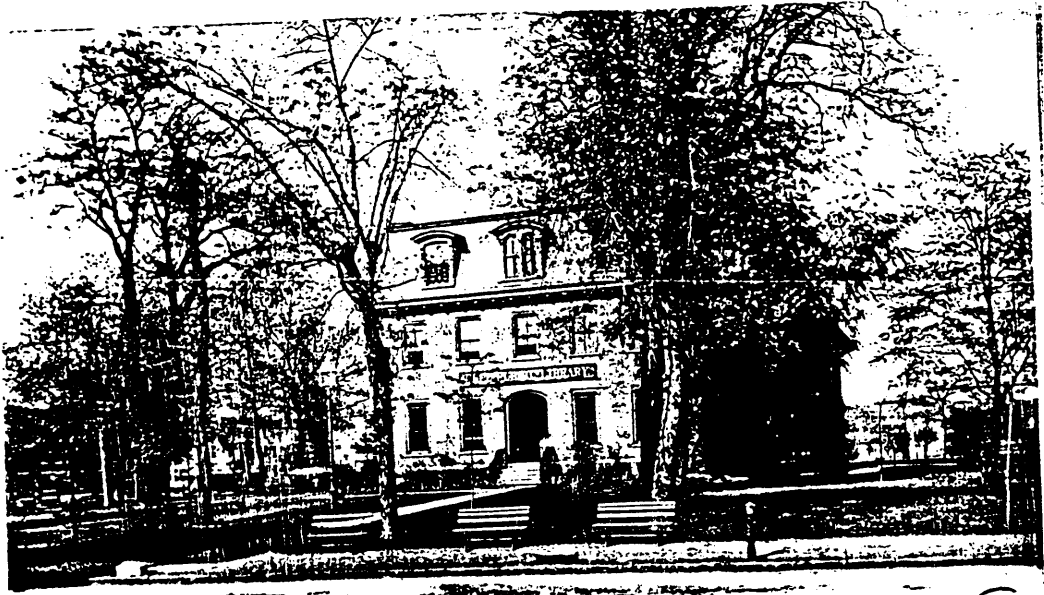
Xerox of photo of North Baptist
Church - original in collection
of Camden County Historical
Society

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ

Xerox of photo of North Baptist
Church - before 1892 - original
in collection of Camden County
Historical Society





FREE LIBRARY, COOPER'S PARK, CAMDEN, N. J.

Pub. by Lee & Co., Camden N. J.



CAMDEN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, COOPER ST. WEST OF SECOND.

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ

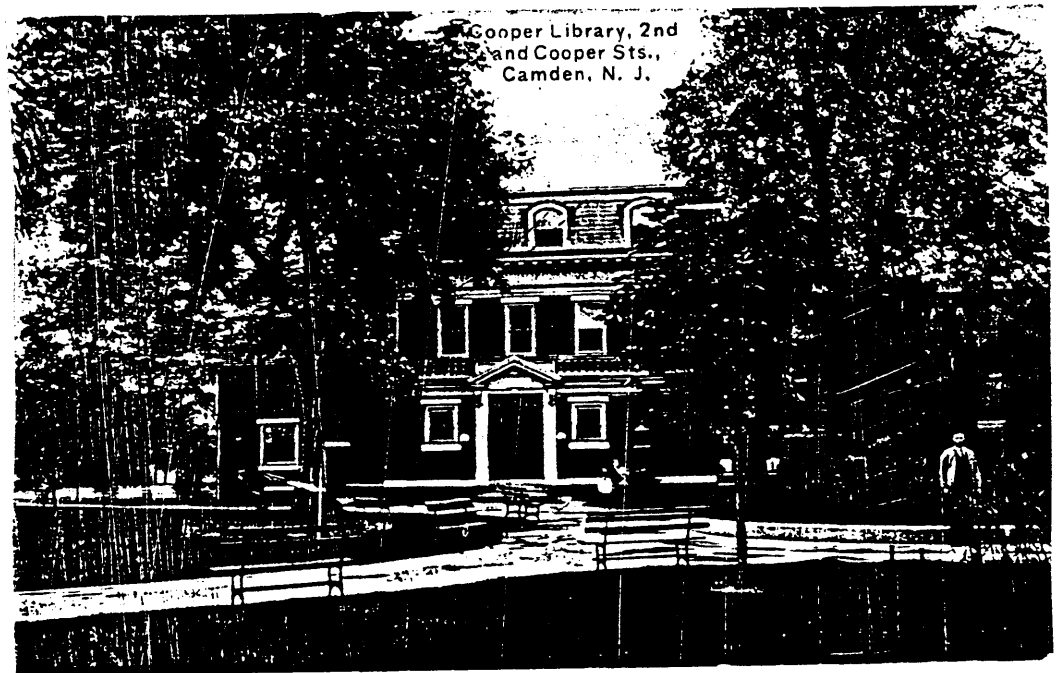


Xerox copies of post cards
showing former Cooper Mansion as
Camden Free Library, which once
stood in Cooper Park, now
Johnson Park

Originals in collection of
Camden County Historical Society

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ

DEC 1 1977



Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ

3--PLAZA AND APPROACH TO DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE, CAMDEN, N. J.



48590

124 DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE CONNECTING PHILADELPHIA, PA. AND CAMDEN, N. J.

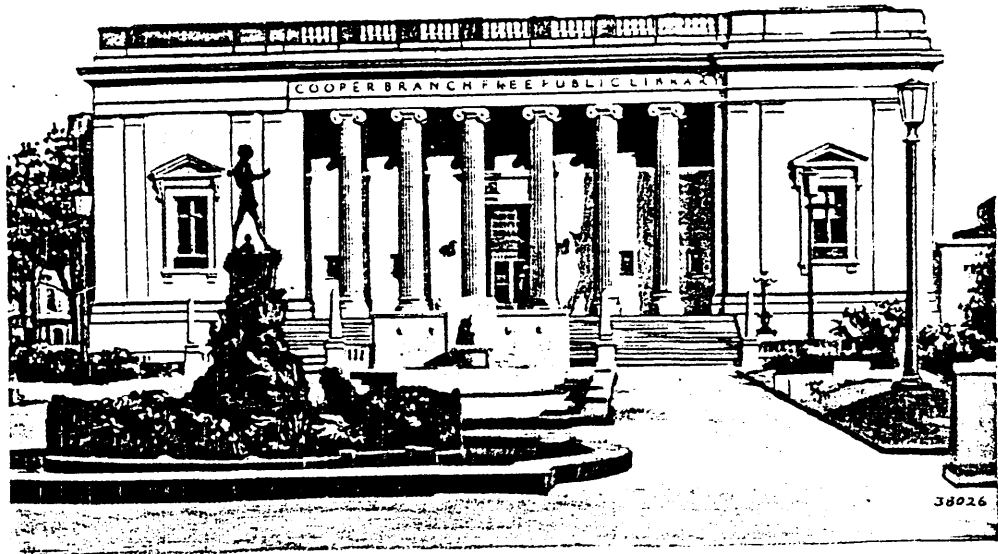


SHOWING R. C. A. VICTOR PLANT

© AERO SERVICE—PHILA.

Xerox copies of post cards
showing area near Benjamin
Franklin Bridge - originals in
collection of Camden County
Historical Society

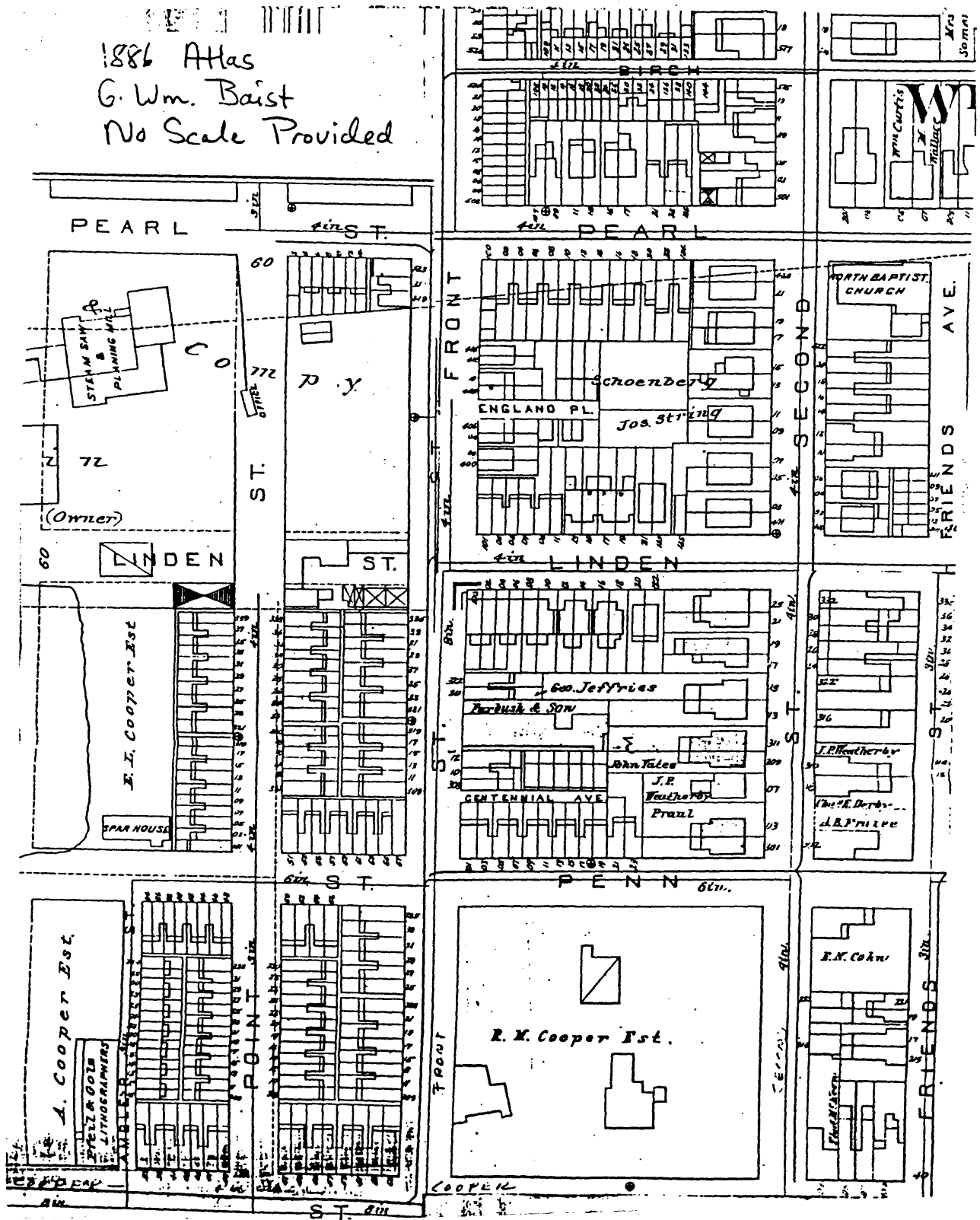
Cooper Free Public Library, Camden, N. J.



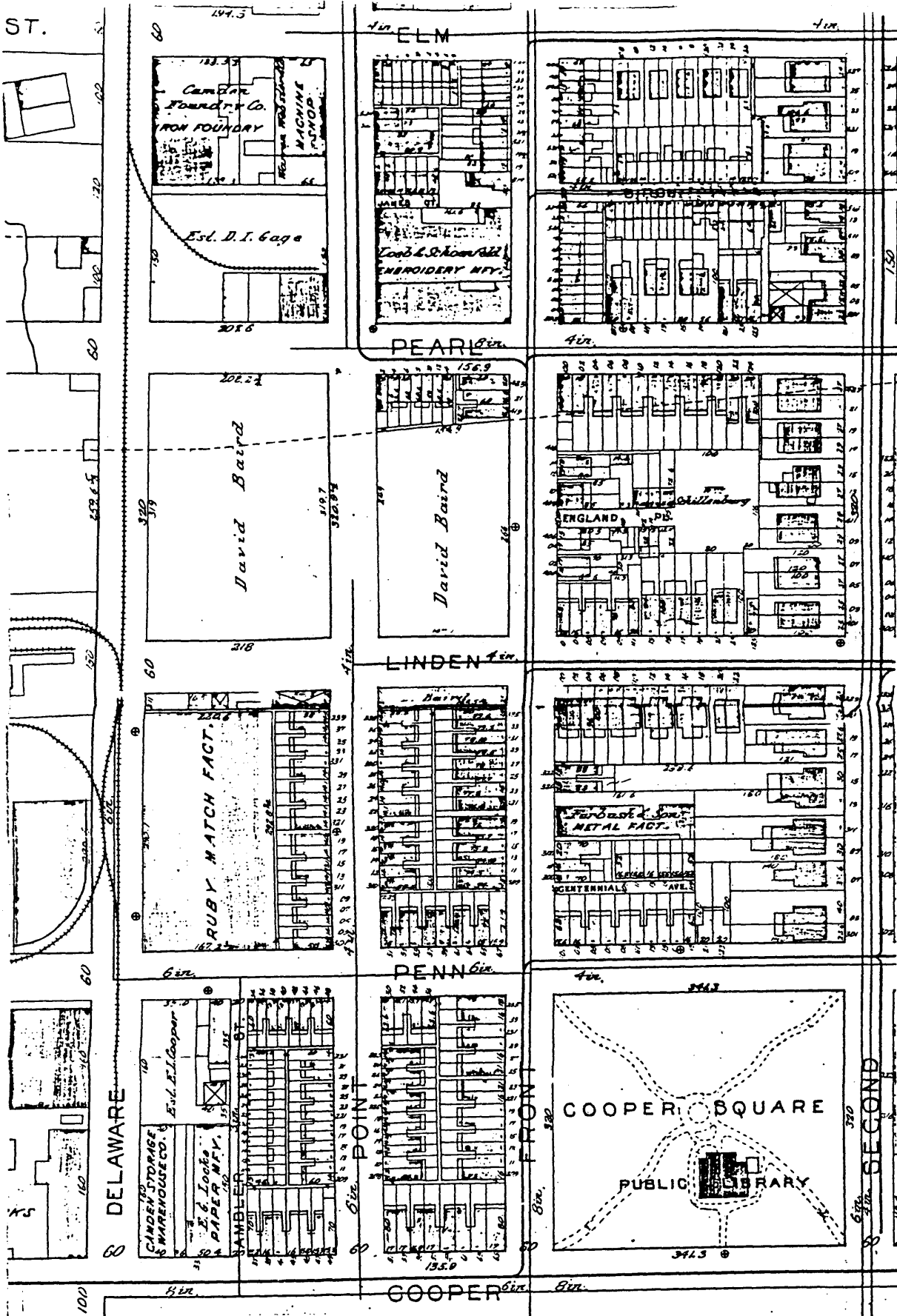
Xerox copies of postcards showing Cooper Branch Public Library, originals in Camden County Historical Society

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ

1886 Atlas
G. Wm. Baist
No Scale Provided



ST.



Baist's Property Atlas
 City of Camden
 G. Wm. Baist, Philadelphia 1902

5

Scale 100 feet = 1 inch.

4 1907

Camden Atlas
1926-27
Phila. Real
Estate
Directory, Inc.
No Scale Provided

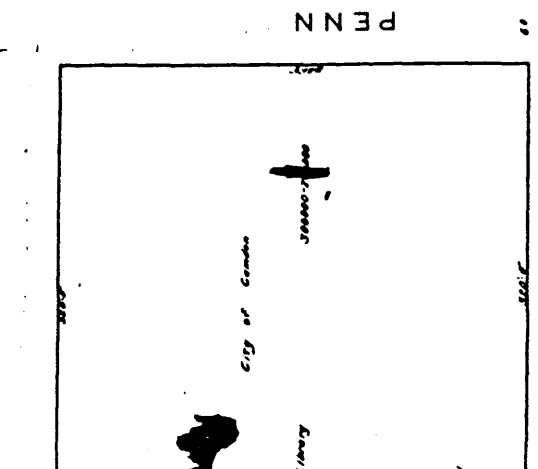
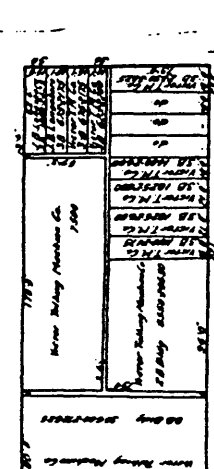
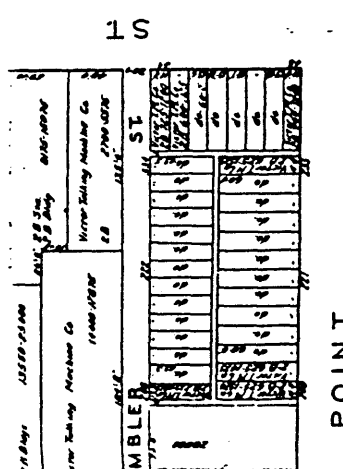
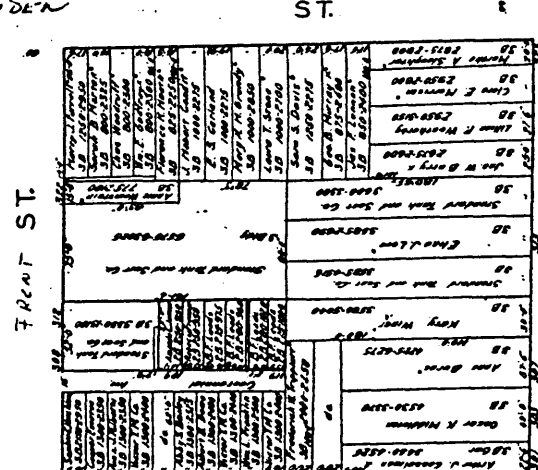
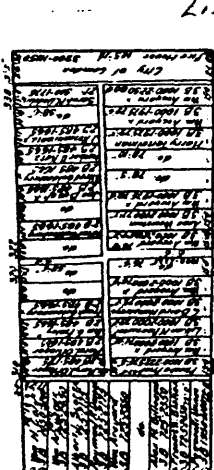
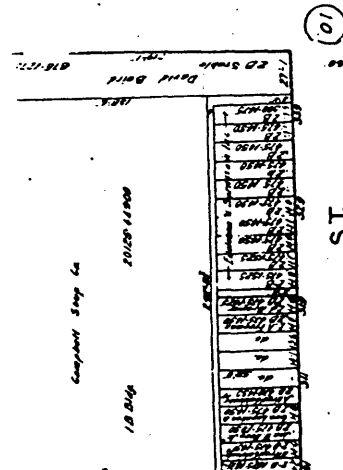
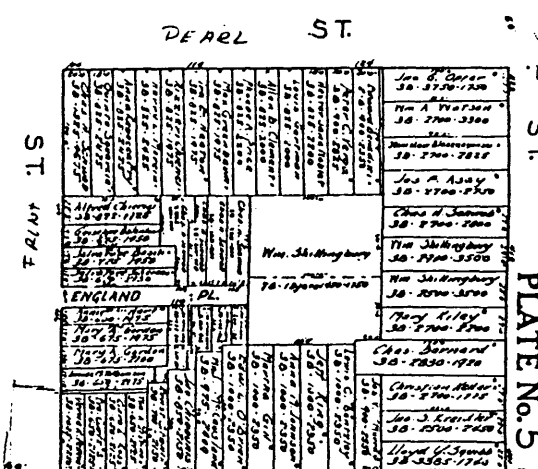
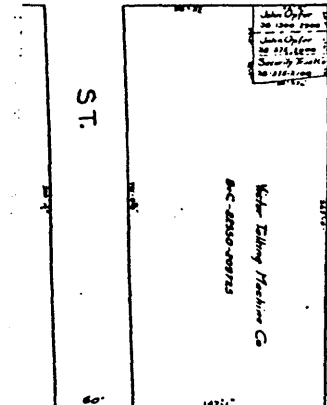
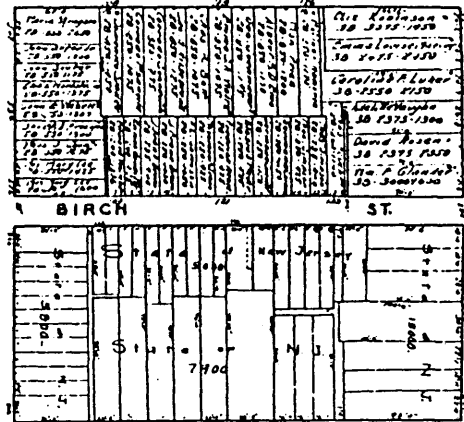
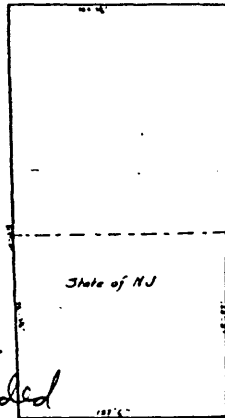
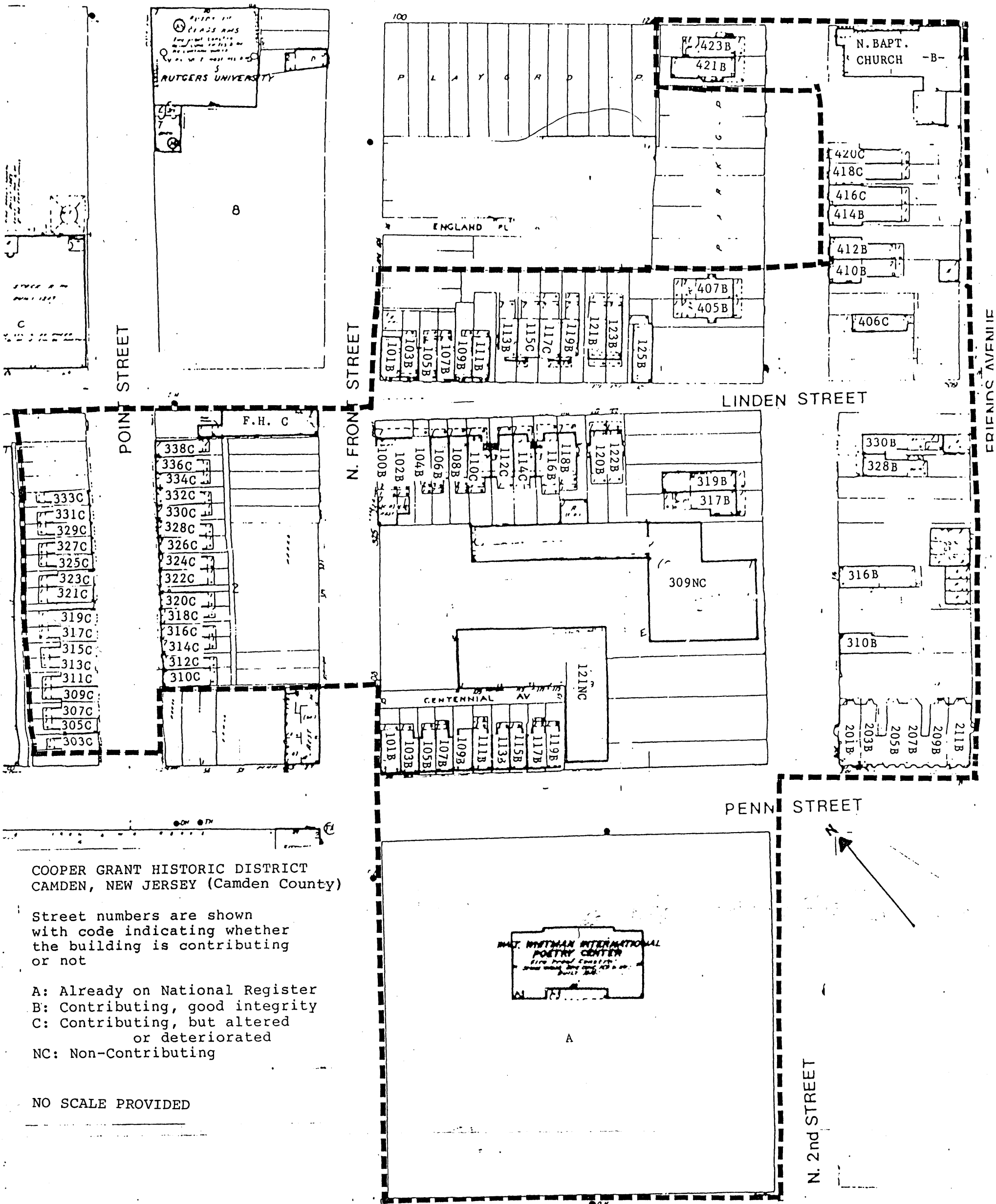


PLATE No. 5



**COOPER GRANT HISTORIC DISTRICT
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY (Camden County)**

Street numbers are shown with code indicating whether the building is contributing or not

- A: Already on National Register
- B: Contributing, good integrity
- C: Contributing, but altered or deteriorated
- NC: Non-Contributing

NO SCALE PROVIDED

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408241

ORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 101 Penn Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Devenney Yoshika
101 Penn St.
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 148/35
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

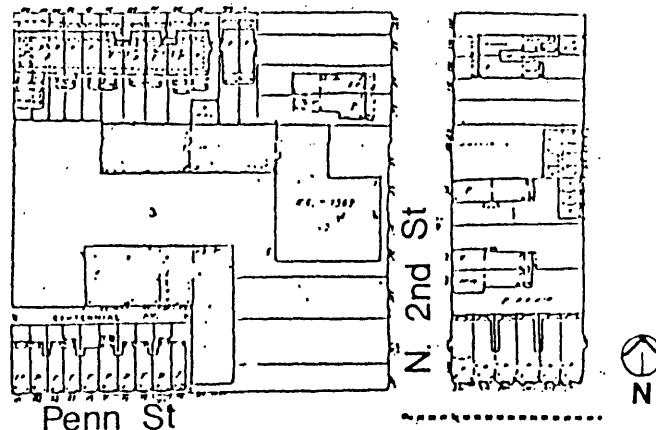
Construction Date: c. 1870 Source of Date: National Register Nomination
Architect: Builder:
Style: Italianate Form/Plan Type: Front block, rear ell
Number of Stories: Three
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Marble window sills and lintils and door frames
Roof/Chimneys: One flat roof, two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

This row consists of ten three story brick Italianate rowhouses with paired wooden bracketed cornices. The doorways and stoops are paired with marble segmented lintels and steps. The first floor is dominated by a palladian window with marble Italianate detailing. The raised basement is identified with a marble water table and two basement windows. Other marble trim on the building includes segmental lintels and sills on second and third floor windows.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3724 & 3725

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This row in the 100 block of Penn Street with elaborate architectural trim was developed by Elias England, a well known 19th C. Camden developer, who worked with the estate of Esther Cooper in financing various developments. He died in 1876 at the age of 68. In 1900, Jomith Booktor (listing is not really legible), lived here with his wife, daughter, and in-laws, and 2 boarders. In 1880 Charles Imlay lived here iwth his wife, 4 adult children, one of which was a mettalurgist.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential PRESENT USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle DATE: August, 1986
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ
NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408242

FORMER NAME:
LOCATION: 103 Penn Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Robert M. Wilson, III
103 Penn St.
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 148/34
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

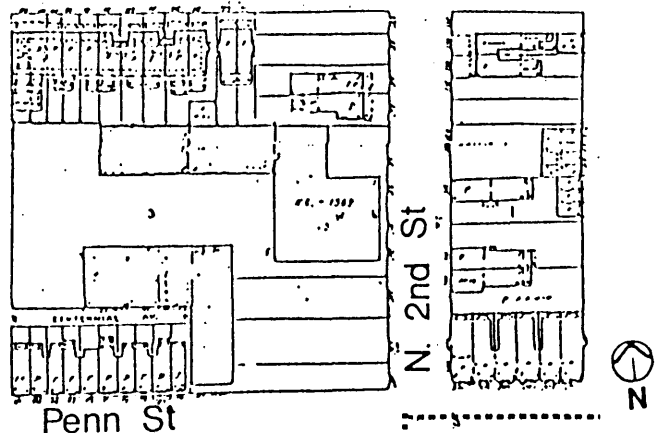
DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Italianate **Form/Plan Type:** Front block, rear ell
Number of Stories: Three
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Marble window sills and lintils and door frames
Roof/Chimneys: One flat roof, two chimneys
Additional Architectural Description:

This row consists of ten three-story brick Italianate rowhouses with paired wooden bracketed cornices. The doorways and stoops are paired with marble segmented lintels and steps. The first floor is dominated by a palladian window with marble Italianate detailing. The raised basement is identified with a marble water table and two basement windows. Other marble trim on the building includes segmental lintels and sills on second and third floor windows.

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3724

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 103 Penn Street to west and 107 Penn Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This row in the 100 block of Penn Street with elaborate architectural trim was developed by Elias England, a well known 19th C. Camden developer, who worked with the estate of Esther Cooper in financing various developments. He died in 1876 at the age of 68. In 1880 Marth Jones lived here with three sons who were salesmen and a brother who was a detective.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

John E. Doyle
Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE:

August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408243

ORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 105 Penn St.

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 148/33

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

COUNTY: Camden

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Lynn J. Hammond
439 Fletcher Rd.
Wayne, PA

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870

Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Italianate

Form/Plan Type: Front block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Marble window sills and lintils and door frames

Roof/Chimneys: One flat roof, two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

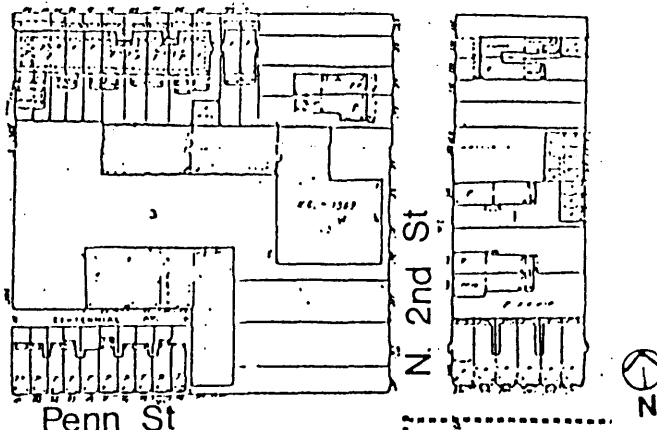
This row consists of ten three story brick Italianate rowhouses with paired wooden bracketed cornices. The doorways and stoops are paired with marble segmented lintels and steps. The first floor is dominated by a palladian window with marble Italianate detailing. The raised basement is identified with a marble water table and two basement windows. Other marble trim on the building includes segmental lintels and sills on second and third floor windows.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

3724

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 101 Penn Street to west and 105 Penn Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This row in the 100 block of Penn Street with elaborate architectural trim was developed by Elias England, a well known 19th C. Camden developer, who worked with the estate of Esther Cooper in financing various developments. He died in 1876 at the age of 68. In 1900 a Mr. Stauchelhausen, railroad clerk, lived here with his wife and two daughters. Earlier, in 1880, a printing material agent by the name of Joseph Smith lived here.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

John E. Doyle
Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE:

August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. Q408244

F ORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 107 Penn Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 148/32

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: J. Rodriguez
107 Penn. St.
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870 Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect: Builder:

Style: Italianate Form/Plan Type: Front block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Marble window sills and lintils and door frames

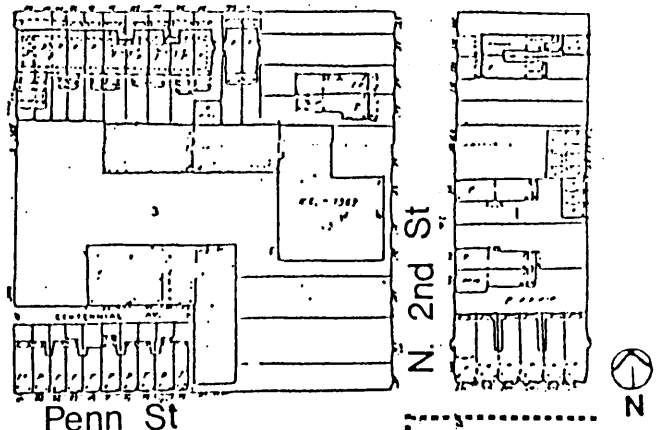
Roof/Chimneys: One flat roof, two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

This row consists of ten three story brick Italianate rowhouses with paired wooden bracketed cornices. The doorways and stoops are paired with marble segmented lintels and steps. The first floor is dominated by a palladian window with marble Italianate detailing. The raised basement is identified with a marble water table and two basement windows. Other marble trim on the building includes segmental lintels and sills on second and third floor windows.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3726

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 105 Penn Street to west and 109 Penn Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This row in the 100 block of Penn Street with elaborate architectural trim was developed by Elias England, a well known 19th C. Camden developer, who worked with the estate of Esther Cooper in financing various developments. He died in 1876 at the age of 68. In 1900 Mary Sackett lived here with a son who worked in a dry goods store.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

John E. Doyle **DATE:**
Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408245

ORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 109 Penn Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Thomas F. Erickson
2909 State Road
Eddington, PA

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 148/31
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

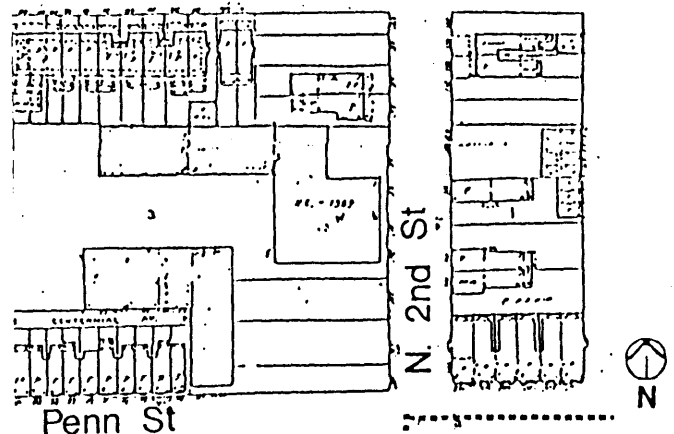
Construction Date: c. 1870 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Italianate **Form/Plan Type:** Front block, rear ell
Number of Stories: Three
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Marble window sills and lintils and door frames
Roof/Chimneys: One flat roof, two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

This row consists of ten three story brick Italianate rowhouses with paired wooden bracketed cornices. The doorways and stoops are paired with marble segmented lintels and steps. The first floor is dominated by a palladian window with marble Italianate detailing. The raised basement is identified with a marble water table and two basement windows. Other marble trim on the building includes segmental lintels and sills on second and third floor windows.

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3727

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 107 Penn Street to west and 111 Penn Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This row in the 100 block of Penn Street with elaborate architectural trim was developed by Elias England, a well known 19th C. Camden developer, who worked with the estate of Esther Cooper in financing various developments. He died in 1876 at the age of 68. In 1900 John Mawson, a commissioner of produce rented this house with his wife.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Boarded up but appears largely intact.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

John E. Doyle
Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE:

August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408246

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 111 Penn Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 148/30

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Lynn J. Hammond
439 Fletcher Rd.
Wayne, PA

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870 Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect: Builder:

Style: Italianate Form/Plan Type: Front block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Marble window sills and lintils and door frames

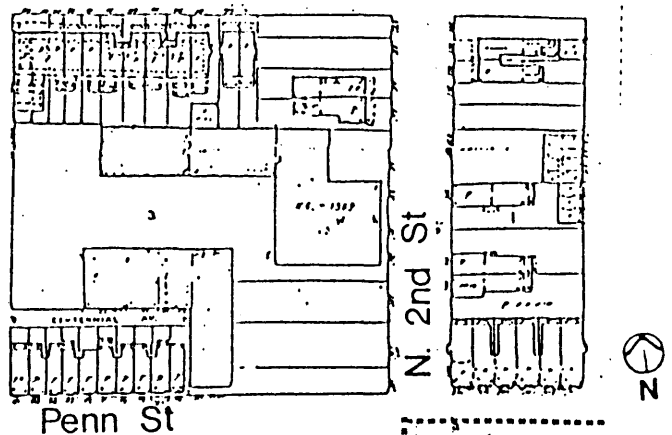
Roof/Chimneys: One flat roof, two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

This row consists of ten three story brick Italianate rowhouses with paired wooden bracketed cornices. The doorways and stoops are paired with marble segmented lintels and steps. The first floor is dominated by a palladian window with marble Italianate detailing. The raised basement is identified with a marble water table and two basement windows. Other marble trim on the building includes segmental lintels and sills on second and third floor windows.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3727

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 109 Penn Street to west, and 113 Penn Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This row in the 100 block of Penn Street with elaborate architectural trim was developed by Elias England, a well known 19th C. Camden developer, who worked with the estate of Esther Cooper in financing various developments. He died in 1876 at the age of 68. In 1900 Ada Bailey a rentor from Massachusettes lived here with his four daughters; one of which was a typewriter, and another a teacher. In 1880 a fruit dealer by the name of William Landrum lived here with his wife and a child.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

John E. Doyle
Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE:

August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408247

H ORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 113 Penn Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 148/29

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Felix Solares, et. ux.
113 Penn Street
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870 Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect: Builder:

Style: Italianate Form/Plan Type: Front block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Marble window sills and lintils and door frames

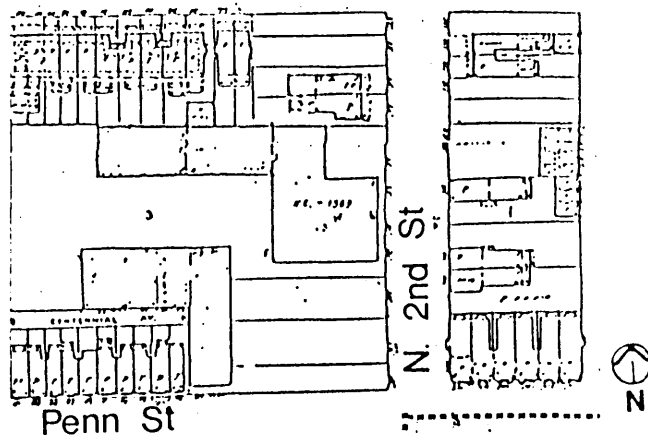
Roof/Chimneys: One flat roof, two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

This row consists of ten three story brick Italianate rowhouses with paired wooden bracketed cornices. The doorways and stoops are paired with marble segmented lintels and steps. The first floor is dominated by a palladian window with marble Italianate detailing. The raised basement is identified with a marble water table and two basement windows. Other marble trim on the building includes segmental lintels and sills on second and third floor windows.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3728

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 111 Penn Street to west and 115 Penn Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This row in the 100 block of Penn Street with elaborate architectural trim was developed by Elias England, a well known 19th C. Camden developer, who worked with the estate of Esther Cooper in financing various developments. He died in 1876 at the age of 68. In 1900 Jan Henderson from Ireland, a rentor, lived here with a son who sells fire insurance. His sister was also an Irish immigrant.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:
Incongruous repointing, otherwise highly intact.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle **DATE:** August, 1986
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408248

ORIGINAL NAME:
LOCATION: 115 Penn Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Diana U. Noll
30 West Main St.
Maple Shade, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 148/28
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

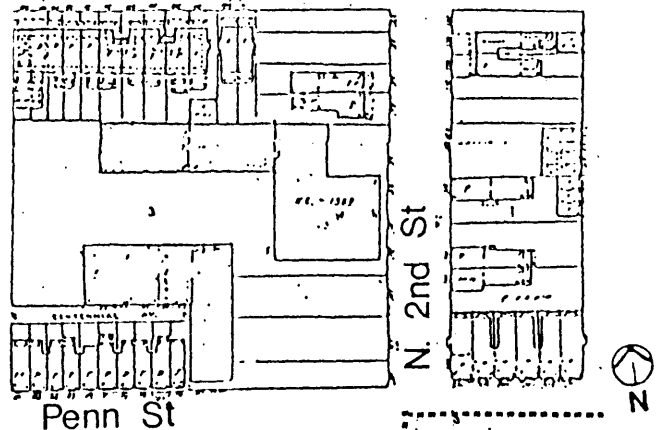
Construction Date: c. 1870 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Italianate **Form/Plan Type:** Front block, rear ell
Number of Stories: Three
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Marble window sills and lintils and door frames
Roof/Chimneys: One flat roof, two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

This row consists of ten three story brick Italianate rowhouses with paired wooden bracketed cornices. The doorways and stoops are paired with marble segmented lintels and steps. The first floor is dominated by a palladian window with marble Italianate detailing. The raised basement is identified with a marble water table and two basement windows. Other marble trim on the building includes segmental lintels and sills on second and third floor windows.

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3729

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 113 Penn Street to west and 117 Penn Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This row in the 100 block of Penn Street with elaborate architectural trim was developed by Elias England, a well known 19th C. Camden developer, who worked with the estate of Esther Cooper in financing various developments. He died in 1876 at the age of 68. In 1900 Edward Davis, an Irish immigrant, and bookkeeper rented this house and lived here with two sons and two daughters.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

John E. Doyle
Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE:

August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408249

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 117 Penn Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 148/27

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: George Romero
117 Penn Street
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870 Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect: Builder:

Style: Italianate Form/Plan Type: Front block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Marble window sills and lintils and door frames

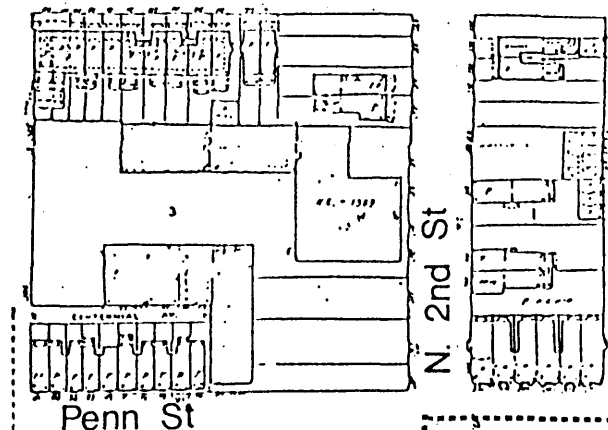
Roof/Chimneys: One flat roof, two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

This row consists of ten three story brick Italianate rowhouses with paired wooden bracketed cornices. The doorways and stoops are paired with marble segmented lintels and steps. The first floor is dominated by a palladian window with marble Italianate detailing. The raised basement is identified with a marble water table and two basement windows. Other marble trim on the building includes segmental lintels and sills on second and third floor windows.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3729

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 115 Penn Street to west and 119 Penn Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This row in the 100 block of Penn Street with elaborate architectural trim was developed by Elias England, a well known 19th C. Camden developer, who worked with the estate of Esther Cooper in financing various developments. He died in 1876 at the age of 68. In 1900 George H. Scott, rentor, manager of a freight railroad lived here with his wife, daughter, mother and a boarder. Everybody in this house had parents from either Germany or England.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact, porch recently removed leaving concrete porch and stopp exposed.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

John E. Doyle
Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE:

August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408250

OFFICIAL NAME:
LOCATION: 119 Penn Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 148/26

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Francis P. McKenna
3448 Englewood St.
Philadelphia, PA

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

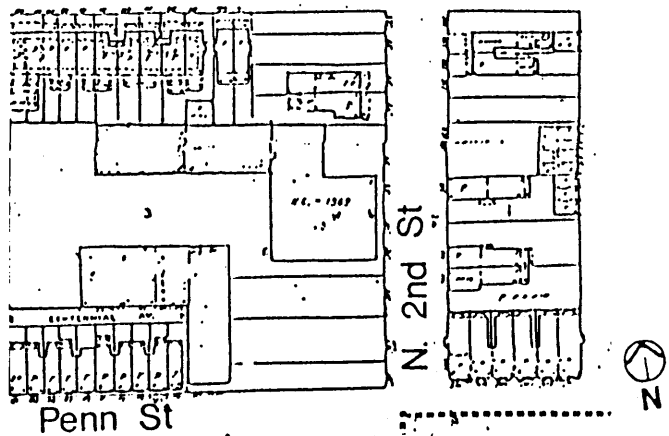
Construction Date: c. 1870 Source of Date: National Register Nomination
Architect: Builder:
Style: Italianate Form/Plan Type: Front block, rear ell
Number of Stories: Three
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Marble window sills and lintels and door frames
Roof/Chimneys: One flat roof, two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

This row consists of ten three story brick Italianate rowhouses with paired wooden bracketed cornices. The doorways and stoops are paired with marble segmented lintels and steps. The first floor is dominated by a palladian window with marble Italianate detailing. The raised basement is identified with a marble water table and two basement windows. Other marble trim on the building includes segmental lintels and sills on second and third floor windows.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3729

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 117 Penn Street to west and public alley to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

John E. Doyle
Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE:

August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408251

TORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 201 Penn Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Penngate Corp.
201 Penn St.
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 149/97
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

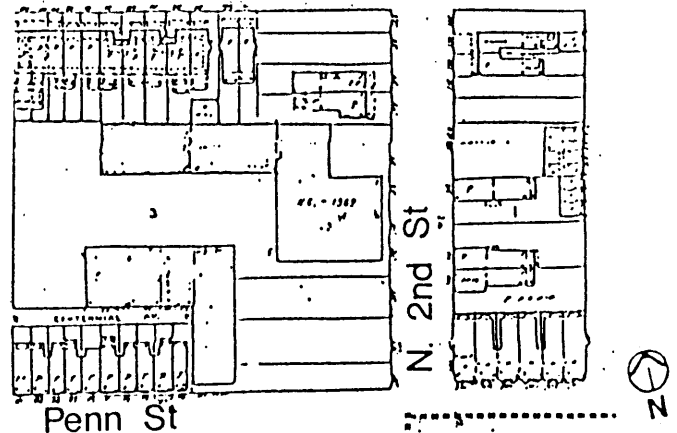
Construction Date: c. 1900 Source of Date: National Register Nomination
Architect: Builder:
Style: Classical Revival Form/Plan Type: Central block, rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood
Roof/Chimneys: Single flat roof, one chimney in rear shared along party wall.

Additional Architectural Description:

This row consists of two story vernacular brick rowhouses with Colonial Revival details. The paired entranceways are approached by a flight of six concrete steps which lead to a paired doorway framed by a pedimented portico and round columns. The entrance is balanced by each unit's first floor livingroom window. This opening is a large three part arched window composed of a central eight over one sash flanked by two fixed windows containing a diamond lattice work pattern of muntins. Below these windows are two basement windows protected by decorative wrought iron grates with the initials "AS." The second floor contains wide projecting bays composed of metal. These bays contain three panels and pilasters dividing the windows. Beside each bay and paired together over the entrance, are two one over one double hung sash windows. The walls facing North Second Street and Friends Avenue both contain centrally located second floor bays

PHOTO Negative File No. 3730, 3731, 3735, 3917

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located at the northeast corner of Penn Street and No. Second Streets.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses in the 200 block of Penn Street were constructed around the turn of the century, on property that once belonged to Andrew B. Frazee. In 1866 Frazee was one of the incorporators and directors of the Camden Horse Railroad, which operated on North Second Street, past Frazee's home. Frazee was also superintendent of the C. and P. Ferry Co., which ran between Camden and Philadelphia.

Additional Arch. Desc. (Cont.)

located over underdecorated side entrance doors. An asymmetrical arrangement of windows appears to the left and right of the bay and entrance. The parapet wall which caps the building is decorated with a pressed metal cornice. The roof is flat and the mortar joints are characteristically wide.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408252

ORIG NAME:
LOCATION: 203 Penn Street..

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 149/98

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Penngate Corp.
203 Penn St.
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1900 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination

Architect: **Builder:**

Style: Classical Revival **Form/Plan Type** Central block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Two

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood

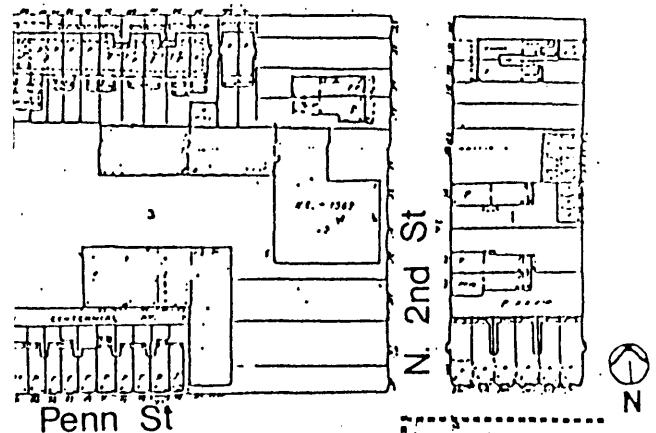
Roof/Chimneys: Single flat roof, one chimney in rear shared along party wall.

Additional Architectural Description:

This row consists of two story vernacular brick rowhouses with Colonial Revival details. The paired entranceways are approached by a flight of six concrete steps which lead to a paired doorway framed by a pedimented portico and round columns. The entrance is balanced by each unit's first floor livingroom window. This opening is a large three part arched window composed of a central eight over one sash flanked by two fixed windows containing a diamond lattice work pattern of muntins. Below these windows are two basement windows protected by decorative wrought iron grates with the initials "AS." The second floor contains wide projecting bays composed of metal. These bays contain three panels and pilasters dividing the windows. Beside each bay and paired together over the entrance, are two one over one double hung sash windows. The walls facing North Second Street and Friends Avenue both contain centrally located second floor bays

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3731 & 3917

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 201 Penn Street to west and 205 Penn Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses in the 200 block of Penn Street were constructed around the turn of the century, on property that once belonged to Andrew B. Frazee. In 1866 Frazee was one of the incorporators and directors of the Camden Horse Railroad, which operated on North Second Street, past Frazee's home. Frazee was also superintendent of the C. and P. Ferry Co., which ran between Camden and Philadelphia.

Arch. Description Cont.-

located over underdecorated side entrance doors. An asymmetrical arrangement of windows appears to the left and right of the bay and entrance. The parapet wall which caps the building is decorated with a pressed metal cornice. The roof is flat and the mortar joints are characteristically wide.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

John E. Doyle
Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE:

August, 1986

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408253

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 205 Penn Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Lester Fuller
211-A Penn St.
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 149/99
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

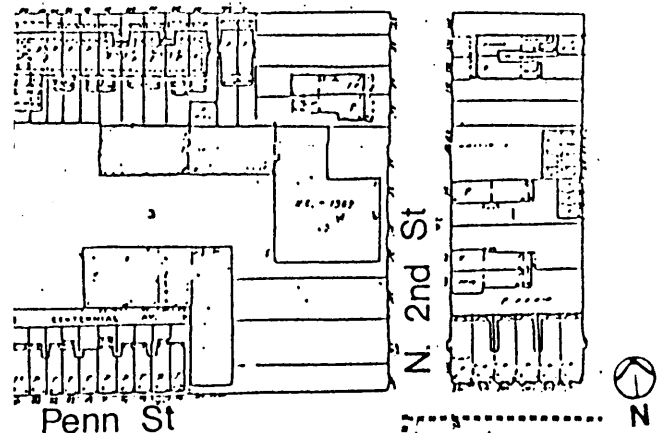
Construction Date: c. 1900 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Classical Revival **Form/Plan Type:** Central block, rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood
Roof/Chimneys: Single flat roof, one chimney in rear shared along party wall.

Additional Architectural Description:

This row consists of two story vernacular brick rowhouses with Colonial Revival details. The paired entranceways are approached by a flight of six concrete steps which lead to a paired doorway framed by a pedimented portico and round columns. The entrance is balanced by each unit's first floor livingroom window. This opening is a large three part arched window composed of a central eight over one sash flanked by two fixed windows containing a diamond lattice work pattern of muntins. Below these windows are two basement windows protected by decorative wrought iron grates with the initials "AS." The second floor contains wide projecting bays composed of metal. These bays contain three panels and pilasters dividing the windows. Beside each bay and paired together over the entrance, are two one over one double hung sash windows. The walls facing North Second Street and Friends Avenue both contain centrally located second floor bays

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3732, 3735 & 3917

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 203 Penn Street to west, and 207 Penn Street to east,

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses in the 200 block of Penn Street were constructed around the turn of the century, on property that once belonged to Andrew B. Frazee. In 1866 Frazee was one of the incorporators and directors of the Camden Horse Railroad, which operated on North Second Street, past Frazee's home. Frazee was also superintendent of the C. and P. Ferry Co., which ran between Camden and Philadelphia.

Arch. Description Cont.-

located over underdecorated side entrance doors. An asymmetrical arrangement of windows appears to the left and right of the bay and entrance. The parapet wall which caps the building is decorated with a pressed metal cornice. The roof is flat and the mortar joints are characteristically wide.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle **DATE:** August, 1986
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408254

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 207 Penn Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Diana U. Noll
115 Penn. St.
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 149/100
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

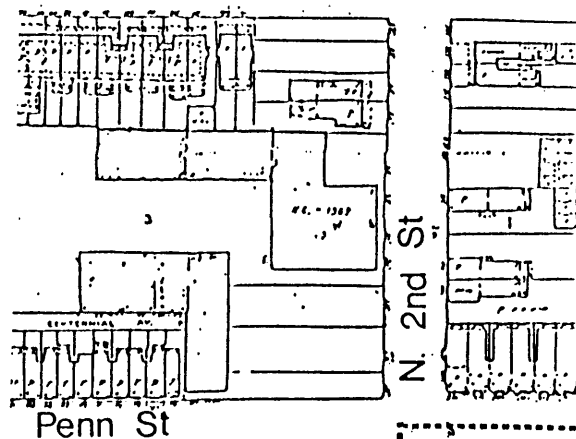
Construction Date: c. 1900 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Classical Revival **Form/Plan Type:** Central block, rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood
Roof/Chimneys: Single flat roof, one chimney in rear shared along party wall.

Additional Architectural Description:

This row consists of two story vernacular brick rowhouses with Colonial Revival details. The paired entranceways are approached by a flight of six concrete steps which lead to a paired doorway framed by a pedimented portico and round columns. The entrance is balanced by each unit's first floor livingroom window. This opening is a large three part arched window composed of a central eight over one sash flanked by two fixed windows containing a diamond lattice work pattern of muntins. Below these windows are two basement windows protected by decorative wrought iron grates with the initials "AS." The second floor contains wide projecting bays composed of metal. These bays contain three panels and pilasters dividing the windows. Beside each bay and paired together over the entrance, are two one over one double hung sash windows. The walls facing North Second Street and Friends Avenue both contain centrally located second floor bays

PHOTO **Negative File No. 3732, 3735 & 3917**

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 203 Penn Street to west, and 207 Penn Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses in the 200 block of Penn Street were constructed around the turn of the century, on property that once belonged to Andrew B. Frazee. In 1866 Frazee was one of the incorporators and directors of the Camden Horse Railroad, which operated on North Second Street, past Frazee's home. Frazee was also superintendent of the C. and P. Ferry Co., which ran between Camden and Philadelphia.

Arch. Description Cont.-

located over underdecorated side entrance doors. An asymmetrical arrangement of windows appears to the left and right of the bay and entrance. The parapet wall which caps the building is decorated with a pressed metal cornice. The roof is flat and the mortar joints are characteristically wide.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle **DATE:** August, 1986
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.0408255

TORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 209 Penn Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Frank J. Fulbrook
211 Penn St.
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 149/93
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

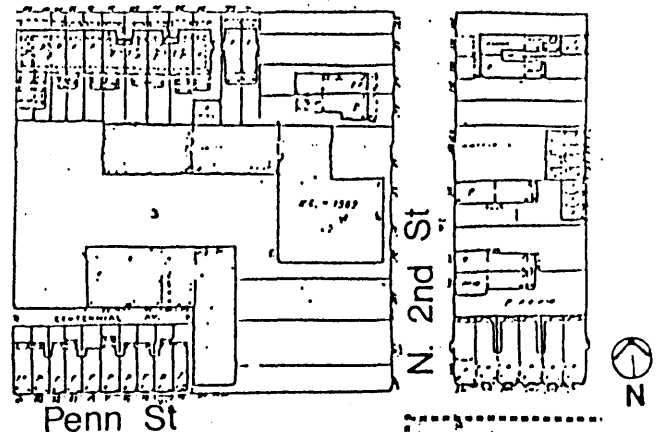
Construction Date: c. 1900 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Classical Revival **Form/Plan Type:** Central block, rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood
Roof/Chimneys: Single flat roof, one chimney in rear shared along party wall.

Additional Architectural Description:

This row consists of two story vernacular brick rowhouses with Colonial Revival details. The paired entranceways are approached by a flight of six concrete steps which lead to a paired doorway framed by a pedimented portico and round columns. The entrance is balanced by each unit's first floor livingroom window. This opening is a large three part arched window composed of a central eight over one sash flanked by two fixed windows containing a diamond lattice work pattern of muntins. Below these windows are two basement windows protected by decorative wrought iron grates with the initials "AS." The second floor contains wide projecting bays composed of metal. These bays contain three panels and pilasters dividing the windows. Beside each bay and paired together over the entrance, are two one over one double hung sash windows. The walls facing North Second Street and Friends Avenue both contain centrally located second floor bays

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3733 & 3735

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 207 Penn Street to west and 211 Penn Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses in the 200 block of Penn Street were constructed around the turn of the century, on property that once belonged to Andrew B. Frazee. In 1866 Frazee was one of the incorporators and directors of the Camden Horse Railroad, which operated on North Second Street, past Frazee's home. Frazee was also superintendent of the C. and P. Ferry Co., which ran between Camden and Philadelphia.

Arch. Description Cont.-

located over underdecorated side entrance doors. An asymmetrical arrangement of windows appears to the left and right of the bay and entrance. The parapet wall which caps the building is decorated with a pressed metal cornice. The roof is flat and the mortar joints are characteristically wide.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

John E. Doyle
Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE:

August, 1986

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408256

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 211 Penn Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 149/94

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Frank J. Fulbrook
211 Penn St.
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1900 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination

Architect: **Builder:**

Style: Classical Revival **Form/Plan Type** Central block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Two

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood

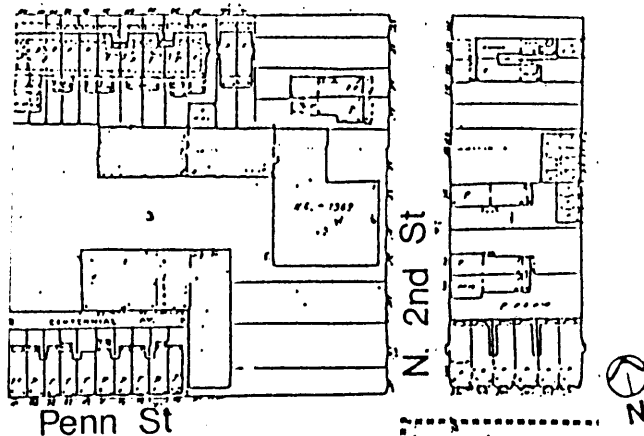
Roof/Chimneys: Single flat roof, one chimney in rear shared along party wall.

Additional Architectural Description:

This row consists of two story vernacular brick rowhouses with Colonial Revival details. The paired entranceways are approached by a flight of six concrete steps which lead to a paired doorway framed by a pedimented portico and round columns. The entrance is balanced by each unit's first floor livingroom window. This opening is a large three part arched window composed of a central eight over one sash flanked by two fixed windows containing a diamond lattice work pattern of muntins. Below these windows are two basement windows protected by decorative wrought iron grates with the initials "AS." The second floor contains wide projecting bays composed of metal. These bays contain three panels and pilasters dividing the windows. Beside each bay and paired together over the entrance, are two one over one double hung sash windows. The walls facing North Second Street and Friends Avenue both contain centrally located second floor bays

PHOTO Negative File No. 3733, 3734 & 3735

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses in the 200 block of Penn Street were constructed around the turn of the century, on property that once belonged to Andrew B. Frazee. In 1866 Frazee was one of the incorporators and directors of the Camden Horse Railroad, which operated on North Second Street, past Frazee's home. Frazee was also superintendent of the C. and P. Ferry Co., which ran between Camden and Philadelphia.

Arch. Description Cont.-

located over underdecorated side entrance doors. An asymmetrical arrangement of windows appears to the left and right of the bay and entrance. The parapet wall which caps the building is decorated with a pressed metal cornice. The roof is flat and the mortar joints are characteristically wide.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

John E. Doyle
Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE:

August, 1986

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

OFFICIAL NAME:
LOCATION: 213 Penn Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Rutgers the State University
Queens Campus
New Brunswick, NJ

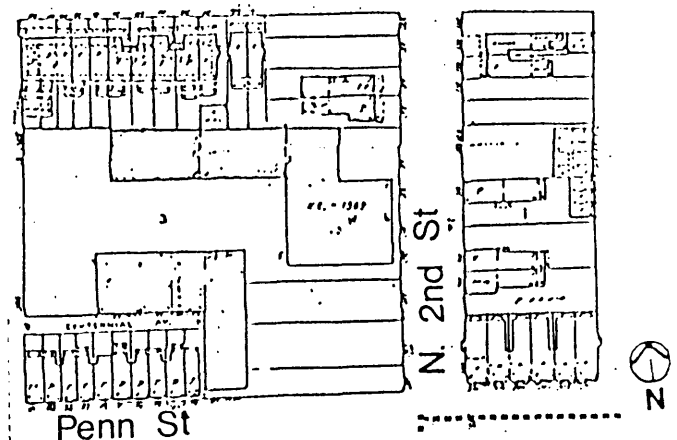
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 150/46
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: **Source of Date:**
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: **Form/Plan Type:**
Number of Stories:
Foundation:
Exterior Wall Fabric:
Fenestration:
Roof/Chimneys:
Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO **Negative File No.**

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development

No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 215 Penn Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Rutgers the State University
 Queens Campus
 New Brunswick, NJ

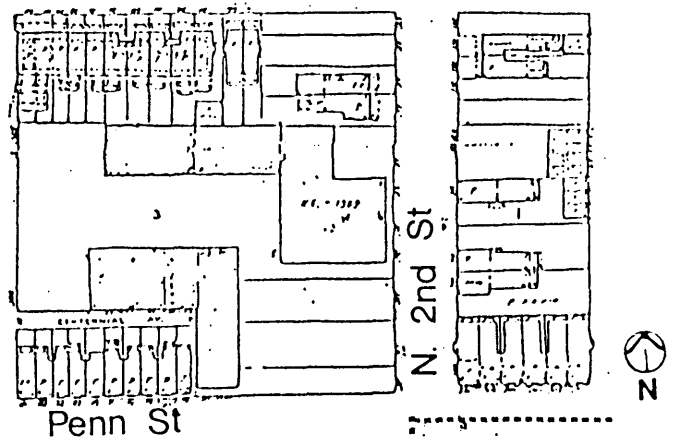
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 150/45
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: **Source of Date:**
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: **Form/Plan Type:**
Number of Stories:
Foundation:
Exterior Wall Fabric:
Fenestration:
Roof/Chimneys:
Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development

No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 217 Penn Street

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 150/44

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

COUNTY: Camden

USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Rutgers the State University
Queens Campus
New Brunswick, NJ

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style:

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories:

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric:

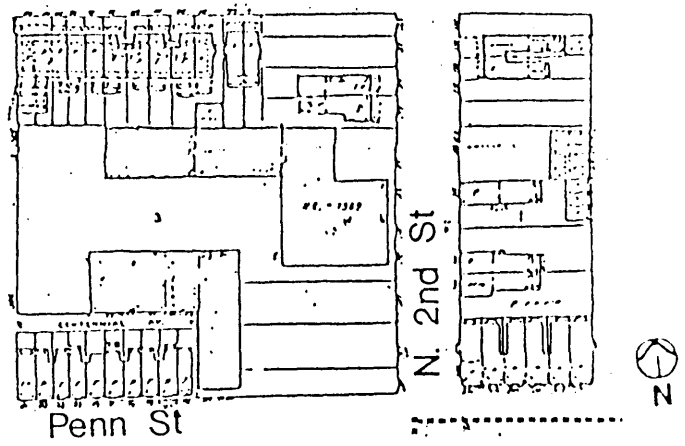
Fenestration:

Roof/Chimneys:

Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
No Part of District
Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 219 Penn Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Rutgers the State University
Queens Campus
New Brunswick, NJ

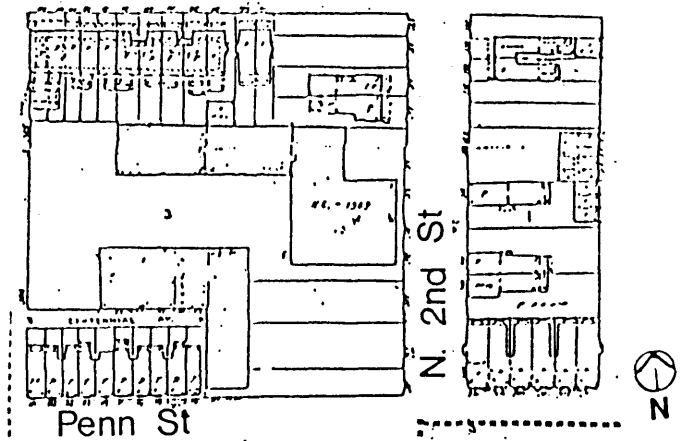
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 150/43
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: **Source of Date:**
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: **Form/Plan Type:**
Number of Stories:
Foundation:
Exterior Wall Fabric:
Fenestration:
Roof/Chimneys:
Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development

No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

DEMOLISHED

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 221 Penn Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Rutgers the State University
Queens Campus
New Brunswick, NJ

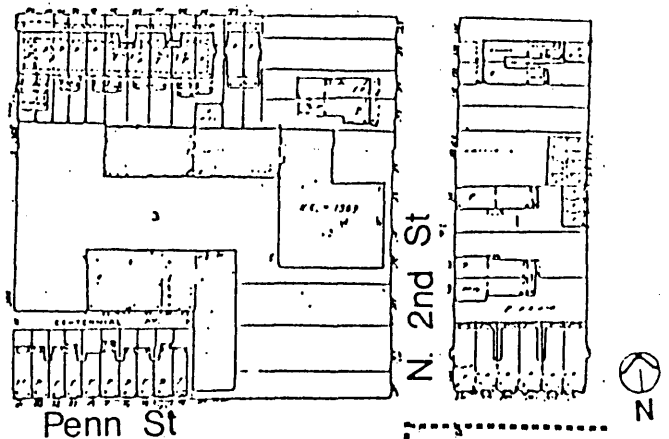
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 150/42
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Source of Date:
Architect: Builder:
Style: Form/Plan Type:
Number of Stories:
Foundation:
Exterior Wall Fabric:
Fenestration:
Roof/Chimneys:
Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

H ORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 214-220 Penn Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Rutgers the State University
Queens Campus
New Brunswick, NJ

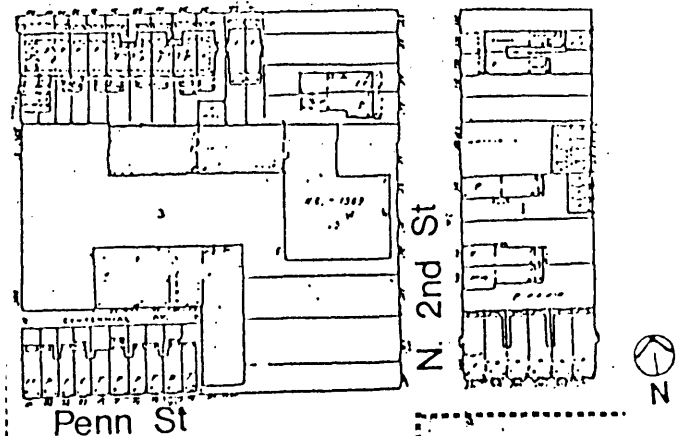
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 173/58
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: **Source of Date:**
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: **Form/Plan Type:**
Number of Stories:
Foundation:
Exterior Wall Fabric:
Fenestration:
Roof/Chimneys:
Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development

No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408257

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 100 Linden Street

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 148/1

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

COUNTY: Camden

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Lynn J. Hammond, et ux
439 Fletcher Rd.
Wayne, PA

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870 Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect: Builder:

Style: Second Empire Form/Plan Type: Block front with rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood frame and sash

Roof/Chimneys: Two

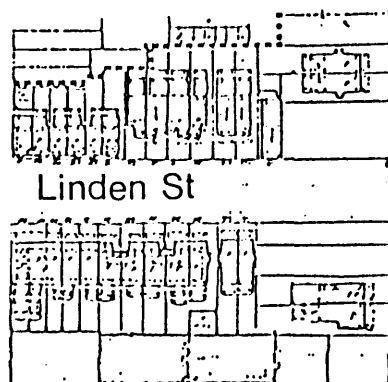
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This row of mansard roofed houses begins with an uninterrupted facade from 100 through 110, at which point the facade recesses similarly to the row across the street. 100-108 have two full length first floor windows with shutters and a porch which runs the full width of each building. A marble stoop abuts the wooden porch; the doorway is wooden with a transom light. The

PHOTO Negative File No. 3819 & 3821

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900, Kessigh Davis, a rentor, two boarders, one of which was an express driver, lived here.

Arch. Description Cont.-

second and third floors both contain two over two double hung sash. The third floor windows are dormers. A wooden bracketed cornice forms a ledge to the mansard.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408258

HISTORIC NAME:		COMMON NAME:	
LOCATION:	101 Linden Street	BLOCK/LOT	125/123
MUNICIPALITY:	Camden	COUNTY:	Camden
USGS QUAD:		UTM REFERENCES:	
OWNER/ADDRESS:	Antonio S. Gonzalez, et ux 103 Linden St. Camden, NJ		Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	c. 1870	Source of Date:	National Register Nomination
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Second Empire	Form/Plan Type:	Block front with rear ell
Number of Stories:	Three		
Foundation:	Brick		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Brick		
Fenestration:	Wood frame and sash		
Roof/Chimneys:	Two		

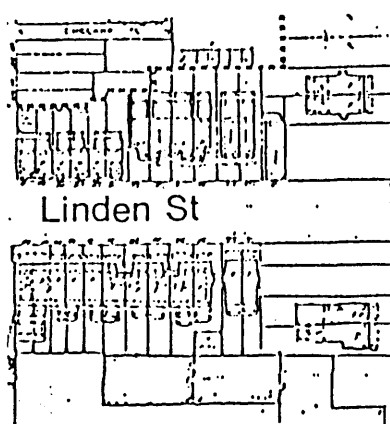
Additional Architectural Description:

This row of Second Empire houses are characterized by their two story, five sided, three window bay and mansard roofs highlighted with a Gothic influence. The floor lines of these buildings are highlighted by cornices with brackets which surround the bays. Marble stoops, sills, and lintels highlight the entrance. Transom lights are located over the doors. The windows are two over two double hung sash. The end buildings are marked by second floor, centrally located bays. Two dormer windows are located in the mansard roof.

An iron cresting rail tops the cornice on some of these houses. Several are boarded up or are in varying stages of dispair, but the historic fabric of the structures, all of which share the same mansard roof, remains intact. These houses display an elegance which makes an unusual contrast to the nearby industrial environment.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3820

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This building occupies the northeast corner of Linden & Front Streets.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900 101 was occupied by Louis Hertzner, a driver. He lived there with 5 boarders.

Arch. Description Cont.-

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
No Part of District
Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408259

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 102 Linden Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 148/2

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Lynn J. Hammond, et ux
439 Fletcher Rd.
Wayne, PA

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	c. 1870	Source of Date:	National Register Nomination
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Second Empire	Form/Plan Type:	Block front with rear ell
Number of Stories:	Three		
Foundation:	Brick		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Brick		
Fenestration:	Wood frame and sash		
Roof/Chimneys:	Two		

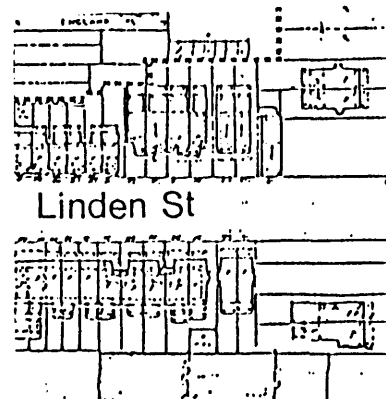
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This row of mansard roofed houses begins with an uninterrupted facade from 100 through 110, at which point the facade recesses similarly to the row across the street. 100-108 have two full length first floor windows with shutters and a porch which runs the full width of each building. A marble stoop abuts the wooden porch; the doorway is wooden with a transom light. The

PHOTO Negative File No. 3819

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 100 Linden Street to west and 104 Linden Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed. 102 was vacant at the turn of the century, but in 1880, the house was occupied by Jacob Rettburg, a blacksmith, who lived there with his wife in the same house as John Dugan, owner of a livery stable, who lived there with his wife and seven children. There were also three boarders.

Arch. Description Cont.-

second and third floors both contain two over two double hung sash. The third floor windows are dormers. A wooden bracketed cornice forms a ledge to the mansard.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408260

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 103 Linden Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Antonio Gonzalez, et ux
103 Linden St.
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 125/122
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Second Empire **Form/Plan Type:** Block front with rear ell
Number of Stories: Three
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood frame and sash
Roof/Chimneys: Two

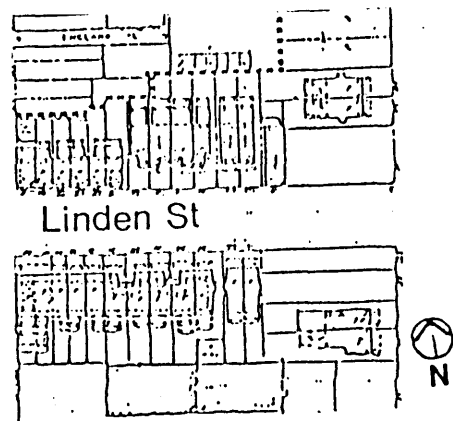
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This row of Second Empire houses are characterized by their two story, five sided, three window bay and mansard roofs highlighted with a Gothic influence. The floor lines of these buildings are highlighted by cornices with brackets which surround the bays. Marble stoops, sills, and lin-

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3820

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 101 Linden Street to west and 105 Linden Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900 103 was occupied by Harry McCain, a railroad worker, who rented the property with wife, 2 children, and an in-law.

Arch. Description Cont.-

Details highlight the entrance. Transom lights are located over the doors. The windows are two over two double hung sash. The end buildings are marked by second floor, centrally located bays. Two dormer windows are located in the mansard roof.

An iron cresting rail tops the cornice on some of these houses. Several are boarded up or are in varying stages of dispair, but the historic fabric of the structures, all of which share the same mansard roof, remains intact. These houses display an elegance which makes an unusual contrast to the nearby industrial environment.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle **DATE:** August, 1986
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408261

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 104 Linden Street

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 148/3

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

COUNTY: Camden

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Inocencia Sotomayer, et vir
104 Linden Street
Camden, NJ

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870

Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Second Empire

Form/Plan Type: Block front with rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood frame and sash

Roof/Chimneys: Two

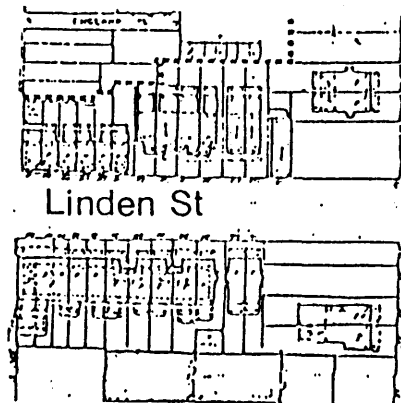
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This row of mansard roofed houses begins with an uninterrupted facade from 100 through 110, at which point the facade recesses similarly to the row across the street. 100-108 have two full length first floor windows with shutters and a porch which runs the full width of each building. A marble stoop abuts the wooden porch; the doorway is wooden with a transom light. The

PHOTO Negative File No. 3817

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 102 Linden Street to west and 106 Linden Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: IN 1900, F.G. Carger, an Engineer Station Manager, lived here with his wife and a boarder, all of whom paid rent. The 1880 census indicates a housekeeper by the name of Anna Stockton lived here.

Arch. Description Cont.-

second and third floors both contain two over two double hung sash. The third floor windows are dormers. A wooden bracketed cornice forms a ledge to the mansard.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408262

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 105 Linden Street

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 125/121

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

COUNTY: Camden

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Charles Frenzel
238 So. Lecato Ave.
Audubon, NJ

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870 Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect: Builder:

Style: Second Empire Form/Plan Type: Block front with rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood frame and sash

Roof/Chimneys: Two

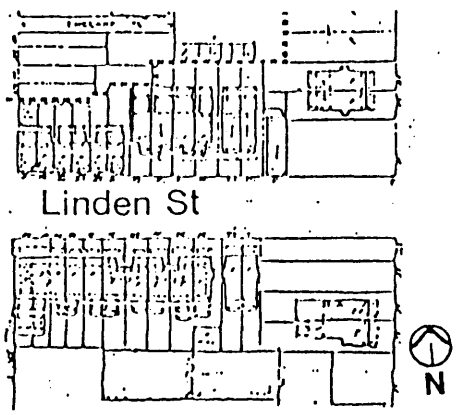
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This row of Second Empire houses are characterized by their two story, five sided, three window bay and mansard roofs highlighted with a Gothic influence. The floor lines of these buildings are highlighted by cornices with brackets which surround the bays. Marble stoops, sills, and lintels highlight the entrance. Transom lights are located over the doors. The windows are two

PHOTO Negative File No. 3820 & 3811

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 103 Linden Street to the west and 107 Linden Street to the east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900 105 was occupied by Alfred Ross from New Jersey, who was a "pint manufacturer," living there with his wife, three sons, and daughter.

Arch. Description Cont.-

over two double hung sash. The end buildings are marked by second floor, centrally located bays. Two dormer windows are located in the mansard roof.

An iron cresting rail tops the corince on some of these houses. Several are boarded up or are in varying stages of dispair, but the historic fabric of the structures, all of which share the same mansard roof, remains intact. These houses display an elegance which makes an unusual contrast to the nearby industrial environment.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408263

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 106 Linden Street

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 148/4

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

COUNTY: Camden

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Lynn J. Hammond, et ux
439 Fletcher Rd.
Wayne, PA

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:

c. 1870

Source of Date:

National Register Nomination

Architect:

Builder:

Style:

Second Empire

Form/Plan Type:

Block front with rear ell

Number of Stories:

Three

Foundation:

Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric:

Brick

Fenestration:

Wood frame and sash

Roof/Chimneys:

Two

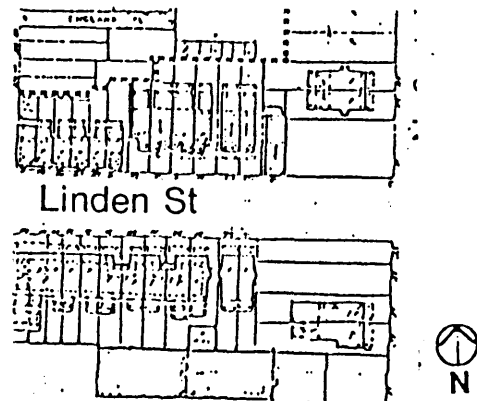
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This row of mansard roofed houses begins with an uninterrupted facade from 100 through 110, at which point the facade recesses similarly to the row across the street. 100-108 have two full length first floor windows with shutters and a porch which runs the full width of each building. A marble stoop abuts the wooden porch; the doorway is wooden with a transom light. The

PHOTO Negative File No. 3816

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 104 Linden Street to west and 108 Linden Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900 Adele Mager lived at 106 with 2 sons, a daughter, and daughter-in-law.

Arch. Description Cont.-

second and third floors both contain two over two double hung sash. The third floor windows are dormers. A wooden bracketed cornice forms a ledge to the mansard.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0A08264

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 107 Linden Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Robert W. Nelson, Jr., et ux
P.O. Box 701
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 125/120
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Second Empire **Form/Plan Type:** Block front with rear ell
Number of Stories: Three
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood frame and sash
Roof/Chimneys: Two

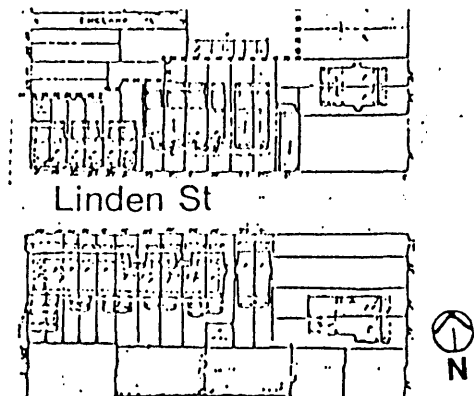
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This row of Second Empire houses are characterized by their two story, five sided, three window bay and mansard roofs highlighted with a Gothic influence. The floor lines of these buildings are highlighted by cornices with brackets which surround the bays. Marble stoops, sills, and lintels highlight the entrance. Transom lights are located over the doors. The windows are two

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3820 & 3811

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 105 Linden Street to west and 109 Linden Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900 the occupants of 107 included Carlton Rickenbach who was "Interested in boats," a rentor, who lived here with his wife and two daughters.

Arch. Description Cont.-

over two double hung sash. The end buildings are marked by second floor, centrally located bays. Two dormer windows are located in the mansard roof.

An iron cresting rail tops the corince on some of these houses. Several are boarded up or are in varying stages of dispair, but the historic fabric of the structures, all of which share the same mansard roof, remains intact. These houses display an elegance which makes an unusual contrast to the nearby industrial environment.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ
NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408265

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 108 Linden Street

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 148/5

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

COUNTY: Camden

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Lynn J. Hammond, et ux
 439 Fletcher Rd.
 Wayne, PA

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	c. 1870	Source of Date:	National Register Nomination
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Second Empire	Form/Plan Type:	Block front with rear ell
Number of Stories:	Three		
Foundation:	Brick		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Brick		
Fenestration:	Wood frame and sash		
Roof/Chimneys:	Two		

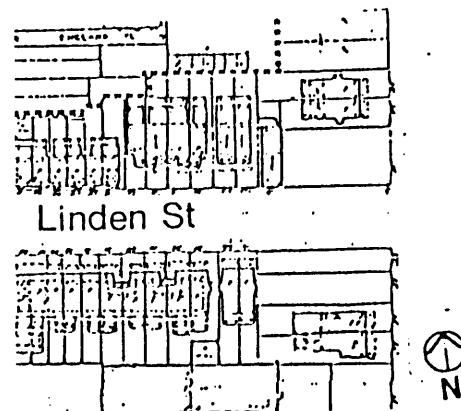
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This row of mansard roofed houses begins with an uninterrupted facade from 100 through 110, at which point the facade recesses similarly to the row across the street. 100-108 have two full length first floor windows with shutters and a porch which runs the full width of each building. A marble stoop abuts the wooden porch; the doorway is wooden with a transom light. The

PHOTO Negative File No. 3816

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 106 Linden Street to west and 110 Linden Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: Although there is no listing for the 1900 Census, the 1880 Census indicates a Joseph Thorn, produce dealer, lived here with his wife and son.

Arch. Description Cont.-

second and third floors both contain two over two double hung sash. The third floor windows are dormers. A wooden bracketed cornice forms a ledge to the mansard.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408266

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 109 Linden Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: P. Bermudez, et ux
109 Linden Street
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 125/119
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

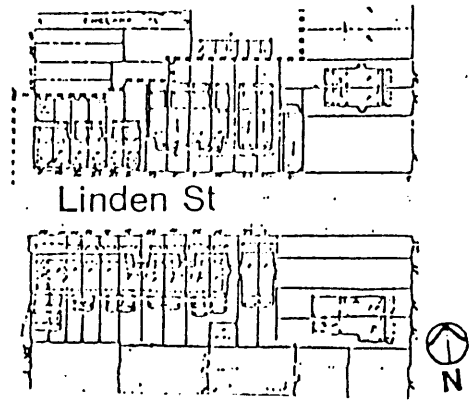
Construction Date: c. 1870 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Second Empire **Form/Plan Type:** Block front with rear ell
Number of Stories: Three
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood frame and sash
Roof/Chimneys: Two

Additional Architectural Description:
CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This row of Second Empire houses are characterized by their two story, five sided, three window bay and mansard roofs highlighted with a Gothic influence. The floor lines of these buildings are highlighted by cornices with brackets which surround the bays. Marble stoops, sills, and lintels highlight the entrance. Transom lights are located over the doors. The windows are two

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3811

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 107 Linden Street to west and 111 Linden Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900 Ruth Preisendam of German ancestry, the owner, lived here with her 2 sons, and a daughter. Occupation is listed as carriage builder.

Arch. Description Cont.-

over two double hung sash. The end buildings are marked by second floor, centrally located bays. Two dormer windows are located in the mansard roof.

An iron cresting rail tops the cornice on some of these houses. Several are boarded up or are in varying stages of dispair, but the historic fabric of the structures, all of which share the same mansard roof, remains intact. These houses display an elegance which makes an unusual contrast to the nearby industrial environment.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408267

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 110 Linden Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Tara A. Geertgeens
134 Sutton Manor
New Rochelle, NY

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 148/6
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870 Source of Date: National Register Nomination
Architect: Builder:
Style: Second Empire Form/Plan Type: Block front with rear ell
Number of Stories: Three
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood frame and sash
Roof/Chimneys: Two

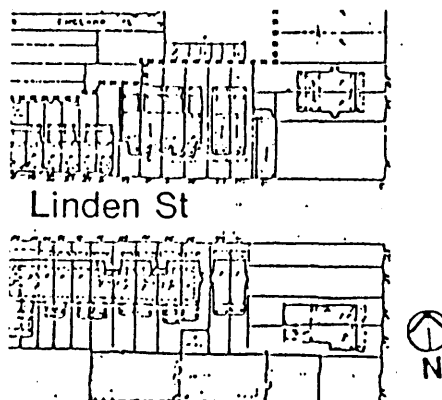
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This row of mansard roofed houses begins with an uninterrupted facade from 100 through 110, at which point the facade recesses similarly to the row across the street. 100-108 have two full length first floor windows with shutters and a porch which runs the full width of each building. A marble stoop abuts the wooden porch; the doorway is wooden with a transom light. The

PHOTO Negative File No. 3814

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 108 Linden Street to west and 112 Linden Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: Although there is no listing for the 1900 Census, the 1880 Census indicates that a William Hunterson lived here with his wife, two children, and a young woman boarder. His occupation was a sewing machine agent.

Arch. Description Cont.-

second and third floors both contain two over two double hung sash. The third floor windows are dormers. A wooden bracketed cornice forms a ledge to the mansard. 110 and 112 Linden Street possess more decorative porches with millwork and friezes. The entrances are recessed and closed with the roof. The porch roofs are dissimilar, one is flat and the other is pitched.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408268

FORMIC NAME:
LOCATION: 111 Linden Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Camden
City Hall
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 125/118
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870	Source of Date: National Register Nomination
Architect:	Builder:
Style: Second Empire	Form/Plan Type: Block front with rear ell
Number of Stories: Three	
Foundation: Brick	
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick	
Fenestration: Wood frame and sash	
Roof/Chimneys: Two	

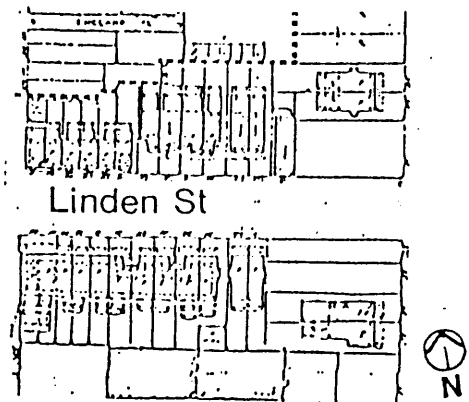
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This row of Second Empire houses are characterized by their two story, five sided, three window bay and mansard roofs highlighted with a Gothic influence. The floor lines of these buildings are highlighted by cornices with brackets which surround the bays. Marble stoops, sills, and lintels highlight the entrance. Transom lights are located over the doors. The windows are two

PHOTO Negative File No. 3811

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 109 Linden Street to west and 113 Linden Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900 O. Stackhouse lived here, he was a house seargent (police) and he had a wife, 2 sons, and in-laws living in this same house, which he owned.

Arch. Description Cont.-

over two double hung sash. The end buildings are marked by second floor, centrally located bays. Two dormer windows are located in the mansard roof.

An iron cresting rail tops the corince on some of these houses. Several are boarded up or are in varying stages of dispair, but the historic fabric of the structures, all of which share the same mansard roof, remains intact. These houses display an elegance which makes an unusual contrast to the nearby industrial environment.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408269

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 112 Linden Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 148/7

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Tara A. Geertgeens
134 Sutton Manor
New Rochelle, NY

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	c. 1870	Source of Date:	National Register Nomination
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Second Empire	Form/Plan Type:	Block front with rear ell
Number of Stories:	Three		
Foundation:	Brick		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Brick		
Fenestration:	Wood frame and sash		
Roof/Chimneys:	Two		

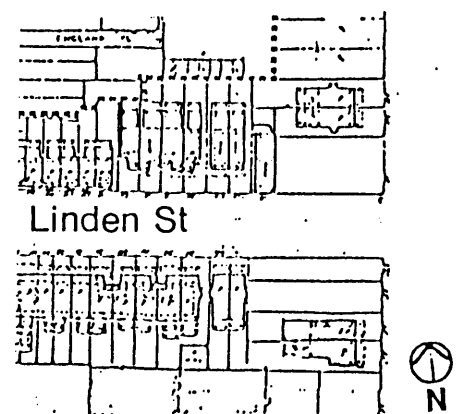
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This row of mansard roofed houses begins with an uninterrupted facade from 100 through 110, at which point the facade recesses similarly to the row across the street. 100-108 have two full length first floor windows with shutters and a porch which runs the full width of each building. A marble stoop abuts the wooden porch; the doorway is wooden with a transom light. The

PHOTO Negative File No. 3814

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 110 Linden Street to west and 114 Linden Street to east

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900, John Sanvill, a spar Maker, rented this property with his wife and 2 daughters and a boarder. In 1880 a housekeeper and her son, a superintendent lived here.

Arch. Description Cont.-

second and third floors both contain two over two double hung sash. The third floor windows are dormers. A wooden bracketed cornice forms a ledge to the mansard. 110 and 112 Linden Street possess more decorative porches with millwork and friezes. The entrances are recessed and closed with the roof. The porch roofs are dissimilar, one is flate and the other is pitched.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408270

TORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 113 Linden Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 125/117

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: H. Quiles, et ux
113 Linden Street
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	c. 1870	Source of Date:	National Register Nomination
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Second Empire	Form/Plan Type:	Block front with rear ell
Number of Stories:	Three		
Foundation:	Brick		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Brick		
Fenestration:	Wood frame and sash		
Roof/Chimneys:	Two		

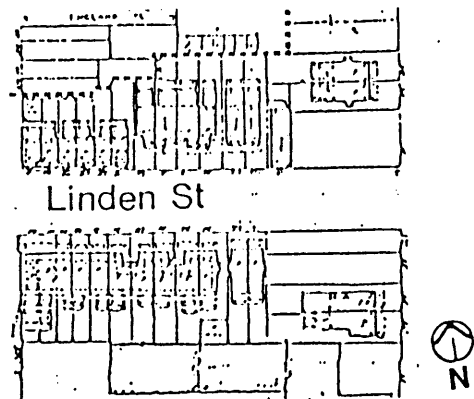
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This group of four houses is set back from the street. The bay next to the attached wall of each is recessed, where the main entrance is. 113 is highly ornamented; each floor contains two windows with one dormer window recessed, along with the mansard roof, from the other dormer window. Entrances are further recessed to create an open porch.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3810

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 111 Linden Street to west and 115 Linden Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900 Edward Stowe lived here with his wife, 2 daughters, and some in-laws. He was an engineer. His brother-in-law was a traveling salesman.

Arch. Description Cont.-

Aluminum siding covers several of these houses, and small replacement storm windows enclose some of their porches. However, only one alteration has completely covered the facade.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ
 NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
 INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408271

HISTORIC NAME:
 LOCATION: 114 Linden Street

COMMON NAME:
 BLOCK/LOT 148/8

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
 USGS QUAD:
 OWNER/ADDRESS: G.R. Passwaters, Jr.
 118 Linden St.
 Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
 UTM REFERENCES:
 Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870 Source of Date: National Register Nomination
 Architect: Builder:
 Style: Second Empire Form/Plan Type: Block front with rear ell
 Number of Stories: Three
 Foundation: Brick
 Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
 Fenestration: Wood frame and sash
 Roof/Chimneys: Two

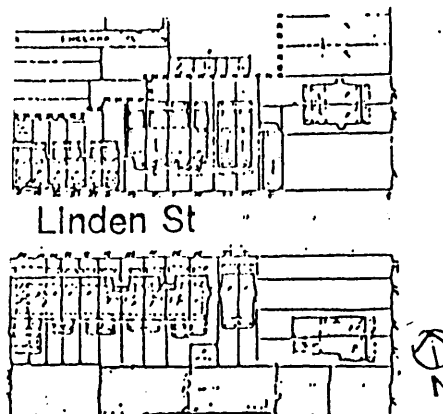
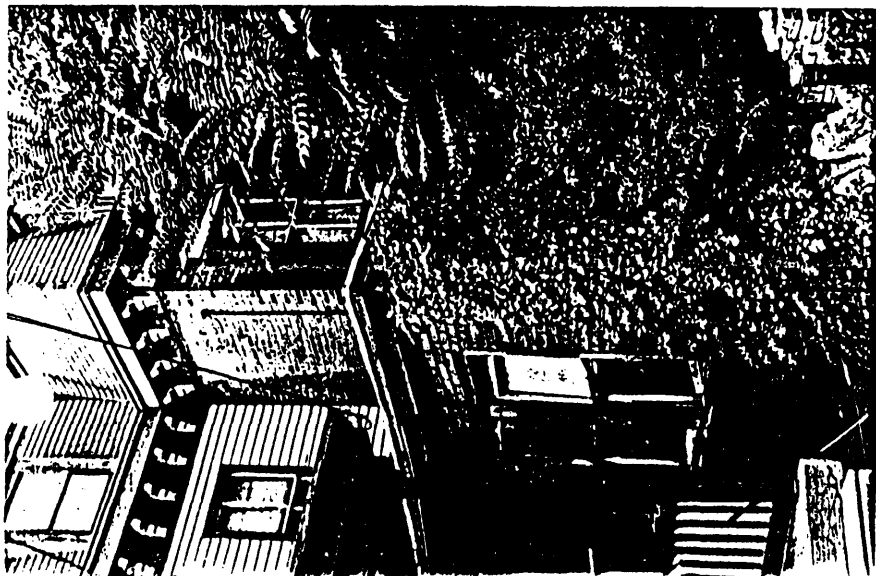
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This row of mansard roofed houses begins with an uninterrupted facade from 100 through 110, at which point the facade recesses similarly to the row across the street. 100-108 have two full length first floor windows with shutters and a porch which runs the full width of each building. A marble stoop abuts the wooden porch; the doorway is wooden with a transom light. The

PHOTO Negative File No. 3812

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 112 Linden Street to west and 116 Linden Street to east

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900 William Whitby, a cashier, lived here and owned the property. His parents, recent immigrants from Scotland also lived here.

Arch. Description Cont.-

second and third floors both contain two over two double hung sash. The third floor windows are dormers. A wooden bracketed cornice forms a ledge to the mansard.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408272

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 115 Linden Street

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Carrie B. Foxx
115 Penn St.
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 125/116

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Second Empire **Form/Plan Type:** Block front with rear ell
Number of Stories: Three
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood frame and sash
Roof/Chimneys: Two

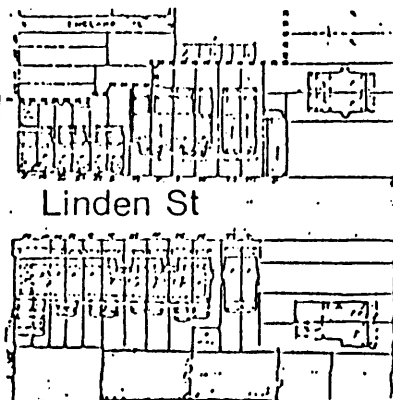
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This group of four houses is set back from the street. The bay next to the attached wall of each is recessed, where the main entrance is. 113 is highly ornamented; each floor contains two windows with one dormer window recessed, along with the mansard roof, from the other dormer window. Entrances are further recessed to create an open porch.

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3810

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 113 Linden Street to west and 115 Linden Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900 George Smith, Paper Hanger, lived here with his wife, daughter, and son-in-law. He was a typewriter.

Arch. Description Cont.-

Aluminum siding covers several of these houses, and small replacement storm windows enclose some of their porches. However, only one alteration has completely covered the facade.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408273

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 116 Linden Street

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 148/9

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

COUNTY: Camden

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Antonio Jose Vasquez, et ux
116 Linden St.
Camden, NJ

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	c. 1870	Source of Date:	National Register Nomination
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Second Empire	Form/Plan Type:	Block front with rear ell
Number of Stories:	Three		
Foundation:	Brick		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Brick		
Fenestration:	Wood frame and sash		
Roof/Chimneys:	Two		

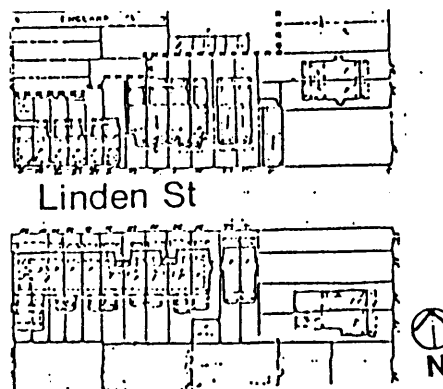
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This row of mansard roofed houses begins with an uninterrupted facade from 100 through 110, at which point the facade recesses similarly to the row across the street. 100-108 have two full length first floor windows with shutters and a porch which runs the full width of each building. A marble stoop abuts the wooden porch; the doorway is wooden with a transom light. The

PHOTO Negative File No. 3807

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 114 Linden Street to west and 118 Linden Street to east

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900, Isaac Greenwood, an engineer, and owner of the property, lived here with his wife, daughter, and mother-in-law. In 1880 Eliza Simpkins, lived here with her daughters, who were shoefitters.

Arch. Description Cont.-

second and third floors both contain two over two double hung sash. The third floor windows are dormers. A wooden bracketed cornice forms a ledge to the mansard.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408274

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 117 Linden Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Luz Mateo
117 Linden
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 125/115
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Second Empire **Form/Plan Type:** Block front with rear ell
Number of Stories: Three
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood frame and sash
Roof/Chimneys: Two

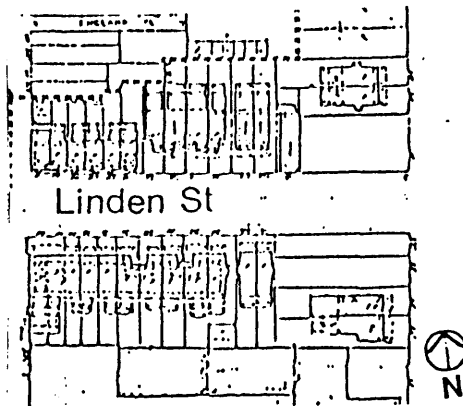
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This group of four houses is set back from the street. The bay next to the attached wall of each is recessed, where the main entrance is. 113 is highly ornamented; each floor contains two windows with one dormer window recessed, along with the mansard roof, from the other dormer window. Entrances are further recessed to create an open porch.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3810

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 115 Linden Street to west and 119 Linden Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900 Dory Richardson lived here with a daughter who was a typewriter.

Arch. Description Cont.-

Aluminum siding covers several of these houses, and small replacement storm windows enclose some of their porches. However, only one alteration has completely covered the facade.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408275

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 118 Linden Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 148/10

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: G.R. Passwater
118 Linden St.
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	c. 1870	Source of Date:	National Register Nomination
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Second Empire	Form/Plan Type:	Block front with rear ell
Number of Stories:	Three		
Foundation:	Brick		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Brick		
Fenestration:	Wood frame and sash		
Roof/Chimneys:	Two		

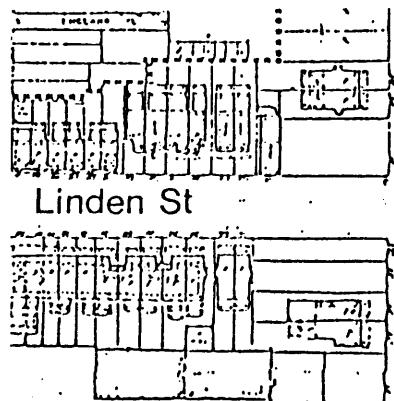
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This row of mansard roofed houses begins with an uninterrupted facade from 100 through 110, at which point the facade recesses similarly to the row across the street. 100-108 have two full length first floor windows with shutters and a porch which runs the full width of each building. A marble stoop abuts the wooden porch; the doorway is wooden with a transom light. The

PHOTO Negative File No. 3805

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 116 Linden Street to west and 120 Linden Street to east

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: Although there is no Census listing for 1900, the 1880 listing indicates that Samuel Condit, an Insurance Agent, lived here with his wife, three children and a servant.

Arch. Description Cont.-

second and third floors both contain two over two double hung sash. The third floor windows are dormers. A wooden bracketed cornice forms a ledge to the mansard.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408276

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 119 Linden Street

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

USGS QUAD:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Angelo Vasquez, et ux
119 Linden Street
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 125/114

COUNTY: Camden

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870

Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Second Empire

Form/Plan Type: Block front with rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood frame and sash

Roof/Chimneys: Two

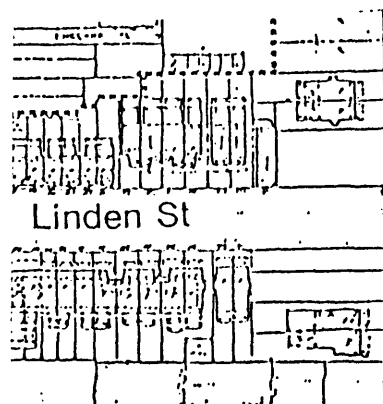
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This group of four houses is set back from the street. The bay next to the attached wall of each is recessed, where the main entrance is, 113 is highly ornamented; each floor contains two windows with one dormer window recessed, along with the mansard roof, from the other dormer window. Entrances are further recessed to create an open porch.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3813

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 117 Linden Street to west and 121 Linden Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900 Nelson Johnson, an iron foundry worker, lived here. He owned this house, 117, and 115 as well. His father was born in England, he is from Massachusetts. He had a wife, son, four daughters, and a nephew living with him.

Arch. Description Cont.-

Aluminum siding covers several of these houses, and small replacement storm windows enclose some of their porches. However, only one alteration has completely covered the facade.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408277

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 120 Linden Street

COMMON NAME: 148/11
BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

COUNTY: Camden

USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Curtis Burdett, et ux, Trustees
120 Linden St.
Camden, NJ

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870

Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Second Empire

Form/Plan Type: Block front with rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood frame and sash

Roof/Chimneys: Two

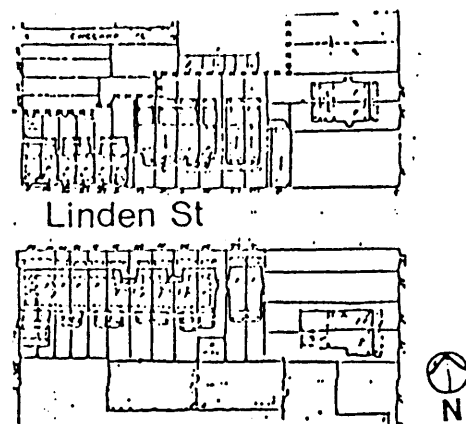
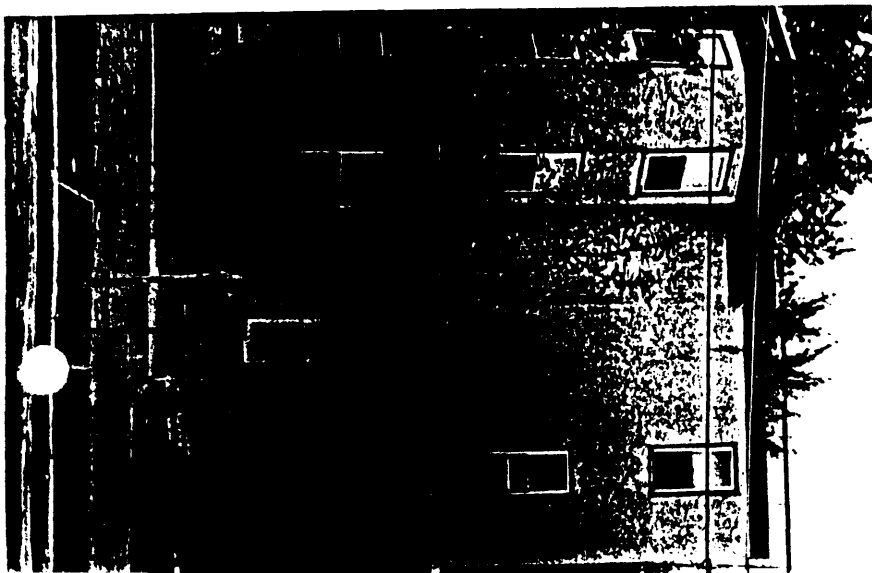
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15).

These two buildings are Italianate, although recent alterations obscure many of the original details. 122 Linden Street contains a five sided, three story bay with a wooden bracketed cornice. Both buildings have received a rough coat of stucco and have had windows removed and bricked up. 120 Linden Street contains only one window on the second and third floor.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3804

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 118 Linden Street to west and 122 Linden Street to east

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: Although there is no Census listing for 1900, the 1880 Census indicates that Samuel Norcross lived here with three children and two boarders, who were spar makers.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408278

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 121 Linden Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 125/113

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Jose Vazquez, Jr.
121 Linden St.
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	c. 1870	Source of Date:	National Register Nomination
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Second Empire	Form/Plan Type:	Block front with rear ell
Number of Stories:	Three		
Foundation:	Brick		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Brick		
Fenestration:	Wood frame and sash		
Roof/Chimneys:	Two		

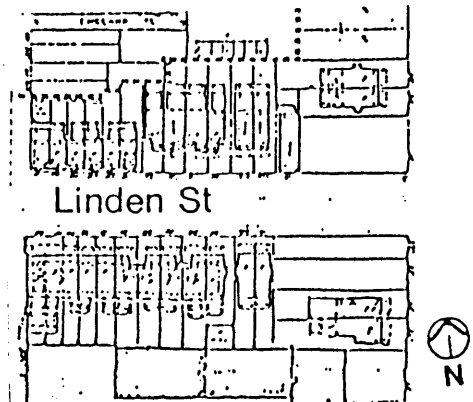
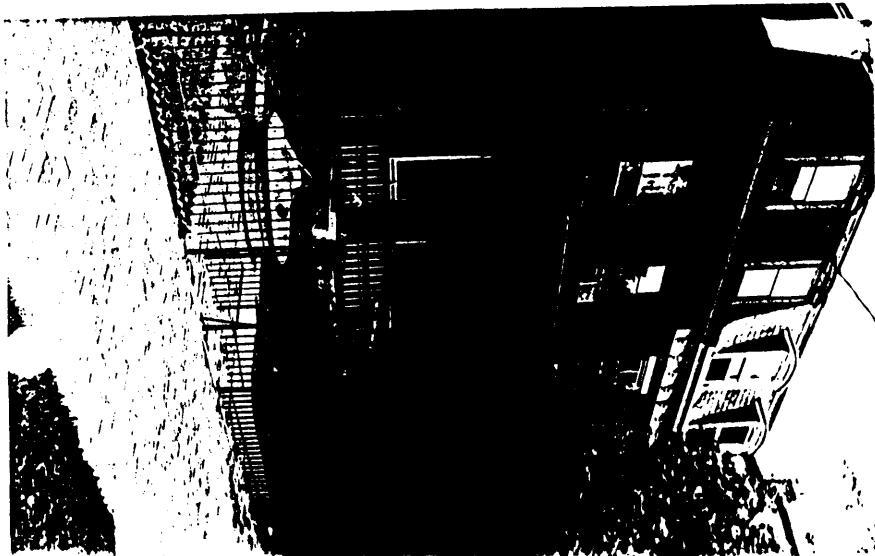
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This group of four houses is set back from the street. The bay next to the attached wall of each is recessed, where the main entrance is. 113 is highly ornamented; each floor contains two windows with one dormer window recessed, along with the mansard roof, from the other dormer window. Entrances are further recessed to create an open porch.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3808

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 119 Linden Street to west and 123 Linden Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900 Samuel Evan from New Jersey lived here, he was an engineer. He owned the house and lived here with a family of four.

Arch. Description Cont.-

Aluminum siding covers several of these houses, and small replacement storm windows enclose some of their porches. However, only one alteration has completely covered the facade.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408280

FORMIC NAME:
LOCATION: 123 Linden Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: John Edward Doyle
4418 Locust St.
Philadelphia, PA

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 125/112
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Second Empire **Form/Plan Type:** Block front with rear ell
Number of Stories: Three
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood frame and sash
Roof/Chimneys: Two

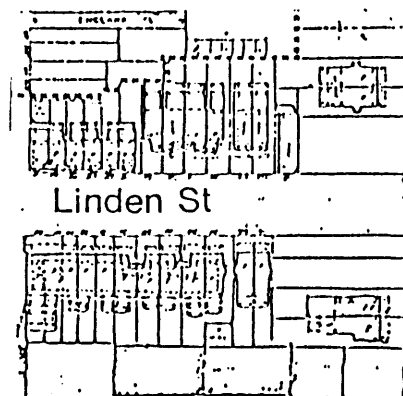
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This semi-detached twin forms a classical representation of the Second Empire in mass form and proportion. A classical revival front porch extends across the front facade of both buildings. This is likely a later addition as original basement windows exist under the porch along the front facade. As a single unit this building is remarkably intact.

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3808

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 121 Linden Street to west and 125 Linden Street to east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900, John Josephie from New York rented this house and lived here with his parents from England and Ireland, a sister, three daughters and a son.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
 INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408281

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 125 Linden Street

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 125/111

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Camden

OWNER/ADDRESS: Carthina Davis
125 Linden Street
Camden, NJ

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870

Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Second Empire

Form/Plan Type: Block front with rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood frame and sash

Roof/Chimneys: Two

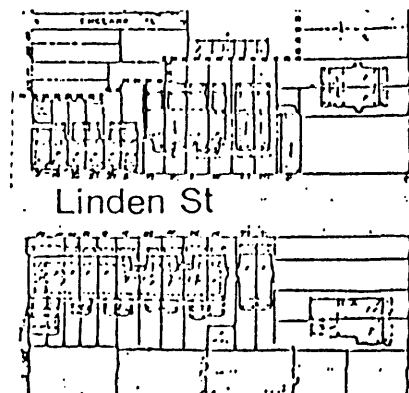
Additional Architectural Description:

CENTRAL CORRIDOR-100 Block Linden Street: Second Empire is the most prevalent style of architecture in the central corridor of the district in addition, the rows on Linden Street also display either Italianate or Gothic elements which date back to the early 1870's. "Domestic architecture in the Second Empire style is more difficult to characterize because the mansard roof could be placed on almost any house to create a contemporary look without requiring innovations in plan or ornament. A house with a mansard roof can safely be termed Second Empire regardless of what decorative elements may ornament its facade." (Historic Preservation "What Style is it?" October-December, 1976 P. 15)

This semi-detached twin forms a classical representation of the Second Empire in mass form and proportion. A classical revival front porch extends across the front facade of both buildings. This is likely a later addition as original basement windows exist under the porch along the front facade. As a single unit this building is remarkably intact.

PHOTO Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The occupants of these Linden Street houses show a diversity of occupation. Many worked in industries surrounding the neighborhood, others owned small private businesses. Between 1880 and the end of the 19th Century, the trend is toward industry, and the number of servants working in these rowhouses diminished. But overall, diversity prevailed: In 1900, Wythes, a foreman, rented this house and lived here with his wife, four sons, two daughters, and a boarder who was a salesman and an in-law.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY:

ORGANIZATION: John E. Doyle
Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE:

August, 1986

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ
NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408282

TORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 303 Point Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Miguel Rivera
 575 Novack Dr.
 Clayton, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 146/22
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

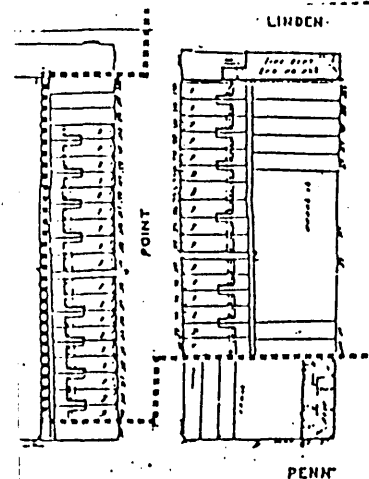
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such structures. All have the same type of brick corbelled cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO **Negative File No. 3720**

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Vacant lot along south boundary, 305 Point Street along north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white color and blue collar workers, as well as, people who owned their own businesses. For example, in 1900, John Frank, a tenant, lived here with his wife. He worked in a milk depot.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Original first floor 1/1 windows replaced with contemporary fixed sash with two adjacent 1/1. Facade is stuccoed, transom lite and basement windows covered, concrete steps replaced marble.

REFERENCES: National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.0408283

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 305 Point Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Miguel Rivera
575 Novack Dr.
Clayton, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 146/21
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

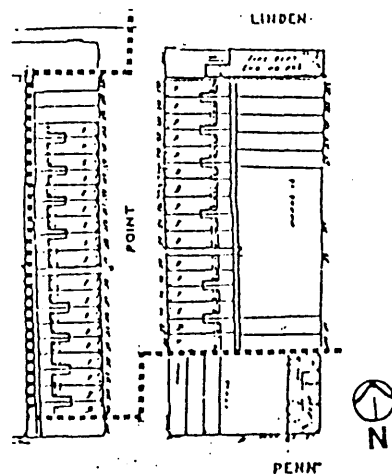
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3720

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

303 Point Street along south boundary and 307 Point Street along north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, in 1900, Edward Callahan lived here, rented the property, was a shoemaker, and a wife and three children. He was born in Ireland, and so was his complete family.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Facade stuccoed, transom lite and basement windows covered.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408284

FORMER NAME:
LOCATION: 307 Point Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Charles Frenzel
268 So. Lecato Ave.
Audubon, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 146/20
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

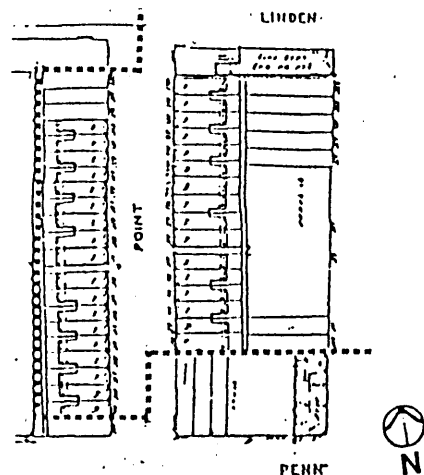
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3720

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 305 Point Street to south and 309 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, in 1900, Thomas E. Conner, a brakeman for a railroad lived here with his Irish born wife. They rented the property.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Remarkably intact for vacant building, shutters on hinges and closed.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408285

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 309 Point Street

BLOCK/LOT 146/19

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

COUNTY: Camden

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: A. Velez, Trustee
309 Point St.
Camden, NJ

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890

Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse

Form/Plan Type: Front block with rear ell

Number of Stories: Two

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash

Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

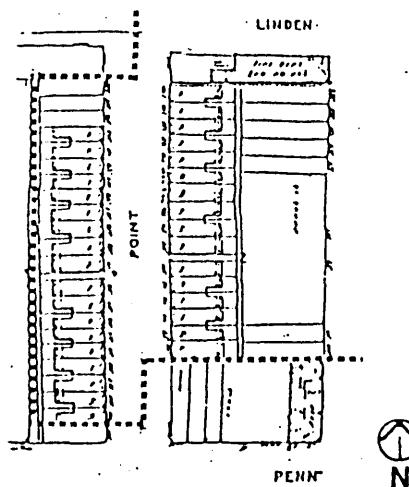
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3720

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 307 Point Street to south and 311 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, in 1900, C.S. Miller, a recent immigrant from Canada whose father was originally from Ireland lived here with his or her sister. Both were dressmakers by trade.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact, except for loss of marble stoop, basement window and original door.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ
NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408286

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 310 Point Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: William F. & Kenneth A. Curry
407 Cooper St.
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 147/16
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890
Source of Date: National Register Nomination
Architect:
Builder:
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse
Form/Plan Type: Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

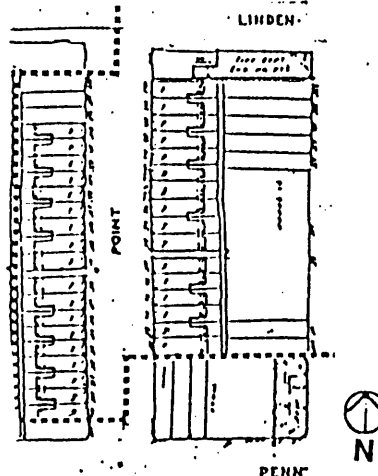
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3718

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Vacant lots lie to the south of 310 Point Street, to Penn Street. 312 Point Street forms the north boundary.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Boarded up, sashes missing concrete stoop, otherwise few observable alterations.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408287

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 311 Point Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 146/18

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Henry Rookard
3303 Old Elk Neck Rd.
Elkton, MD

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect: Builder:

Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse Form/Plan Type: Front block with rear ell

Number of Stories: Two

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash

Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

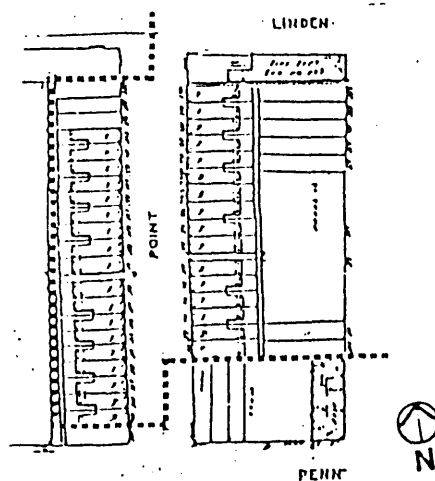
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3722

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 309 Point Street to south and 313 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, in 1900, J.E. Freeman, another ship carpenter, lived here, with his wife and son, who was a bookkeeper. This family rented the property.

ORIGINAL USE: **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Facade stuccoed, including basement windows, transom lite has temporary cover. First floor boarded up.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408288

TORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 312 Point Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 147/15

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

COUNTY: Camden

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: William F. & Kenneth A. Curry
407 Cooper St.
Camden, NJ

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890

Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse

Form/Plan Type: Front block with rear ell

Number of Stories: Two

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash

Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

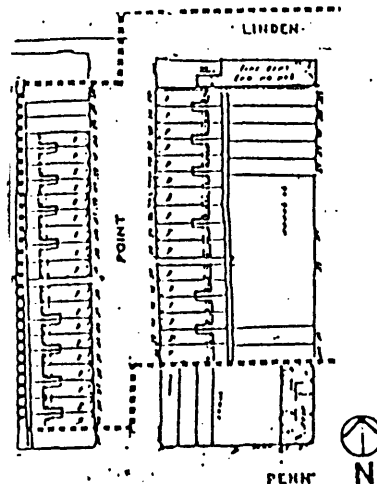
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3717 & 3718

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 310 Point Street to south and 314 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Boarded up, sashes missing and concrete stoop, otherwise few observable alterations.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408289

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 313 Point Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Camden
City Hall
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 146/17
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

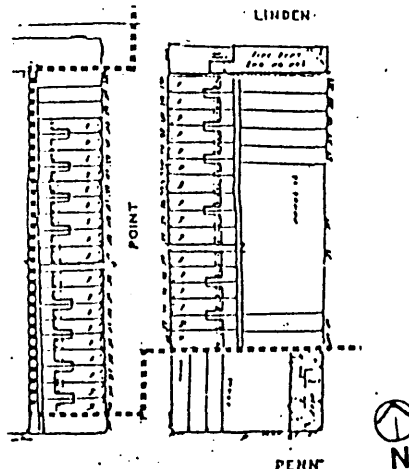
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3722

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 311 Point Street to south and 315 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, in 1900 William H. Carley rented this property and lived here with his wife, son, daughter, and mother. He was a ship carpenter.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Extensive delapidation along west wall, lintils and door frames fallen out, front facade intact though boarded up.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408290

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 314 Point Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 147/14

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: I. Rivera
575 Novack Dr.
Clayton, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 Source of Date: National Register Nomination
Architect: Builder:
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse Form/Plan Type: Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

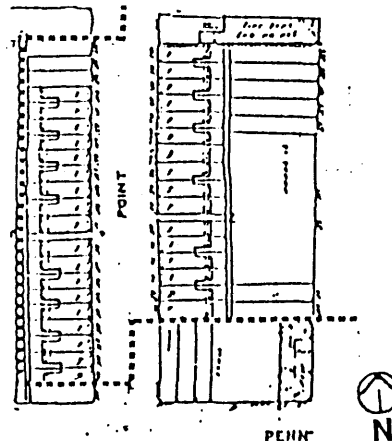
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3716

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 321 Point Street to south and 316 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

VACANT in 1900 although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Basement windows stuccoed closed, transom lite temporarily covered.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408291

TORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 315 Point Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Camden
City Hall
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 146/16
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

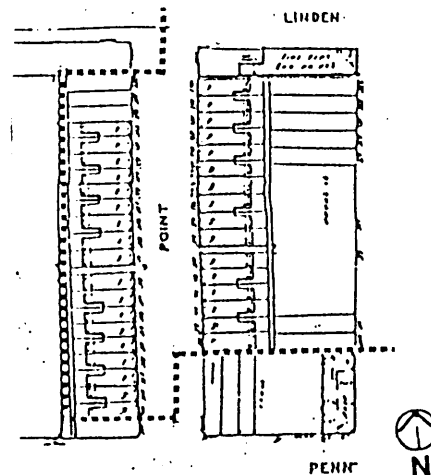
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3722

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 313 Point Street to south and 317 Point Street to north

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, in 1900 William S. Humphreys, a necktie cutter, rented this property and lived here with his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Severe delapidation, roof can be found in basement. Front facade intact (at this date).

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

John E. Doyle
Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408292

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 316 Point Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 147/13

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: J.R. DeLange, et ux
316 Point St.
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination

Architect: **Builder:**

Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell

Number of Stories: Two

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash

Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

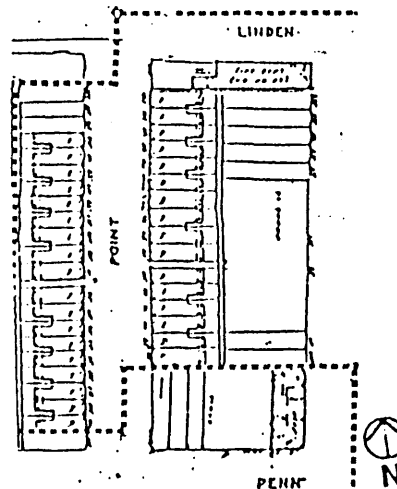
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3716

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 314 Point Street to south and 318 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, Milton Bird, a Carpenter, lived here in 1900 with his wife and a daughter.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Same treatment as 314 Point Street: basement windows stuccoed, transom lite covered.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408293

HORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 317 Point Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Frank Fulbrook
211-A Penn St.
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 146/15
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

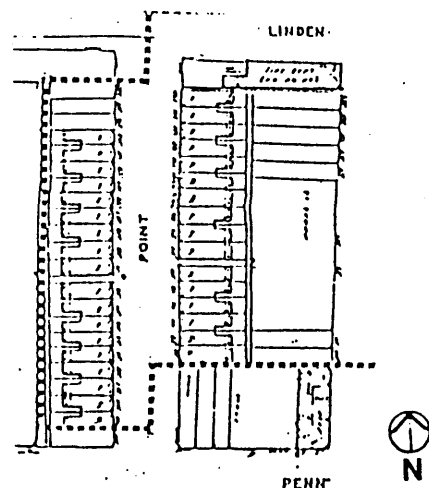
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3723

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 315 Point Street to south and 319 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, in 1900 Frank Markurant lived here with his wife and three daughters. He rented the property and worked as a stairbuilder.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact, transom lite has temporary covering, marble stoop replaced with concrete.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

John E. Doyle
Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408294

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 318 Point Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 147/12

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Angelo Soldervila
575 Novack Dr.
Clayton, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect: Builder:

Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse Form/Plan Type: Front block with rear ell

Number of Stories: Two

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash

Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

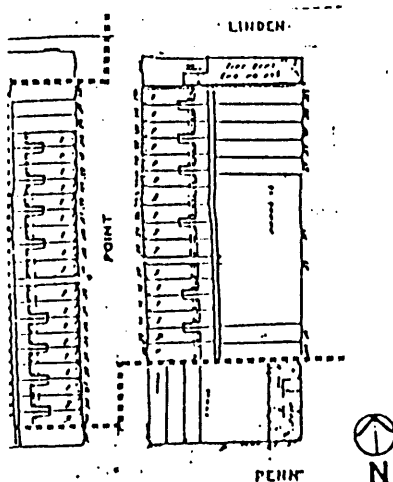
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3715

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 316 Point Street to south and 320 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, Howard Wharton rented this property in 1900 with his wife and a daughter. He was a salesman.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact except for concrete stoop and 1/1 sash.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ
NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408295

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 319 Point Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Bruce A. Hinch, et ux
 319 Point St.
 Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 146/14
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

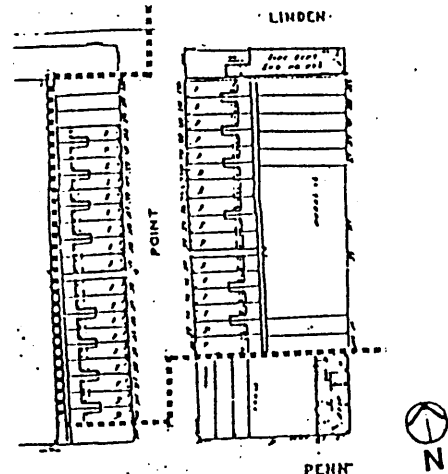
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3723

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

317 Point Street abuts the south boundary while a public alley runs along the north boundary where it meets another public alley which forms the west boundary for all odd numbered Point Street properties.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, in 1900 Charley Miller, a barber, rented here with his wife, son and daughter. He was a recent immigrant from Germany.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Severe alteration, entire facade replaced with new brick face, windows and doors.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408296

TORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 320 Point Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Lynn J. Hammond
 439 Fletcher Rd.
 Wayne, PA

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 147/11
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
 Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

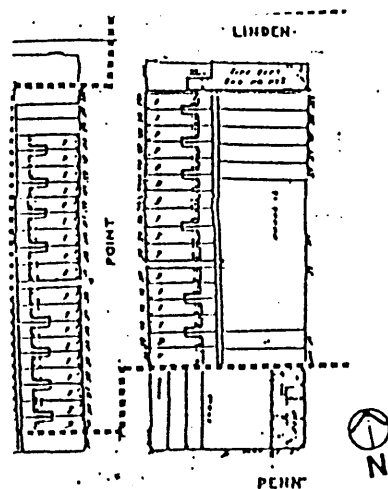
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3715

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

318 Point Street forms the south boundary while a public alley forms the north and east boundary.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, Peter M. Torpy rented this property in 1900 with his wife and daughter. He worked in a milk depot. His daughter was a dressmaker. The husband and wife are immigrants from Ireland.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Boarded up but appears highly intact except for concrete stoop. Same for north elevation.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
 INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408297

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 321 Point Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: M. Rodriguez, Trustee
 321 Point St.
 Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 146/13
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Data:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

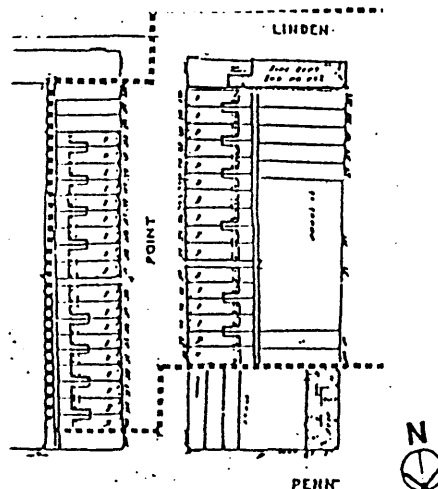
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3712

Map (Indicate North)



Public alley forms south and west boundary, 323 forms north boundary.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example 321 was rented by Adda Whitby, a dressmaker from Delaware who lived here with two sisters who were operators and a brother who was a machinist.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Facade stuccoed but cornice and corbelling left intact, windows replaced, lintils and transom lite covered or removed. Marble stoop replaced with concrete.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ
NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408298

TORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 322 Point Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 147/10

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Lynn J. Hammond
 439 Fletcher Rd.
 Wayne, PA

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
 Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	c. 1890	Source of Date:	National Register Nomination
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Vernacular Italianate rowhouse	Form/Plan Type:	Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories:	Two		
Foundation:	Brick		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Brick		
Fenestration:	Wood, 1/1 sash		
Roof/Chimneys:	One, along party wall		

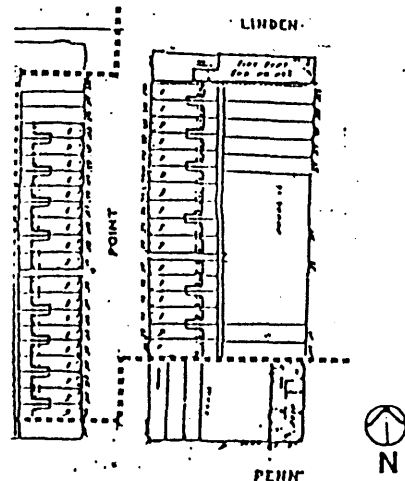
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3714

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

A public alley forms the south and east boundary while 324 Point Street forms the north boundary.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, in 1900 Eileen Gibson rented this property and lived here with her daughter and a boarder who was a laborer.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Boarded up, window and door frames missing, marble stoop replaced with concrete.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408299

TORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 323 Point Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 146/12

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Peter Madella
323 Point St.
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination

Architect: **Builder:**

Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell

Number of Stories: Two

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash

Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

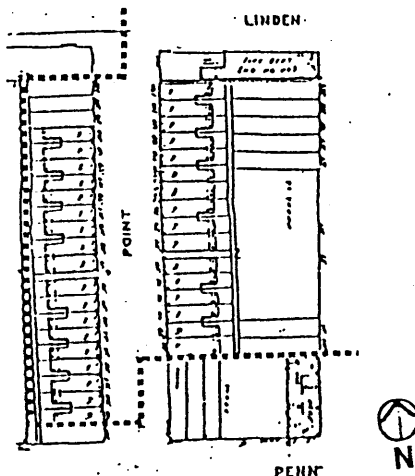
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3712

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 321 Point Street to south and 325 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, in 1900 William Wilson rented this house with his wife and a boarder by the name of George Swanson. The husband and wife were from Finland, the boarder was from Sweden. Wilson was a carpenter, and the boarder was a "Bardge" builder.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential PRESENT USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Vacant and boarded up (interior) original front door intact (very rare), 2/2 original sash intact, also very rare. Altogether highly intact.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408300

TORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 324 Point Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 147/9

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: I. Rivera
575 Novack Dr.
Clayton, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	c. 1890	Source of Date:	National Register Nomination
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Vernacular Italianate rowhouse	Form/Plan Type:	Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories:	Two		
Foundation:	Brick		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Brick		
Fenestration:	Wood, 1/1 sash		
Roof/Chimneys:	One, along party wall		

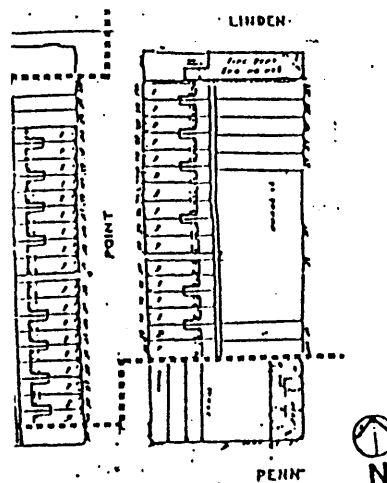
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3714

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 322 Point Street to south and 326 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Basement windows stuccoed, transom lite covered, concrete stoop.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408301

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 325 Point Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 146/11

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Camden
City Hall
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect: Builder:

Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse Form/Plan Type: Front block with rear ell

Number of Stories: Two

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash

Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

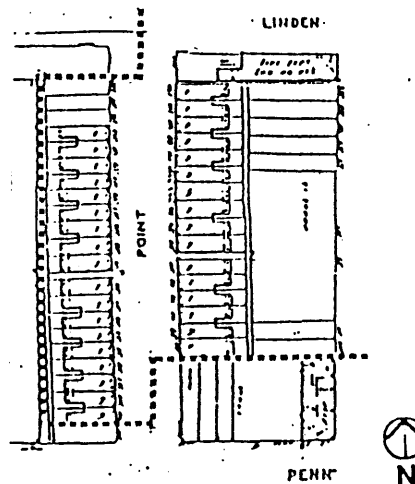
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3711

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 323 Point Street to south and 327 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, in 1900 John Stewart rented this property with his wife. His occupation was as a "statemeng" engineer.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Boarded up and stuccoed, cornice intact, marble stoop replaced with concrete.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY:

ORGANIZATION: John E. Doyle
Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE:

August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408302

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 326 Point Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 147/8

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Carlos Mateo, et ux
326 Point St.
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	c. 1890	Source of Date:	National Register Nomination
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Vernacular Italianate rowhouse	Form/Plan Type:	Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories:	Two		
Foundation:	Brick		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Brick		
Fenestration:	Wood, 1/1 sash		
Roof/Chimneys:	One, along party wall		

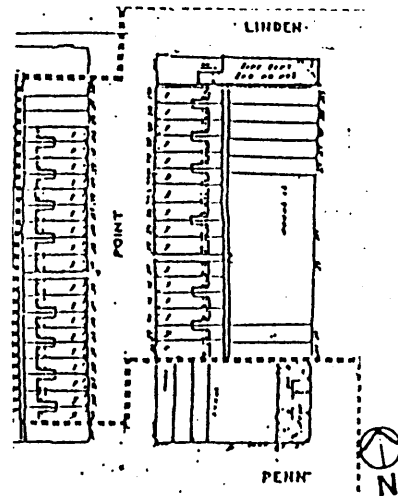
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3709

Map (Indicate North)



SETTING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 324 Point Street to south and 328 Pont Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, in 1900 326 was occupied by O.G. Stackhouse, and his wife and daughter. He was a grocer.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential PRESENT USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Transom lite bricked up, concrete stoop, repointed with white cement.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
 INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408303

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 327 Point Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Camden
 City Hall
 Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 146/10
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

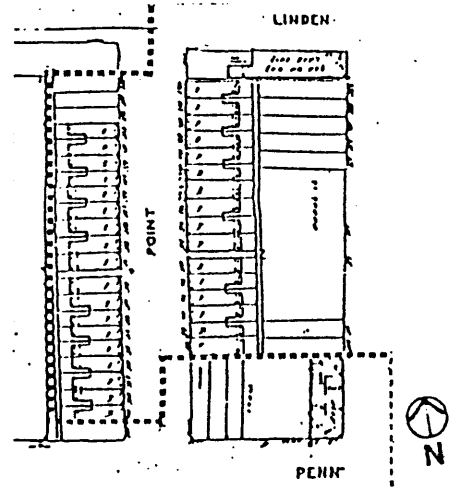
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3711

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 325 Point Street to south and 329 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, 327 was rented by Charles McLaughlin who lived there with his wife, two daughters and father who was also a harnessmaker.

J.E. Freeman, another ship carpenter, lived here, with his wife and son, who was a bookkeeper. This family rented the property.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential PRESENT USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Boarded up, highly intact except for concrete stoop and broken sash.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408304

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 328 Point Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Richard Alton, et al
328 Point St.
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 147/7
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination

Architect: **Builder:**

Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell

Number of Stories: Two

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash

Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

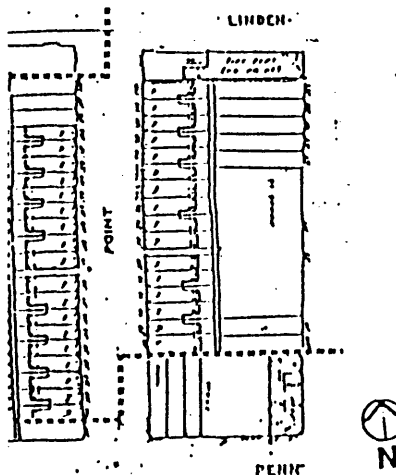
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3709

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 326 Point Street to south and 330 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, in 1900, 328, William Eckhardt rented this property with his wife, son and two daughters. He is German and his wife is Hungarian. He was a baker.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
 PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Dilapidated porch with hip roof, square posts and primitive railing, 1/1 sash intact on first floor.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
 ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
 City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408305

TORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 329 Point Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Camden
City Hall
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 146/9
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

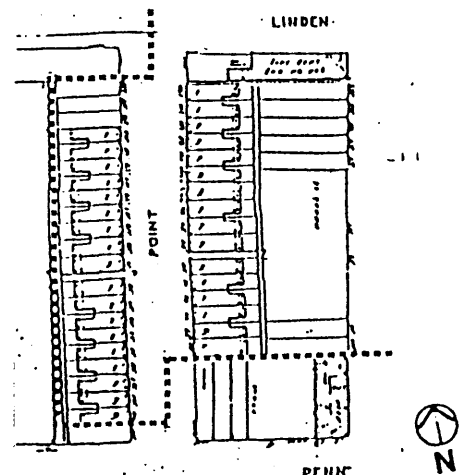
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

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PHOTO Negative File No. 3711

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 327 Point Street to south and 331 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, 329 was rented by Mthew Darling, a stationary engineer who lived here with his wife. His wife was from Ireland.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Boarded up, highly intact, second floor windows still have mullions, concrete stoop, transom lite temporarily covered.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408306

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 330 Point Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: W. Kline, et ux
800 Grant Ave.
W. Collingswood, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 147/6
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

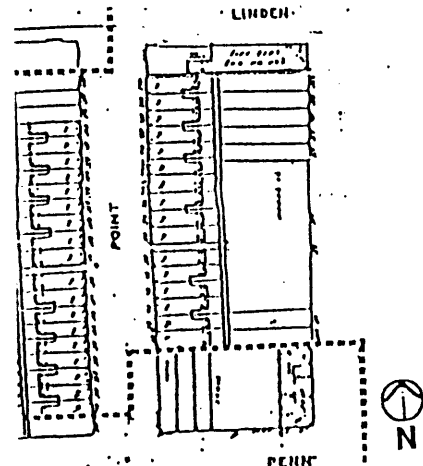
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

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PHOTO Negative File No. 3709

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 328 Point Street to south and 332 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, in 1900 this house was occupied and rented by the family of William Bradis, an immigrant from England. He was a drygoods salesman and lived here with his wife and two daughters.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact except for concrete stoop.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ
NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408307

TORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 331 Point Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Teal R. Anderson
 1526 S. 13th St.
 Philadelphia, PA

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 146/8
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

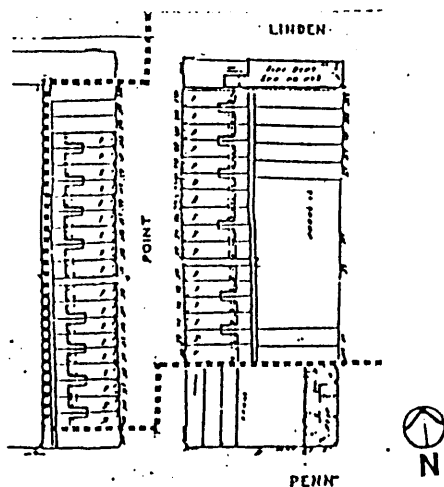
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

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PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3709

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Adjacent to 329 Point Street to south and 333 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, 331 was rented by an M. Edwards, a machinist from Delaware who lived here with his wife and a boarder, Florence Styler, who worked in a match factory.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential **PRESENT USE:** Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408308

TORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 332 Point Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 147/5

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: A. Rodriguez, et ux
812 Elm St.
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect: Builder:

Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse Form/Plan Type: Front block with rear ell

Number of Stories: Two

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash

Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

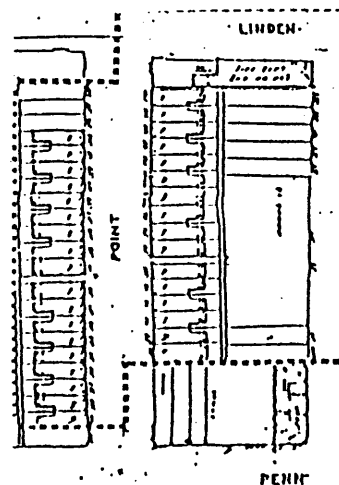
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3707

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, in 1900 at 332 S.E. Makan lived here with three sons, one of which was a shoemaker, the other a worker in a match factory, and the other a salesman.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential PRESENT USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact except for concrete stoop, facade painted white.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408309

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 333 Point Street

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 146/8

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

COUNTY: Camden

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Jeffrey M. Lewis, et ux
216 No. Pintado Dr.
Diamond Bar, CA

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890

Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse

Form/Plan Type: Front block with rear ell

Number of Stories: Two

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash

Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

Additional Architectural Description:

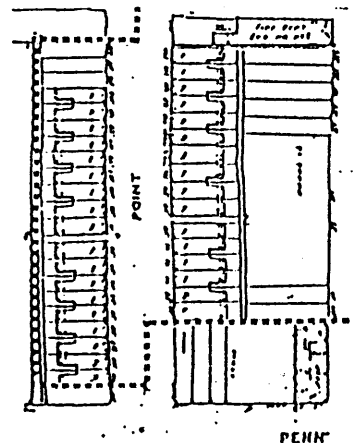
Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

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PHOTO

Negative File No. 3709

Map (Indicate North)



...DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

331 Point Street forms the south boundary while the remaining lots north to Linden Street are empty of buildings

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, 333 was rented by a Thomas T. Jones, a brakeman who lived here with his wife, three sons and a daughter.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact except for concrete stoop.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408310

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 334 Point Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Herman L. Bigham, et al
614 No. 32nd Street
Philadelphia, PA

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 147/4
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

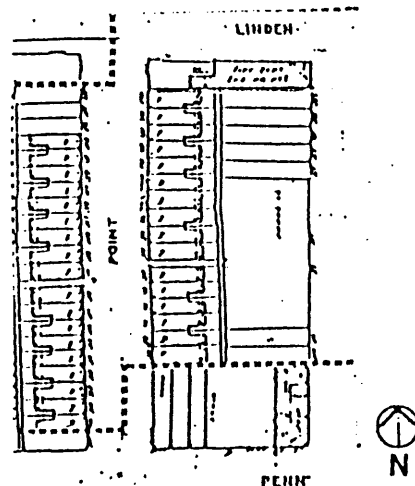
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

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PHOTO Negative File No. 3707

Map (Indicate North)



Adjacent to 332 Point Street to south and 336 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses. For example, in 1900 334 was rented by W. Harlanger, from Austria, an artist, who lived here with his wife, daughter, and son.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
 PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Boarded up, concrete stoop, 2nd floor sash missing.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
 ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
 City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ
NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408311

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 336 Point Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Camden
City Hall
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 147/3
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890
Source of Date: National Register Nomination
Architect:
Builder:
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse
Form/Plan Type: Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

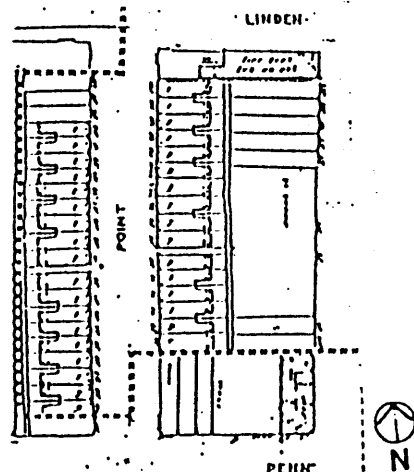
Additional Architectural Description:

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PHOTO Negative File No. 3707

Map (Indicate North)



Adjacent to 334 Point Street to south and 336 Point Street to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was vacant at the turn of the century. Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as, people who owned their own businesses.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential PRESENT USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Samde conditions as 334 Point Street: boarded up, concrete stoop.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 040831 2

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 338 Point Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 147/2

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Camden
City Hall
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Vernacular Italianate rowhouse **Form/Plan Type:** Front block with rear ell
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Wood, 1/1 sash
Roof/Chimneys: One, along party wall

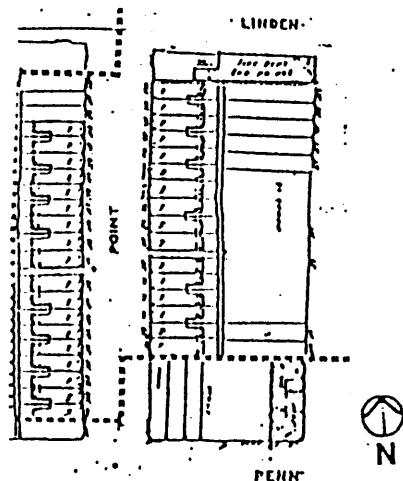
Additional Architectural Description:

Point Street contains two rows of small, two story rowhouses on each side of the street in the 300 block. On the west side of the street there are sixteen such cornice above the second floor, flat roofs, and simple double hung sash windows. These are very small houses, only two to three rooms deep, with even less room on the upper floor.

These small, compact, attached rowhouses are the residential structures closest to the waterfront which was the center of Camden industry. They were among the last to be constructed in the district and are the smallest.

PHOTO **Negative File No.** 3705 & 3707

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

336 Point Street forms the south property line while an empty lot, 340 Point Street, forms the north line.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was vacant at the turn of the century according to census records. Although these Point Street houses were the smallest in the district, their occupants included both white collar and blue collar workers, as well as people who owned their own businesses.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential PRESENT USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Partially boarded up, front and north facade stuccoed, basement closed, concrete stoop.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

054 NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408313

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: SW Front & Linden Streets
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: MSG, A General Partnership
1873 E. Marlton Pk, Suite 20
Cherry Hill, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 147/1
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

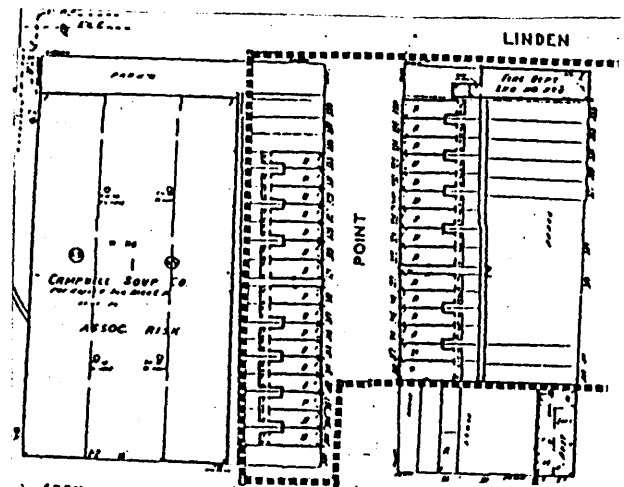
Construction Date: 1911 Source of Date: National Register Nomination
Architect: Builder:
Style: Mission Form/Plan Type: Rectangular with rear tower
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Metal bay, wood frame.
Roof/Chimneys:

Additional Architectural Description:

The one notable structure remaining on Front Street is Firehouse Number 6 which went into service in 1911. It has a large arched carriage entrance and a second floor oriel window of pressed tin containing arched sash. The building is boarded up, but the main exterior architectural features are intact. On the north side, there are two belt courses of vertically laid stretchers, one above the first, and the other above the second floors. An observation tower at the west end of the building extends another two stories above the main roofline of the structure.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3702, 3703, 3818

Map (Indicate North)



OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This freestanding building occupies the SW corner of Front & Linden Streets.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Another outstanding individual building within the district boundaries is the firehouse that now stands at the southwest corner of Front and Linden Streets is on land that David Baird owned. It began to operate in 1911 when the Camden City Directory listed it as Engine #6. It is the third important nonresidential building in the district in addition to the North Baptist Church, and the Cooper Library.

ORIGINAL USE: Fire Station PRESENT USE: Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

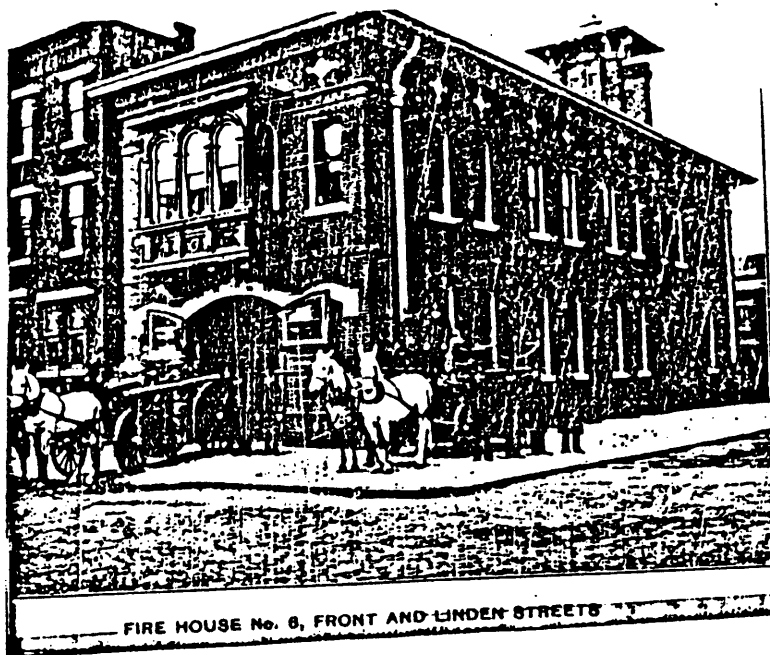
COMMENTS:
Vacant, part of metal roof torn off.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle DATE: August, 1986
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ



Xerox Copy of postcard showing
Fire House No. 6 at Front and
Linden streets, original in
collection of Camden County
Historical Society

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408314

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 310 No. 2nd Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 149/8

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

COUNTY: Camden

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Lynn P. Ware
310 No. 2nd St.
Camden, NJ

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 1880's - Late 1870' **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination

Architect: **Builder:**

Style: Italianate **Form/Plan Type:** Central block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Marble window and door frame

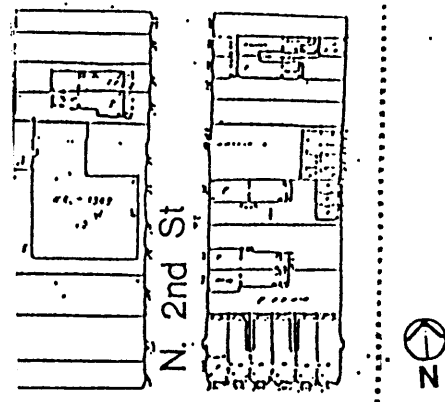
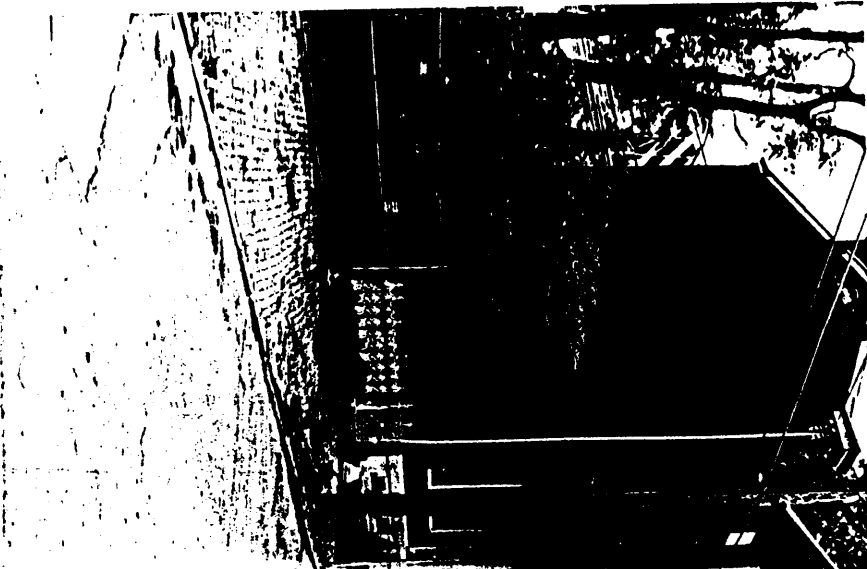
Roof/Chimneys: Two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

This detached three story brick residence is half of a former pair of houses. The characteristic paired brackets form a cornice below a pitched roof which is unique to the district. The building possesses a high level of original details including a marble water table, stoop and door sill. The window lintels and sills, however, are brownstone. The basement windows have been replaced with an asymmetric arrangement of glass block. Each floor contains two one over one double hung sash windows.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3905

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The empty lot to 308 N. 2nd Street lies along the south boundary and the empty lot to 312 N. 2nd Street lies to the north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses on North Second Street were constructed in the 1870s on land that was owned by William Cooper. His grandchilddren Abigail and Esther prohibited development on it until 1842, when their estates permitted subdivisions. Census records indicate that most of the people in these rows on North Second Street, which are now only partically intact, were businessmen and workers, but not laborers. In 1880, the house was occupied by Joseph Weatherby, a machinist, his wife, four daughters, and a servant.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ
NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408315

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 316 No. 2nd Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 149/7

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Camden
City Hall
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 1880's - Late 1870's **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination

Architect: **Builder:**

Style: Italianate **Form/Plan Type:** Central block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

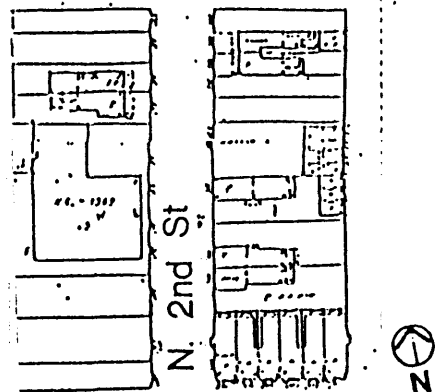
Fenestration: Marble window and door frame

Roof/Chimneys: Two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO Negative File No. 3906

Map (Indicate North)



SETTING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Empty lots lie to the south and north of this building.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses on North Second Street were constructed in the 1870s on land that was owned by William Cooper. His grandchilddren Abigail and Esther prohibited development on it until 1842, when their estates permitted subdivisions. Census records indicate that most of the people in these rows on North Second Street, which are now only partically intact, were businessmen and workers, but not laborers. In 1880, this house was occupied by David Taylor, an insurance agent, his mother, and one white servant.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

The first floor windows are covered with stucco fortunately the marble and door frame remain intact.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408316

FORMER NAME:
LOCATION: 317 No. 2nd St.
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Lois D. Winkler
3427 Warden Dr.
Philadelphia, PA

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 148/16
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 1880's - Late 1870's Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect: Builder:

Style: Italianate Form/Plan Type: Central block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

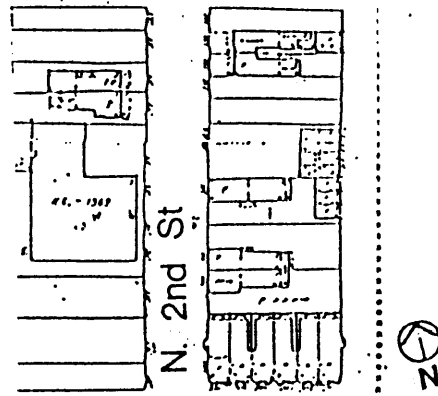
Fenestration: Marble window and door frame

Roof/Chimneys: Two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO Negative File No. 3708

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This building shares a party wall with 319 to the north and vacant lots to the south.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses on North Second Street were constructed in the 1870s on land that was owned by William Cooper. His grandchildren Abigail and Esther prohibited development on it until 1842, when their estates permitted sub-division. Census records indicate that most of the people in these rows on North Second Street, which are now only partially intact, were businessmen and workers, but not laborers. In 1900, Jerry Smith, a wholesale liquor distributor, lived here with his wife, two sons and a servant.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408317

FORMER NAME:
LOCATION: 319 No. 2nd Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 148/15

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: F. Hotz, et ux
319 N. 2nd St.
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 1880's - Late 1870's **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination

Architect: **Builder:**

Style: Italianate **Form/Plan Type:** Central block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

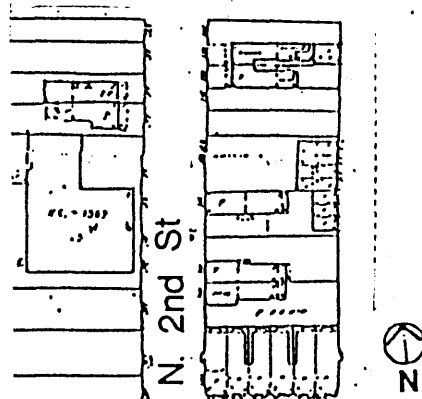
Fenestration: Marble window and door frame

Roof/Chimneys: Two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO Negative File No. 3709,3710,3711

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Shares party wall with 317 to south and vacant lots to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses on North Second Street were constructed in the 1870s on land that was owned by William Cooper. His grandchildren Abigail and Esther prohibited development on it until 1842, when their estates permitted subdivisions. Census records indicate that most of the people in these rows on North Second Street, which are now only partially intact, were businessmen and workers, but not laborers. In 1900 William Grive, a tea broker from Scotland, lived here with his wife and brother-in-law.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential PRESENT USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle

DATE: August, 1986

ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408318

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 328 No. 2nd Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 149/3

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Steven J. Friedman
405 No. 2nd Street
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 1880's - Late 1870's **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination

Architect: **Builder:**

Style: Italianate **Form/Plan Type:** Central block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Marble window and door frame

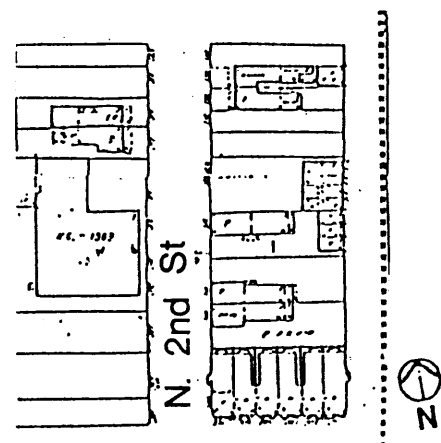
Roof/Chimneys: Two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

This pair of buildings are formerly part of a row which extended from 332 to 324 North Second Street. These buildings are three story Italianate brick rowhouses with wooden brackets. They possess full width wooden decorative porches. The porches form an arcade supported by square posts and decorated with brackets and millwork. 328 North Second Street still retains its original wooden bracketed window frames. These buildings are set back from the street and contain a one story alley between the buildings.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3901, 3902, 3903, 3904

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The empty lot of 326 N. 2nd Street lies along the south line while 330 N. 2nd Street stands along the north line.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses on North Second Street were constructed in the 1870s on land that was owned by William Cooper. His grandchildren Abigail and Esther prohibited development on it until 1842, when their estates permitted subdivisions. Census records indicate that most of the people in these rows on North Second Street, which are now only partially intact, were businessmen and workers, but not laborers. In 1880, this house was occupied by Thomas Nekervis, whose occupation was not listed, his wife, two children, a brother, and a black servant.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY:

ORGANIZATION: John E. Doyle
Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE:

August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408319

H JRIC NAME:
LOCATION: 330 No. 2nd Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 149/2

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Rutgers the State University
Old Queens
New Brunswick, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 1880's - Late 1870's Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect: Builder:

Style: Italianate Form/Plan Type: Central block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Marble window and door frame

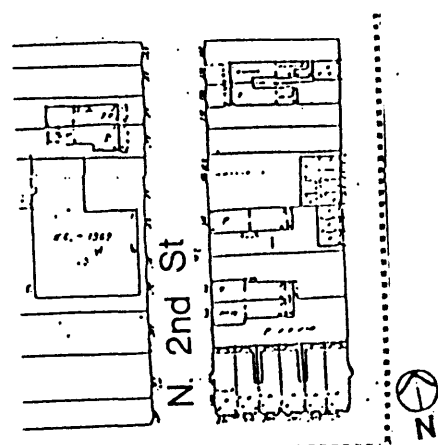
Roof/Chimneys: Two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

This pair of buildings are formerly part of a row which extended from 332 to 334 North Second Street. These buildings are three story Italianate brick rowhouses with wooden brackets. They possess full width wooden decorative porches. The porches form an arcade supported by square posts and decorated with brackets and millwork. 328 North Second Street still retains its original wooden bracketed window frames. These buildings are set back from the street and contain a one story alley between the buildings.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3901, 3902, 3903, 3904

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

328 N. 2nd Street stands along the south line while an empty lot lies to the north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses on North Second Street were constructed in the 1870s on land that was owned by William Cooper. His grandchildren Abigail and Esther prohibited development on it until 1842, when their estates permitted subdivisions. Census records indicate that most of the people in these rows on North Second Street, which are now only partially intact, were businessmen and workers, but not laborers. Alvin Terry lived here in 1880, he was a cloth dealer. His wife, three children, a female boarder, and a white servant lived here as well.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential PRESENT USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact except for window frames removed.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 406 No. 2nd Street

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 126/55

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

COUNTY: Camden

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Camden
City Hall
Camden, NJ

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 1880's - Late 1870' Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Italianate

Form/Plan Type: Central block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Marble window and door frame

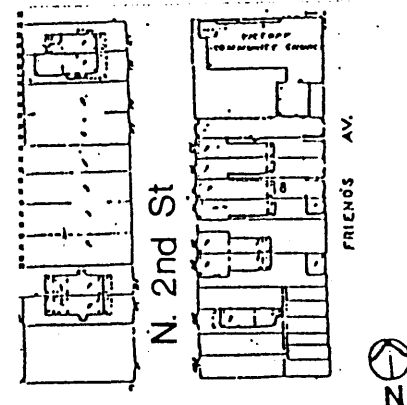
Roof/Chimneys: Two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

This brick Italianate building is also half of a former pair of houses. It possesses flat arched window and door lintels, and is boarded up on its front and south sides, obscuring the window arrangement. A front porch with square posts stands with the deck close to the ground. Two windows are located on each floor reflecting this windows particular narrowness.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3912, 3914, 3931

Map (Indicate North)



Empty lots lie to the south and north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses on North Second Street were constructed in the 1870s on land that was owned by William Cooper. His grandchildren Abigail and Esther prohibited development on it until 1842, when their estates permitted subdivisions. Census records indicate that most of the people in these rows on North Second Street, which are now only partially intact, were businessmen and workers, but not laborers.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
 PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Boarded up but appears highly intact.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
 ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
 City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

Cooper Grant HD, Camden, Camden County, NJ

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

0 408321

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 405 N. 2nd Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Steven J. Friedman
405 N. 2nd St.
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 125/108
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 1880's - Late 1870's

Source of Data: National Register Nomination

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Italianate

Form/Plan Type: Central Block, Rear Ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Marble window and door frame

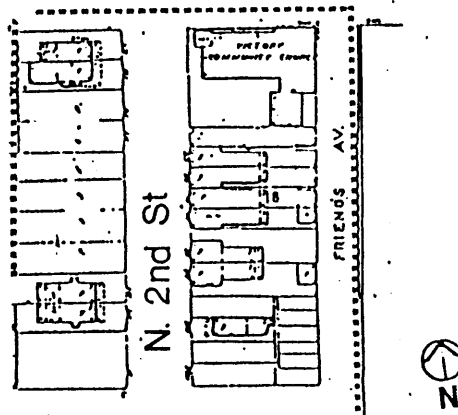
Roof/Chimneys: Two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO

Negative File No. 3713

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This semi-detached twin shares a party wall with 407 N. 2nd to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses on North Second Street were constructed in the 1870s on land that was owned by William Cooper. His grandchildren Abigail and Esther prohibited development on it until 1842, when their estates permitted subdivisions. Census records indicate that most of the people in these rows on North Second Street, which are now only partically intact, were businessmen and workers, but not laborers. In 1900 James Cowen, an immigrant from England and Insurance agent, rented this house with his wife, daughter, son, and granddaughter.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
 PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
 ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
 City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

0 408322

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 407 N. 2nd Street

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 125/107

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

COUNTY: Camden

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: H.B. Ketler, et ux
407 N. 2nd Street
Camden, NJ

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 1880's - Late 1870's

Source of Data: National Register Nomination

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Italianate

Form/Plan Type: Central block, Rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Marble window and door frame

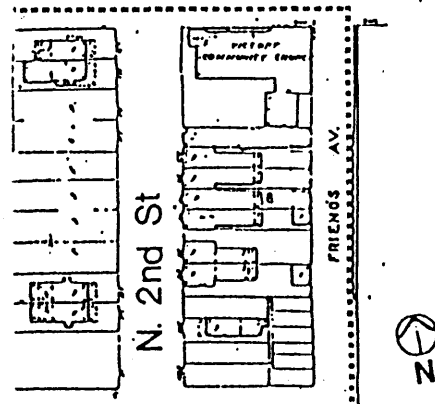
Roof/Chimneys: Two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO

Negative File No. 3713

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This semi-detached twin shares a party wall with 405 N. 2nd to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses on North Second Street were constructed in the 1870s on land that was owned by William Cooper. His grandchildren Abigail and Esther prohibited development on it until 1842, when their estates permitted subdivisions. Census records indicate that most of the people in these rows on North Second Street, which are now only partially intact, were businessmen and workers, but not laborers. In 1900 Charles Barnard, a grocer, owned this house and lived here with his wife, daughter and son.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential PRESENT USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact except for missing porch details.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle DATE: August, 1986
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408323

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 410 No. 2nd StreetCOMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 126/53MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Carmelo Ayala, et ux
410 No. 2nd St.
Camden, NJCOUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 1880's - Late 1870' Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect: Builder:

Style: Italianate Form/Plan Type: Central block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Marble window and door frame

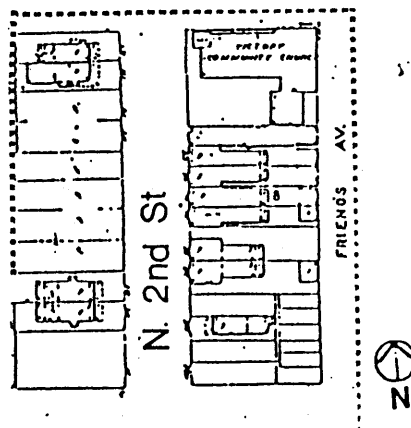
Roof/Chimneys: Two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

This row of brick Italianate rowhouses possess wooden brackets, marble trim, segmental arched lintels, and sills. The entrances are framed in marble with arches and keystones. Carved marble spandrel panels are located below first floor windows and are set above a marble water table. Paired entrances are approached by marble stoops. 410 North Second Street possess a one story oriel window and an unenclosed porch on the south side.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3915, 3928, 3930

Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

0408324

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 412 No. 2nd Street

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 126/52

MUNICIPALITY: Camden

COUNTY: Camden

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Richard H., Jr. & Bey Krista Cummings
P.O. Box 1593
Camden, NJ

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 1880's - Late 1870's Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect: Builder:

Style: Italianate Form/Plan Type: Central block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Marble window and door frame

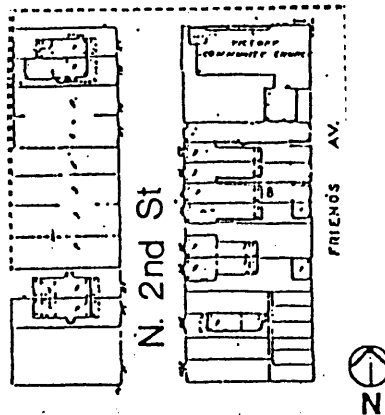
Roof/Chimneys: Two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

This row of brick Italianate rowhouses possess wooden brackets, marble trim, segmental arched lintels, and sills. The entrances are framed in marble with arches and keystones. Carved marble spandrel panels are located below first floor windows and are set above a marble water table. Paired entrances are approached by marble stoops. 410 North Second Street possess a one story oriel window and an unenclosed porch on the south side.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3915,3928,3927,3922, 3923

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residential PRESENT USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle DATE: August, 1986
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
 INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

0 408325

HISTORIC NAME: The Gang of Four
 LOCATION: 414 No. 2nd Street

COMMON NAME:
 BLOCK/LOT 126/51

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
 USGS QUAD:
 OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Camden
 City Hall
 Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
 UTM REFERENCES:
 Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

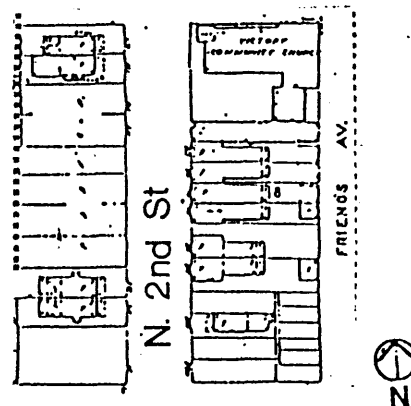
Construction Date: Early 1880's - Late 1870's Source of Date: National Register Nomination
 Architect: Builder:
 Style: Italianate Form/Plan Type: Central block, rear ell
 Number of Stories: Three
 Foundation: Brick
 Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
 Fenestration: Marble window and door frame
 Roof/Chimneys: Two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

These row of brick Italianate rowhouses possess wooden brackets, marble trim, segmental arched lintels, and sills. The entrances are framed in marble with arches and keystones. Carved marble spandrel panels are located below first floor windows and are set above a marble water table. Paired entrances are approached by marble stoops. 410 North Second Street possess a one story oriel window and an unenclosed porch on the south side.

PHOTO Negative File No.3916,3929,3927,3922,3923

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This is the southernmost building in a row of five.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses on North Second Street were constructed in the 1870s on land that was owned by William Cooper. His grandchildren Abigail and Esther prohibited development on it until 1842, when their estates permitted subdivisions. Census records indicate that most of the people in these rows on North Second Street, which are now only partially intact, were businessmen and workers, but not laborers. In 1900, shoemaker by the name of Thomas Mane rented the property with his wife and three boarders, who worked in a china store.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Boarded up but appears intact

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
 INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 408326

HISTORIC NAME: Gang of Four
 LOCATION: 416 No. 2nd Street

COMMON NAME:
 BLOCK/LOT 126/50

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
 USGS QUAD:
 OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Camden
 City Hall
 Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
 UTM REFERENCES:
 Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

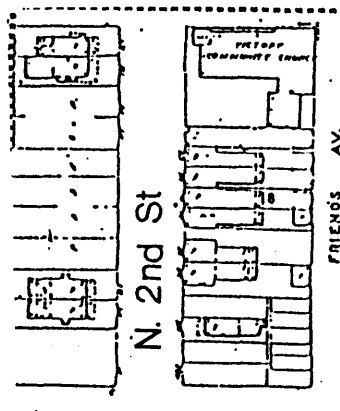
Construction Date: Early 1880's - Late 1870's Source of Date: National Register Nomination
 Architect: Builder:
 Style: Italianate Form/Plan Type: Central block, rear ell
 Number of Stories: Three
 Foundation: Brick
 Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
 Fenestration: Marble window and door frame
 Roof/Chimneys: Two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

This row of brick Italianate rowhouses possess wooden brackets, marble trim, segmental arched lintels, and sills. The entrances are framed in marble with arches and keystones. Carved marble spandrel panels are located below first floor windows and are set above a marble water table. Paired entrances are approached by marble stoops. 410 North Second Street possess a one story oriel window and an unenclosed porch on the south side.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3916, 3929, 3927, 3922, 3923

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Shares party wall with 414 to south and 418 to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses on North Second Street were constructed in the 1870s on land that was owned by William Cooper. His grandchildren Abigail and Esther prohibited development on it until 1842, when their estates permitted subdivisions. Census records indicate that most of the people in these rows on North Second Street, which are now only partially intact, were businessmen and workers, but not laborers. In 1880 a harness maker, Alfred Mcully, lived here with his wife, a daughter, and a son-in-law.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Boarded up but appears intact.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408327

HISTORIC NAME: Gang of Four
 LOCATION: 418 No. 2nd Street

COMMON NAME:
 BLOCK/LOT 126/49

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
 USGS QUAD:
 OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Camden
 City Hall
 Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
 UTM REFERENCES:
 Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 1880's - Late 1870's Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect: Builder:

Style: Italianate Form/Plan Type: Central block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Marble window and door frame

Roof/Chimneys: Two chimneys

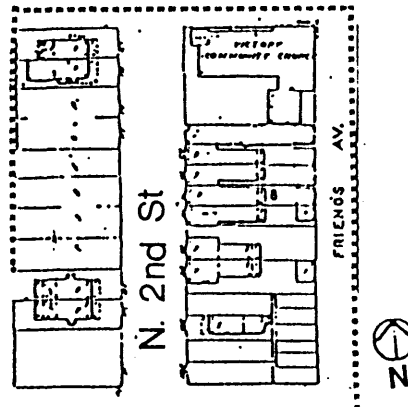
Additional Architectural Description:

This row of brick Italianate rowhouses possess wooden brackets, marble trim, segmental arched lintels, and sills. The entrances are framed in marble with arches and keystones. Carved marble spandrel panels are located below first floor windows and are set above a marble water table. Paired entrances are approached by marble stoops. 410 North Second Street possess a one story oriel window and an unenclosed porch on the south side.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 3916,3927,3922,3923

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Shares party wall with 416 to south and 420 to north

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses on North Second Street were constructed in the 1870s on land that was owned by William Cooper. His grandchildren Abigail and Esther prohibited development on it until 1842, when their estates permitted subdivisions. Census records indicate that most of the people in these rows on North Second Street, which are now only partially intact, were businessmen and workers, but not laborers. In 1880, a housewife lived here with her three children, and two servants.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential PRESENT USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Boarded up but appears intact

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

DEMOLISHED

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Gang of Four
LOCATION: 420 No. 2nd StreetCOMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 126/48MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Camden
City Hall
Camden, NJCOUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 1880's - Late 1870's Source of Date: National Register Nomination

Architect: Builder:

Style: Italianate Form/Plan Type: Central block, rear ell

Number of Stories: Three

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Marble window and door frame

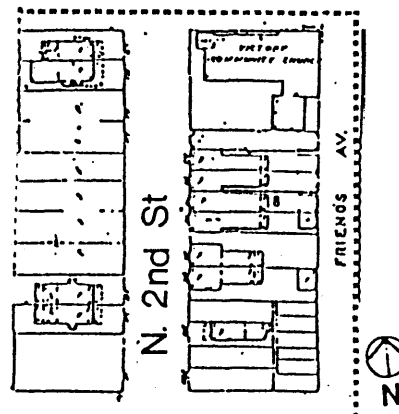
Roof/Chimneys: Two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

This row of brick Italianate rowhouses possess wooden brackets, marble trim, segmental arched lintels, and sills. The entrances are framed in marble with arches and keystones. Carved marble spandrel panels are located below first floor windows and are set above a marble water table. Paired entrances are approached by marble stoops. 410 North Second Street possess a one story oriel window and an unenclosed porch on the south side.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3916,3927,3922,3923,3921

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Shares party wall with 418. to south vacant lot to 422 to north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses on North Second Street were constructed in the 1870s on land that was owned by William Cooper. His grandchildren Abigail and Esther prohibited development on it until 1842, when their estates permitted subdivisions. Census records indicate that most of the people in these rows on North Second Street, which are now only partially intact, were businessmen and workers, but not laborers. In 1900, John Saunders, a shoe manufacturer lived here with his parents who were recent immigrants from England.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential PRESENT USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Front facade appears intact, however, north wall has fallen off.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE: August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408329

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 421 N. 2nd Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: L.R. Cole
421 No. 2nd Street
Camden, NJ

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 125/100
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

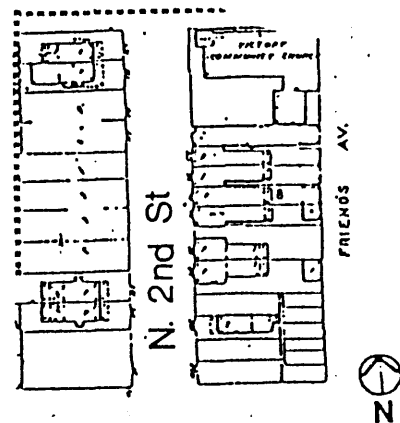
DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 1880's - Late 1870's **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Italianate **Form/Plan Type:** Central block, rear ell
Number of Stories: Three
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Marble window and door frame
Roof/Chimneys: Two chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO Negative File No. 3717, 3719

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This semi-detached twin shares a party wall with 423 N. 2nd St. to the north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses on North Second Street were constructed in the 1870s on land that was owned by William Cooper. His grandchildren Abigail and Esther prohibited development on it until 1842, when their estates permitted subdivisions. Census records indicate that most of the people in these rows on North Second Street, which are now only partially intact, were businessmen and workers, but not laborers. In 1900 B.H. Kemble, an agent for a coal company, lived here with his wife, daughter, and in-law.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential PRESENT USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Highly intact except for missing porch details.

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle DATE: August, 1986
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0 407330

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 423 No. 2nd Street
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Rutgers the State University
Queens Campus
New Brunswick, NJ

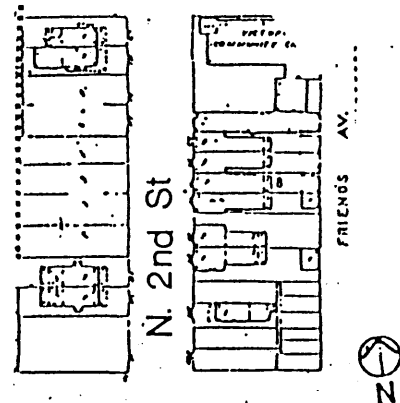
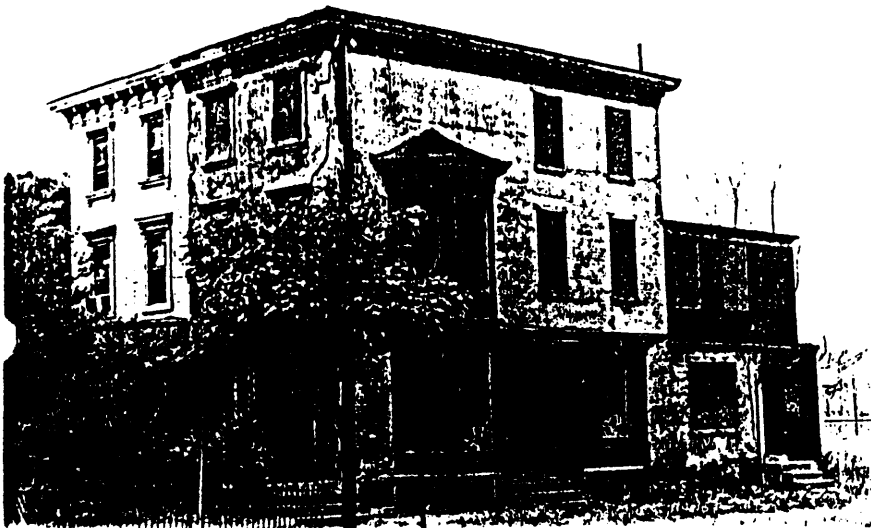
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 125/99
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 1880's - Late 1870's Source of Date: National Register Nomination
Architect: Builder:
Style: Italianate Form/Plan Type: Central block, rear ell
Number of Stories: Three
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: Marble window and door frame
Roof/Chimneys: Two chimneys
Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO Negative File No. 3725

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This semi-detached twin stands on the NW corner of N. 2nd & Pearl Streets and shares a party wall with 421 N. 2nd St.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

These houses on North Second Street were constructed in the 1870s on land that was owned by William Cooper. His grandchildren Abigail and Esther prohibited development on it until 1842, when their estates permitted subdivisions. Census records indicate that most of the people in these rows on North Second Street, which are now only partially intact, were businessmen and workers, but not laborers. In 1900 Edward Webster, a "pay-in teller" according to the census listing, lived here with his wife, daughter, and in-law.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle **DATE:** August, 1986
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

HISTORIC NAME: North Baptist Church
LOCATION: N. 2nd & Pearl Streets (NE)

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

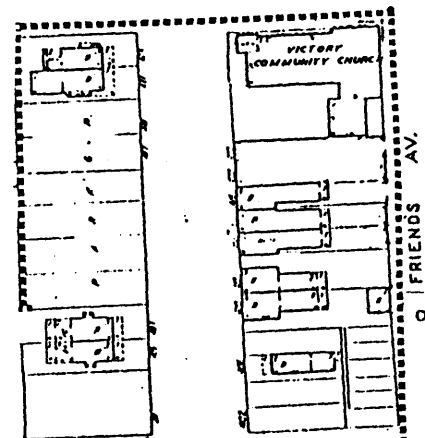
Construction Date: 1864 Source of Date: National Register Nomination
Architect: Builder:
Style: Gothic Form/Plan Type:
Number of Stories: Two and a half
Foundation: Stone
Exterior Wall Fabric: Stone
Fenestration: Wood frame
Roof/Chimneys: Gable

Additional Architectural Description:

This brownstone church is rectangular in plan with its gable end facing the street. A three-story truncated tower is located on the northeast corner. A central arch doorway and three part arch window identify the North Second Street entrance. A brick corbel table decorates the corbel end. The walls are composed of coarsed brownstone block.

PHOTO Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The church is a prominent building in the Cooper Grant Historic District. In 186 the congregation decided to build a larger church, because the numbers had outgrov the plain one-story rectangular shaped meeting house at the corner Elm and Seco Streets. Reverend R.R. James was the minister at the time, but resigned during co struction of the present church. The grey stone building designed in a mixture of Romanesque Revival and Gothic styles, had cost \$31,00. In 1897 it became the Calva Presbyterian Church, and the Reverend Arthur Spooner, the pastor, lived at 414 Nor Second Street. Originaly the church had a very tall spire, as is shown in old phot graphs. The spire was missing by 1916.

ORIGINAL USE:

PRESENT USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

National Register Nomination for Cooper Grant.

RECORDED BY:
 ORGANIZATION:

John E. Doyle DATE:
 Department of Policy & Planning
 City Hall, Camden

August, 1986

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

H. ORIC NAME:
LOCATION: NW 2nd & Linden Streets

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 125/110

MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Steven J. Friedman
405 No. 2nd St.
Camden, NJ

COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style:

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories:

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric:

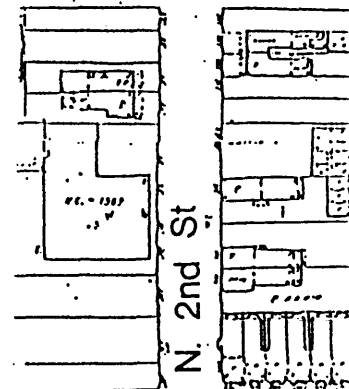
Fenestration:

Roof/Chimneys:

Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

ORIGINAL USE: **PHYSICAL CONDITION:** Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: John E. Doyle **DATE:** August, 1986
ORGANIZATION: Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

Cooper Grant HD, Camden Camden County, NJ
NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0408332

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 319-321 Friends Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Camden
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Steven J. Friedman
 900 Haddon, Suite 108
 Collingswood, NJ

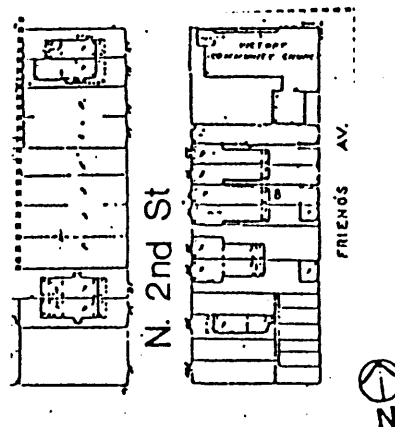
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 149/6
COUNTY: Camden
UTM REFERENCES:
 Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1910 - 1930 **Source of Date:** National Register Nomination
Architect: **Builder:**
Style: Garage **Form/Plan Type:** Square
Number of Stories: One
Foundation: Cement
Exterior Wall Fabric: Cement block
Fenestration: Glass block windows, metal doors and frames.
Roof/Chimneys: Flat roof
Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO Negative File No3736

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development

No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

John E. Doyle
Department of Policy & Planning
City Hall, Camden

DATE:

August, 1986