

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received MAY 31 1988

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Woodbury Multiple Resource Area: Partial Inventory of Historic
and Architectural Resources

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Multiple NA not for publication

city, town Woodbury vicinity of

state New Jersey code 034 county Gloucester code 015

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
	NA	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<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's Office, Gloucester County Courthouse

street & number North Broad & Delaware Streets

city, town Woodbury state New Jersey 08096

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory:
City of Woodbury has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date February 1984 ☐ 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

☒ excellent
☒ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

INTRODUCTION

Methodology

This National Register of Historic Places nomination was part of a two phase project designed to analyze the architectural resources of Woodbury, New Jersey. The first phase was to complete a comprehensive Historic Sites Inventory (0822) of individual sites, streetscapes and districts of importance within the city. This was executed by Deborah von Glahn in the Spring of 1984. In her survey of the city, all areas were inspected in a street by street pedestrian survey. Through the Historic Sites Inventory, Ms. von Glahn was able to make recommendations for areas to be included in the nomination for the National Register.

This National Register of Historic Places multiple resources nomination has been prepared by Trish Bensinger, research assistant, Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware, through the Office of Community Development in Woodbury. Using the Historic Sites Inventory and its recommendations as a guideline, all areas were once again reviewed to be certain that no resource had been overlooked. Recommended districts were then evaluated based on the criteria outlined by the Department of the Interior. Documentary research was done at the Gloucester County Historical Society Library and maps were reviewed to coordinate geographical areas and historical time frames for Woodbury's development. A site by site inventory was completed for all structures and land areas to be included in the nomination and determined to be key, contributing, conditionally contributing, harmonizing or non-contributing. Each of the sites was given a National Register inventory number and were cross referenced to numbers assigned them in the Historic Sites Inventory (0822).

All survey and National Register research was conducted under the supervision of Bernard Herman, Assistant Director, Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, College of Urban Affairs and Public Policy, University of Delaware. Specialists involved in research and evaluation of Woodbury's cultural resources include Candy Peck and Terry Karschner of the Office of New Jersey Heritage in Trenton, and Bob Craig of the New Jersey Historical Commission, also in Trenton.

DESCRIPTION

Located seven miles east of Philadelphia in the Atlantic inner coastal plain, Woodbury, New Jersey is a level area of sand and clay deposits with good drainage. Its 2.1 square miles (1,383 acres) are utilized in a variety of ways; 54.7 percent are residential, 6.0 percent are commercial, 3.5 percent are industrial with only 5.1 percent remaining vacant.

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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c. 1715- c. 1941 **Builder/Architect** Multiple

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SIGNIFICANCE

The multiple resources of the City of Woodbury are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A and C, having both historical and architectural significance. The periods of development in Woodbury, from its settlement by Quakers in 1683 through its function as a county seat (1787 to present), its incorporation as a city (1870), its role as a center of post Civil War industry, to the present have left distinct groupings of structures within the city. These structures are related thematically and geographically to each other in addition to Woodbury's overall historical development. The interrelated areas of significance are:

- I. ARCHITECTURE
- II. COMMERCE

I. ARCHITECTURE

The architectural significance of Woodbury's multiple resources stem from the thematically related districts which illustrate the city's distinct periods of growth and development. The architecture is the thread that relates Woodbury's transformation from a small Quaker community in the eighteenth century into an industrial city in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Although a number of structures have undergone minor and major alterations (see Property Inventory), the integrity of the various styles of architecture in each unified district is undiminished. The earliest core of Woodbury is surrounded by antebellum residences, public buildings resulting from county seat status, the industrial influences of a post-Civil War patent medicine laboratory, Victorian residences, and early twentieth-century tract housing.

The tradition for significant architecture began with the Quaker meeting-house, built c.1715. Woodbury's growth as a market town developed from its center. Ensuing wars and Woodbury's designation as the county seat increased the population of the city. Waterways added to its desirability as an industrial site. Following the Civil War, the patent medicine industry encouraged Woodbury's development from a farm town into an industrial city. This economic change is reflected in the juxtaposition of unornamented vernacular houses and small scale public buildings with the more elaborate Victorian homes and larger scale public buildings. Population increases in the community, following World War I, are reflected in the large scale development of Woodbury's farmland into tract housing with pattern book styling and repetitive street facades. These

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property See continuation sheets.

Quadrangle name Woodbury, N.J.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References (See continuation sheets.)

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheets.

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

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Trish Bensinger, Research Assistant

organization Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering

date February-August, 1984

street & number Newark Hall, University of Delaware

telephone (302) 451-2394

city or town Newark

state Delaware 19711

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state X 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

Trish Bensinger

title Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Affairs

date 02/19/88

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

Linda McClelland

date 7/13/88

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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MAY 3 1 1988

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NATIONAL
REGISTER

Woodbury MRA, Woodbury, Gloucester County, New Jersey

Section number 7 Page 2
CITY OF WOODBURY MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICTS

PROPERTY INVENTORY - ABERDEEN PLACE (North Side) Historic Sites Inventory
#0822-037 (Streetscape)

- .1 (C) 10 Aberdeen Place - circa 1915; 2½ story, 2 x 2 bay, building; rusticated concrete block first story, stuccoed second story, metal cornice ornamentation, concrete sills and lintels, single leaf entry with transom. (Block 113/Lot 16.A)
- .2 (CC) 16 Aberdeen Place - circa 1920; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, American Four Square with Colonial Revival detailing; hipped roof with hipped dormers, 12 over 1 sash with panelled and louvered shutters, string course at second floor level, stuccoed exterior, arched pedimented portico, and one story porch on east facade. (Block 113/Lot 17)
- .3 (C) 24 Aberdeen Place - circa 1920; 2½ story, 2x2 bay, American Four Square of uncoursed stone, hipped roof with hipped dormers, jack arch lintels and stone sills, 1 over 1 sash, shingled side bay, hipped porch with columns and cutwork balusters, enclosed with screen, unornamented frieze. (Block 113/Lot 18)
- .4 (C) 28 Aberdeen Place - circa 1915; 2½ story, Colonial Revival residence with gable roof, one pedimented dormer, endwall chimney, first and second story pents on gable ends and front facade, french doors, coved pedimented entryway supported by cutwork brackets, 6 over 1 sash with wood surrounds, stuccoed exterior. (Block 113/Lot 19)
- .5 (NC) 34 Aberdeen Place - circa 1915; 2½ story, 3x3 bay frame building with aluminum siding, gable roof and pedimented wall dormers, no trim left, 3 bay porch with square posts and balusters, second floor pent and exterior chimney, 9 over 1 sash with wood surrounds. (Block 113/Lot 20)
- .6 (CC) 40 Aberdeen Place - circa 1910; 2½ story, 4x3 bay, Colonial Revival building with gable roof and three pedimented dormers with pilasters, endwall chimney, 8 over 8 sash with louvered shutters on second story, and tripartite picture windows on the first, pedimented, glass enclosed entryway and first floor pent, flat and shed additions to the east and west facades. (Block 113/ Lot 21)

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- .7 (C) 46 Aberdeen Place - circa 1920; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, American Four Square building on concrete block foundation, hipped roof, and wall dormers with clipped gables, stuccoed first floor with lapped shingles on the second, three bay porch with turned balusters. (Block 113/Lot 22)
- .8 (C) 50 Aberdeen Place - circa 1910; 2½ story, 2x3 bay, Tudor Revival building with gable roof and cross gable wall dormers, 1 over 1 sash with wood surrounds, corner bracketing and heavy unornamented bargeboards, half-timbered and stuccoed, pedimented three bay porch with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters, oriel window. (Block 113/Lot 23)
- .9 (C) 60 Aberdeen Place - 2½ story, 2x3 bay, Tudor Revival, ca. 1910; building with gable roof and cross gable wall dormers, 16 over 1 sash in pairs, oriel window with leaded glass casements, stucco and half timbering, corner brackets, 3 bay pedimented porch with square posts and balusters, rear addition. (Block 113/Lot 25) Adjoined by lot. (Block 113/Lot 24)
- .10 (CC) 64 Aberdeen Place - circa 1915; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, residence with gable end facing the street, of uncoursed brownstone on first floor and stuccoed on second floor, 1 over 1 sash, with jack arches with protruding keystone, and wood surrounds on the second floor, oriel window on west facade with leaded glass supported by brackets, siding in gable surrounding attic lights, pedimented entryway and rear addition. (Block 113/Lot 26)
- .11 (C) 72 Aberdeen Place - circa 1915; 2½ story, 3x4 bay, American Four Square of coursed stone with jack arches with protruding keystones, hipped roof with wall dormers featuring half timbering and stucco and a dentilled cornice, protruding stuccoed bays, gabled portico, and oriel windows featuring tracery. (Block 113/Lot 27)
- .12 (C) 25 Aberdeen Place - circa 1910; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, Tudor Revival style building with cross gables, stucco and half timbering, 9 over 1 sash, some louvered shutters, 6 over 1

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attic lights, exterior chimney, partial wrap porch with half timbered pediment, plain brackets, and square posts and balusters. (Block 114/Lot 5)

- .13 (C) 29 Aberdeen Place - circa 1910; identical description as for 25 Aberdeen Place; located next door to one another. (Block 114/Lot 6)
- .14 (CC) 33 Aberdeen Place - 2½ story, Cottage style house, ca. 1935, steeply pitched gable roof; gable end facing street with extended roofline over side porch in front of another less severe gable roofline, interior chimney, band windows, panelled shutters, stuccoed exterior. (Block 114/Lot 6.A)
- .15 (C) 37 and 39 Aberdeen Place - circa 1910; 2½ story, 4x3 bay Tudor Revival duplex with gable roof, gable wall dormers and roof dormers, leaded glass casement windows in all gables, 12 over 1 sash with wood surrounds, stuccoed and half timbering, wrap-a-round porches with unornamented brackets, exposed rafter ends and corner bracketing. (Block 114/Lot 8 and Block 114/Lot 9)
- .16 (C) 61 Aberdeen Place - circa 1915; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, cross gable building with Victorian and Colonial Revival elements incorporated; double peaked wall dormer, built of brick laid in seven course common bond with contrasting stone jack arches with protruding keystones and stone sills, overhanging eaves and decorative rafter ends, oversized panelled and louvered shutters, shingles in gable ends, wrap-a-round porch with square posts and unornamented corner brackets, rear addition. (Block 114/Lot 14)
- .17 (C) 71 Aberdeen Place - circa 1920; 2½ story, 3x4 bay, American Four Square building with hipped roof and hipped dormers having diamond paned casements, 1 over 1 sash with vertical muntins, brick foundation, protruding bays, three bay porch with columns and turned balusters, and lattice below, stuccoed exterior. (Block 114/Lot 16)
- .18 (NC) Between Aberdeen and Hopkins Streets - City of Woodbury parking lot. (Block 114/Lot 4)

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PROPERTY INVENTORY - EAST CENTRE STREET (North Side) H.S.I. #0822-038
(Streetscape)

- .19 (NC) 22 E. Centre St. - Three small professional buildings built circa 1950, with little architectural significance or integrity. (Block 119/Lot 5.B)
- .20 (CC) 30 E. Centre St. - circa 1850; 2½ story, 3x3 bay frame cross gable, Victorian building; stone foundation, interior chimney, 2 over 2 sash with wood surrounds and lintels, paired arched windows and porthole window in front gable, louvered and panelled shutters, paired cornice brackets, flat roofed portico with cutwork brackets over a single leaf entry with transom; aluminum siding, built on an embankment with surrounding stone wall. (Block 119/Lot 25)
- .21 (C) 34 E. Centre St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x1 bay, cross gabled, Victorian building of brick laid in stretcher bond with butter joints, bargeboard trim, stone sills and lintels, paired cornice brackets, protruding panelled bays, double gothic arch windows in gable, double leaf entry with transom, endwall chimney, porch in "L" with elaborate trim, cutwork and brackets, shingled frame addition above porch (Block 119/Lot 26)
- .22 (CC) 44 E. Centre St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x4 bay, Vernacular Victorian, frame residence with gable roof and front wall dormer, stone foundation, 2 over 2 sash, stripped of much ornamentation but a 3 bay porch with cutwork corner brackets, small cornice brackets and larger corner brackets; square posts and balusters, wood and glass panelled door with sidelights and transom, gothic window in gable, one story rear addition. (Block 119/Lot 28)
- .23 (CC) 54 E. Centre St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, cross gable, Vernacular Victorian frame residence retaining original wood siding but stripped of all ornamentation, plain wrap-a-round porch with turned balusters, flat roof, and square posts, 2 over 2 sash with wood surrounds, interior chimney, gothic window in gable, returning eaves, single leaf entry with transom, stuccoed foundation (Block 119/Lot 29)

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- .24 (CC) 58 E. Centre St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 2x4 bay, cross gable, frame, Vernacular Victorian residence, with 1 over 1 sash, stained glass in gables, second floor pent in gables, bargeboard trim and original wrap-a-round porch with turned posts, square balusters, and bracketing; 2 story bay, double leaf entry with stained glass transom, lapped shingle exterior. (Block 119/Lot 30)
- .25 (CC) 62 E. Centre St. - circa 1880; 2½ story, 2x4 bay, Second Empire style, frame structure, with mansard roof (asbestos shingled), arched dormers, 2 over 2 sash with wood sills and lintels, paired cornice brackets, new shutters have been added to front; 3 bay porch with bracketed cornice and new posts; 2 story, shed roof addition to rear. (Block 119/Lot 31) Original wood siding.
- .26 (C) 64 E. Centre St. - circa 1880; identical description as for 62 E. Centre Street, located next door with additional original features; original porch with elaborate corner brackets, square posts and balusters; transom over single leaf entry; panelled and louvered shutters. (Block 119/Lot 31.A)
- .27 (CC) 66 and 68 E. Centre St. - ca.1900; 2½ story, 3x4 bay, Victorian duplex with gable roof and front wall dormer, returning eaves, 2 over 2 sash with wood sills and lintels, pointed gothic arch windows in gables, paired cornice bracket, original porch with cutwork corner brackets, turned posts and cornice brackets; exterior sided with asbestos shingles; brick foundation (Block 119/Lot 32 and 32.B)
- .28 (C) 40 and 42 E. Centre St. - circa 1880; 2½ story, 4x3 bay, Victorian residence with gable roof and protruding, mansard roofed bay; built of undistinguishable block painted white and featuring many Victorian features; multi colored and shaped slat roof shingles, gothic arch windows in gables and on mansard roofed bay, louvered and panelled shutters, 2 over 2 sash with wood sills and lintels, paired cornice brackets, cutwork trim on three small porches across front facade with square balusters and panelled posts; one story rear addition. (Block 119/Lot 27)

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PROPERTY INVENTORY - EAST CENTRE STREET (South Side) H.S.I. #30822-038

- .29 (H) 15 E. Centre St. - 1 story, 3 bay, commercial building with Classical Revival features; built of concrete block and faced with red brick laid in stretcher bond; three Diocletian windows with stone sills and brick arches and keystones; unornamented frieze topped with a pedimented roofline. (Block 113, Lots 2 and 2.A)
- .30 (NC) 19 and 23 E. Centre St. - circa 1925; 1 story, concrete block commercial duplex designed as stores with large, bay storefront windows; original stone sills and lintels now obscured by brick facing and fake mansard roof; separate halves are not harmonizing with each other or the district. (Block 113/Lot 3.A, 113/3.A1)
- .31 (C) 27 E. Centre St. - circa 1925; Originally identical to 19 and 23 E. Centre Street and served as a car dealership; 1 story, concrete block building with brick facade, large storefront windows, stone sills and lintels, unornamented flat roof. (Block 113/Lot 3).
- .32 (CC) 31 E. Centre St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x1 bay, cross gable, Vernacular Victorian, frame residence with returning eaves, paired cornice brackets, protruding bay with paired arched windows, these repeating on the second floor and in the gables; 2 over 2 sash with wood lintels and surrounds, single leaf entry with transom; exterior sided with asbestos shingles; one story shed roof addition, altered porch in "L". (Block 113/Lot 4).
- .33 (CC) 37 E. Centre St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Second Empire style house with mansard roof and central hood mould, elaborately trimmed dormers, paired 1 over 1 sash windows, double leaf entry with transom, 3 bay porch with elaborate cutwork on frieze and as corner brackets, paired cornice brackets and paired posts with turned balusters, rear additions, projecting bay; exterior sided with bricktex. Built on embankment with uncoursed stone wall. (Block 113/Lot 5).

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- .34 (CC) 45 E. Centre St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x1 bay, Victorian, frame residence with gable roof and central wall dormer, overhanging eaves, paired cornice brackets, gothic arched windows in gables, 2 over 2 sash with wood surrounds, double leaf entry with transom, five bay porch with cutwork corner brackets and paired cornice brackets with pendants; rear addition, aluminum sided exterior. (Block 113/Lot 6)
- .35 (NC) 49 E. Centre St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 5x2 bay, Vernacular Victorian, frame residence with cross gable roof, stripped of all Victorian trim; central chimney, projecting bay on east facade, double leaf entry with transom, 2 over 2 sash; aluminum sided exterior, front porch removed as well as cornice bracketing; rear addition. (Block 113/Lot 7)
- .36 (C) 53 E. Centre St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 4x4 bay, Victorian, cross gable structure of brick laid in common bond with butter joints (8 stretcher rows, 1 Flemish row), rusticated stone sills and lintels, 1 over 1 sash with stained glass in top sashes, shingled gables, gabled dormers, panelled and louvered shutters, 2 bay porch in "L", with hipped roof and pediment supported by columns on stone piers, shed roof addition. (Block 113/Lot 8)
- .37 (CC) 57 E. Centre St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Vernacular Victorian, frame residence with cross gable roof, interior chimney, gabled dormer, arched sash window with tracery in dormer and gable ends; paired gothic round arched windows in front gable, 2 over 2 sash on the rest; enclosed porch, paired cornice brackets, asbestos shingled exterior; 2 story, flat-roof addition. (Block 113/Lot 9)
- .38 (NC) 61 and 63 E. Centre St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, Vernacular Victorian, frame residence built as a duplex and maintained as such; 61 Centre Street has retained many of the original features such as wood siding, and trim, while 63 Centre Street has been altered beyond repair. (Block 113/ Lots 10 and 11)
- .39 (CC) 67 E. Centre St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, Vernacular Victorian, frame, cross gable, residence with stone

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foundation and returning eaves, paired cornice brackets, 2 over 2 sash with wood surrounds, gothic arched sash windows with tracery in gables; single leaf entry with transom and sidelights, wrap-a-round porch with cornice brackets, asbestos shingled exterior; rear additions. (Block 113/Lot12)

PROPERTY INVENTORY - CURTIS AVENUE (North Side) H.S.I #0822-039 (Streetscape)

- .40 (C) 28-30 Curtis Ave. - 1931; 3 story, 5x6 bay, commercial building of red brick painted tan with decorative brick patterning featured on the front facade such as banding, brick jack arches with protruding keystones, brick sills and lintels and window surrounds, common bond brickwork; 6 over 6 sash windows and large picture windows on ground floor; first all steel reinforced building constructed in Woodbury. (Block 118/Lot 29).
- .41 (NC) 34 Curtis Ave. - New Jersey Bell Telephone parking lot; built on site of a 1903 concrete block structure identical to 38 Curtis Avenue. (Block 118/Lot 31)
- .42 (C) 38 Curtis Ave. - 1904: Architect: George E. Savage of Philadelphia; 2½ story, 2x2 bay, early American Four Square structure with hipped roof, overhanging gabled wall dormers supported by oversized brackets, double and single peaked gable dormers, all with lapped fish scale shingles; building constructed of rusticated concrete block, locally manufactured by E.P. Henry Block Co., 6 over 1 sash, front porch with turned balusters; oriel window with fish scale shingling, rear addition. (Block 118/Lot 32)
- .43 (CC) 42 Curtis Ave. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 6x6 bay, Victorian, brick duplex of red brick laid in common bond (8 stretcher, 1 Flemish), with hipped roof, gabled pavillion with clipped gable, wall dormers with clipped gables, each repeating a Palladian window motif, 1 over 1 sash with stone sills and lintels, shingling surrounding Palladian windows in gables; wrap porch half screened and altered while other half features turned balusters and columns. (Block 118/Lots 33 and 33.A)

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- .44 (C) 48 Curtis Ave. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 2x4 bay, Vernacular Victorian residence with cross gables; red brick laid in common bond with rusticated stone sills and lintels, 1 over 1 sash, shingled gables; single leaf entry with three paned transom, wrap porch with turned posts and cornice brackets; rear addition. (Block 118/ Lot 34)
- .45 (CC) 50 Curtis Ave. - circa 1920; 2½ story, 2x2 bay, American Four Square with hipped roof and hipped dormers, 1 over 1 sash, first floor pent and stuccoed exterior, 2 story bay, 2 bay arcaded porch on stone piers. (Block 118/Lot 35)
- .46 (C) 66 and 68 Curtis Ave. - circa 1910; 2½ story, 4x4 bay, American Four Square with hipped roof and sidewall dormers, two front gabled dormers with returns and pilasters; built of stone on first floor and stuccoed on second; gables are shingled, stone sills with keystones and lintels on first floor, wood surrounds on second, oriel windows, 1 over 1 sash throughout; wrap-a-round porch, single leaf, wood entry with oval glass windows; rear addition; duplex. (Block 118/Lot 39)
- CURTIS AVENUE (South Side) H.S.I. #039
- .47 (NC) 11 Curtis Ave. - circa 1930; 2 story, flat roofed, commercial structure of rusticated block faced with multi-colored brick and a false pent; multi-paned storefront windows and second story aluminum shutters. (Block 119/Lot 6)
- .48 (NC) 13 Curtis Ave. - circa 1930; 2 story, flat roofed commercial structure of rusticated concrete block faced with yellow brick featuring a string course, small picture window for storefront. (Block 119/Lot 7.A)
- .49 (NC) 15, 17, and 19 Curtis Ave. - circa 1925; 2½ story, 2x2 bay, American Four Square of rusticated concrete block faced with yellow brick; hipped roof with hipped dormers and overhanging eaves; first floor storefront windows, 6 over 1 sash in all other windows with wood surrounds. (Block 119, Lot 7)
- .50 (NC) Between Curtis Avenue and East Centre Street - Bell Telephone parking lot. (Block 119/Lot 8 and 8.A)

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- .51 (C) 27 and 29 Curtis Ave. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 6x6 bay, Victorian, duplex of red brick laid in common bond (8 stretcher, 1 Flemish), with hipped roof and double peaked gabled roof dormers featuring sash windows with tracery; wall dormers (stuccoed) containing Palladian window motif, stone sills and lintels, 1 over 1 sash, endwall chimneys replacing original corbelled chimneys; single leaf entries with transoms and tiled vestibules; wrap-a-round porch with front pediment and spindled frieze, turned balusters and posts with corner bracketing, brick piers and lattice along bottom edge. (Block 119/Lots 9 and 10)
- .52 (CC) 33 and 35 Curtis Ave. - circa 1900; 2 story, 4 bay, flat roofed Victorian, duplex of red brick laid in common bond (8 stretcher, 1 Flemish), with elaborate brick cornice and corbelled corner brackets; 1 over 1 sash with stone sills and lintels, two story shingled bays on east and west facades; aluminum shutters and porch alterations to 35 Curtis Ave. (Block 119/Lots 11 and 12)
- .53 (CC) 37 and 39 Curtis Ave. - circa 1925; 2½ story, 4 bay, Dutch Colonial Revival style duplex of large proportions; gambrel roof with shed dormers, and second floor built out over first floor porch supported by massive, squat columns; some casement windows and triple windows. (Block 119/Lots 13.A and 13)
- .54 (C) 41-43 Curtis Ave. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 3x4 bay, Victorian, brick residence laid in common bond (8 course header, 1 course Flemish), with hipped roof and projecting gabled bay; 2 wall dormers featuring triple windows reflecting Palladian styling, 1 gabled roof dormer; rusticated stone sills and lintels, doorway arrangement altered; 2 bay porch with turned posts and stuccoed gable featuring a cameo style window. (Block 119/Lot 14)
- .55 (c) 45 and 47 Curtis Ave. - circa 1900; 2 story, 6x6 bay, flat roofed, Victorian duplex of brick laid in common bond with decorative brickwork in cornice, dentils, corbelled corner brackets topped by metal ball finials, corbelled chimneys; stone sills and lintels, projecting bays on east and west

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facades; four bay porch with turned posts and balusters, pediment features cutwork sunburst motif and spindles; single leaf entry with transom. (Block 119/Lots 15 and 16)

- .56 (CC) 51 and 53 Curtis Ave. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 6x6 bay, Victorian duplex of red brick laid in common bond (8 stretcher, 1 Flemish), with hipped roof and double peaked gable roof dormers featuring windows with tracery; wall dormers (stuccoed) containing Palladian window motifs; stone sills and lintels, 1 over 1 sash, endwall chimneys with corbelling; two single leaf entries with transoms and tiled vestibules; 3 bay porch replacing original which was identical to that on 27 and 29 Curtis Ave., rear porch additions. (Block 119/Lots 17 and 18)
- .57 (CC) 55 Curtis Ave. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 5 bay Victorian residence of red brick that has been repointed, with hipped roof and four wall dormers (shingled), rusticated stone sills and lintels, 1 over 1 sash, first floor pent has been added and porch removed, pedimented portico above single leaf entry with transom; brick planters added to front of foundation. (Block 119/Lot 19)
- .58 (C) 59 and 61 Curtis Ave. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 4 bay, Victorian duplex of red brick laid in common bond (8 stretcher, 1 Flemish), with hipped roof and front wall dormer, contrasting white stone sills and lintels surround 1 over 1 sash; endwall chimneys and brick modillioned cornice; 4 bay porch with decorative rafter ends, turned spindles in frieze and turned balusters, topped by a stuccoed pediment. (Block 119/Lot 20 and 21)

PROPERTY INVENTORY - COOPER STREET between Broad Street and Euclid Street
(South Side) H.S.I. #0822-053 (Streetscape) Also listed
by individual H.S.I. numbers when applicable.

- .59 (C) 45 and 47 Cooper St. - 1927; 2 story, 4 bay, red brick duplex built in a commercial style, laid in stretcher bond creating a smooth facade broken by large storefront picture windows and band windows on the second floor, white stone sills and

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lintels, stone hood mold above entries supported by pilasters, decorative metal cornice. (Block 118/Lot 17)

- .60 (NC) 49 Cooper St. - circa 1900; Two frame, gable roof, structures situated one in front of the other, faced on the front facade with brick, and trimmed with aluminum shutters and eyelid dormers. House in rear maintains some of its original cornice bracketing, but little else. (Block 118, Lot 18).
- .61 (NC) 53 and 55 Cooper St. - circa 1910; 2½ story, frame structure with altered storefront windows and new exterior siding; gable roof with central wall dormer with clipped gable; protruding bay; lacking integrity. (Block 118/Lot 19)
- .62 (NC) 57 Cooper St. - circa 1935; Small Cottage style residence altered for professional office use; aluminum sided exterior; little integrity, (Block 118/Lot 20)
- .62A (CC) 61 Cooper St. - circa 1910; "Dr. Morgan's House;" 2½ story, 3 x 3 bay, American Four Square with hipped roof and hipped dormers, endwall chimney, wide overhanging eaves, heavy unornamented cornice brackets, personalizing leaded glass transom over upper story windows and front entrance; front porch has been enclosed. Found in pattern books. (Block 118, Lot 21) H.S.I. #054.
- .63 (CC) 65 Cooper St. - circa 1800; 2½ story, 2x4 bay, Colonial style residence; frame construction with central chimney and gently sloping gable roof, 2 bay porch with columns and turned balusters added later; exterior sided with asbestos shingles. (Block 118/Lot 22)
- .64 (CC) 67 Cooper St. - circa 1910; 2½ story, 5 x 2 bay, Colonial Revival style frame structure with endwall chimneys flanked by attic lights, gable roof with 3 segmental arched dormers (2 over 2 sash), boxed cornice, 4 over 4 sash, stone foundation, single leaf entry with transom and sidelights; 3 bay, flat roof porch with square panelled posts and cutwork balusters, exterior is aluminum sided. (Block 118/Lot 23)

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.65 (C) 71 Cooper St. - circa 1870; 3 story, 3x3 bay, Italianate building featuring many decorative details; paired cornice brackets under a widely overhanging eave, flat roof, 2 over 2 sash with wood sills and lintels and panelled and louvered shutters, round arched gothic windows in rear addition, tall first floor windows; elaborate ironwork on three bay porch. (Block 118/ Lot 24)

COOPER STREET between Broad and Euclid Streets (North Side)
H.S.I. #053

.66 (CC) 28 Cooper St. - circa 1880; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Second Empire style structure with slate shingled mansard roof and segmental arched dormers; built on an undistinguishable foundation, tall casement windows and interior chimneys; partially enclosed wrap porch with second story, balconied porch featuring curved balusters; two story, flat roof rear addition. Large garage in rear, with large wall dormer and interior chimneys, reflects earlier use as a carriage house. (Block 117/Lot 20) H.S.I. #058 Both are stuccoed.

.67 (C) 38 Cooper St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x3 frame, Vernacular Victorian building with gable roof and wall dormer, returning eaves and small, paired cornice brackets; stone foundation; paired gothic arched windows in front wall dormer, oriel window and bargeboard in front gable; 3 bay porch with elaborate brackets and turned spindles; rear addition; exterior is wood sided. (Block 117/Lot 22)

.68 (C) 44 Cooper St. - 1926; 2 story, 5x7 bay, brick, office building with flat roof; laid in Flemish bond with brick and stone lintels with protruding keystones, wood sills, and 8 over 12 sash; stone panels under first floor windows, and datestone in pediment over the entry; flanked by 2-story, monumental pilasters and a false iron balcony over the doorway supported by scrolled brackets. (Block 117/Lot 23).

.69 (CC) Cooper St. - circa 1910; 2 story, 2 bay, flat roofed, commercial style building of red brick laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers, with contrasting stone sills and lintels, rusticated, concrete block foundation; picture

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window on first floor replaced by single pane of glass, and shutters added; modillioned cornice and brick quoining and corner brackets are the only ornamentation; doorway has been dramatically changed. (Block 117/Lot 24)

- .70 (CC) 50 Cooper St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, Vernacular Victorian frame structure with cross gable roof; stone foundation; 2 over 2 sash and pointed gothic windows paired in the gables; elaborate paired cornice brackets and gable roofed dormers; one story office addition to front facade obscures some of the building; exterior is wood sided. (Block 117/Lot 25)
- .71 (C) 64 Cooper St. - circa 1880; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, Georgian Revival structure of rusticated, coursed ashlar with hipped roof, central chimney, and widow's walk; formal and symmetrical composition with classical details like monumental pilasters of Ionic order, pedimented dormers, and Palladian window dormer, columnaded entry and modillioned segmental arched porch on front facade. (Block 117/Lot 26) H.S.I. #057
- .72 (K) Cooper and Euclid Streets - 1909; 2½ story, 3x5 bay, Gothic Revival church of coursed granite with limestone trim; gable roof with square bell tower, tracery lancet windows also reflected in massive doorway; stone wall buttresses with limestone caps; cruciform plan enlarged by same builder, Joseph B. Best, in 1923 with stone from same quarry. Architect: Henry Dagit (Block 145/Lot 1) H.S.I. #056
- .72A (K) Park at Cooper Street between Green Avenue and Lake Drive - Formerly the grounds of the G.G. Green Estate (known as Grey Towers); now features ornamental plantings, a scenic lake and area for passive recreation. (Block 142/Lots 6, 6A, 8, 9 and 10).
- .73 (C) 17 and 19 Newton Ave. - circa 1895; 2½ story, 4x3 bay, Victorian duplex of uncoursed stone with hipped roof and symmetrical cross gables featuring fish scale shingles and distinctive, colorful and textural relieving arches; 1-story towers with French doors opening onto their flat roofs; some

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Gothic arch windows, central shed dormer and a 2 bay porch with turned balusters. (Block 117/Lots 6 and 7)

- .74 (CC) 23 and 25 Newton Ave. - circa 1895; 2½ story, 4x3 bay, Victorian duplex of uncoursed stone on the first floor and brick laid in 9 course common bond on the second; hipped roof and cross gables on either end and a central shed dormer; stone sills and corresponding brick or stone lintels, 1 over 1 sash; decorative banding with yellow brick courses; shingles in gables replaced with aluminum siding, porch removed. (Block 117/Lots 8 and 9)
- .75 (C) 31 Newton Ave. - 1893; 2½ story, Queen Anne style residence of uncoursed ashlar; asymmetrical design reflected in corner tower, hipped roof with multiple cross gables, and gabled dormers; banding with cut stone courses; Palladian windows in gable ends, stained glass transoms and panels, keystone lintels, columnaded, arched portico with date swag. (117/10)
- .76 (C) 47 and 49 Newton Ave. - circa 1895; 2½ story, 4x3 bay, Victorian duplex of brick laid in 9 course common bond with gambrel roof and gambrel roof wall dormers containing fish scale shingles and lunette windows; endwall chimneys with corbelled caps; brick relieving arches and sills, 1 over 1 sash; decorative banding with yellow brick courses; slate shingled roof; original porch with modillioned cornice, turned balusters and pediment; double leaf entries into each half. (Block 117/Lots 11 and 12)
- .77 (C) 53 and 55 Newton Ave. - circa 1895; 2½ story, 4x4 bay, Victorian duplex of uncoursed stone with hipped roof and wall dormers and double peaked, gabled dormers; Palladian window motif repeated in gable ends, 1 over 1 sash with stone keystone lintels and white stone sills, larger Palladian window on first floor; small brackets in cornice; endwall chimneys; small porch with columns and curved balusters, scrolled corner brackets. (Block 117/Lots 13 and 14)
- .78 (CC) 24 and 26 Newton Ave. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 6x2 bay, Victorian duplex built of red brick laid in 9 course common bond (9 stretcher, 1 Flemish), with gambrel roof and gambrel

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roof wall dormers containing fish scale shingling and lunette windows; double endwall chimneys with corbelled caps and decorative banding; 1 over 1 sash with brick, segmental relieving arches and wood sills, panelled shutters, corbelled brick corner brackets; contrasting yellow brick patterning along cornice; porch has been removed and replaced with Classical architraves. (Block 120/Lots 12 and 13)

- .79 (C) 30 and 32 Newton Ave. - circa 1895; 3 story, 4x5 bay, brick, Italianate style building laid in common bond (9 stretcher, 1 Flemish), with low hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves, bracketed cornice and low pediment; stone sills and lintels; 1 over 1 sash, tall first floor windows; double leaf entries, with transoms; 4 bay, hipped roof porch with grouped columns and decorative woodwork in pediment. (Block 120/Lots 14 and 15)
- .80 (CC) 38 and 40 Newton Ave. - circa 1890; 3 story, 4x4 bay, Victorian duplex of brick laid in common bond (9 header, 1 Flemish), flat roof and brick decorated cornice featuring brick modillions, corbelled cornice brackets, corner brackets and finials; porch replaced by first floor pedimented pent and bay window; contrasting stone sills and lintels. (Block 12/Lots 17.A and 17)
- .81 (C) 48-50 Newton Ave. - circa 1900; 2½ story, cross gabled, Victorian structure of red brick laid in common bond (9 stretcher, 1 Flemish); all gable ends containing Palladian windows and fish scale shingling; 6 over 1 sash with contrasting, rusticated, sills and lintels with protruding keystone; hipped dormer, second floor louvered shutters, single leaf entry with transom. (Block 120/Lot 18)
- .82 (CC) 52 Newton Ave. - circa 1910; 2½ story, cross gable, cottage style structure of brick laid in stretcher bond; rowlock relieving arches; louvered and panelled shutters; shed dormers with casement windows; 3x1 easement window in gable; protruding bay and side porch; endwall chimney. (Block 120/Lot 19)

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PROPERTY INVENTORY - HUNTER STREET between Broad Street and Hester's Branch
(South Side) H.S.I. #0822-044 and #0822-046
(Streetscapes)

- .83 (H) 17 Hunter St. - 1973; 1½ story, modern brick structure with gable roof built to house the Gloucester County Historical Society's library and archives. Incorporated panelling and doorsill from condemned structures. Built in the Colonial style with a wing added in 1983. (Block 120/Lot 8)
- .84 (C) 25 Hunter St. - circa 1915; 2½ story, 5x2 bay, Colonial Revival building with gable roof and gable dormers; returning eaves; 6 over 6 sash, 6 pane attic casements flank endwall chimneys; enclosed one-story porches on north and south facades; Palladian window in stairwell; arched entryway over single leaf entry with fanlight and transom; exterior walls are stuccoed. (Block 120/Lot 8.A)
- .85 (C) 35 Hunter St. - circa 1920; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Colonial Revival building with gable roof and pedimented dormers; first floor pent and arched entryway above single leaf entry with sidelights; endwall chimneys flanked by ¼ round lights in gable ends; stuccoed exterior. (Block 120/Lot 10)
- .86 (NC) 39 Hunter St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, frame gable roofed building with gable roofed addition situated parallel to the original; stone foundation under all; front features Colonial Revival detailing such as pent eave, pedimented entry and louvered shutters; asbestos shingled exterior. (Block 120/Lot 11);
- .87 (CC) 213 Hunter St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 4x4 bay, Victorian duplex with gambrel roof with clipped gable ends oriented to the street; built of brick with fish scale shingling in the gables; gable roof dormers; 1 over 1 sash with stone sills and lintels; stone foundation; partially enclosed four bay porch with turned posts and corner brackets. (Block 147.A/Lots 5 and 6)
- .88 (C) 217 and 219 Hunter St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 4x5 bay, Victorian building of red brick; similar in style to 213 and

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215 Hunter St. and sharing many of the same features; maintains evidence of slate shingled roof on sides of gabled roof dormers; full front porch. (Block 147.A/Lot 8)

- .89 (CC) 225 Hunter St. - circa 1915; 2½ story, 2x3 bay, Colonial Revival building with low pitched gable roof, first floor pent, endwall chimney with corbelled cap; 6 over 1 sash with wood surrounds and panelled shutters on the second floor; single leaf entry with half round portico supported by brackets; rear and side additions; stuccoed exterior; (Block 147.A/Lot 9)

HUNTER STREET between Broad Street and Hester's Branch
(North Side) H.S.I. #044 and #046 (Streetscape)

- .90 (CC) 24 Hunter St. - circa 1920; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Colonial Revival building with gable roof and first floor pent, endwall chimney; 9 over 1 sash on second floor and triple windows on the first; columnaded porch on west facade and rear addition; stuccoed exterior. (Block 121/Lot 9)

- .91 (CC) 34 Hunter St. - built 1809; moved and rebuilt circa 1920; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Colonial style structure of red brick laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers; gable roof with segmental arch dormers; endwall chimneys with corbelled caps; 6 over 6 sash with panelled and louvered shutters; single leaf entry with half round fanlight. Originally located on Broad St. on the site of the current Post Office and moved by Joseph B. Best. (121/10.A)

40 and 44 Hunter St. are pieces of property adjoining 34 Hunter Street. (Block 121/Lots 10.F and 12.A) H.S.I. #048

- .92 (CC) 42 Hunter St. - circa 1920; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Colonial Revival building with gable roof, pedimented roof dormers, returning eaves, endwall chimney; 2 over 2 sash, attic lit by round head gothic windows; oriel over front entry, single leaf entry with transom and sidelights; first floor pent; stuccoed exterior. (Block 121/Lot 12)

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- .93 (CC) 46 Hunter St. - circa 1885; 2½ story, 3x4 bay, frame, Italianate building with low, pedimented, hipped roof; stone foundation; 2 over 2 sash, roundhead gothic arched window over entry; wood lintels and surrounds; coupled cornice brackets under wide, overhanging eaves; partially enclosed front porch with square posts and corner brackets; rear additions; wood sided exterior. (Block 121/Lot 13).
- .94 (CC) 48 and 50 Hunter St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 4x3 bay, frame, Victorian duplex with gable roof with returns; 2 gabled wall dormers featuring bargeboards; double 1 over 1 sash windows on second floor with louvered shutters; 2 over 2 sash on first floor with panelled shutters; stone foundation; first floor pent and pedimented entryway replaces original porch; exterior maintains original German siding. (Block 121/Lot 14)
- .95 (C) 78 Hunter St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 6x2 bay, frame, Queen Anne style building with cross gabled roof, hipped front extension and 3 story, corner tower; interior chimneys; paired cornice brackets; gabled dormers; stone foundation; 2 over 2 sash with louvered shutters added later; roundhead gothic windows in tower and decorative wood trim bands between floors and in gables; partially enclosed porch with turned balusters and corner brackets; double leaf entry with transom; wood sided exterior. (Block 121/Lot 20)
- .96. (C) See listing under 108 Euclid Street. (Block 121/Lot 21)
- .97 (C) 118, 120, 122, 124, and 126 Hunter St. - "Rice Row", circa 1890; 2½ story, 5 unit, rowhouse of brick laid in stretcher bond with butter joints; each unit is 2 bays wide with segmental arch windows and single leaf entries topped by arched transoms; 2 over 1 sash with stone sills and brick segmental arches with stone keys; stepped roof with fake, slate shingled mansard; gabled dormers with decorative corner brackets; metal, beaded cornice panel supported by corbelled brick cornice brackets topped with round finials; full front porch with shed roof and two pediments featuring turned spindles in lozenge patterns; turned balusters and posts; stone foundation, rear, shed roof additions. (Block 148/Lots 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7)

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- .98 (C) 212 Hunter St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x4 bay, Vernacular Victorian, frame, cross gable building built on stone foundation; interior chimney; wood sided exterior with fish scale shingling in gable ends; 1 over 1 sash with stained glass edging, wood surrounds; wrap-a-round porch with square posts and turned balusters; double leaf entry with transom. (Block 148/Lot 19)
- .99 (C) 220 Hunter St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x5 bay, frame, Vernacular Victorian building with endwall chimney, stone foundation; cross gable roof; gothic window and fish scale shingles in gable ends; 2 over 2 sash with panelled shutters on first floor; 3 bay porch with turned balusters and cutwork corner brackets; wood sided exterior. (Block 148/Lot 20)
- .100 (CC) 224 Hunter St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x5 bay, frame Vernacular Victorian building built on the same plan as 220 Hunter St., but with wrap-a-round porch; shutters have been replaced with all louvered shutters; 1 over 1 sash; stained glass in transom, rear additions; wooded sided exterior. (Block 148/Lot 21)
- .101 (C) 232 Hunter St. - "Judge Swackhammer House", circa 1888; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, Victorian building of large proportions; constructed of uncoursed, rough cut stone on the first story and a half with contrasting stone sills and lintels; shingles cover the remaining half story and gable ends; windows include round, segmental and flat arched tops; repeat of Palladian window motif; clipped roof dormers; full front porch with second story balcony; stone wall embankment and wrought iron gate. (Block 148/Lot 22.A) H.S.I. #045.
- PROPERTY INVENTORY - EUCLID STREET (West Side) H.S.I. #0822-049 (Streetscape)
- .102 (NC) 15-17 Euclid St. - circa 1880; 2½ story, 4x4 bay, Vernacular Victorian building on stone foundation; gable roof oriented toward the street; aluminum sided exterior and stripped of all ornamentation; 2 bay porch with attenuated columns and square balusters. (Block 117/Lot 26.A)

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- .103 (CC) 21 Euclid St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x4 bay, Vernacular building with gable roof oriented toward the street; wall dormers on the north and south facades; 2 over 2 sash with wood surrounds; boxed cornice and wide, overhanging eaves; single leaf entry with stained glass transom; no trim; wrap-a-round porch with square posts; casement windows in gables; stuccoed exterior, foundation and porch; rear additions. (Block 117/Lot 17)
- .104 (C) 23 Euclid St. - circa 1880; 2½ story, 2x4 bay, frame, Vernacular Victorian building with cross gable roof; endwall and interior chimneys; 2 over 2 sash, and diamond paned sash in front gable end; elaborate, cutwork bargeboards; wrap-a-round porch with paired columns and turned balusters; single leaf entry with pilasters; porte cochere; wood sided exterior. (Block 117/Lot 16)
- .105 (NC) 33 Euclid St. - Empty lot currently the site of construction for a three story office building in this residential neighborhood which has recently been rezoned professional. (Block 117/Lot 15)
- .106 (NC) Euclid St. - Empty corner lot adjoining 57 Euclid Street. (Block 120/Lot 19.A)
- .107 (C) 57 Euclid St. - circa 1880; 2½ story, 5x4 bay, Georgian Revival building with hipped roof, gabled wall dormers and pedimented roof dormers; interior chimneys; 1 over 1 sash with wood surrounds, Palladian window motif repeated in gables and central pavillion; diamond paned glass in roof dormers, and tall first floor windows; wrap-a-round porch supported by paired, attenuated columns and terminating in a porte cochere. (Block 120/Lot 20)
- .108 (CC) 71 Euclid St. - "Speakman-Stratton House", circa 1876; 2½ story, 5x2 bay, Second Empire frame building erected on a stone foundation; slate shingled mansard roof and exterior endwall chimney; ornate cupola; bracketed cornice; segmental arched windows with decorative eyebrows; double leaved entry with glass panels; sweeping wrap porch and second story,

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glass enclosed, bay added. Believed to have been rebuilt from materials of the Cooper Andrews House which originally stood on Broad Street. Stuccoed exterior. (Block 120/Lot 21) H.S.I. #051

EUCLID STREET (East Side) H.S.I. #049

- .109 (C) 22 Euclid St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3 bay, brick, Victorian building laid in stretcher bond; cross gable roof, with vertically sided gables and panelled bargeboards; 2 over 2 sash with stone sills and lintels; 3 story, hipped roof, tower on south facade with slate shingled roof; darker brick used for decorative banding; first floor pent and pedimented portico added; rear additions. (Block 145/Lot 3)
- .110 (CC) 26 Euclid St. - circa 1885; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, small scale, structure with Colonial styling and proportions but not appearing on maps until between 1880 and 1892; 6 over 6 sash in two pedimented dormers; 3 bay, Victorian porch with columns and curved balusters and double leaved glass panelled entry: permastoned exterior. (Block 145/Lot 4)
- .111 (C) 30 Euclid St. - circa 1910; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, large American Four Square of uncoursed stone on the first floor and lapped wood shingles on the second; hipped roof with hipped roof dormers; stone endwall chimney; stone jack arches; hipped roof porch with turned balusters and attenuated columns. (Block 145/Lot 5) Designed by Charles R. Peddle.
- .112 (C) 36 Euclid St. - circa 1870; 2½ story, cross gable, Vernacular Victorian building with stuccoed exterior; returning eaves; paired, roundhead gothic windows in gables; 2 over 2 sash with panelled and louvered shutters; projecting bays with hipped and tent roofs; wrap-a-round porch with turned balusters and attenuated columns. (Block 145/Lot 6)
- .113 (C) 44 Euclid St. - circa 1870; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, frame, Second Empire style building with mansard roof, segmental arched dormers; 4 over 4 sash with wood surrounds; second story louvered shutters; double leaved entry of wood and glass panels with a stained glass transom; wrap-a-round porch with

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columns and turned balusters; once served as the Presbyterian parsonage from 1876 to 1946; stuccoed exterior. (Block 145/Lot 7)

- .114 (NC) 52 Euclid St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, cross gable, Vernacular Victorian building retaining little of its integrity; gothic windows in gables; aluminum sided exterior. (Block 145/Lot 8)
- .115 (NC) 58 Euclid St. - circa 1920; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, American Four Square with hipped roof and hipped dormers; exterior has been permastoned; one story, yellow brick addition added to front facade. (Block 145/Lot 9)
- .115A (C) 66 Euclid St. - circa 1880; "B.J. Andrews House", 2½ story, 5x2 bay, frame, Second Empire building on a stone foundation; slate shingled mansard roof; brick endwall chimney and interior chimney; Italianate elements include a central one-bay pavillion with wrought iron cresting, bracketed cornice, round and flat arched windows and long sweeping front porch; clipped gable dormers; second story shutters; wood sided exterior. (Block 145/Lot 10)
- .116 (NC) 70 Euclid St. - circa 1950; 1½ story, brick Cottage style house not in keeping with the character of the district. (Block 145/Lot 10.A)
- (.96) (C) 108 Euclid St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Queen Anne style building of large proportions; double peaked gable roof with cross gable; 2 large interior chimneys; half-round roof dormers asymmetrically placed; Palladian window motif in gables; elaborate woodwork between windows and on protruding bays; wood sided exterior on first floor and lapped shingles on the second; 2 bay, shed roofed, porch with slate shingled roof; 1 over 1 sash with some stained glass; brick foundation. (Block 121/Lot 21) (Also listed under Hunter Street.)

PROPERTY INVENTORY - LAUREL STREET between Hunter and Cooper Streets (East Side)
H.S.I. #0822-041

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- .117 (C) 16 and 18 Laurel St. - circa 1895; 2 story, 4x4 bay, brick, Victorian, duplex with flat roof, endwall chimneys, contrasting stone sills and lintels; metal decorative cornice featuring Adamesque swags; four bay porch with hipped roof, turned posts and balusters. (Block 146/Lots 3.A1 and 3.A)
- .118 (CC) 20 and 22 Laurel St. - circa 1895; Identical to 16 and 18 Laurel St; partially enclosed porch. (Block 146/Lots 4 and 4.A)
- .119 (C) 52 Laurel St. - circa 1895; 2½ story, 3x5 bay, cross gable, brick, Vernacular Victorian building with clipped gables; Palladian window motif surrounded by shingling in gables; 1 over 1 sash with contrasting stone sills and lintels; single leaf entry with transom; pedimented roof dormers (shingled); 3 bay hipped porch with columns and curved balusters. (Block 146/Lot 11)
- .120 (C) 58 Laurel St. - circa 1880; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, early Victorian building with gable roof oriented toward the street; paired cornice brackets, returning, roundheaded, sash, attic light; 2 over 2 sash with wood surrounds; single leaf entry with transom; 2 bay hipped roof porch with square posts and curved balusters; rear chimney; wood sided exterior. (Block 146/Lot 12)
- .121 (CC) 62 Laurel St. - circa 1865; 1½ story, 3x2 bay, small scale Second Empire style building; mansard roof with wood fish-scale shingles; stuccoed exterior; 2 over 2 sash in dormers; 1 over 1 sash with wood surrounds in first floor; overhanging eaves with no cornice brackets; new porch; rear wing. (Block 146/Lot 13)

PROPERTY INVENTORY - MAPLE STREET between Hunter and Cooper Streets (East Side)
H.S.I. #0822-042

- .122 (C) 34 N. Maple St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 2x3 bay, late Victorian building with Victorian embellishments; built of uncoursed, cut stone on the first floor with stone relieving arches and lapped shingles on the second floor; hipped roof with asymmetrically placed gabled wall dormer and roof dormer

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and multi-shaped, slate shingles; 1 over 1 sash and casement dormer windows; bargeboard trim; 2 bay porch on stone piers; double leaf stained glass and wood panelled door. (Block 147/Lot 2)

.123 (C) 40 N. Maple St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 2x3 bay, late Victorian building of uncoursed stone on the first floor and stuccoed on the second; decorative elements include red brick quoining, gable pents, segmental arched windows, variety of color and texture to achieve dimension; 3 bay porch supported by columns on stone piers, hipped roof and projecting wall dormers (pedimented). (Block 147/Lot 3)

.124 (C) 42 and 44 N. Maple St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 4x5, Victorian duplex of brick and stucco; first floor facade is of brick while all other surfaces are stuccoed with red brick quoining, double row brick relieving arches over single and double 1 over 1 sash windows; hipped roof with gabled wall and roof dormers; stone foundation; slate shingled roof and cresting; 6 bay porch with attenuated columns on stone piers. (Block 147/Lot 4 and 5)

.125 (C) 76 and 78 N. Maple St. - circa 1895; 2½ story, 4x4 bay, brick, Victorian duplex with gambrel roof and rear cross gable; multi-shaped shingling in gables; contrasting stone sills and lintels; stone foundation; interior chimney; first floor bays; 1 over 1 sash with stained glass edging in gables; side porches with shed roofs and turned posts; decorative spindles in frieze and turned balusters. (Block 147.A/Lots 4 and 3)

.126 (C) 80 and 84 N. Maple St. - circa 1895; Identical to 76 and 78 N. Maple St. with the exception of the porch; full wrap porch with hipped tin roof, columns and turned balusters. (Block 147.A/Lots 2 and 1)

PROPERTY INVENTORY - HOLROYD PLACE (North Side) H.S.I. #0822-043 (Streetscape)

.127 (CC) 204 Holroyd Place - circa 1910; 2½ story, 4x2 bay, Swiss Revival style building with gable roof, and two large, wall dormers; first floor of red brick laid in Flemish bond;

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second floor is frame with cedar shakes under asbestos shingling; first floor pent; 6 over 1 sash; narrow, vertical, three paned windows in gables, screened porch supported by brick Flemish bond piners with large timbers for beams and corner brackets; large stained glass window; evidence of an elaborate goldfish pond and waterfall in the side yard. (Block 147.A/Lot 11)

.128 (C) 210 Holroyd Place - circa 1890; 2½ story, 2x2 bay, Victorian building with gable roof and gable wall dormers; interior chimney; first floor of uncoursed brownstone and second floor is frame with fish scale shingles; 1 over 1 sash; 3 bay porch with turned posts and cutwork brackets over a single leaf entry with transom; rear shed addition. (Block 147.A/Lot 12)

.129 (NC) 216 Holroyd Place - circa 1900; 2½ story, 3x5 bay, cross gabled, Vernacular Victorian building of uncoursed ashlar on the first floor; frame second floor covered by asbestos shingles; triple windows suggesting Palladian windows in gables; replaced front porch of rusticated concrete block; shutters added; interior chimney. (Block 147.A/Lot 13)

.130 (CC) 220 Holroyd Place - circa 1896; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, Vernacular Victorian building with brick first floor laid in 9 course common bond; frame second floor with lapped shingle exterior; 1 over 1 sash with stone sill and brick lintels on the first floor; arched portico above double leaf entry; triple windows suggesting Palladian windows in gables; side addition and rear porches. (Block 147.A/Lot 14) Adjoining lot. (147.A/15)

HOLROYD PLACE (South Side) H.S.I. #043

.131 (C) 205 Holroyd Place - circa 1890; 2½ story, 2x3 bay, brick, Victorian building laid in common bond (9 stretcher, 1 Flemish), with gable roof oriented toward the street; second floor pent; interior chimney; 1 over 1 sash with contrasting stone sills and lintels; stone foundation; shingled gable and elaborate woodwork; 2 bay porch with columns and turned balusters over single leaf entry with transom; rear addition. (Block 147/Lot 6)

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- .132 (C) 209 Holroyd Place - circa 1890; Identical description as 210 Holroyd Place with the exception of a double leaf entry with transom; original porch with columns and turned balusters, and tall first floor windows on front facade. (Block 147/Lot 7)
- .133 (CC) 219 Holroyd Place - circa 1893; Identical description as 209 and 210 Holroyd Place with the exception of an added rubblestone chimney, porch featuring massive timbers in place of cutwork corner brackets and first floor protruding bay. (Block 147/Lot 8)
- .134 (CC) 223 Holroyd Place - circa 1895; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, Second Empire style building with slate covered mansard roof, and clipped gable dormers, overhanging eaves, no bracketing; frame structure with aluminum sided exterior; 1 over 1 sash with hood surrounds; stone foundation; original side porch; front porch replaced with a glass enclosed porch; rear addition. (Block 147/Lot 10)
- .135 (NC) 229 Holroyd Place - circa 1910; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Dutch Colonial Revival building with gambrel roof, endwall chimneys flanked by quarter round fanlights; first floor pent; 6 over 1 sash with panelled shutters; some alteration of first floor window placement; stuccoed exterior (Block 147/Lot 11)
- PROPERTY INVENTORY - COOPER STREET between Euclid Street and Evergreen Ave.
H.S.I. #0822-053 and C04 (Streetscape)
- .136 (CC) 85-89 Cooper St. - 1881; "Hotel Green", 2½ story, 3x6 bay, brick Victorian apartment house laid in stretcher bond; originally built by L.M. Green as a hotel; Second Empire styling found in the mansard roof, central chimney, gabled roof dormers, evidence of the bracketed cornice that has been removed; 1 over 1 sash windows with stone sills and keystone lintels; original porch removed and replaced with pedimented portico and side porch; front and rear additions. (Block 118/Lot 27) H.S.I. #055
- .137 (K) Cooper Street and Railroad Avenue - 1883; "Woodbury Railroad Station", 1½ story, 2x4 bay, frame, railroad station built in

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the Eastern Stick style; hipped roof with slate shingles and central chimney and roof cresting; decorative "stick work" in exposed porch rafters, "Y" porch braces and posts with corner bracketing; sash windows; wood sided exterior. (Block 118/Lot 28) H.S.I. #063

.138 (CC) 116 Cooper St. - circa 1885; 3 story, 4x4 bay, semi-detached, Victorian structure resembling the Shingle style; flat roof with pedimented roofline; central chimney; stone foundation; window alterations; wood shingled exterior with fish-scale shingles on the upper story; rear additions. (Block 146/Lot 18) H.S.I. #004-L35

.139 (C) 211 Cooper St. - circa 1880; "Green's Carriage House", 2½ story, Victorian Romanesque stable/carriage house presently used for a convent; uncoursed stone on ground floor and incorporating half timbering on the second; multiple cross gabled roof and corner turret with conical roof; eyelid dormers and projecting pavillions; interior corbelled chimneys; stained glass with religious subject matter and stone infilled windows on first floor; once served as servant's quarters. (Block 142/Lot 9) H.S.I. #005

(C) Adjoining lot (Block 142/Lot 10) was the site of the Green's family home in Woodbury, known as Grey Towers. The picturesque landscaping once dominating this piece of land is still reflected through its use as a city park after the house burned.

.140 (C) 122 Green Ave. - "Green's Patent Medicine Laboratory", See description under Green Avenue.

.141 (NC) 10 Lake Drive - See description listed under Lake Drive; (Block 143/Lot 5.A)

.142 (C) 275 Cooper St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Georgian Revival style building of coursed ashlar; symmetrically designed with gable roof and central chimney, gabled dormer with returns; larger center dormer incorporating a Palladian window; monumental, 2 story, portico of the Roman Doric order over a second floor balcony; single leaf entry with elliptical fanlight and sidelights; heavily modillioned

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cornice and stone jack arches with projecting keystones; panelled and louvered shutters. (Block 143/Lot 5) H.S.I. #003
Designed by Charles R. Peddle.

- .143 (C) 307 Cooper St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, brick, Federal Revival style building; hipped roof with pedimented dormers; stone foundation; stone sills and lintels; 6 over 1 sash and panelled shutters; Palladian window motif above a balconied, semi-circular portico. (Block 144/Lot 26) H.S.I. #004-L30.
- .144 (C) 311 Cooper St. - circa 1893; 2½ story, cross gable, frame Vernacular Victorian style building; endwall chimneys; Palladian window motif in all gables; shuttered windows; wrap-a-round porch with paired columns and turned balusters, wood sided exterior. (Block 144/Lot 27) H.S.I. #004-L31
- .145 (C) 319 Cooper St. - circa 1895; 2½ story, cross gable, frame, Vernacular Victorian style building; casement windows in gables; full front porch with columns and turned balusters. (Block 144/Lot 28) H.S.I. #004-L32
- .146 (C) 325 Cooper St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, Colonial Revival style building with hipped roof with slate shingles, hipped and triple pedimented roof dormers; wall dormer; bowed bay window; uncoursed stone on ground floor and wood sided exterior on the second floor; full front porch with hipped roof and pediment. (Block 144/Lot 18) H.S.I. #004-L33
- .147 (C) 335 Cooper St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, Colonial Revival style building with hipped roof and gambrel dormer in front; slate shingled roof; uncoursed stone on ground floor and stuccoed upper story; full, balconied, front porch and porte cochere; single leaf entry with elliptical fanlight and sidelights. (Block 144/Lot 16) H.S.I. #004-L34
- .148 (C) 270 Cooper St. - circa 1910; 2½ story, 5x2 bay, Tudor Revival style house with gable roof and wall dormers; 9 over 1 sash and diamond paned, leaded windows; stuccoed and half timbered exterior; endwall chimney and balconied side wing. (Block 147/Lot 29) H.S.I. #004-L29

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.149 (C) 314 Cooper St. - circa 1905; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Georgian Revival style building of brick laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers; hipped roof with alternating pedimented and half round roof dormers; brick quoining; Palladian window motif on ground floor; central chimneys; large balconied portico in the Doric order; elliptical fanlight and sidelights. (Block 155/Lot 8) H.S.I. #004-L28

.150 (C) 326 Cooper St. - circa 1889; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, brick, Victorian style building with shingle style elements; laid in English bond; hipped roof with wall dormers; central chimney; brick string course; full front porch; 16 over 1 sash; wood shingled gables. (Block 155/Lot 19) H.S.I. #004-L27

GREEN AVENUE between Cooper Street and Hopkins Street (East Side) H.S.I. #0822-017

.141 (C) 122 Green Ave. - 1879; "Green's Patent Medicine Laboratory", 3½ story, 4x5 bay, commercial Victorian factory with Victorian and Second Empire elements contributing to its original appearance; built of brick on a stone foundation; mansard roof with slate shingles; hipped and pedimented dormers; corner tower now lacking original cresting; marble sills and arched lintels frame filled in windows; overhanging eaves and bracketed cornice; marble string course. (Block 142/Lot 8) H.S.I. #0822-017

Carriage house in rear built in a matching style of architecture with front addition. H.S.I. #017 (Also listed under Cooper Street.)

.151 (C) 180 Green Ave. - circa 1890; 2½ - story, gable front, frame, Vernacular Victorian structure; 3 bays; 2/2 sash; asbestos shingled exterior; right gable front entry with transom; rectangular bay on eaves side; 3 bay porch with square posts and cut work brackets. (142/4)

.151A (CC) 184 Green Ave. - circa 1880; 2½ story, eaves front, frame house with cross gable front; asbestos shingle exterior; 6/6 sash with peaked lintels and saw tooth cutwork trim; bracketed cornice; 1-story wing to front is a modern

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store and obscures first story fenestration. (Block 142/Lot 3)

PROPERTY INVENTORY - COOPER STREET between Evergreen Avenue and Rugby Place
(North Side) H.S.I. #004

- .152 (NC) Northeast corner of Cooper Street and Evergreen Avenue - Empty lot adjoining Evergreen Apartments (.153). Planted with small ornamental trees. Half of the original site of Evergreen Hall, a resort motel for vacationing Philadelphians. (Block 157/Lot 7)
- .153 (C) 430 Cooper St. - circa 1925; "Evergreen Hall Apartments", 3½ story, apartment building in the Tudor Revival style; steeply pitched, cross gable roofs with shed dormers; multicolor slate shingles; first floor of brick laid in six course common bond; upper floors are half timbered with stucco; 6 over 6 sash windows with brick sills and lintels; elevated water table; (Block 157/Lot 7.A) H.S.I. #004-L25
- .154 (CC) 450 Cooper St. - circa 1910; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, Georgian Revival style house of coursed, rusticated stone; stone foundation; hipped roof with wall dormers and pedimented roof dormers; repeating Palladian window motif; panelled and louvered shutters; stone segmental arches with protruding keystones; matching garage in rear; wrap porch. (Block 160/Lot 5) H.S.I. #004-L24
- .155 (C) 464 Cooper St. - circa 1910; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Colonial Revival style building; frame with gable roof and three pedimented dormers; 6 over 6 sash with panelled and louvered shutters; endwall chimney; glass enclosed entry with pediment; first floor pent; one story porches on east and west facades; aluminum sided exterior. (Block 160/Lot 6) H.S.I. #004-L23 (Charles R. Peddle residence)
- .156 (CC) 474 Cooper St. - circa 1910; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Dutch Colonial Revival style building with gambrel roof and shed dormer; slate roof; endwall chimney; 6 over 6 sash; pedimented frontispiece over single leaf entry with elliptical fanlight and sidelights; 2 story addition to west

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facade; aluminum sided exterior. (Block 160/Lot 9) H.S.I. #004-L22

- .157 (C) 510 Cooper St. - 1914; "Rugby Pines", 2½ story, 5x2 bay, stone Georgian Revival style building of uncoursed Pennsylvania metamorphic schist; designed by architect, Charles R. Peddle of Philadelphia; gable roof with three pedimented dormers; 6 over 6 sash with panelled and louvered shutters; gable endwall chimneys; balustraded porches on east and west facades; stone lintels; quarter round lights in gables; pedimented portico; fanlight and segmental stone arch over door; built by Joseph B. Best, of Woodbury. (Block 161/Lots 2 and 2.A) H.S.I. #004-L21

NORTH WOODLAND AVENUE (West Side) H.S.I. #006

- .158 (C) 43 N. Woodland Ave. - 1911; 2½ story, 4x3 bay, Arts and Crafts style building incorporating West Coast Spanish influences; built of brick and stucco; long sloping gable roofs with first floor pents; wood shingle roofing material; front wall and two internal chimneys; glass enclosed porch with squat, Tuscan columns; casement and sash windows; inlaid ceramic tiles on interior and exterior surfaces; built for Colonel G.G. Green's son reflecting his wife's West Coast aesthetic. (Block 147/Lot 30) H.S.I. #006

LAKE DRIVE (East Side)

- .142 (NC) 10 Lake Drive - circa 1940; 1½ story, modern, brick, ranch style house; (Block 143/Lot 5.A)
- .159 (CC) 24 Lake Drive - circa 1890; 2½ story, frame, Victorian building with hipped roof and cross gables; front wall dormer; sidewall chimney; multi-colored slat shingling on roof; balconied bay; bargeboard trim in gables; aluminum sided exterior; uncoursed stone wall around embankment overlooking Hester's Branch; wrap porch with screening. (Block 143/Lot 4)

PROPERTY INVENTORY - SOUTH WOODLAND AVENUE (West Side) H.S.I. #016

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- .160 (C) 23 S. Woodland Ave. - circa 1895; 2½ story, 4x4 bay, frame, Vernacular Victorian building; hipped roof with four, half timbered wall dormers; stone foundation; wood sided first floor, shingled second floor and half timbered wall dormers; 2 story bay; porthole window; easement windows in dormers; 3 bay, hipped porch with pediment supported by attenuated columns with turned balusters; rear porch addition. (Block 143/Lot 11)
- .161 (CC) 29 S. Woodland Ave. - circa 1890; 2½ story, stripped Victorian building with hipped roof and multiple cross gables; protruding bay with corner braces; full front porch with square balusters; little ornamentation; asbestos shingled exterior. (Block 143/Lot 10)
- .162 (C) 35 S. Woodland Ave. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Queen Anne style building of random coursed, rough stone; hipped roof with hipped roof dormer, wall dormer, and corner tower with octagonal roof; stone window arches and sills, and relief work of stone; slate roof; endwall chimneys; large and small arched windows; swags on tower; 3 bay porch. (Block 143/Lot 9) H.S.I. #016-WD3-28
- .163 (CC) 41 S. Woodland Ave. - circa 1910; 2½ story, frame, Vernacular Victorian style structure with lapped shingle exterior; full front porch with square posts; casement gable windows; Colonial Revival style side entry with pent; rear addition; front gable window altered. (Block 143/Lot 8)
- .164 (CC) 47 S. Woodland Ave. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 4x4 bay, late Vernacular Victorian building; hipped roof and four wall dormers, one having a clipped gable; central entryway with elliptical fanlight and sidelights; wrap-a-round porch with pediment and hipped roof; aluminum sided exterior with aluminum shutters. (Block 143/Lot 7)
- .165 (CC) 53 S. Woodland Ave. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3 bay, Vernacular Victorian style building; clipped gable roof with projecting, center cross gable; two interior chimneys; Stick style decoration in front gable; Queen Anne style window; aluminum sided exterior. (Block 143/Lot 6) H.S.I. #016-WD3-32

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PROPERTY INVENTORY - SOUTH WOODLAND AVENUE (East Side) H.S.I. #016

- .166 (C) 58 S. Woodland Ave. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, Victorian farmhouse; cross gable roof with endwall chimney; 1 over 1 sash with panelled and louvered shutters; elaborate bargeboards in gable ends; 3 bay porch with matching cutwork trim; sidehall entry with transom; two story, flat roof, rear addition. (Block 144/Lot 19) H.S.I. #016-WD3-31
- .167 (C) 50 S. Woodland Ave. - circa 1890; 2½ story, cross gable, farmhouse reflecting Eastern Stick style; stone foundation; corbelled brick chimney; dentilled cornice; Stick style elements in gables; wood sided exterior; wrap-a-round porch terminating in a porte cochere. (Block 144/Lot 20) H.S.I. #016-WD3-30
- .168 (C) 42 S. Woodland Ave. - circa 1890; 2½ story, gable roof building with multiple cross gables; reflecting Stick and Shingle styling; wood sided first floor; lapped shingles on second floor and half timbered gables; casement windows; wrap-a-round porch with modillioned cornice and attenuated columns. (Block 144/Lot 22) Adjoining empty lot. (Block 144/Lot 21)
- .169 (NC) 34-36 S. Woodland Ave. - circa 1885; 2½ story, Second Empire style building; slate covered mansard roof with clipped gable dormers and central wall dormer; 2 story front addition; altered window arrangement; aluminum sided exterior. (Block 144/Lot 23) H.S.I. #016-WD3-29
- .170 (CC) 28 S. Woodland Ave. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 2x4 bay, frame, Vernacular Victorian building with gable roof and multiple cross gables; brick foundation; full porch; aluminum sided exterior and aluminum shutters. (Block 144/Lot 24)
- .171 (CC) 24 S. Woodland Ave. - circa 1885; 2½ story, 2x4 bay, frame building with Greek Revival features; gable roof oriented toward the street; second story pent; Palladian window motif; single leaf entry with 5 pane sidelights; aluminum sided exterior. (Block 144/Lot 25)

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PROPERTY INVENTORY - NORTH EVERGREEN AVENUE between Cooper and Hunter Streets
(West Side) H.S.I. #0822-004

- .172 (NC) 25 North Evergreen Ave. - circa 1960; 2½ story, 3 bay, gable roofed structure; yellow brick on first floor and topped with aluminum siding on the second; porch with second floor balcony. (Block 155/Lot 17)
- .173 (CC) 31, 33, and 35 N. Evergreen Ave. - circa 1885; 3 story, 4x3 bay, Italianate, frame building; low hipped roof; paired first and second story windows featuring 2 over 2 sash; small pents over second story windows; tall first story windows; panelled and louvered shutters; overhanging eaves; absence of cornice brackets; 5 bay porch with pediment and turned balusters; center, front entry closed over; wood sided exterior. (Block 155/Lot 16) H.S.I. #004-L16
- .174 (CC) 45 N. Evergreen Ave. - circa 1865; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, Colonial style building with Victorian trim; gabled roof with central corbelled chimney; segmental arched dormers; small paired cornice brackets; 2 over 2 and 2 over 1 sash; pedimented entryway with cove ceiling and sidelights; rear and side additions; stuccoed exterior. (Block 155/Lot 15) H.S.I. #004-L11
- .175 (C) 51, 55 N. Evergreen Ave. - circa 1910; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Tudor Revival duplex featuring stucco and half timbering; cross gable roof and gabled dormers with 12 pane casement windows; corbelled, central chimney; diamond paned, leaded glass; pedimented porches above each entry. (Block 155/Lots 13 and 14) H.S.I. #004-L12
- .176 (C) 63 N. Evergreen Ave. - circa 1915; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, American Four Square; hipped roof and hipped dormers; stone foundation; 6 over 1 sash with wood surrounds; panelled and louvered shutters; wrap-a-round porch. (Block 155/Lots 12) H.S.I. #004-L13
- .177 (C) 73 N. Evergreen Ave. - circa 1910; 2½ story, Colonial Revival style building with gambrel roof; shingled gable surrounding Palladian window motif; uncoursed stone foundation; hipped

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dormers; exterior wall chimney; wood sided exterior with corner pilasters; second story French doors; stained glass window transoms; iron fencework along property. (Block 115/Lot 11.A) H.S.I. #004-L14

- .178 (C) 85 N. Evergreen Ave. - circa 1865; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Colonial style building with Victorian detailing; gable roof with pedimented dormers; central chimney; 2 over 2 sash with panelled and louvered shutters; single leaf door with transom; stuccoed exterior; 3 bay porch with iron cresting; rear addition and side porch. (Block 155/Lot 10) H.S.I. #004-L15

NORTH EVERGREEN AVENUE between Cooper and Hunter Streets
(East Side) H.S.I. #0822-004

- .179 (C) Southeast corner of Cooper Street and Evergreen Avenue - "Robert C. Hendrickson Park", dedicated to honor local resident, Hendrickson, in 1966; land donated by Mr. Edward Hall, circa 1880, since which time it has served as a park with ornamental plantings; contains the granite fountain that originally sat in front of the Gloucester County Courthouse on Broad Street from 1911 to 1956. (Block 153/Lot 1)

- .180 (CC) 44 N. Evergreen Ave. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, frame Victorian building incorporating elements of various styles; pedimented gable end oriented toward street with Palladian window motif in gable; hipped dormers; corbelled endwall chimney; overhanging eaves lacking ornamentation; glass enclosed portico under wrap-a-round porch; stone foundation; aluminum sided exterior; oriel window with stained glass. (Block 157/Lots 2 and 3)

- .181 (C) 50 N. Evergreen Ave. - circa 1915; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, American Four Square with hipped roof and shed dormers; 6 over 1 sash; window and door sidelights; 3 bay front porch with tapered columns. (Block 157/Lot 1) H.S.I. #004-L9

- .182 (CC) 64 N. Evergreen Ave. - circa 1930; 2½ story, 2x3 bay, frame, Cottage with Tudor elements; clipped gable roof; endwall chimneys; 9 over 1 sash; attic lit by 4 pane lights; extended

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rooflines in the rear; aluminum sided exterior. (Block 156/Lot 3)

.183 (CC) 74 N. Evergreen Ave. - circa 1890; 2½ story, frame, Vernacular Victorian building made into a duplex; cross gable roof; stone foundation; interior chimney; little ornamentation remains intact; wrap-a-round porch with columns; gothic window in gable; aluminum sided exterior (Block 156/Lots 2 and 2.A)

.184 (C) 86 N. Evergreen Ave. - circa 1915; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Colonial Revival building with gable roof with wall dormer and hipped roof dormers; uncoursed stone first story and wood shingled second story; exterior gable end chimneys; glass enclosed portico with columns and segmental arch; rear addition; side porches; stone wall along property. (Block 156/Lot 1) H.S.I. #004-L10

NORTH BAYARD AVENUE between Hunter Street and Spruce Lane
(West Side)

.185 (C) 73 N. Bayard Ave. - circa 1915; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Georgian Revival style building of brick laid in seven course common bond with Flemish rows; slate gable roof; two corbelled brick, endwall chimneys; pedimented roof dormers; 6 over 6 sash with panelled and louvered shutters; Flemish string course; brick sills and rowlock arches; classically pedimented doorway with half round fanlight; cross gable rear addition. (Block 156/Lot 6) H.S.I. #004-L7

.186 (C) 61 N. Bayard Ave. - circa 1920; 2½ story, 2x2 bay, modified Bungalow; rusticated, coursed stone on first story; frame upper stories; multi-colored slate, gable roof with shed dormers; lean-to porch supported by double columns. (Block 156/Lot 7) H.S.I. #004-L6

SPRUCE LANE (North Side)

.187 (C) 450 Spruce Lane - circa 1915; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, frame, Tudor Revival style residence with cross gable roof and gabled dormers; some Flemish bond brickwork on first floor; stuccoed

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and half timbered exterior; central chimney; leaded glass casement windows; corner brackets. (Block 158/Lot 3)

PROPERTY INVENTORY - RUGBY PLACE H.S.I. #0822-004

- .188 (C) 39 Rugby Place - circa 1915; 2½ story, 5x2 bay, Colonial Revival style building; gable roof with slate shingles and pedimented dormers; gable endwall chimneys; brick quoining; single bay wings on each end; quarter round attic lights; louvered second floor shutters; first story pent with pedimented entry supported by scrolled brackets; stuccoed exterior. (Block 160/Lot 7) H.S.I. #004-L3
- .189 (C) 21 Rugby Place - circa 1920; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Colonial Revival style structure; gable roof with shed dormers, endwall chimney; 6 over 1 sash on second floor and french doors on the first; lunette window in central dormer; full front porch; glass enclosed side porch; stuccoed exterior; sidelights around entry. (Block 160/Lot 8)
- .190 (C) 511 E. Rugby Place - circa 1915; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Dutch Colonial Revival style building; gambrel roof with recessed second story windows; eyelid dormers; 8 over 8 sash; triple first floor windows; exterior endwall chimneys; scroll brackets; enclosed, columned side porches; glass enclosed portico. (Block 161/Lot 1) H.S.I. #004-L5
- .191 (C) 36 Rugby Place - circa 1745; "Evergreen", 2½ story, 5x2 bay, Colonial farmhouse of brick covered with plaster; Altered in 1913 into the Colonial Revival style with an addition to the east facade; Original features include casement windows, three panel shutters with holders; 1913 additions include water table, quarter round fanlights flanking the chimney; features pedimented dormers; gable roof; endwall chimneys; pent eave; ornamental plantings remain as a result of the nurseries that were once on this property and surrounding area. (Block 159/Lot 2.A) H.S.I. #007
- .192 (C) 72 Rugby Place - circa 1915; 1½ story, 4x1 bay, Spanish Eclectic style building; "U" shaped with hipped roof and gabled wings; shed dormers; exterior, front wall chimney;

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casement windows; smooth, unornamented, stuccoed exterior.
(Block 159/Lot 1) H.S.I. #004-L4

PROPERTY INVENTORY - DELAWARE STREET between North American St. and Broad St.
(North Side) H.S.I. #0822-154

- .193 (C) 414 Delaware St. - circa 1915; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Colonial Revival style building; clipped gable roof with slim shed dormer; endwall chimney; double windows; some shutters; 3 bay porch with short columns on piers. (Block 31/Lot 2) H.S.I. #154-L13
- .194 (C) 406 Delaware St. - circa 1915; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Colonial Revival style building with gable roof and pedimented dormers; gable end chimney; quarter round attic lights; shuttered 6 over 1 sash; first story pent with gabled portico over single leaf entry with transom and sidelights. (Block 31/Lot 16) H.S.I. #154-L12
- .196A (C) 344 Delaware St. - c. 1930; 2½ - story, Colonial Revival style house of brick; modified Four Square plan with hipped roof and hipped dormers; sidewall chimney; 6/1 sash with shutters. (Block 31B/Lot 1)
- .196B (C) 342 Delaware St. - c. 1925; 1½ story, Dutch Colonial Revival structure with brick first story capped by frame second story with aluminum sided exterior; pent eave with arched gable hood above entry; door features sidelights and an elliptical fanlight; 1 story, glass enclosed porch on gable end. (Block 31B/Lot 18)
- .196C (C) 340 Delaware St. - circa 1910; 2½ story frame, Victorian structure with steeply pitched gable roof and double, cross-gable, projecting canted bays on front flanking a shed roof dormer; gable roof entry porch; stuccoed exterior; gable end chimney; 1 story, enclosed porches to gable ends; 6/1 sash and bands of multi-paned casements (Block 31B/Lot 19)
- .195 (C) 326 Delaware St. - circa 1913; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Colonial Revival style building of uncoursed stone; gable roof; two shingled hipped dormers; endwall chimneys; stone jack arches

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with protruding keystones; first and second story pents; pedimented portico over entry with sidelights; 1 story wings on gable ends (Block 48/Lot 1)

- .196 (C) 316 Delaware St. - circa 1920; 2½ story, Colonial Revival style building; gable roof; frame, 3x5 bays with aluminum sided exterior; endwall chimney; glass enclosed and balconied side porch; panelled shutters; single leaf entry with fanlight and pediment. (Block 48/Lot 2)
- .197 (C) 306 Delaware St. - circa 1915; 2½ story, 4 bay, Tudor Revival style building; reportedly modeled after Mary Pickford's home in California; built by John T. Allen of Woodbury; cross gable roof with hipped wing and gabled dormers; asymmetrical arrangement of tower with tent roof; multi-colored slate shingles; brick first floor laid in stretcher bond with half timbered second floor; diamond paned, leaded glass casements; elliptical fanlight with brick segmental arch. (Block 48/Lot 3)
- .198 (C) 250 Delaware St. - circa 1915; 2½ story, 4x2 bay, cottage style residence of brick with Tudor elements; brick first floor topped by frame second floor; three front wall dormers; rowlock arches; band windows; arched brick portico. (Block 49/Lot 2)
- .199 (C) 246 Delaware St. - circa 1913; 2½ story, 5x2 bay, Colonial Revival style building with stone foundation and first floor (uncoursed ashlar); frame second story; gable roof with gabled dormers and segmental arch sash; window tracery; stone jack arches and wood lintels; 1 story wings on gable ends; rear addition. (Block 49/Lot 4)
- .200 (C) 238 Delaware St. - 1912; 2½ story, cross gable, Vernacular Victorian building; frame with wood shingled exterior; 6 over 6 sash with louvered shutters on second story; Palladian window motif in gables; partially enclosed wrap-a-round porch; arched portico supported by columns; stone foundation. Designed for Horace Churchman by Charles R. Peddle. (Block 49/Lot 5)

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- .201 (C) 224 Delaware St. - circa 1913; 2½ story, 3x3 bay American Four Square with fieldstone foundation; hipped roof with gable roof dormer; stuccoed first floor and lapped shingles in upper stories; 9 over 1 sash with louvered shutters; casement windows; classically pedimented entry; central chimney. (Block 50/Lot 1) H.S.I. #154-L5
- .202 (C) 222 Delaware St. - circa 1910; 2½ story, 4x3 bay, Colonial Revival style building; brick first floor laid in seven course common bond with Flemish rows; fieldstone foundation faced with brick; lapped shingles in upper stories; dentilled cornice; gable roof with two gable dormers featuring arched windows with tracery; panelled and louvered shutters; first floor pent with pedimented portico. Designed by Chester H. Kirk of West Chester, NY and built by Joseph B. Best of Woodbury. (Block 50/Lot 2) H.S.I. #154-L5
- .203 (NC) 210 Delaware St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, gable roofed building on stone foundation; corbelled, brick chimney; stripped of all ornamentation; aluminum sided exterior. (Block 50/Lot 3)
- .204 (C) 204 Delaware St. - circa 1913; 2½ story, 5x2 bay, Colonial Revival style building; oriented toward Jackson St; gable roof with three dormers, alternating half round and pedimented; quarter round lights in gables; Palladian window motif in stairwell; pedimented pent; fanlight and sidelights. (Block 50/Lot 4)
- .205 (C) 194 Delaware St. - circa 1915; 2½ story, 5x2 bay, Colonial Revival style building; gable roof with exterior endwall chimney; 6 over 9 sash with panelled and louvered shutters; large, arched entry with pilasters and sidelights; attic lit by casement windows; gable roof addition to east facade; wood sided exterior. (Block 73/Lot 31)
- .206 (NC) 186 Delaware St. - 1½ story, modern, ranch style house; brick exterior. (Block 73/Lot 32)
- .207 Delaware St. - circa 1920; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Colonial Revival style house situated in front of what appears to be

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an older brick structure with large endwall chimneys; brick first floor topped by aluminum sided second floor; gabled wall dormers; rear additions. (Block 73/Lot 35)

- .208 (C) 170 Delaware St. - circa 1913; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, brick, Colonial Revival building laid in seven course common bond; 8 over 1 sash with panelled and louvered shutters; brick rowlock arches; gable roof with half round attic lights; flat roof portico over entry with fanlight and sidelights; one story addition to east facade with dentilled cornice. (Block 73/Lot 34.A)
- .209 (C) 164 Delaware St. - circa 1915; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, American Four Square with hipped roof and hipped dormers; corbelled interior chimney; pent eave and arched portico; elliptical fanlight and sidelights; 1 story wing on east facade; stuccoed exterior. (Block 73/Lot 2) H.S.I. #154-L15
- .210 (C) 158 Delaware St. - 1913; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Colonial Revival style building of yellow brick laid in seven course common bond with Flemish rows; gable roof with pedimented dormers; brick rowlock arches; triple windows; louvered shutters; front portico; enclosed porch on east facade. (Block 73/Lot 3) H.S.I. #154-L11
- .211 (C) City Park fronting on Delaware Street - land extending from Delaware Street to Woodbury Creek donated to the City by Mrs. Rose Twells; part of farmland once called Briar Hill Farm and owned by the Twells family. (Block 73/Lot 4)
- .212 (CC) 138 Delaware St. - circa 1803; "Myrtle Grove House", 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Colonial style residence; gable roof with gable end oriented toward the street; small proportions; 2 over 2 sash with some original glass panes; decorative wood trim in gables; 2 story rear addition; endwall chimney; aluminum sided exterior. (Block 73/Lot 5) H.S.I. #171
- .213 (C) 122 Delaware St. - 1893; "Major Shiver's Home", 2½ story, 3x3 bay, Queen Anne style, brick residence laid in common bond with Flemish rows; hipped roof with endwall chimney; asymmetrical arrangement of polygonal corner tower with tent

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roof, bay window with leaded glass, and wall dormers; stone foundation; shed roof porch with pediment displays decorative swag with date; first story window transoms. Site of Hicksite Friends school from before 1854 through 1892. Iron fencework believed to be left from the school. (Block 73/Lot 6) H.S.I. #170

.215 (CC) 108 Delaware St. - circa 1835; 2½ story, 3x1 bay, Colonial building with some Vernacular Victorian trim and elements; Gothic-like window and cross gable added; partially enclosed wrap-a-round porch; random width flooring under hardwood floors; shuttered windows; endwall chimneys; stained glass transom over sidehall entry; stuccoed exterior; rear cross gable addition. (Block 73/Lot 8) H.S.I. #168

.216 (C) 102 and 104 Delaware St. - circa 1910; 2½ story, 4x4 bay, semi-detached, cross gable, brick, Victorian building laid in seven course common bond with Flemish rows; endwall chimneys; stone sills and lintels; gables feature sash windows and shingling and pent eaves; wrap-a-round porch; diamond paned leaded glass on west facade. (Block 73/Lots 9.A 9.A1) H.S.I. #167

PROPERTY INVENTORY - DELAWARE STREET between N. American St. and Broad St.
(North Side) H.S.I. #154 (Part of BROAD STREET DISTRICT)

(.258) (CC) 62 Delaware St. - circa 1896; "Christ Episcopal Church Rectory", 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Victorian style residence with double peaked, cross gable roofs; endwall chimney; first floor exterior faced with stone and original wrap-a-round porch removed; replaced by pent eave and pedimented portico; shingled second story; stuccoed gables featuring Palladian window motif; additions to rear and east facades. (Block 79/Lot 1) H.S.I. #166

(.257) (C) 62 Delaware St. - 1855; 1½ story, 3x5 bay, Gothic Revival style church of uncoursed stone; steeply pitched gable roof with triangular dormers (added in 1903); heavy wood Arts and Crafts door; bell tower and slender, arched, trefoil windows; cornerstone laid by Bishop Doane. (Block 79/Lot 1) H.S.I. #165

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- (C) Adjoining Parish House added in 1914; 2½ stories with stuccoed exterior and uncoursed, stone piers; sash windows with vertical muntins; pent eave at roofline with pediments. H.S.I. #165-WD8-37
- (.256) (CC) 42 Delaware St. - Two buildings joined by a one story entryway and two story rear addition.
Western half - circa 1850; 3½ story, 3x2 bay, frame, Colonial style building; gently sloping gable roof; endwall chimney; 6 over 1 sash with wood surrounds; wood siding under asbestos shingle exterior; no ornamentation. (Block 83/Lot 8) H.S.I. #164
Eastern Half - circa 1860; 3 story, 3x2 bay, brick, Italianate building; flat roof with slightly overhanging eaves; stripped of ornamentation with the exception of dentilled cornice; 1 over 1 sash with wood sills; stuccoed exterior (Block 83/Lot 9) H.S.I. #164
- (.255) (K) Delaware St. - 1925; "Gloucester County Building", designed by architect, Charles R. Peddle, and built by George W. Shaner and Son of Palmyra, NJ; 2½ story, 7x3 bay, "T" shaped, Neo-Classical building of limestone and granite; monumental proportions and symmetrical arrangement; colossal portico in Greek Doric Order; third floor monitor; frieze of the entablature consists of triglyphs, and metopes with guttae; thoroughly fireproof. (Block 83/Lot 11) H.S.I. #163
- PROPERTY INVENTORY - DELAWARE STREET between Horace St. and Broad St.
(South Side) H.S.I. #0822-154
- .217 (C) 337 Delaware St. - circa 1770; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, brick, Colonial style residence with gable roof and paired, endwall chimneys; gable end oriented toward Delaware St.; eighteen inch thick brick walls painted white; 6 over 6 sash with panelled shutters; random width floorboards; two story additions to rear facade; pedimented frontispiece. (Block 29/Lot 7) H.S.I. #158
- .218 (C) 323 Delaware St. - circa 1915; 2½ story, Dutch Colonial Revival style building with gambrel roof and endwall chimney;

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band windows and glass enclosed side porch; stuccoed exterior. Circa 1925. (Block 42/Lot 13)

- .219 (C) 317 Delaware St. - circa 1920; 2½ story, 2x3 bay brick structure with gable roof; gable end oriented to street; gabled dormer; rear chimney; panelled shutters; 1 over 1 sash; rowlock relieving arches. (Block 42/Lot 14)
- .220 (CC) 311 Delaware St. - circa 1930; 2½ story, 4x4 bay duplex; frame construction with gable roof and gabled wall dormers; two separate single leaf entries under a single pediment; endwall chimney; stuccoed foundation; aluminum sided exterior and shutters. (Block 42/Lot 15)
- .221 (CC) 305 Delaware St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x1 bay, frame, cross gable, Vernacular Victorian farmhouse; stone foundation; small paired cornice brackets; 2 over 2 sash with wood surrounds; central chimney; partially enclosed porch; wood sided exterior; two story, rear addition. (Block 42/Lot 16)
- .222 (C) 257 Delaware St. - circa 1895; 2½ story, frame, cross gable, Vernacular Victorian building; central chimney; brick foundation; 1 over 1 sash with wood surrounds and evidence of shutters; second story pent added; wrap-a-round porch with columns and square balusters; one story rear addition; wood sided exterior with shingled gables. (Block 45/Lot 15)
- .223 (NC) 251 Delaware St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, cross gable, frame, Vernacular Victorian building; stripped of trim; enclosed porch; aluminum sided exterior and new shutters. (Block 45/Lot 16)
- .224 (CC) 247 Delaware St. - circa 1930; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Colonial Revival style, frame structure; gable roof with gabled dormers; endwall chimney; paired windows; first floor pent and pedimented cove portico. (Block 45/Lot 17)
- .225 (C) 239 Delaware St. - circa 1880; 2½ story, frame, cross gable, Victorian building; uncoursed brownstone foundation; 12 over 1, and 1 over 1 sash with wood surrounds; large corner

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brackets and pendants; double leaf glass and panelled door with transom; interior chimney; wood sided exterior with shingled gables. (Block 45/Lot 18) H.S.I. #154-L9

- .226 (C) 225 Delaware St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, frame, Queen Anne style building; stone foundation; gabled roof and center, front, octagonal tower with conical roof; paired cornice brackets; bargeboard trim and fish scale shingling in gables; arched gothic windows with arched eyebrows; wrap-a-round porch with turned posts and spindled frieze; double leaf entry with stained glass transom; wood sided exterior (Block 47/Lot 7) H.S.I. #172
- .227 (CC) 223 Delaware St. - circa 1880; 2½ story, 3x5 bay, frame farmhouse in Vernacular style; gable roof with gable end oriented toward the street; boxed cornice; 2 over 2 sash; first floor pent with pedimented portico added; rear and side additions; aluminum sided exterior. (Block 47/Lot 8)
- .228 (C) 215 Delaware St. - circa 1880; 2½ story, 5x4 bay, Second Empire style building; mansard roof with hipped dormers; paired cornice brackets; slate shingled roof with water storage container incorporated into third floor; 5 bay porch with turned balusters and columns; single leaf entry with sidelights; aluminum sided exterior. (Block 47/Lot 9)
- .229 (C) 207 Delaware St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 5x4 bay, frame Second Empire style building on stone foundation; slate shingled mansard roof with segmental arched dormers; capped by large cupola with roof cresting; 2 over 2 sash with panelled and louvered shutters; paired, scrolled brackets and panels in cornice; double leaf entry with transom and sidelights; aluminum sided exterior. (Block 47/Lot 10) H.S.I. #173
- .230 (C) 195 Delaware St. - circa 1796; 2½ story, 5x2 bay, frame, Colonial building; gable roof bearing three endwall chimneys; 8 over 8 sash windows with panelled shutters; pedimented portico supported by fluted columns; stuccoed foundation; additions to rear and east facades; wood sided exterior under aluminum siding (Block 72/Lot 22) H.S.I. #174 "Mickle House"

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- .231 (C) 189 Delaware St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x5 bay, frame, Queen Anne style building; stone foundation; derives texture from hexagonal wood shingles, sunburst form in gable end, panelling below bay windows and elaborate corner brackets; terra cotta panels in interior chimney; porch featuring Eastlake-like turned posts and cutwork between porch balusters; dentilled cornice; diamond paned casements; louvered and panelled shutters; double leaf entry with stained glass transom; wood sided exterior. (Block 72/Lot 23) H.S.I. #175
- .232 (C) 179 and 183 Delaware St. - 1891; 2½ story, 4x3 bay, frame, Victorian duplex incorporating Stick and Shingle features such as exposed structural timbers with fish scale shingle infill in gables; hipped roof with cross gables and dormers; asymmetrical appearance; cutwork brackets on porch; projecting bays with pent eaves; 1 over 1 sash; tent roof porch with finials and spindles in porch frieze; stone foundation; wood sided exterior. (Block 72/Lots 25 and 24)
- .233 (CC) 171 Delaware St. - circa 1880; 2½ story, 4 bay, Victorian building of uncoursed stone; originally "L" shaped, the Victorian porch in the northeast corner being replaced with a stone addition carefully integrated into the extant stonework to present a unified roofline and front; double peaked cross gable roof with multi-colored slate shingles; stone chimneys; segmental and jack arches; fish scale shingling; arched portico above entry with oversized elliptical fanlight and sidelights. (Block 72/Lot 26) H.S.I. #176
- .234 (NC) 159 Delaware St. - 2½ story, modern building with brick faced first floor and board and batten second story; gable roof; 8 over 8 sash; louvered shutters; exterior chimney. (Block 72/Lot 27)
- .235 (C) 149 Delaware St. - circa 1880; 2½ story, 3x2 bay building with Colonial Revival features; wood sided exterior covered with stucco; gable roof with two segmental arch dormers; one interior and one endwall chimney; pent eave and pedimented entryway with elliptical fanlight replace full front porch; 1

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over 1 sash with wood surrounds; side porch and porte-cochere added to west facade. (Block 72/Lot 28) H.S.I. #177

- .236 (NC) 143 Delaware St. - 2 story, modern apartment house; brick exterior with fake mansard roof, band windows and hipped roof porticos. (Block 72/Lot 29) Adjoining lot provides parking for apartments. (Block 72/Lot 30)
- .237 (C) 131 Delaware St. - circa 1850; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, building with Colonial Revival features; gable roof with gable endwall chimneys with corbelled caps; segmental arch dormers; 2 over 2 sash with panelled and louvered shutters; double windows on first floor; rear shed roof addition and side addition; stuccoed exterior; hipped roof portico supported by columns. (Block 72/Lot 31) H.S.I. #178
- .238 (C) 125 Delaware St. - 1884; 2½ story, 5x2 bay, Colonial style building built in two distinct sections with a stuccoed exterior unifying the front facade; two sections of gable roof with different pitches and rooflines both have pedimented dormers; endwall chimney; louvered shutters; hipped roof porch supported by columns. (Block 72/Lot 32) H.S.I. #179
- .239 (CC) 121 Delaware St. - circa 1830; 2½ story, 3x2 bay Colonial building with Colonial Revival features; gable roof with endwall chimney; 2 over 2 sash with panelled and louvered shutters; frame porte-cochere; single leaf entry with transom; flat roof portico and benches; asbestos shingled exterior. (Block 72/Lot 33) H.S.I. #180
- .240 (CC) 115-117 Delaware St. - circa 1840; 2½ story, 6x2 bay, frame, Colonial building with gable roof with two rear cross gable wings; pedimented dormers; 1 over 1 sash with wood surrounds; little ornamentation with the exception of a three bay porch and single bay portico supported by columns; separate entries with transoms; aluminum sided exterior; one story, brick addition to east facade. (Block 72/Lots 34 and 34.A) H.S.I. #181

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PROPERTY INVENTORY - DELAWARE STREET between Horace St. and Broad St.
(South Side) H.S.I. #154 (Part of BROAD STREET DISTRICT)

.259 (C) 33 Delaware St. - 1774; "Deptford Free School", 2½ story, 5 bay, Colonial Revival, brick building; original portion of building, erected in 1774 as a Friends School, is now the east half of the building; second story added to east portion in 1820; harmonious west wing designed by Charles R. Peddle and built by Joseph B. Best in 1921; building faced in brick; cupola added and half round fanlights; classically pedimented architraves; 1½ story library addition added in 1953 in a harmonious style of architecture; panelled shutters. (Block 78/Lot 8) H.S.I. #182

.260 (CC) Delaware St. - 1898; "Friendship Fire Company No. 1", 2½ story, 2 bay brick, Victorian building suffering altered window placement; large corner tower originally supported a large Italianate tower, reduced in the 1950's to a cupola; contrasting stone jack arches and relieving arches replaced by band windows in most cases; hipped roof; varied window shapes and massive stone arches as well as original soaring tower are reminiscent of Richardsonian Romanesque styling (Block 78/Lot 9) H.S.I. #183

HARRISON STREET (West Side) H.S.I. #0822-149

.261 (C) 18-24 Harrison St. - 1890; 2 story, 4 unit rowhouse in the Victorian style; 3 bay units feature flat roofs; corbelled brick cornice and corner brackets and endwall chimneys; contrasting stone sills and lintels; shed roof porches with pediments; lacking original posts and balusters. (Block 78/Lots 1,2,3, and 4) H.S.I. #149-WD9-31

PROPERTY INVENTORY - BROAD STREET between Woodbury Creek and West Centre Street
(West Side) H.S.I. #0822-065, and #108 through #129

.241 (C) 151 and 153 N. Broad St. - circa 1860; "Charles Walton House", 2½ story, 6x3 bay, semi-detached, Vernacular building with steeply pitched gable roof, returning eaves; endwall chimneys; front wall dormers with gothic-like windows; shuttered, 2 over 2 sash; original hipped porch with columns;

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rear additions; wood sided exterior. (Block 83/Lot 26) H.S.I. #129

- .242 (C) 147 N. Broad St. - circa 1830; "Daniel J. Packer House", 2½ story, 3x2 bay, frame, Colonial style building with steep gabled roof and two gabled dormers; endwall chimney on north facade replacing one on the southern facade; ornate cornice brackets, original porch and window placement have been maintained; original panelled and louvered shutters are missing; rear addition; wood sided exterior. (Block 83/Lot 25.A) H.S.I. #128
- .243 (CC) 135 and 137 N. Broad St. - circa 1800; "DuBois/Kais Twin House", 2½ story, 6x2 bay, Vernacular style building with steeply pitched gable roof; gabled dormers; endwall chimneys; maintains original porch and window openings; rear additions; exterior walls covered with wood siding and bricktex. (Block 83/Lots 23 and 24) H.S.I. #127
- .244 (C) 127 N. Broad St. - circa 1802; "Parrish-Moore House", 2½ story, 5x2 bay, Georgian style building of brick laid in seven course common bond painted white; gable endwall chimneys and string course; shuttered, 2 over 2 sash windows; four fireplaces inside; symmetrical arrangement of features; classical, pedimented entryway added circa 1930; rear service wing with separate stairwell (frame). (Block 83/Lot 21) H.S.I. #126 Adjoining lot serves as garden. (Block 83/Lot 22)
- .245 (CC) 121 and 123 N. Broad St. - circa 1850; "Browning Estate", 3 story, 6x3 bay, stripped Victorian structure; devoid of all ornamentation; reminiscent of the Italianate style with slightly pitched gable roof; partially enclosed porch and first floor bay window; evidence of expansion: stuccoed exterior. (Block 83/Lot 20) H.S.I. #125
- .246 (CC) 111 N. Broad St. - circa 1715; "Wilkin's Inn", 2½ story, 7x2 bay, Second Empire structure as it now stands; original building was a narrow, two story, brick structure with mortised and tenoned joints, hand split lath and wrought iron nails; believed to have been built of bricks burned along Woodbury Creek at the time of Friends Meetinghouse

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construction across the street; by 1908 many additions had been made and it contained 40 rooms; refaced in six course common bond within the last decade, maintains slate shingled mansard roof from Victorian Era; portions of original structure visible in parts of the interior. (Block 83/Lot 19) H.S.I. #124

- .247 (NC) 105 N. Broad St. - 1½ story, modern, commercial structure of red brick with gable roof; gable end oriented toward the street; aluminum shutters. (Block 83/Lot 18)
- .248 (CC) 65 N. Broad St. - 1761; "Davenport House", 2½ story, 3x2 bay, brick, Colonial style building with gable roof and large south gable endwall chimney; shuttered sash windows; unaltered facade with the exception of a pent eave which replaced a Victorian porch. (Block 83/Lot 17) H.S.I. #123
- .249 (NC) 59 N. Broad St. - 1867; "Clark Residence", 2½ story, 5x2 bay, Colonial style building with gable roof; north endwall chimney and three hipped dormers; oriel on south facade; exterior walls have been refaced in white brick and vertical wood siding; 2 story addition to north facade; later windows on front facade. (Block 83/Lot 16.A) H.S.I. #122
- .250 (K) 35 N. Broad St. - 1925; 1 story, 5x5 bay, brick, Federal Revival style building laid in 5 course common bond; brick segmental and recessed window arches with stone sills, and 15 over 15 sash; flat roof; cornice decorated by brick string course, stone dentils, and brick banding with panels along roofline; first Federal Building in Gloucester County; classical pedimented door with dentils and fluted pilasters. (Block 83/Lot 15) "Post Office"
- .251 (K) 25 N. Broad Street - 1911; Initially constructed in 1908 as designed by Clifford Shivers of Woodbury and built by Steelman of Bridgeton. Destroyed by fire in 1910 and rebuilt in a similar plan; redesigned again in 1915 by Charles R. Peddle following another fire. Stands today as Woodbury High School in the Colonial Revival style; built of rusticated stone; 3½ story, 5 bay with gable roof and hipped roof pavillions; segmental arched dormers; dentilled cornice;

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original 6 over 6 sash replaced; double leaf door with half round fanlight. The 1911 cornerstone was laid by then-governor Woodrow Wilson, one year before he was elected President of the U.S. (Block 83/Lot 14) World War I Veteran's Memorial Statue in front of the high school dates from 1925. H.S.I. #121

.252 (K) 19 N. Broad St. - 1916; "Woodbury Trust Company", 2 story, 1x6 bay, bank is the second of two buildings in Woodbury done in the Beaux Arts Classicism style. Designed by Charles R. Peddle and built by Joseph B. Best, this building is of smooth, coursed Indiana limestone with large arched windows and Classical features; pilastered entry, segmental arched portico, balustrade and modillioned cornice. Adjoining (.253), the Farmers and Mechanic's National Bank, these two buildings represent one of Woodbury's more impressive civic monuments. (Block 83/Lot 13) H.S.I. #120

.253 (K) 17 N. Broad St. - 1887; 2½ story, 1x7 bay, bank building of coursed, rusticated stone, built in the Beaux Arts Classicism style; this massive structure incorporates many Classical features such as pilasters of the Ionic Order, raking cornice and an entablature with dentils; pedimented gable end and large arched windows heighten the effect. Interiors and some exterior features altered by architect Charles R. Peddle when constructing Woodbury Trust Co. next door. (.252) in 1917. (Block 83/Lot 12) H.S.I. #119

.254 (K) South Broad and Delaware Streets - "Gloucester County Courthouse", 1885; Designed by Hazlehurst and Huckle of Philadelphia and built by Arthur H. Williams of Camden; 2½ story, 3x5 bay, Richardsonian Romanesque building of rusticated, uncoursed, Trenton brownstone and Dauphin County stone trimmings; central pavillion houses a clock tower originally having a Waltham clock; short squat corner towners are capped with pyramidal roofs and covered with slate; brick lined with three inch chamber to prevent dampness; segmental and round arches; Adamesque swags; milled woodwork in interior is of cherry. (Block 83/Lot 11) Monument in front of courthouse designed by Michael Reilly of Gloucester City in

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1866, to the memory of Civil War soldiers from Gloucester County who lost their lives. H.S.I. #118

- .255 (K) Delaware St. - "Gloucester County Building", 1925; designed by architect, Charles R. Peddle; See description listed under Delaware Street. (Block 83/Lot 11) H.S.I. #163
- .256 (CC) 42 Delaware St. - circa 1860; See description listed under Delaware Street. (Block 83/Lots 8 and 9) H.S.I. #164
- .257 (C) 62 Delaware St. - 1855; "Christ Episcopal Church", See description under Delaware Street. (Block 79/Lot 1) H.S.I. #165
- .258 (CC) "Christ Episcopal Church Rectory", (Block 79/Lot 1) H.S.I. #166
- .259 (C) 33 Delaware St. - circa 1774; "Deptford Free School", See description under Delaware Street. (Block 78/Lot 8) H.S.I. #182
- .260 (CC) Delaware and Russel Sts. - 1898; "Friendship Fire Company No. 1", See description under Delaware Street. (Block 78/Lot 9) H.S.I. #183
- .261 (C) 18-24 Harrison St. - 1890; See description under Harrison Street. (Block 78/Lots 1,2,3 and 4) H.S.I. #149-WD9-31
- .262 (CC) 1,3,5 S. Broad St. - circa 1810; "Newton Hotel", Originally, a three story, 8x11 bay, brick Italianate building with flat roof, bracketed cornice and elaborate cupola; laid in seven course common bond; Second Empire rear wing with mansard roof. Stands today with a fake mansard roof covering third floor windows and storefront windows altering the front facade; full front porch replaced by a pent eave; stone sills and lintels still intact as well as courtyard arrangement of outbuildings in the rear. Brick stable still stands behind the hotel and is used for commercial business. According to maps, the hotel was built in two sections, the southern half being added after 1854. (Block 77/Lot 20) H.S.I. 117

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- .263 (NC) 13 S. Broad St. - 1 story, modern commercial building with large glass storefront windows; Flemish bond brick facade and pent eave. (Block 77/Lot 19)
- .264 (CC) 17 S. Broad St. - circa 1910; 3 story, 3 bay, commercial style building with some Victorian embellishments; built of brick laid in seven course common bond with permastoned facade; large, half round, third floor window; cornice capped with decorative urn finials and corner brackets; few modifications to storefront. (Block 77/Lot 18) H.S.I. #116
- .265 (K) 19 S. Broad St. - 1888, "Kemble Memorial Methodist Church", Large, 3x4 bay, Victorian Gothic church of rusticated, uncoursed stone; slate, cross gable roof; heavy masonry battlements and Gothic motifs; large corner tower featuring gargoyles dwarfs nearly all other structures on Broad Street; large, stained glass windows featuring inflected arches, with trefoil and quatrefoil tracery. (Block 77/Lot 17) H.S.I. #115
- .266 (NC) 27-31 S. Broad St. - circa 1930; 1½ story, commercial style structures; half of facade covered with smooth tiles and electric signage; other half with brick facade and fake mansard roof. (Block 77/Lots 16 and 16.A)
- .267 (H) 33 S. Broad St. - circa 1920; 1½ story, commercial style remodelled in 1983 with a Victorian facade featuring detailing harmonious with the rest of the district; elaborate wood and glass panelled door; bracketed cornice and attractive signage. (Block 77/Lot 16.B) H.S.I. #114
- .268 (CC) 35 S. Broad St. - circa 1870; 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Colonial Revival structure with gable roof, pedimented dormers, endwall chimney; 1 over 1 sash with louvered shutters; built of brick laid in stretcher bond; later storefront with Flemish bond facade, pent roof; pilasters and entry with transom. (Block 77/Lot 14) H.S.I. #113
- .269 (C) 39 S. Broad St. - 1939; "Gloria Wood Theatre", When first built, this theatre was dubbed as the "most modern theatre, South Jersey's finest". Smooth wall texture, band windows, flat roof; low, two-story building reflecting Art Moderne

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styling; small stores now flank the cantilevered marquee.
(Block 77/Lot 13) H.S.I. #112

.270 (C) 45 S. Broad St. - circa 1920; 2 story, narrow, commercial style, building of rusticated concrete block with flat roof; decorative cornice line with corner brackets; finials; panelled oriel and decorative wood work in storefront windows. Recently renovated in a harmonious style. (Block 77/Lot 12) H.S.I. #111

.271 (C) 47 and 55 S. Broad St. - circa 1890; "Lieberman's Meat Store", 2½ story, 6x3 bay, frame, Second Empire style building with slate covered mansard roof; hipped roof dormers and central pyramidal tower with half round dormer; original tin roofed awning has been replaced by appropriate storefront windows; aluminum sided exterior; 2 over 2 sash with wood surrounds. (Block 77/Lot 11) H.S.I. #110

.272 (NC) 57-59 S. Broad St. - circa 1880; "Batten's Boarding House", 2½ story, 2x3 bay, frame, Second Empire style building retaining few elements of its original styling; mansard roof with dormers and cornice brackets; heavily altered first and second story front facades; aluminum sided exterior. (Block 77/Lot 9) H.S.I. #109

.273 (CC) Northwest corner of W. Centre and S. Broad Streets - 1834; "Presbyterian Church at Woodbury", 2½ story, 4x5 bay, brick church built in the Colonial style; gable roof with cupola; porthole window in gable and 16 over 16 sash. Current brick facade envelops original brick structure built in 1834; was stone faced from 1906-1966 when a 16 ft. front addition was made and the stone facing replaced by new brick facing. (Block 77/Lot 8) H.S.I. #108

BROAD STREET between Woodbury Creek and Courtland Street
(East Side) H.S.I. #065

.274 (CC) 152 N. Broad St. - circa 1740; "Blacksmith Shop", 1½ story, 4 bay, gable roof building of uncoursed stone with stuccoed exterior; alterations include removal of the smokestack and two roof dormers; altered window arrangement; served as a

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blacksmith's and a wheelwright. 2½ story barnlike structure in rear featuring stone first floor and vertically sided floor; believed to be an old feed mill store. (Block 121/Lot 6) H.S.I. #066

- .275 (K) 120 N. Broad St. - 1715; "Woodbury Friends Meetinghouse", 2½ story, 3x5 bay, brick meetinghouse laid in Flemish and 3 course common bond on a rubble stone and mortar foundation; original west portion; east portion added in 1785; many original features such as panelled doors, pegged window frames and unfinished cedar trim and benches; employs king and queen trusses in original and later sections indicating master carpenters from London; served as a barracks for British Revolutionary War soldiers and hospital in 1777; divided for use by both Hicksite and Orthodox Friends to worship in one building. Surrounded by Friends Graveyard. (Block 121/Lot 4) H.S.I. #067
- .276 (CC) 112 N. Broad St. - circa 1870; "Fisher House", 2½ story, 5x2 bay, Second Empire style building with 2 bay rear addition; apparently built in sections with stuccoed exterior and one continuous mansard roof with shed roof dormers; served as a double house by 1892; water table below first floor windows; evidence of thick window walls; window and door placement altered. (Block 121/Lots 2 and 3) H.S.I. #068
- .277 (C) 104 N. Broad St. - circa 1941; "Memorial Hospital", 2 story, "U" shaped building built in the International style with smooth white walls, flat roof, band windows, and cantilevered entryway; only structure in Woodbury built in the true International style; served as a hospital until recently when it became an annex to the Gloucester County Courthouse. (Block 121/Lot 1) H.S.I. #047
- .278 (NC) 62 N. Broad St. - circa 1900; "Dr. Sullivan's Home", 2½ story, 3x3 bay, cross gable, Victorian house with triangular roof dormers, square corner tower and pyramidal roof; original porch and trim removed; aluminum sided exterior. (Block 120/Lot 7) H.S.I. #069

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- .279 (C) 58 N. Broad St. - 1765; "Hunter-Lawrence House", 2½ story, 5x3 bay, brick, Colonial building laid in common bond; stone foundation; water table and belt course on west facade; Victorian alterations include slate covered mansard roof and paired cornice brackets (formerly had a gable roof); interior renovations include a Venetian window by master carpenter, W.H. Fletcher; rear wing may predate Broad Street facade. (Block 120/Lot 6) H.S.I. #070
- .280 (NC) 52 N. Broad St. - circa 1860; "Green, Merritt, Hungerly Place", 2½ story, cross gable structure with gable end chimney; stuccoed exterior; storefront addition, circa 1920, obscures all first floor facades. (Block 120/Lot 5) H.S.I. #071
- .281 (K) 48 N. Broad St. - "Masonic Temple", 1926; 3 story, modified neo-Classical building designed by Ballinger and Co. of Philadelphia and built by John T. Allen of Woodbury; symmetry and monumental proportions; large brick and stone arched entryway with keystone and smooth brick surfaces incorporating brick patterning; unadorned flat roof with parapet and 12 paned, band windows; recessed double leaf door with transom. (Block 120/Lot 4) H.S.I. #072
- .282 (C) 44 N. Broad St. - circa 1765; "Franklin House", 1½ story, 4x2 bay, Dutch Colonial log structure under lath and clapboard; original front door and fireplace with handmade bricks; panelled shutters; interior endwall chimney; gambrel roof with segmental arch dormers. (Block 120/Lot 3) H.S.I. #073
- .283 (CC) 36-38 N. Broad St. - circa 1860; "Summerill House", 2½ story, 3x2 bay, frame building with gable roof and gabled wall dormer; stone foundation; gable endwall chimney with corbelled cap; paired 4 over 4 sash in gable; panelled and louvered shutters; porch removed and replaced by portico above a single leaf entry with stained glass sidelights; addition to north facade; wood sided exterior. (Block 120/Lot 2) H.S.I. #074
- .284 (C) 30 N. Broad St. - between 1750 and 1770; "Mickle-Summerill House", 2½ story, 3x2 bay, frame, Colonial style building;

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stone foundation; gable endwall chimney; 2 over 2 sash with panelled and louvered shutters; hand hewn clapboard exterior and mortise and tenoned joints carefully preserved; half round fanlight above single leaf entry. (Block 120/Lot 1) H.S.I. #075 Turn of the century rear additions.

- .285 (H) 22 N. Broad St. - 1971; 2½ story, 5x2 bay, Georgian style bank building of brick laid in Flemish bond; Georgian facade includes panelled shutters, stone pediment and pilasters around entry; slate roof and cupola with clock; fake shouldered chimneys; water table and string course. (Block 171/Lot 1)
- (NC) Adjoining parking lot. (Block 171/Lots 2 and 3)
- .286 (NC) N. Broad and Cooper Streets - Empty lot; former site of Old Merritt Block and historically known as "Drug Store corner", (Block 117/Lots 3.A, 4 and 5)
- .287 (NC) 2 S. Broad St. - 1923; "First National Bank", 2½ story, 2x7 bay, bank building originally constructed of Indiana limestone in the Neo-Classical style; massive proportions, modillioned cornice, flat roof and two story columns and pilasters. Redesigned in 1974 by architect, Harry Van Dexter, with a brick facade and fake mansard roof; inharmonious with the rest of the district. (Block 118/Lots 1 and 3)
- .288 (CC) 10 S. Broad St. - 1893; "First National Bank", 3 story, Sullivanesque bank building faced with smooth, coursed stone; two story Palladian window; elaborately decorated cornice featuring low relief sculpture; original large, arched first floor entry has been severely altered and brick faced. (Block 118/Lot 4) H.S.I. #076
- .289 (CC) 12-14 S. Broad St. - circa 1900; "Marshall's Drug Store", 2 story, 3 bay, flat roof, commercial Victorian structure of rusticated concrete block under stucco; bracketed, metal cornice; balconied second floor openings; heavily altered storefront windows; originally housed a drug store and dentist's office. (Block 118/Lot 5) H.S.I. #077

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- .290 (CC) 16-20 S. Broad St. - circa 1900; "Homestead Restaurant", 2 story, Victorian, flat roof, 3 bay building laid in brick stretcher bond; ornate metal cornice with brackets; 1 over 1 sash with stone sills and lintels; heavily altered storefront windows and front facade. (Block 118/Lot 6) H.S.I. #078
- .291 (CC) S. Broad St. - circa 1900; "Homestead Restaurant", 3½ story, 3 bay, Colonial style building with shallow pitched gable roof; brick, corbelled, endwall chimney; 6 over 1 sash with wood surrounds; first floor adjoins 16-20 S. Broad St. with upper floors being separate; aluminum sided exterior. (Block 118/Lot 7) H.S.I. #078
- .292 (CC) 22 S. Broad St. - 1927; "Gloucester County Democrat Building", 3 story, 3x5 bay, brick structure with white, brick facade laid in stretcher bond; stepped roof; 6 over 6 sash with brick sills and rowlock arches; corbelled cornice and large stone tablet with inscription "Gloucester County Democrat 1878-1926:" (the Gloucester County Dem. was printed in Woodbury until 1878). First floor window arrangement altered with new facade. (Block 118/Lot 7.A) H.S.I. #079
- .293 (NC) 24 S. Broad St. - 1 story, 3 bay, professional building with brick-faced facade, fake mansard roof, aluminum shutters, pedimented entry with pilasters. (Block 118/Lot 8.A)
- .294 (NC) 26-32 S. Broad St. - "Woolworth's", 1 story, yellow brick, commercial building laid in stretcher bond; large storefront windows and striped awnings. (Block 118/Lot 8)
- .295 (CC) 34 S. Broad St. - circa 1860; "Dr. Parker's House", 2½ story, 2x4 bay, frame, Second Empire style building with concave mansard roof and gabled dormers; unique window eyebrows; heavy corner posts, cornice brackets and finials; wood sided exterior. (Block 118/Lot 9) H.S.I. #080 Original 2 bay porch replaced by small, one story, commercial structure squeezed in-between this building and the next. (Block 118/Lot 9)
- .296 (NC) 40 S. Broad St. - "Naples #5", 1 story, modern, commercial style structure with large picture windows; neon signage; not harmonious with the district. (Block 118/Lot 10)

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- .297 (C) 44-46 S. Broad St. - circa 1895; "Le Bell", 3½ story, 3x4 bay, Victorian, brick apartment house laid in stretcher bond on stone foundation; flat roof with false eave at roofline; central, paneled oriel window; heavy corner brackets (metal); 1 over 1 sash with keystone lintels and stone sills; renovated storefront. (Block 118/Lot 11) H.S.I. #081
- .298 (C) 48 Broad St. - circa 1910; "Newton Apartments", 3 story, 1x8 bay, Victorian, brick apartment house laid in stretcher bond; flat roof; richly ornamented with corner brackets, modillioned cornice; oriel windows with detailed panels; 1 over 1 sash with brick and stone jack arches with protruding keystones; porthole windows; sunrooms on second and third floors of rear facade; storefront alterations. Possibly designed by Charles R. Peddle for Mahlon H. Newton. (Block 118/Lot 12) H.S.I. #082
- .299 (CC) 54-56 S. Broad St. - circa 1921; "Kokos Building", 3 story, 2x6 bay, Modern style brick structure laid in common bond (7 courses stretcher, 1 course header); flat roof; brick sills and rowlock arches; low relief modillioned cornice; first floor stuccoed and altered for storefronts; first floor pent added. (Block 119/Lot 1) H.S.I. #083
- .300 (C) 58 S. Broad St. - 1896; "Constitution Printing Co.", 3 story, 2x5 bay, commercial Victorian style, brick structure with flat roof; decorative brick corbelling and dentils in cornice and corbelled corner brackets; rusticated brownstone sills and lintels; brownstone string course; stained glass in first floor window and etched glass door; original dumb waiter; has been the site of Constitution Printers since 1846; still serves as such. (Block 119/Lot 2) H.S.I. #084
- .301 (NC) 62-68 S. Broad St. - circa 1928; Two separate buildings incorporated into one by first floor wood facade; both of brick with brick facings; 2 story, Modern, commercial style buildings; 1 over 1 sash windows with solid stone work surrounds; first floor storefront windows. (Block 119/Lots 3 and 4) H.S.I. #085

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- .302 (CC) 70-72 S. Broad St. - circa 1930; 2 story, 3x5 bay, Modern style building with flat roof; brick laid in stretcher bond; decorative brickwork around second floor windows which have been filled in; first story storefront addition; site of old Farmer's Market. (Block 119/Lot 5) H.S.I. #086
- .303 (K) 104 S. Broad St. - 1880; "Green's Block", 3 story, 9x6 bay, monumental, Victorian building of red brick laid in stretcher bond; low hipped roof and elaborate panelled, arching cornice; heavy brick piers with stone caps ending in the cornice; brick and stone window dressing; two story addition on south facade in same style as main block; built by John C. Rogers of Camden; stylistically reflects Woodbury's era of prosperity. Originally housed four stores and an Opera House. Architecturally intact with the exception of a large full story sign covering all of the second story windows on the front facade; storefront windows added; roof cresting removed. (Block 113/Lot 1) H.S.I. #087
- .304 (NC) 122 S. Broad St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 7x2 bay, heavily altered mansard-roofed building; built of brick in the Second Empire style initially; exterior covered with bricktex; fake mansard built over third floor windows; first floor pent; aluminum sided second floor; window openings filled on south facade. (Block 113/Lot 15) H.S.I. #088
- .305 (NC) 124 S. Broad St. - Empty lot at the southeast corner of Broad St. and Aberdeen Place. (Block 113/Lot 16)
- .306 (NC) 136 S. Broad St. - late 1700's; "General Samuel Gibbs French House", 2½ story, 2x2 bay frame, cross gable, Colonial style building; veneered circa 1930 with yellow brick laid in stretcher bond; heavily altered at the same time with rear addition, storefront windows replacing full front porch and second floor window replacement. Originally served as a residence for Civil War Confederate General Samuel French. (Block 114/Lot 1) H.S.I. #089
- .307 (C) 142-146 S. Broad St. - circa 1890; "Leslie Building", 3 story, 5x6 bay, flat, stepped roof, brick, Victorian building laid in stretcher bond and built on a stone foundation; wood

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cornice modillions and brackets; stone sills and lintels; originally and currently serves as an apartment house; harmonious storefront addition. (Block 114/Lot 2) H.S.I. #090

- .308 (NC) 148 S. Broad St. - circa 1860; 2½ story, 2x3 bay, Greek Revival style, frame building; low pitched, pedimented roof with gable oriented toward the street; paired 6 over 1 sash; missing ornamentation like pilasters and an entablature usually found on vernacular Greek Revival buildings; aluminum sided exterior with one story, brick storefront addition; rear additions. (Block 114/Lot 3) H.S.I. #091
- .309 (CC) 154 S. Broad St. - circa 1900; 3 story, 7x3 bay, Vernacular commercial building; severely altered; flat roof; 6 over 1 sash with wood surrounds; reportedly had iron grill porches and French flat roof circa 1923; storefront alterations and additions; side addition with round arch windows; exterior is sided with bricktex; once served as a boarding house. (Block 115/Lot 1) H.S.I. #092
- .310 (C) 164 S. Broad St. - 1925; 2½ story, 4x3 bay, brick, Spanish Colonial Revival style structure with oriel windows and red tile roof; described in 1925 newspaper article as Egyptian style, incorporating concrete and tiles into the design along the base of storefront windows (still intact), 10 foot deep show windows; second story apartments; relatively unaltered. (Block 115/Lot 3) H.S.I. #093
- .311 (CC) 10 E. Barber Ave. - circa 1870; 2½ story, 3x5 bay, Second Empire style house of frame construction; wood sided exterior; mansard roof and dormers; interior chimneys; full front porch; 2/2 sash; (Block 115/Lot 16) H.S.I. #059-WD4-19
- .312 (NC) Southeast corner of Broad Street and E. Barber Avenue - empty lot used for parking for First People's Bank.
- .313 (H) S. Broad Street - 1959; First People's Bank; 2½ story, Georgian style, bank of brick; fake shouldered chimneys; panelled shutters; cupola and weathervane atop a slate roof; brick jack arches with protruding, marble keystones; 2 story, pedimented portico with raking cornice and swag in pediment.

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- .314 (C) 232-238 S. Broad St. - circa 1937; "Woodbury Court Apartments", A "U" shaped series of 2 story attached apartments composing 8x7 bays in all; brick construction with yellow, brick facade and flat roof; unornamented exterior with exception of oriel windows and small pent eaves; large arched entryway into courtyard and individual arched porticos shield entryways; Spanish Colonial Revival influence. (Block 107/Lot 6) H.S.I. #094

PROPERTY INVENTORY - HIGH STREET (North Side) H.S.I. #0822-141

- .315 (CC) 20 High St. - circa 1880; 2½ story, 5x3 bay, Second Empire style building with mansard roof and gabled dormers; dormers feature brackets and bargeboard; cornice brackets; endwall chimney; 2 over 2 sash with segmental arch wood surrounds and panelled and louvered shutters; paired, central window above double leaf entry with transom and arched, pedimented portico; wood sided exterior; rear additions; moved from its original location on Broad Street circa 1940. (Block 74/Lot 24) H.S.I. #141-WD9-13
- .316 (CC) 24 High St. - circa 1850; "Jacob Glover House", 2½ story, 3x2 bay, Colonial building with Victorian trim; gable roof with two segmental arch roof dormers; interior endwall chimney flanked by attic lights; 6 over 6 sash and 1 over 1 sash with panelled and louvered shutters; fish scale shingling on side bay; double leaf entry with transom and sidelights; wood sided exterior; original, elaborate Victorian, metal porchwork and fence have been removed; moved from its original location on Broad Street, next to 20 High Street, to a new location on High Street, once again beside 20 High Street. (Block 74/Lot 24) H.S.I. #141-WD9-15
- .317 (CC) 28 High St. - 2½ story, 3x3 bay, American Four Square with hipped roof and large wall dormers; lapped shingles in wall dormers; 1 over 2 sash with wood surrounds; rear chimney; concrete block foundation; diamond paned entry; hipped wrap porch with replaced posts; stained glass in stairwell; bricktex sided exterior. (Block 74/Lot 13) circa 1904.

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- .318 (CC) 32 High St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, frame Vernacular Victorian building; stone foundation; gable roof with central wall dormer; 1 over 1 sash with wood surrounds and panelled and louvered shutters; paired arched windows in gable; double leaf entry; hipped roof porch on new brick piers; wood sided exterior covered with asbestos shingling. (Block 74/Lot 12)
- .319 (C) 36 High St. - circa 1880; 2½ story, 2x3 bay, frame, Second Empire style building with mansard roof; 2 over 2 sash with wood surrounds; paired cornice brackets; wrap porch with columns; single leaf entry; wood sided exterior; one of three houses in a row built on this same plan but the others lack integrity. (Block 74/Lot 11) H.S.I. #141-WD9-16
- .319A (CC) 40 High St. - c. 1880; 2½ story, 2x3 bay, frame Second Empire style structure with asphalt shingled mansard roof; 2/2 sash; paired cornice brackets; asbestos shingled exterior, canted bay window with brackets; porch removed and shed roof door hood added. (Block 74/Lot 10)
- .319B (NC) 42 High St. - c. 1880; 2½ story, 2x3 bay, frame Second Empire style structure with aluminum sided exterior and asphalt shingle roofing; 2/2 sash with obscured trim; porch removed (Block 74/Lot 9)
- .320 (CC) 48 High St. - circa 1860; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, frame, Vernacular Victorian building with gable roof and central wall dormer; arched sash attic lights; 2 over 2 sash with wood surrounds; stone foundation; cornice brackets and unornamented frieze; 2 bay porch with columns and turned balusters; asbestos shingled exterior. (Block 74/Lot 8)
- .321 (C) 52 High St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 5x3 bay, Vernacular Victorian building with gable roof and central wall dormer; 2 over 2 sash with wood surrounds; gothic-like window in dormer and gables; 3 bay, hipped porch with columns and bowed balusters; double leaf entry with transom; stuccoed exterior. (Block 74/Lot 7)
- .322 (CC) 56 High St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, frame, cross gable Vernacular Victorian building built on a stone

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foundation with a central chimney; bracketed cornice; protruding bays; segmental arch windows; balconied glass enclosed porch in "L"; metal grills over basement openings; aluminum sided exterior and shutters. (Block 74/Lot 6)

- .322A (CC) 60 High St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, irregular shaped frame structure with cross gable roof; asbestos shingled exterior, evidence for cornice returns; half round arched gable window, tripled sash; full porch with attenuated columns; trim obscured. (Block 74/Lots 4,5).
- .323 (C) 66 High St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 2x2 bay, large scale Victorian style building; hipped roof with asymmetrically projecting cross gables and wall dormers; diamond-paned bay windows and casements in gables; stone foundation; corner bracketing; wrap porch with paired columns and turned balusters; aluminum sided exterior. (Block 74/Lot 3)
- .324 (C) 108 High St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x3 bay, Victorian brick building laid in seven course common bond with Flemish rows; hipped roof and asymmetrically placed wall dormers and shed dormers and projecting bays; fish scale shingling on bays and in gables; quarter round windows closely flanking a sash window in front gable; stained glass oriel; brick sills; double leaf entry; new porch. (Block 74/Lot 1)
- .324A (CC) 118 High St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, frame, cross gable Vernacular Victorian structure with aluminum sided exterior and stuccoed foundation; 1/1 sash with molded cornices; heavy cornice returns; gable roof dormers with fish scale shingling; porch in ell with turned posts; interior corbelled chimney. (Block 69/Lot 14)
- .324B (NC) 114 High St. - circa 1900; 2 story, frame, cross gable house with aluminum sided exterior which has obscured trim; 6/1 sash; wrap-a-round porch with turned posts, screened panels and lattice skirt. (Block 69/Lot 15A).
- .325 (C) 122 High St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 5x2 bay, Vernacular Victorian, frame building with gable roof and central wall dormer; paired cornice brackets repeated on house and porch;

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stone foundation; 2 over 2 sash; 3 bay porch with square posts and corner bracketing; double leaf entry with stained glass transom; elaborate iron fencework around yard; wood sided exterior. (Block 69/Lot 13) H.S.I. #141-WD9-18

PROPERTY INVENTORY - HIGH STREET (South Side) H.S.I. #0822-141

- .326 (C) 21 and 23 High St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 4x4 bay, frame, Victorian building with clipped gable roof and immense gable ends featuring double Palladian windows; cross gables with fish scale shingling; clipped gables; wrap porch with columns and turned balusters; interior corbelled chimney; stone foundation; wood sided exterior. (Block 64/Lot 13) H.S.I. #141-WD9-14
- .327 (C) 27 and 29 High St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 4x4 bay, Victorian duplex; hipped roof and front and side wall dormers and hipped roof dormers; fish scale shingling in gables surrounds 6 over 1 sash attic lights; shingled projecting bay; returning eaves; 4 bay hipped roof porch with turned posts and balusters; cutwork brackets; stone foundation; wood sided exterior. (Block 64/Lot 10)
- .328 (C) 107 High St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 6x4 bay, cross gable, Victorian structure with interior chimney, overhanging eaves, elaborate paired cornice brackets, lapped German siding on all but front facade which features fish scale shingling; gothic gable window; 2 over 2 sash with louvered and panelled shutters; cutwork bargeboard trim; stone foundation; wrap porch with square posts and cornice brackets. (Block 63/Lot 14)
- .329 (C) 115 High St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 4x4 bay, frame Victorian structure with detailing of various periods; cross gable roof with interior chimney, multi-shaped slate shingles; asymmetrically placed square tower with stained glass casement windows and lapped shingles; 2 over 2 sash with wood surrounds; 12 over 12 sash and stained glass panels in gable ends surrounded by shingling; stone foundation; double leaf front entry closed off; wrap porch with turned posts; shed roof porch in rear. (Block 63/Lot 13)

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- .330 (C) 119 High St. - circa 1900; 2½ story, 3x5 bay, Vernacular Victorian frame structure with gable roof and central wall dormer; 2 over 2 sash with wood surrounds on second floor and 1 over 1 floor to ceiling sash on the first; single leaf entry with transom; gothic arch window in gables; projecting bay on first floor; stone foundation; 3 bay porch with iron posts and little decoration; elaborate iron fence encircles the house. (Block 63/Lot 12)
- .331 (CC) 125 High St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3 by 5 bay, frame, Second Empire style structure with mansard roof and segmental arch dormers (asbestos shingling); chimney in rear; 2 over 2 sash with wood surrounds; projecting first floor bay with tent roof; 1 over 1 floor to ceiling sash on first floor; stone foundation; single leaf entry; 2 bay porch; asbestos shingled exterior; little ornamentation. (Block 63/Lot 11)
- .332 (CC) 101 High St. - c. 1880; 2½ story, frame, Second Empire style house with asphalt shingled mansard roof and brick patterned, asphalt shingle exterior; 2 story canted bays; 2/2 sash, bracketed cornice; wrap around porch with square posts, cut corner brackets and square post balustrade. (Block 63/Lots 15 and 16)

PROPERTY INVENTORY - GLOVER STREET (West Side)

- .333 (C) 309 Glover St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 5x2 bay, frame, Vernacular Victorian structure with cross gable roof; stone foundation; wood sided exterior; panelled and louvered shutters; 2 over 2 sash; single leaf entry with transom; porch in 'L'; bracketed cornice and panelled gable end; wood lintels. (Block 66/Lot 13)
- .334 (C) 315 Glover St. - circa 1890; 2½ story, 3x5 bay, Vernacular Victorian structure; frame with gable roof oriented to street; returns; wood sided exterior; 3 bay porch with molded posts; single leaf entry with transom; two story projection side bay; cornice brackets. (Block 66/Lot 14)
- .335 (C) 319 and 321 Glover St. - circa 1885; 2½ story, 6x4 bay, Second Empire duplex with mansard roof; frame construction;

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six bay porch with bracketed cornice and elaborate molded posts; two double leaf entries with transoms; 1 over 1 sash; stuccoed foundation; asbestos shingled exterior. (Block 66/Lots 15 and 16)

- .336 (C) 305 Glover St. - circa 1920; 2½ story, Four Square plan house of frame construction with stuccoed exterior; hipped roof and hipped dormers; triple 1/1 sash; left front entry; 2 bay porch with attenuated columns on stuccoed piers. (Block 66/Lot 12)
- .337 (CC) 102 & 104 West St. - c. 1900; 2½ story, frame duplex with gambrel roof front and cross gable wings; narrow 1/1 sash and aluminum sided exterior; porches in ells with turned posts on left half; diamond-paned windows; rubble stone foundation. (Block 63/Lots 27 and 28)
- .338 (C) 214 Burholme Ave. - circa 1920; 1½ story, gable front, frame house with clapboard exterior and pantile roofing; 2 x 3 bays with gable endwall chimney; 3-bay porch with screened panels; exposed rafter ends and rusticated block foundation. (Block 141/Lot 17)
- .339 (CC) 218 Burholme Ave. - circa 1920; 1½ story, gable front, frame house with aluminum sided exterior and asphalt shingle roof; enclosed porch with perma-stone base. (Block 141/Lot 16)
- .340 (CC) 222 Burholme Ave. - circa 1920; 1½ story, gable front, frame house with asbestos shingle exterior and asphalt shingle roof; 3 bay open porch with square posts. (Block 141/Lot 15).
- .341 (CC) 226 Burholme Ave. - circa 1920; 1½ story, gable front, frame house with aluminum sided exterior and asphalt shingle roof; enclosed porch. (Block 141/Lot 14)
- .342. (CC) 230 Burholme Ave. - circa 1920; 1½ story, gable front, frame house with aluminum sided exterior and asphalt shingle roof; fully enclosed porch with aluminum siding. (Block 141/Lot 13)

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- .343 (CC) 234 Burholme Ave. - circa 1920; 1½ story, gable front, frame house with wood sided exterior and asphalt shingle roof; partially screened porch and exposed rafter ends. (Block 141/Lot 12)
- .344 (NC) 4 Warner St. - circa 1965; 1 story, ranch style house with gable front and perma-stone exterior. (Block 49/Lot 1)

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REGISTERSection number 7 Page 2AWoodbury MRA, Woodbury City, Gloucester
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Woodbury, New Jersey: Land Use Distributions

<u>Use</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Residential	755	54.7
Industrial	48	3.5
Commercial	84	6.0
Schools and Recreation	72	5.2
Other Public and Semi-Public	40	2.9
Country Club	50	3.6
Lakes and Streams	60	4.3
Streets	203	14.7
Vacant	<u>71</u>	<u>5.1</u>
	1,383	100.0

Two of the city's boundaries are natural; Woodbury Creek along the northern edge, and Hester's Branch (one of Woodbury Creek's tributaries) along a portion of the eastern edge. These waterways feed into the Delaware River three miles west of Woodbury and cover nearly 60 acres or 4.3 percent of the city's area. In addition to these waterways, Woodbury is intersected by railroads and highways. The Pennsylvania-Reading-Seashore Railroad traverses Woodbury in a north/south direction while the Pennsgrove Branch creates the southern bound for the city as it extends east/west. State Route 45 runs north/south through the central business district and is known as Broad Street within the town. Interstate 295 lies two miles west of Woodbury with the New Jersey Turnpike being the same distance to the east of the city. (See Map: Woodbury and its Regional Setting).

The multiple resources of Woodbury, New Jersey have been divided into five districts based on periods of Woodbury's historical development and their geographical relation to one another. The number of principal historic structures in these districts totals 355 with an additional 53 non-contributing elements.

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Four individual properties are also included in this nomination. The districts are as follows:

- 1) BROAD STREET DISTRICT
- 2) DELAWARE STREET DISTRICT
- 3) NEWTON DISTRICT
- 4) GLOVER DISTRICT
- 5) GREEN ERA DISTRICT

(See Map: Multiple Resource Districts of Woodbury, New Jersey). The irregular shape of Woodbury reflects its gradual development from a crossroads into a city. The cross-like basis for Woodbury's present shape is still revealed in maps showing the areas of initial settlement and earliest development at the axis. (See Map Series: 1828, 1860, 1876, and 1880).

A. ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

1) The central axis in Woodbury is found where Broad Street and Delaware/Cooper Street intersect. This is the heart of the BROAD STREET DISTRICT, a strip extending along Broad Street, north to Woodbury Creek and south to Courtland Street. The architecture in this rectangular district spans three centuries of growth in Woodbury and represents the residential, governmental, civic and commercial functions along Broad Street. It includes 75 structures with 17 intrusions. The earliest structure is the Friend's Meetinghouse (.275), erected in 1715. Other eighteenth-century structures still exist, in some cases not easily seen under their commercial or Victorian facades. These include the rubble stone Blacksmith's Shop (.274), the brick Hunter-Lawrence House (.279), log walled Franklin House (.282), frame Mickle-Summerill House (.284), brick Davenport House (.248), brick Wilkin's Inn (.246), Georgian plan Parrish Moore House (.242), and portions of City Hall (Deptford Free School) (.259). As the Gloucester County seat, a number of public buildings are situated at the intersection of Broad and Delaware/Cooper Streets. They include the brownstone, Richardsonian Romanesque Gloucester County courthouse (.254), the International Style courthouse annex (.277), Neo-Classical Gloucester County Building (.255), brick City Hall (.259) and the Romanesque/Second Empire Surrogate's Court (.253). Woodbury High School, built in 1911, (.251) is a massive, stone structure in the midst of these county buildings and is built in the Colonial Revival style. There are three churches in the Broad Street District, their steeples looming above the other buildings and standing out for their distinctive, high style architecture. These include the Presbyterian Church, 1834 (.273), Gothic Revival

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styling of the Christ Episcopal Church, circa 1855 (.257), and the Victorian Gothic styling of the Kemble Memorial Methodist Church, 1888 (.265).

Broad Street features several late nineteenth century apartment houses (in many cases still serving as such) with storefronts utilizing the ground floor. These include Batten's Boarding House, circa 1880 (.272), the Leslie Building, circa 1890 (.307), Le Bell, circa 1890 (.297), and the Newton Apartments, circa 1890 (.298). Hotels and inns along Broad Street include Wilkin's Inn (.246) and the Italianate/Second Empire style Newton Hotel, 1810 (.262). Green's Block (.303), a three story Victorian, brick structure, incorporated many civic offices, businesses and an opera house under one roof. Several banking institutions in Woodbury, located predominantly on Broad Street, are included in the Broad Street District. The more elaborate limestone banks include the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, circa 1887 (.253), National Bank and Trust Company, 1916 (.252), and the First National Bank, 1893 (.287). They feature a variety of textural stone embellishments ranging from Sullivanesque sculpture to Neo-Classical motifs. The First People's Bank, 1959 (.313) and the First Federal Savings, 1971 (.285) were both designed using Federal styling to harmonize with the historic nature of Broad Street.

The few residential structures remaining in the Broad Street District have been converted into storefronts or offices with the exception of a row of frame residences at the north end of the district near Woodbury Creek. These residences date from the early nineteenth century and have been well maintained (.241, .242, and .243). The Mickle-Summerill House (.284), built in the Federal style and Dr. Parker's House (.295), built in the Second Empire style reflect the residential quality of an earlier Broad Street, but are currently used as professional offices. The historical integration of residential and commercial life on Woodbury's Broad Street has resulted in a lively main artery.

2) To the west of Broad Street, a rectangular shaped district set perpendicular to the Broad Street District is called the DELAWARE STREET DISTRICT. It includes both sides of Delaware Street and extends from Wood Street west to North American Street. The majority of the houses were built between 1850 and 1900 as the residential development of Broad Street began to extend onto Delaware Street. The Delaware Street District is an eclectic mix of residential architectural styles including Vernacular Victorian, Second Empire, Queen Anne and Stick and Shingle styling. It also includes representative architecture from the tract developments that transformed the farmland surrounding Delaware Street into residential neighborhoods between 1910 and 1930. The district includes 52 structures with 7 intrusions. Some of the earliest structures include the Martha

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Mickle House (.230), a five bay, frame, Federal structure built ca. 1970, and five other structures at the east end of the district dating from 1803 to 1850, built in a vernacular style with gable roofs, central chimneys and overall small proportions. Some of them have had cross gables added or porches constructed in the mid-19th century. Two of these five structures were moved back about twenty feet from Delaware Street in the early twentieth century. (.214, .215, .212, .238, and .239). Moving west into the center of the district reveals the later styles of architecture including vernacular Victorian farmhouses (.221, .222, .223, .227), Second Empire style (.228, .229), Queen Anne (.213, .226, .231) and high style Victorian houses featuring many elements from architectural design books and mass produced trimwork. The architectural trim includes Stick and Shingle exteriors (.231 and .232), Eastlake-like porch posts and brackets (.231), slate shingled roofs, paired cornice brackets and stained glass windows and door transoms. The west end of Delaware Street features tract houses interspersed among the older Victorian residences offering a sample of the structures erected "en masse" between 1900 and 1930 by various developers. Four separate tracts in the area surrounding Delaware Street resulted in a hodge-podge of Revival, Foursquare and Bungalow style houses. These tracts featured conveniences such as wide streets, sewers, fireplaces, interior decoration and finish. The lots in this tree-lined district are large, resulting in a spacious feeling in keeping with the large proportions of the structures.

3) Simultaneous with the Victorian growth of Delaware Street, to the west of Broad Street, was the development of a Victorian neighborhood to the immediate east of Broad Street, extending two blocks to Railroad Avenue. This is known as the NEWTON DISTRICT and was developed primarily between 1880 and 1920. It includes 136 structures and 20 intrusions. The houses on Newton and Curtis Avenues are large brick or stone, semi-detached residences incorporating shingled or stuccoed gables with a Palladian window motif, textural and decorative brickwork, large porches and contrasting stone sills and lintels (.73 through .81 and .43, .44, .51 through .58). They are finely crafted with great attention given to detailing. Likewise, many of the houses on Maple and Laurel Streets reflect this same styling, but in some cases with less detailing (.118 through .120, .124 through .127). They suggest the same builder or designer and are located just one block east of the similar structures on Newton and Curtis Avenues. The section of the district farthest north features many frame Victorian houses, duplexes and a brick rowhouse. The most elaborate of these were located on Euclid and Hunter streets, creating what was known as one of the most fashionable areas in Victorian Woodbury. The Euclid Street houses are set up on terraces and surrounded by iron fences and elegant, ornamental plantings. They feature Victorian trim; porches, cupolas, brackets, shutters and ironwork (.108 through

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.117). Hunter Street features "Rice Row" (.97), a five unit rowhouse that is distinctively different than any of the single and double houses on the street. It is well maintained and retains a great amount of its original Victorian facade including brick corbelling, roof dormers, contrasting stone decoration and a seven-bay porch with turned posts and spindles. Hunter Street was the recipient of two moved houses which were dismantled and reconstructed on new sites in the early twentieth century. They are the Matlock House (.91), a brick Federal house and the Speakman-Stratton House (.108), a frame Italianate house. The southern end of the district, which includes East Centre Street and Aberdeen Place, is also residential. These two streets developed at slightly different times in different styles. East Centre Street was developed earlier than the other streets in the district; the first houses date to 1876. The residences on the eastern end of the street are vernacular Victorian homes featuring cross gables with moderate trim and bracketing. Two Second Empire style houses in this area, clearly more elaborate than the others, feature bargeboard trim, decorative brackets and porch trim (.28 and .33). The lots are elevated and spacious with the exception of the far east end where two, nearly identical, small scale, Second Empire houses (.25 and .26) were built close together in 1881. Aberdeen Place was put through and developed by Mahlon Newton about 1903. He was also responsible for other development on Newton and Curtis Streets at an earlier date, yet Aberdeen shows the integration of the late Victorian carryovers and the newer Revival styles. The Revival style architecture includes Dutch Colonial Revival, Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival. Victorian structures are interspersed among these Revival style houses. (.1 through .17).

4) The GLOVER DISTRICT is located in the southwest section of Woodbury. It is an irregular shaped district of vernacular houses. The Glover District includes 28 structures and 4 intrusions. The houses in the area are part of what was historically known as the "West End." The houses are built in a vernacular Victorian style along tree lined streets featuring, in many places, brick herringbone sidewalks. The lots are moderate in size and in keeping with the proportions of the houses. The frame houses are constructed on stone or brick foundations and feature cross gable or mansard roofs. Some elements of Shingle Style ornamentation and high style Victorian architecture are found, but the majority of the structures bear only moderate detailing usually in the form of cornice brackets, shutters, porch trim or segmental and gothic arch windows.

5) The GREEN ERA DISTRICT is a large district which includes a small area near the Railroad tracks and south of Cooper Street continuing in a narrow strip, east along Cooper Street fanning out to encompass a portion of the "East Side" of Woodbury. In this way it includes those properties and buildings most directly

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related to Colonel George G. Green and his production of patent medicine in Woodbury between 1872 and 1925. The district includes 64 structures with 5 intrusions. The district's central structure is George Green's patent medicine laboratory (.141). It is a three story, brick factory built in 1879 and incorporating Italianate and Second Empire detailing into an industrial building. These details include slate shingled mansard roof, marble sills, lintels and a string course. A Stick and Shingle style train station, related to transport of Green's products and commuter travel, is located one block to the north of the factory. Across from the train station on Cooper Street is the Hotel Green (.137) built in 1881 in the Second Empire style. Colonel Green's Victorian stone carriage house (.140) featuring an asymmetrical arrangement of towers, is all that remains of his sprawling estate. The streets surrounding Green's home, along Hester's Branch, were built up in a conservative Victorian style (.160 through .171). Most are frame with the exception of a stone Victorian residence on Woodland Avenue (.162). The back yards of these Woodland Avenue houses face onto an embankment overlooking Hester's Branch and the site of the Green mansion. The land south and southeast of the Green factory developed into an area for worker's housing. They are one-story, frame bungalows with pantile roofs and open porches. Their proximity to an industrial area and physical arrangement to one another present the physical manifestation of the changing trends in housing resulting from post war industrialization in small towns. Cooper Street, as the major connecting link between central Woodbury and the "East Side", was developed circa 1910 with large scale Georgian Revival and Tudor Revival style houses of brick and stone (.143 to .151). Their massive size and imposing positions on an embankment create an impressive entry into Woodbury. The Tatum-Griscom-Mitchell house (.191) (also known as "Evergreen"), once part of a large farm and later a nursery, is an eighteenth-century farmhouse that was remodeled in 1913 to reflect Colonial Revival styling. As such it acts as the nucleus of a picturesque development now known as the "East Side". The frame houses of this neighborhood were built in the Colonial, Dutch Colonial and Tudor Revival style between 1913 and 1925. As exceptions to the frame construction predominantly used in this development are two stone Colonial Revival houses on Cooper Street (.154 and .157). Despite the different building materials, they all feature gable and gambrel roofs, half and quarter round gable lights, columnaded and glass enclosed side porches, and pent eaves. A Tudor-Revival style apartment complex was built in this district in 1925. It is known as Evergreen Apartments (.153). The brick first floor is topped by half-timbering in the second floor and a slate shingled roof.

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B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS

Woodbury's archaeological components will be addressed here; however, none of these sites will be included in this National Register nomination due to insufficient sub-surface testing and possible inclusion in a statewide thematic National Register nomination. The archaeological survey forms for these sites are included as part of the Historic Sites Inventory of Woodbury (0822). They are also on file in the Office of New Jersey Heritage in Trenton. The archaeological sites in Woodbury center largely around the glass industries in Woodbury between 1883 and 1916.

Standard Window Glass (H.S.I. 199) was located between Red Bank Avenue and Woodbury Creek, west of the railroad tracks and east of Broad Street. According to survey, it operated from 1886 to 1896. Subsequently, it was used for a paint works and in 1926 as a concrete roofing tile plant. The site now lies under recent commercial development which may have protected archaeological materials.

Across Broad Street to the west of H.S.I. .199 and north of Woodbury Creek, stood Weyman Brothers Glass Factory (H.S.I. .200) from 1883 to 1891. In 1891 it was know as American Glass Bottle. The site is currently paved over by parking for Underwood Memorial Hospital and may contain sub-surface archaeological remains.

The third site, Woodbury Glass Works (H.S.I. .62), was located in the area currently surrounded by East Barber Avenue, Green Street, Union Street and Burholm Avenue, in the vicinity of Green's patent medicine laboratory. This glass works manufactured clear and colored bottles for the laboratory as well as preserving jars with glass lids. This industry was responsible for the biggest influx of skilled labor into the city. The original site consisted of three large factory buildings on an eleven acre site in addition to a number of warehouses, an office building and a blacksmith shop. In 1901 it became Woodbury Bottle Works Consolidated, retaining this name until 1916 when it was sold at public auction and razed to make way for a residential neighborhood.

Addendum to Archaeological Component

A review of historical maps dating from 1828, 1854, 1860, 1880 and 1892 reveal the existence of only two distinct industrial areas in the city. The most prominent of the two is located at the intersection of Broad Street and Woodbury Creek. At this junction there existed planing mills, flour and grist mills, glass factories, a coal yard and G.G. Green's wharf. No evidence of these

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resources remains above ground. The area now supports mid-twentieth century development.

G.G. Green's patent medicine industry, along the banks of Hester's Branch, constituted the other industrial area. In addition to Green's patent medicine industry, Hope Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia established themselves in Woodbury, along Hester's Branch in 1889. The massive commercial building burned to the ground in 1970.

One block south of Green's industry, Green established Woodbury Glass Works in 1881. This industry was dismantled in 1916 and sold along with the land at public auction. The land is now a residential neighborhood and partially included in the Green Era District.

A malt works operated in the southeast end of town in 1880 through 1892. A concrete block factory developed in North Woodbury (c. 1905) and still operates today.

A map from 1880 suggests that Hester's Branch, behind Green's mansion and factory, was dammed to create a scenic lake as part of the picturesque landscaping. An aerial drawing of the same lake in 1886 depicts a fountain in the center of this small body of water. By 1892, Hester's Branch resumes its smaller, original path as depicted in 1876.

There is no evidence for pre-historical archaeology in the documents reviewed for this nomination. At no other point than that previously mentioned were there mill sites along Woodbury's waterways. There has been insufficient sub-surface testing of any of these possible archaeological sites and for this reason, none of them have been specifically nominated with the multiple resource districts of Woodbury to the National Register.

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Inventory

The site by site inventory of all eligible structures that follows includes residential, commercial, industrial, education and governmental buildings, as well as vacant land within the multiple resource districts of Woodbury. Archaeological sites have been reviewed and the archaeological survey forms from Woodbury's Historic Sites Inventory are located in the Appendix, but these sites have not been included as part of this nomination. Several churches have been included in the districts. Ordinarily, properties owned by religious institutions are not Register eligible. Those chosen in Woodbury derive their primary significance from historical and architectural distinction. The individual sites that have been nominated outside the multiple resource districts include three structures on Carpenter Street that have received recommendation for inclusion from Bob Craig of the New Jersey Historical Commission as part of New Jersey's Black Historic Sites.

Each inventoried structure has been given one of the following classifications:

- (K) Key - Possess individual architectural or historical significance or serve as landmarks within the various districts.
- (C) Contributing - Dates from the period of the district's significance, has some architectural or historical importance, and visually contributes to the cohesiveness of the district.
- (CC) Conditionally Contributing - An unsympathetically altered building dating from the period of the district's significance or historically important, and whose alterations appear to be reversible.
- (H) Harmonizing - Modern buildings whose architecture was designed to match or compliment that of the significant structures in the district.
- (NC) Non-contributing - Detracts from the significance of the district due either to a late building date or an altered building whose changes are irreversible.

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In addition to having been assigned a National Register inventory number in this nomination, the sites have been cross referenced with their appropriate Historic Sites Inventory numbers. They are arranged in the following order:

Newton District

Aberdeen Place
East Centre Street
Curtis Street (between Broad and Euclid Streets)
Newton Avenue
Hunter Street
Euclid Street
Laurel Street
Maple Street
Holroyd Place

Green Era District

Cooper Street (between Euclid and N. Evergreen Ave.)
Cooper Street (between N. Evergreen Ave. and Rugby Place)
Green Street
N. Woodland Ave.
S. Woodland Ave.
N. Evergreen Ave.
Spruce Street
Bayard Ave.
Rugby Place

Delaware Street District

Delaware Street (between N. American Street and Wood Street)

Broad Street District

Broad Street (between Woodbury Creek and Courtland Street)
Delaware Street (between Broad and Wood Street)

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Glover District

High Street
Glover Street
Lincoln Street
West Street
Morris Street
Penn Street

The following individual sites are located outside of the Woodbury Multiple Resource Districts, yet are also eligible for listing on the National Register.

- 1) Thompson House
- 2) West End School
- 3) Bethel A.M.E. Church and Schoolhouse
- 4) Chew House

The Historic Sites Inventory survey forms for each have been included with this nomination and made mention of wherever applicable and related to the geographical area or period of significance. The individual sites to be nominated have been indicated on the district maps with a circle surrounding the structure.

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tracts suggest an attempt at planned communities and at attaining a better way of life affordable to most citizens.

Residential building designs can rarely be associated with any one architect, however, the designs of many larger, public buildings in Woodbury indicate that local architect, Charles R. Peddle exerted a significant influence in the city. In most cases his design work was executed by local contractor, Joseph B. Best. Between 1899 and 1927, Peddle designed eleven residences, a large resort hotel for G.G. Green, an apartment building with storefronts for Mahlon Newton and six of Woodbury's large public buildings. Among these are the city's high school (.251) and its reconstruction after fire four years later, three banks (.252, .253 and .287), alterations and additions to City Hall (.259), and the Gloucester County Building (.255). These buildings presently stand in what has been designated as the Broad Street District of Woodbury. Peddle's other residential and public designs appear throughout Woodbury and many towns in southern New Jersey, encompassing a variety of styles. (See Appendix: Charles R. Peddle-Architectural Designs in Woodbury.)

Throughout the nineteenth and twentieth-century building cycles in Woodbury, a great number of houses were moved, each parlaying for desirable and appropriate positions in the city. There are many documented examples of this phenomena ranging from moving structures to dismantling and reconstructing buildings. Three residential structures were moved from Broad Street as it became commercially oriented and two smaller frame residences on Cooper Street were moved two blocks away to allow for the building of one elaborate stone house on the property. Primary sources indicate that the number of historically moved structures in Woodbury is even greater than indicated in writing. In some cases these structures have been included within the bounds of Woodbury's multiple resource districts and specifically identified in the Inventory.

II. COMMERCE

Woodbury's location on a major tributary to the Delaware River contributed to its initial settlement and importance as a center for commerce. Woodbury Creek, always a connecting link to other cities, was dammed in the mid eighteenth century to stop flooding of fertile meadows by the tidal waters. Woodbury businessmen and merchants however, wanted the creek open for commerce and shipping. Feuding occurred over the years until the dam was legally removed in 1831. Woodbury became a prosperous shipping point, but great bitterness remained for many years. Boatyards at the base of Wood Street, the proximity and proliferation of flour mills, planing mills, coal yards and glass works factories to the

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creek (as shown on an 1892 map), reveal the economic importance Woodbury Creek has assumed. The creek was traversed by a covered bridge which stood until 1893. That bridge was replaced by a new bridge and the road was raised nine feet at the time to allow canal boats to pass under it. The creek remained a deep navigable channel until 1954, when hurricane Hazel filled in the creek bed making it impassable.

In 1838, a new form of transportation was introduced to Woodbury which brought the town closer to its neighbor, Camden. The Camden-Woodbury Railroad began and was extended through the years to Glassboro and further south as years went by. Passengers were permitted to carry marketing baskets, thus providing a new market for Woodbury farmers, tradesmen and merchants with quicker and more efficient transportation of people and goods. Broad Street, as a leg of King's Highway, served as Woodbury's commercial area with grocery stores, trade shops and taverns and inns. It was heavily used by area farmers transporting their goods by wagon to other markets.

The Green industries in Woodbury, at the turn of the century, established Woodbury as a producer of goods. Not only were Green's patent medicines shipped out in bulk to both national and international markets, but related industries producing other items such as window glass, canning jars, milled flour and packing crates began to make goods for export from Woodbury. Before Colonel George G. Green began his multi-million dollar patent medicine production in Woodbury, the city's chief importance lay in its governmental facilities. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, due in part to the development of the railroad, Woodbury began to attract new industry. The success of Green's patent medicine laboratory, established in 1872, encouraged Green and other Woodbury residents to invest in related industries.

In 1879, Harry Tatum entered the sash, door, and box making business, producing crates for Green's laboratory. The Woodbury Glass Works, established in 1881 just one block from Green's laboratory, manufactured bottles for Green's medicines. Green's steam planing mill was situated along the intersection with Broad Street. Across the creek from the mill was Standard Window Glass Works, established in 1882, of which Green was the chairman. Between 1880 and 1890 the Woodbury Manufacturing Company, which produced cabinet hardware, and the Bevel Wheel Castor Company were incorporated and operated along the creek. A malt works operated in 1892 at the southwest corner of Evergreen and Barber Avenues. In 1888, Green, as a member of the Board of Trade, induced industry to settle in Woodbury by having the city remit local taxes for industry for a period of five years. The Wells-Hope Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, accepting this

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offer, erected a three story, brick structure beside Green's Labs, along the railroad track. The building served as a home for Blasius Piano Factory (by 1891) and then for Belber Trunk Company (by 1923). As a public investment, the tax incentive paid off by creating numbers of jobs and increasing populations from 2,298 in 1880 to 4,087 in 1900.

A concrete block factory in North Woodbury was created about 1905 by E.P. Henry. This successful business was one of the few that hired a black work force, creating a black community in the surrounding area. By the first quarter of the twentieth century, the flurry of industrial development along the Woodbury Creek had subsided. The popularity of Green's patent medicines began to fade and by 1937, a hosiery company, a laundry, a dress manufacturer, Belber Trunk Company and E.P. Henry concrete block factory remained as Woodbury's only industries.

BROAD HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The original name of Woodbury is derived from the Wood family from Bury, England, who first settled at the mouth of Woodbury Creek on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River. As members of the Wood family and the Quaker community began to move east along the river to higher ground, they named their newly formed town after the creek and called it Woodbury Creek. Henry Wood, Jr., one of many English Quakers seeking refuge from religious persecution, purchased a tract of land from a Swede, John Swanson. The Swansons had large land holdings in southern New Jersey. King's Highway, which had been established by 1710, crossed Woodbury Creek near the point chosen for the settlement of Quakers and the site of Friends meetinghouse. Woodbury, a predominantly Quaker community, was not involved in armed conflict against the British during the Revolutionary War, yet it was directly affected by the chaos. Raiding parties from both armies foraged throughout the area. On October 22, 1777, a battle took place only three miles from Woodbury, at Fort Mercer on the Banks of the Delaware River. Known as the Battle at Red Bank, it marked a crushing defeat of the Hessian troops making the Delaware River unavailable to British shipping. Dead and wounded were brought to Woodbury and treated in makeshift hospitals in the Friends Meetinghouse and Presbyterian Church or buried in the Stranger's Burial Grounds on Delaware Street. In November of that same year, Lord Cornwallis and his 6,000 British and Hessian troops camped in and around Woodbury using various buildings and residences as a commissary, headquarters and bivouacs.

In 1787 Woodbury became the county seat of Gloucester County. In 1854 the community became a borough and 1871, a city. Previous to its city status, during the Civil War, the U.S. Army set up a temporary training ground in southern

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Woodbury. It was known as Camp Stockton and volunteer regiments were gathered and trained there bringing an additional one thousand men into Woodbury. The merchants and population of Woodbury, which numbered 1900 in 1860, felt the effects through increased business and disorder. New Jersey's status as a Union state caused one Confederate general and his Woodbury home to be threatened by angry Union supporters.

The Quakers in Woodbury and Gloucester were early abolitionists. Under their vigilance, a black community had developed in Woodbury by 1840 with the erection of a church and one room school house. They now occupy the same property on Carpenter Street, formerly known as Otter Street and then Hayti Street. By 1846, slavery had been abolished in name (and largely in fact) in New Jersey. Reportedly, in the 1830's, many slaves from Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey came to Woodbury as a haven. Legislation passed in 1881 favored desegregation and provided leverage for the black community to have their own one room school improved. Then in 1889, a two story frame school was built at the corner of Carpenter and Allen Streets. It stands today, across the street from a larger brick schoolhouse built about 1915. These structures serve to document the original settlement and the legislative advances made by blacks as reflected in the architecture. The Bethel A.M.E. Church, and original schoolhouse have been included in this nomination as individual sites.

The last quarter of the nineteenth century was dominated by the influence of George G. Green and his industry. The historical sequence of this era, known as the "Green Era", is included in the significance statement for the Green Era District.

Addendum to Broad Historical Development

The Revolutionary War had a marked influence on the city of Woodbury and the residents therein. There is a great deal of information relating to the encampment of Cornwallis's troops there and the defeat suffered by the Hessians at Red Bank, three miles west of Woodbury. Again there is a good deal of information relating the experiences of Woodbury residents during the Civil War, yet documentation of the years between these two wars is scarce.

A map dating from 1828 drawn by Joseph Saunders is the earliest evidence available attesting to the limited growth that had occurred in Woodbury up until that time. Woodbury consisted of those structures lining what is presently known as Broad Street. At the time the street was known as Woodbury Street. The only structure specifically identified was the Court House, the rest being represented

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as residential structures. Interestingly, the emphasis of the map is on those farms and associated houses flanking the Woodbury Creek to the west of the city. The "meadow" lots along the creek were measured and named. The creek, at its junction with the Delaware River, was dammed.

The damming of the creek apparently was a point of contention between farmers hoping to prevent the flooding of their meadows and merchants who wanted to encourage commerce and shipping. The dam was officially removed in 1831. The city, which had been primarily a farming and mercantile town, became a major shipping point. Destruction of the county courthouse in Gloucester City in 1787 resulted in Woodbury's designation as such in that same year. In addition to this status, Broad Street represents a leg of King's Highway, one of the few major roads appearing on county maps in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, reinforcing Woodbury's role as a commercial, rather than industrial center.

Despite Woodbury's location on Woodbury Creek and the meandering branches of this creek that cut across the city, there is no evidence on the early maps (1828 and 1854) for industry of any kind along the banks of these waterways. The New Jersey Business Directory for 1850-51 indicates these same findings, listing blacksmiths, shoe manufacture and dry goods as the most frequently found businesses in Woodbury.

The changes occurring between 1828 and 1854 on the historical maps are not as dramatic as might be anticipated. The most important change was the introduction of the railroad to the city in 1838. It was called the Camden-Woodbury Railroad and made provisions for local farmers wishing to transport 100 pounds of baggage or 5 baskets of marketing. The development of the city was occurring along Broad Street and focused at the intersection with Delaware Street and Cooper Street. The Glassboro Road at the southern end of town was also being developed by 1854.

In 1854 the community became a borough resulting in the definition of its limits in a map by Joseph Pierson. His survey mentions a "goodly number of Mechanical Establishments" suggesting the blacksmithing, carriage making and wheelwrighting being practiced in Woodbury in the 1850 Business Directory.

An 1860, Post Office map reveals one brick-making industry located on the southeast edge of the city, owned and operated by Daniel Thackara.

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Following the Civil War, in the wake of the economic boom, Lewis M. Green began producing patent medicines. The sequence of that development is related in the significance statement of the Green Era District and resulted, through the encouragement of G.G. Green as a city father, in other industry settling in Woodbury as well.

The "Victorianization" of Woodbury and the twentieth century "improvements" on Broad Street nearly obliterated all of the city's earliest architecture.

1) The BROAD STREET DISTRICT derives its significance from the variety of the functions the city has served throughout the past three hundred years as evidenced by its architecture. The original Quaker settlement of the Wood family from England began at the intersection of Broad Street and Woodbury Creek. The brick Quaker meetinghouse was erected in 1715 as a replacement for the smaller meetings taking place in private homes west of Woodbury at the mouth of Woodbury Creek and the Delaware River. The meetinghouse is the first documented structure built south of the Woodbury Creek in Woodbury. The Quaker community grew in the next sixty years requiring the addition of a second half to the meetinghouse in 1785. It employed many of the same construction techniques and Flemish bond brick work as in the older half. King's Highway, established circa 1710, is presently known as Broad Street, but was also known at various points in time as the Great Salem Road, Mullica Hill Turnpike, Gloucester Turnpike, Woodbury Street and Main Street. It ran from Burlington to Salem. It is along this axis that the City of Woodbury grew. Inns and taverns along the way, such as Wilkin's Inn (1715) (.246) offered lodging and board to travelers. By 1774, the Quakers had erected the Deptford Free School (.259) on Delaware Street as a one room school-house for the Society of Friends. Quakers and non-Quakers agreeing to pay tuition could attend. It later served as a public library and was enlarged with a harmonious west wing in 1925 to serve as Woodbury's City Hall. The area nearest Woodbury Creek continued to be the area of the greatest development due to the role of commerce in Woodbury's history. Broad Street was heavily traveled by farmers hauling their produce to and from markets or to Woodbury to send the produce on its way by water. Woodbury grew steadily with increasing numbers of residences along Broad Street. In 1783, the winding King's Highway (Broad Street) was straightened. Some houses were removed while other's were faced with the problems of being oriented to Broad Street backwards. The Franklin house (.282) and the Seven Stars Tavern stand today with their original rear elevations converted to front facades.

Woodbury was only a village in Deptford Township when the county seat was transferred from Gloucester City to Woodbury in 1787. Woodbury was considered an

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ideal location for the county seat since it was easily accessible by King's Highway and considered a good site for new growth. The intersection of Broad Street and Delaware Street was chosen for the building of a brick courthouse which was replaced in 1887 by the present brownstone structure (.254). The first courthouse was a large brick structure and began to draw the focus of Woodbury away from the creek toward the intersection of Woodbury's two primary thoroughfares, Broad and Delaware Streets. In 1810, Newton Hotel (.262) was built at this intersection. Its popularity and "modern conveniences" reinforced a movement of Woodbury's center to Delaware and Broad. In 1815 there were only 71 dwellings along Broad Street and a few scattered along Delaware Street. Growth in the late eighteenth century was apparently slow but steady. The old brick courthouse survived an attempt, circa 1820, to have the county seat moved to Camden, yet was later condemned in 1885 at 100 years of age to be replaced by the present brownstone courthouse (.254). The earlier courthouse was allowed to stand until 1887; it was then sold at auction for \$255.00 and demolished. (Parts of the original courthouse, incorporated into other buildings, can still be found throughout Woodbury). In 1854, Woodbury was incorporated as a borough and then in 1870 as a city. The Civil War increased the population of the city as a result of the military training camp set up at the southern end of town. It was called Camp Stockton and located in the area directly south of Carpenter Street.

In 1872 the Green family began the production of patent medicines in Woodbury, increasing the wealth and population of the city dramatically. In 1880 George Green had the first Opera House built at the southeast corner of East Center and Broad Streets by John C. Rogers of Camden. The elegant opera house seated 1,000 and featured plays, lectures and singing talents from across the country. This structure became known as The Green Block (.303) and housed not only the opera house but also the armory, council chamber, four large stores and many offices. This building is not only a tangible sign of civic pride, but also a functional building used by religious groups (1889), the high school after a fire (1912), reception area for Spanish American War veterans (1899), public library (1884) and Woodbury's first telephone office in 1883. It is likely that this elaborate structure influenced the "Victorianization" of earlier and less decorative storefronts along Broad Street.

In the period between 1880 and 1925, both the increased wealth and Woodbury's status as the county seat in a developing area led to the increased number of massive public buildings erected within a one block radius of the Delaware and Broad Street intersection. These buildings reflect larger, national architectural influences such as the Sullivanesque elements found in the National Bank and Trust Company (.288) built in 1893 and the Richardsonian Romanesque of

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the brownstone courthouse (.254) built in 1887 and designed by Hazel and Hucklehurst of Philadelphia. Two adjoining banks, (.252) and (.253) were designed by Charles R. Peddle using elements of the Second Empire/Romanesque and Neo-Classical Styles. The Gloucester County Building (.255) was also designed by Charles Peddle (1925) in the neo-Classical style. It was constructed of granite by George W. Shaner and Sons of Palmyra. The public buildings represent the largest of Peddle's architectural designs, but his residential designs also exist throughout Woodbury (his hometown) and southern New Jersey. (See Appendix: Architectural Designs - Charles R. Peddle) Most often, Peddle's designs for Woodbury buildings were executed by a local contractor, Joseph B. Best, whose most significant works are also listed in the Appendix.

2) The DELAWARE STREET DISTRICT is largely residential, its period of greatest development being between 1850 and 1900. Delaware Street once ran through the three miles of marsh and pasture land to the west of the city, between Woodbury and Red Bank. One of Delaware Street's intersecting streets, Jackson Street, was put through by 1854, at which time only nineteen residences had been established in the area between Jackson and Broad Streets. A Hicksite Friends School was established on the site of what is presently 122 Delaware Street (.213) after Elias Hicks preached in the Woodbury area about 1829. His preaching caused a split between Orthodox and Hicksite sects of the Quaker congregation. Despite the separation of the schools, Woodbury's two Quaker sects were amiable enough to share the same meetinghouse for over a century.

During Woodbury's years of economic prosperity resulting from G.G. Green's patent medicine industry between 1870 and 1900, many Victorian houses were built along Delaware Street. In 1892, the Woodbury Improvement Company owned most of the undeveloped farm land south and west of Delaware and Horace Streets. It had been laid out with proposed roads and lots to be developed over the next thirty years. During this time, the north side of Delaware Street was also one farm, owned by the Twells family and known as Briar Hill Farm. A boatyard in this area, at the foot of Wood Street, was operated by the Twells family and a row of frame housing was built for the predominantly black farm laborers along the west side of Wood Street. G.G. Green also had a wharf in that area.

The four major housing tracts that developed were known as the Twells, Bell, Manley, and Schalliol tracts. A newspaper article in the Gloucester County Democrat on July 29, 1909 suggested the benefits of development of the western section of the city since it afforded "opportunity for development unhampered by old improvements". Cutler's Promotional Catalogue, from 1913, advertised house and lot combinations in this western section at values between \$5,700, and

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\$8,400. Newspapers heralded the new and modern conveniences offered with these new tract houses, such as wide streets, sewers, fireplaces, interior decoration and finish. The early 1920's continued the development trend in Woodbury as private contractors bought up the remaining farm land. The suburban shift from farmland to neighborhood development was one of the final uses of open space in the City of Woodbury and along Delaware Street.

3) The NEWTON DISTRICT derives its significance from the distinctive style of brick Victorian structures erected between 1880 and 1920, and the planning done in conjunction with its development by Mahlon Newton. He is considered by many to have been the second largest influence on the city in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, next only to George G. Green. His landholdings, as evidenced by an 1892 map, were extensive. In addition to purchasing the Newton Hotel in 1878 and turning it into one of the finest, most up-to-date hotels of the 1890's, Newton also "restored" two Colonial structures in Woodbury creating an early interest in preserving Woodbury's past. These two structures still stand as the Franklin house (.282) and the Mickle-Summerill house (.284). Newton also planned and laid out Newton and Curtis Avenues and Aberdeen Place. Properties were purchased by Newton at the terminus' of both Newton Avenue and Curtis Avenue so that buildings situated on those parcels could be removed and the streets extended to connect with Broad Street. As early as 1891, newspaper articles were bemoaning the loss of the earliest public buildings in Woodbury for the sake of road throughways. Newton was also part owner in the tract development taking place on Delaware Street in 1909. Others streets in the Newton District, apart from Curtis, Newton and Aberdeen Place, maintain the Victorian character of the district although they were developed independent of Newton's influence. Euclid Street was one of the most fashionable streets in Woodbury during the late nineteenth century with large cross gable Victorian homes set on embankments with elaborate plantings. Its situation, one block from Broad Street and a block from the train station, made it a desirable location. Hunter Street, formerly known as Bank Street, was originally named such for the Greek Revival bank that once stood at the street's intersection with Broad. It was renamed c. 1895 to honor Reverend Andrew Hunter, a prominent Woodbury citizen. Rev. Hunter was well known as one of the "tea burners" at Greenwich, New Jersey, before the Revolutionary War.

The north side of Hunter Street was originally part of the large Matlock Estate. One of Hunter Street's two "moved buildings" was the Matlock house (.291). It was dismantled from its location on Broad Street and reconstructed, brick by brick, by Joseph B. Best for the Matlock Sisters in 1907. In a similar fashion, the frame Speakman-Stratton house (.108) was also moved to Hunter

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Street. East Centre Street first appeared on maps as Chester Street (1876) with six houses. It was later known as Canter Street and finally, in 1880, as Centre Street with nineteen buildings. Its importance as an activity center resulted from the location of Woodbury's first school, the Old Academy/Presbyterian Church (1791 through 1920) and the farmer's curbside market (circa 1916), and the undeniable influence of Green's Block, all at the intersection of Broad and East Centre Streets. The eastern end of the street, away from the intersection with Broad, was rural. The Vernacular Victorian houses had large backyards and pasture or orchards behind them until Mahlon Newton put through Curtis Avenue and Aberdeen Place, cutting the yards in half. Three distinctive concrete block residences were built in 1903 on Curtis Street. The surviving example (.42) was designed by George Savage of Philadelphia. It was built of rusticated concrete block produced in Woodbury by the E.P. Henry Company, whose business was responsible for much of the masonry and concrete work in Woodbury from 1903 to present. In 1929, the other two concrete structures fell victim to the construction of a new telephone company building. This massive, brick building (.40) was designed by John T. Windrim of Philadelphia in 1929. It was one of Woodbury's first all steel reinforced structures. It was designed to harmonize with the rest of the community, but due to its scale it has never become harmonious with the surrounding residential neighborhood.

4) The GLOVER DISTRICT represents a residential development for the influx of workers employed at Green's patent medicine lab between 1870 and 1890. The "West End", was laid out by, and named for, Jacob Glover. He was a well known blacksmith and businessman in Woodbury with his home and shop on Broad Street at the intersection with High Street. In the 1940's Glover's house and the one next to it (.316) and (.315), were moved around the corner to face onto High Street. The area west of Broad Street formerly contained only one other structure. It was known as Pine Ridge Hall or the Cooper-Tatum Plantation. It was originally a farmhouse, but as the neighborhood began to develop it later functioned as a boarding house and resort home for vacationers and competed with Green's resort hotel located on Woodbury's East Side. Pine Ridge Hall featured dancing and picturesque surroundings. These summer populations seeking respite from Philadelphia added to Woodbury's financial base creating a more extensive market for local merchants. In 1889, in response to the increased populations of workers and their children in this area, the West End School was erected while an identical school was built over the same blueprints on Walnut Street in North Woodbury in the same year.

5) In the late nineteenth century, the key architectural features and economic focus of the city developed from the industry and vision of one man,

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Colonel George G. Green. The "Green Era", from 1872 to 1925, is architecturally the period of most vigorous growth for all parts of Woodbury and resulted in the GREEN ERA DISTRICT. It was in 1872 that Lewis M. Green began production of "Green's August Flower", a patent medicine proclaimed to cure "heart palpitations, bad circulation or a confused mind." After his initial success, Green purchased the formula from Germany for "Boschee's German Syrup" and both patent medicines became extremely popular, amassing hundreds of thousands for Green. He then sold the company to his son, Colonel George G. Green in exchange for \$40,000 in royalties per year. Although Lewis M. Green had been shrewd, it was his son, George, who met with phenomenal success in the business, bringing prosperity to himself and the City of Woodbury.

Green's patent medicine laboratory began as a small frame structure at the intersection of Cooper Street and Railroad Avenue. The production of the medicines dominated the city, employing hundreds of workers and dramatically increased Woodbury's population from 2,298 in 1880 to 4,087 in 1900. Huge promotional campaigns were launched advertising the products. The Green's nine printing presses, all located in the factory on Green Street, printed annual almanacs in four languages. In 1883 alone, 5,000,000 almanacs were printed and distributed. The Green industry quickly outgrew the original frame laboratory and was eventually replaced by a large brick factory on Green Avenue (.141). The factory was specifically designed for efficiency, modern techniques and the comfort of its employees. Interior features at one time included rubbed walnut and chestnut trim and pressed tin ceilings. Suspended "modern" chandeliers, "speaking tubes" and hand powered elevators facilitated the business.

Green was linked with other industrial enterprises in the city such as Woodbury Castor Works, Standard Window Glass Works (of which he was chairman), Green's Steam Planing Mill (which he owned), and the Woodbury Glass Works Company (of which he was president). He was also a moving influence in establishing the Woodbury Gas Works. Each of these industries in some way contributed to the production of his product; the bottle works producing clear aqua colored bottles for the syrups, and the planing mills constructing the boxes for shipment of the goods. In 1888, as president of the Board of Trade, Green attempted to invite new industry to Woodbury by convincing Council to waive local taxes for five years for new industries. As a result, Wells-Hope Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia (whose building was destroyed in 1970), settled in Woodbury in a four story factory next to Green's own labs. Augustus Holstein's cigar manufacture also gave employment to many workers, second only to Green's factory.

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Workers' housing for these various industries grew to the south and south-east of the industrial areas. The houses are small and closely situated to one another with small yards and porches. The street facade features repetition of house types and rooflines. Many of these houses have been extensively altered, yet their physical relationship to one another reflect the social forces shaping this community. One of these cottages has maintained its original pantile roof, wood siding and open front porch. Six others (.350) through (.355) are a representative, cohesive and significant part of Green Era District.

The Green family accumulated a sizeable fortune and their estate, featured in the company's almanacs, became world renowned as "Grey Towers". The stone mansion, located on Cooper Street, stood amidst pictureseque landscaping along Hester's Branch of Woodbury Creek, until it burned while in use as a parochial school, c. 1970. The carriage house (.140) still stands, giving an indication of the large proportions that Green had used in designing his home. As seen on the maps, the area now known as Woodbury City Park, was Green's former estate.

Lewis M. Green at one time owned nearly eighty acres within Woodbury limits. Later, George G. Green owned property on nearly every street in Woodbury, as well as forty-two farms throughout the county. He also owned a farm on Red Bank Avenue outside of Woodbury and used it as a stock farm and Saturday afternoon horse racing track (circa 1925). Bicycle races were also run there about 1893. He owned private yachts and ferries which were kept on Woodbury Creek at the base of Wood Street. He also owned a private Pullman car which he kept at the Woodbury train station across the street from his home. Within the city there are numerous buildings still heralding the Green wealth and status in the community. In most cases, their size and architectural distinction set them apart from others in the streetscape. The Hotel Green (.137), also known as the Green Hotel or simply The Green, was built and owned by Lewis M. Green in 1881 to accommodate travelers on the "dailies" arriving at the train station just across the street. Old photos reveal a semi-circular drive to the east, a wrap around porch and balconies embellishing this structure which was later converted to one of Woodbury's first apartment houses, still serving as such. Green's Block (.303), located in the Broad Street District, was built in 1880 as an opera house, storefronts and civic center. Its large proportions reflect Green's vision for Woodbury's potential growth. This structure, fronting on nearly a full block, was built by John C. Rogers of Camden for \$26,000.

As Green's and Woodbury's mutual prosperity increased he became instrumental in the development of the Woodbury Country Club and the surrounding area, known as the East Side. The Country Club was organized in 1897 with George G. Green as

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president. An old farmhouse, originally belonging to the Bayard family, and the surrounding fields were incorporated into the clubhouse and golf greens. The Woodbury Daily Times reported in November of 1900 that the "golf links (were) particularly well appointed and (drew) many visitors from Philadelphia". It is rumored that George Green hired Alex Finland, a landscape designer from Scotland, to redesign the golf course. It is also suggested that Woodbury's is the third oldest golf course in the United States and the oldest in New Jersey. As a well known vacation and resort area, the east side of town became very popular for Philadelphians who considered Woodbury as the "country" and hoped to escape the cholera, yellow fever and influenza common in the larger cities. Across Cooper Street from the Country Club, Evergreen Hall was built in 1902 by George Green to accommodate visitors. The resort had been designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style by Charles R. Peddle, a significant local architect. It burned to the ground in 1925 and was replaced by the present Evergreen Apartments (.153). The surrounding areas provided pleasant paths for walking, such as the park at the corner of Cooper Street and Evergreen Avenue. Evergreen Avenue was known as Lover's Lane for its large rows of evergreens, creating a pleasant arcade. Many of these trees still survive.

George G. Green began to see Woodbury as a competitor with Haddonfield, New Jersey, an area featuring elaborate homes north of Woodbury. With Haddonfield in mind, Green began to develop the area across (north) from the Country Club. The pivotal structure in that area was the Tatum-Griscom-Mitchell house (.191), a mid eighteenth century stone farmhouse. The house was surrounded by Evergreen Nurseries, owned by the Griscom family from 1851 to 1882. David Griscom is partially responsible for the landscaping seen on the east side of Woodbury, north of Cooper Street, with its exotic and varied assortment of plantings ranging from ornamental shrubs to evergreen trees. Even today, a mixed assortment of vegetation is discernable throughout the east side of Woodbury including the large towering pines along Lover's Lane. In 1913, Green sold the Griscom house to Daniel Mitchell for \$7,000, with the stipulation that Mitchell agree "to renovate the dwelling house thereon and build additions thereto both together to cost not less than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) all to be completed within three years from the date thereof." (Deed Book 242, p. 287). Mitchell adapted the farmhouse into a finely crafted Colonial Revival residence. Mitchell also purchased two other quarter-acre lots within the next three years from G.G. Green, agreeing to develop them with houses costing not less than \$6,000 each. Green was then responsible for laying out the streets, curbing sewers and sidewalks. He retained a Philadelphia engineer to lay out the sewerage system, but it was an idea ahead of its time and the city fathers rejected the plan. This was the beginning of the development of the East Side which continued between

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1913 and 1925, with the majority of structures being built in the Revival styles; Colonial, Dutch Colonial, and Tudor.

After power struggles and dissidence with the city fathers, Green turned his attention to the west coast and established the city of Altadena, California, circa 1887. In Pasadena, California he built a massive, fireproof hotel called Green Hotel. It was a resort for people from all parts of the country and named as the largest on the west coast at the turn of the nineteenth century. The Spanish influences he and his family brought back from their annual visits to California are reflected in the Spanish detailing of the home the Green family built for their son on Woodland Avenue (.158). To accommodate his annual visits to California, Green purchased his own private Pullman car and before leaving Woodbury with his family each year, he would allow citizens to tour the car as it stood on the tracks at Cooper Street. He eventually acquired large mining interests in Mexico, a patent medicine factory in Canada, a large ranch in Wyoming, and real estate holdings in Ohio and throughout the West. In 1925, at age 84, Colonel George G. Green died. The patent medicine industry began to fade due to competition in the pharmaceutical field and prohibition's sabotage of alcohol, one of the medicine's chief ingredients. In 1946, the medicine business was sold to Myers Laboratories, Inc. of Warren, Pennsylvania. In 1970 they were still producing "August Flower" on a very small scale.

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Woodbury MRA, Woodbury City, Gloucester
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Woodbury MRA, Woodbury City, Gloucester
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UTM References:

Delaware Street Historic District

A-18/485980/4409990
B-18/486720/4409780
C-18/486660/4409620
D-18/485900/4409840

Broad Street Historic District

A-18/487000/4409000
B-18/487200/4409920
C-18/486720/4409120
D-18/486600/4409200
E-18/486680/4409380
F-18/486620/4409600
G-18/486740/4409940

Newton Historic District

A-18/487120/4409840
B-18/487520/4409640
C-18/487400/4409280
D-18/487120/4409420
E-18/486980/4409180
F-18/486800/4409280

Green Era District

A-18/487140/4409460
B-18/487620/4409500
C-18/488020/4409300
D-18/487940/4409020
E-18/487720/4409080
F-18/487700/4409000
G-18/487520/4409040
H-18/487500/4408960
I-18/487340/4409020
J-18/487220/4408720
K-18/487140/4408740
L-18/487160/4408880
M-18/486980/4408880

Glover Historic District

A-18/486360/4409460
B-18/486640/4409300
C-18/486600/4409180
D-18/486440/4409260
E-18/486420/4409180
F-18/486340/4409200
G-18/486300/4409380

Individual Properties:

Thompson House (Grocery)

18/486340/4409060

West End School

18/486300/4408960

Bethel A.M.E. Church & School

18/486760/4408860

Chew House

18/487560/4408660

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Woodbury MRA
State Gloucester County, NEW JERSEY

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
Cover	Substantive Review	
1.	Bethel AME Church and School Substantive Review	Keeper <u>Linda McCalla 7/13/88</u> Attest _____
2.	Broad Street Historic District	Keeper _____ T Attest _____
3.	Chew House	Keeper _____ T Attest _____
4.	Delaware Street Historic District	Keeper _____ T Attest _____
5.	Glover Historic District	Keeper _____ T Attest _____
6.	Green Era District Substantive Review	Keeper _____ T Attest _____
7.	Newton Historic District	Keeper _____ T Attest _____
8.	Thompson House Excluded from the National Register	Keeper <u>Melvin Byars 7-13-88</u> Attest _____
9.	West End School	Keeper _____ T Attest _____
10.		Keeper _____ Attest _____