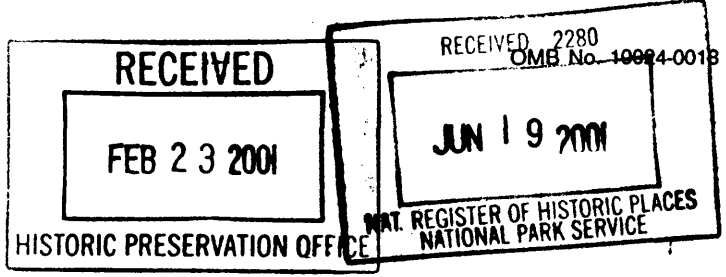


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name G. G. Green's Block

other names/site number Green, G. G., Building, The Opera House, The Rialto, 0822-B87

2. Location

street & number 108 South Broad Street N/A not for publication

city or town Woodbury N/A vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Gloucester code 015 zip code 08096

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] 6/11/01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Assistant Commissioner Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 7.25.01

G. G. Green's Block
Name of Property

Gloucester County, New Jersey
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce/Specialty Store
- Recreation and Culture/Theater
- Commerce/Business
- Social/Meeting Hall
- _____
- _____
- _____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Vacant/Not In Use
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Late Victorian/Romanesque
- _____
- _____

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Stone
- walls Brick
- _____
- roof Asphalt
- other _____
- _____

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

(See continuation sheets.)

G. G. Green's Block
Name of Property

Gloucester County, New Jersey
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1880-1951

Significant Dates

1880, 1919

1935

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Green, Colonel George G.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John C. Rogers (builder, 1880)

Hoffman-Henon Company (addition, 1919)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Gloucester County Historical Society

G. G. Green's Block
Name of Property

Gloucester County, New Jersey
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .42

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	4 8 6 7 8 0	4 4 0 9 4 0 5
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margaret Westfield, R.A. and Sheila K. Koehler, Preservation Specialist
organization Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants date February 2001
street & number 425 White Horse Pike telephone 856/547-0465
city or town Haddon Heights state NJ zip code 08035-1706

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Richard Hill
street & number 1149 Ollerton Road telephone 856/845-1241
city or town Paulsboro state NJ zip code 08066

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

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

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G. G. Green's Block

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

G.G. Green's Block is a three story, nine bay, Romanesque commercial building with an adjacent two-story, two-bay commercial building located at the intersection of South Broad and Center Streets in Woodbury, New Jersey. The foundations of the main L-shaped building are stone, while the walls are brick, with glass and brick storefront facades that face South Broad Street. Above the storefronts, the symmetrical facade is visually divided into nine bays through the use of brick pilasters. The three center bays are grouped together under a large segmental arch at the roofline, which is defined by an elaborate metal cornice. The cornice continues around all four sides of the main block of the building. The low, hipped roof is finished with several types of roofing material, including asphalt shingles, asphalt roll roofing, and membrane roofing (photo 1). The Center Street elevation, which is a major secondary elevation visible from the main thoroughfare, continues the design elements found on the front elevation, including brick pilasters and a segmental arch over the center two bays. The building, which is located in the heart of Woodbury's commercial center, is set flush against the sidewalk and occupies three-quarters of its lot. The remaining space on the lot is occupied by the small two-story building abutting the south wall of the main building and modern two-story commercial building built into the ell of G.G. Green's Block, abutting the north and east walls of the older main building. On the interior, the entire first floor has been made into one large open space by the removal of partition and bearing walls. The second floor space in the northern five bays of the building retains its original four-room and stair hall configuration with a few additional partition walls, while the third floor in the northern five bays of the building also retains its original configuration as a large meeting space and hallway. The second and third floors of the interior in the southern four bays of the building have always formed and remain an open two-story space above the main floor (now separated by a dropped ceiling). The building is in fair condition, suffering from deferred maintenance to the roof and masonry walls. Most of the exterior and interior spaces, with the exception of the first floor stores and facades, retain their historic integrity to the period of significance.

The east elevation faces South Broad Street (photo 1). The first floor is currently one large store, most recently a Fashion Bug. The storefront facade has large glass windows with widely spaced metal mullions over a brick bulkhead approximately eighteen inches high. There are two entrances with metal, glazed double-leaf doors (photos 4, 5). The northern entrance is located beneath the brick pilaster separating the second and third bays. This entrance is flush with the storefront and has wood pilasters on either side and a simple wood cornice separating the doors from a single pane transom above. The wood pilasters continue up on both sides of the transom and terminate in a wood cornice with an ogee molding. The pilaster bases have been replaced with plywood. While this surround may be re-used material from an earlier storefront configuration, none of the four original storefront entrances were in this location. The southern entrance is recessed from the street and is not surrounded by any wood detailing.

The middle level of the elevation is covered with built-out metal siding, set vertically to create a projecting signage band a few feet beyond the storefront facade below (photo 6). The siding terminates at the third floor level under an added pent roof with asphalt singles and a hang gutter. Behind the false front is the original fenestrated brick

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G. G. Green's Block

wall. At the second floor level there are eight segmentally-arched one-over-one, double-hung windows in the eight outer bays. Each has a segmental masonry arch with a slightly projecting keystone and flush ears, all made of stone, that give the appearance of a window hood. Stone sills also project slightly and turn up around the bottom corners of the windows. Brick pilasters are located at each end of the building and between all but the center three bays. The center bay projects forward as far as the pilasters, but is about three times as wide. In the center bay there is one pair of segmentally-arched, one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows set together beneath a blind arch. The arch shares the projecting keystone and flush ears of the arches over the windows. The paired windows are separated by a mullion reeded to look like a pilaster.

The third floor has the same window arrangement and details as the second floor except that the paired center windows have round-arched heads. Over the center three bays, a large segmental arch breaks the cornice line (photo 2). Within the arch, an applied sign decorated with triangles and circles and reeding reads "G.G. Green's Block, 1880" (photo 2). The brick pilasters that separate the bays terminate in an elaborate metal cornice. The details include: a repeating pattern of triangles with circles cut out of them along the architrave, giving an appearance of Victorian wood cutwork; raised panels with clipped top corners between attenuated, reeded scroll brackets in the frieze, and a cornice with a beaded cavetto molding (photo 3). The metal capitals on the brick pilasters are equally unusual. A horizontal, reeded panel is located beneath a larger version of the repeating triangle and circle pattern. Above these elements, a bead marks the transition to a large cavetto molding that projects forward beneath another reeded panel. Above the reeded panel a double cavetto molding gives the pilaster capital profile even greater depth. The top section of the capital consists of three fillets beneath a design that is comprised of another reeded panel topped by a recessed triangle. On the outer six pilasters, the top triangle section is recessed from the elements beneath, but on the two pilasters framing the center three bays, it is flush with the elements beneath in order to make the visual transition to the arch at the cornice. Between the pilasters, a molded brick cornice is visible just below the metal entablature.

The front elevation has been altered at the first floor level three times. Originally, there were four stores flanking a center entrance leading to the second floor. The divisions between the storefronts were wide reeded pilasters supporting an entablature similar to the building entablature. Thinner reeded pilasters separated the window displays from the store entrances, which were comprised of double-leaf, sash doors beneath single pane transoms. The central entrance, which was in the center bay, had larger double-leaf sash doors beneath a single-pane transom. The two glass sash had round arched tops. A low segmental arch in the entablature accentuated the center entrance.

In 1919, the two storefront facades in the southern four bays were removed and replaced with a single movie theater facade when the opera house, located on the second and third floors, was converted to a three-story movie theater. On the lower portion of this new facade, a slightly projecting central ticket booth was flanked by two pairs of double-leaf doors on either side. Beyond the doors were display windows. The marquee, flush with the facade, stretched across the top of the ticket booth and doors. At the north end it read "Stanley Photo Plays" and at the south end was the name "Rialto Theatre." In between, the name of the current movie and its stars were displayed.

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G. G. Green's Block

The doors and marquee were sheltered by a flat projecting art nouveau cast iron and glass roof, which was tied back to the building with chains. Above each of the two display windows there was a single one-over-one, double-hung sash window. The entire facade was surmounted by a heavy cornice with dentils terminated at each end with consoles.

In 1935, The Rialto facade was upgraded in the Art Deco style. The ticket booth was replaced with a three-sided booth with large glass windows that projected onto the sidewalk. The door configuration remained the same, but the doors themselves were replaced with new glass doors. The large display windows were removed and replaced with smaller tripartite displays. The old marquee and art nouveau roof were removed, as well as the double-hung windows over the display windows. These areas were all covered over and painted blue with horizontal silver stripes. A new grander, three-sided marquee stretched across the length of the entire facade. Across the front the letters in "Rialto" occupied two of the three information lines and projected above the top of the marquee. On the sides, the word "Rialto" on signs in stylized letters sat atop the marquee. Around this time, the remaining two storefronts were altered. The two new storefronts had carrara glass bulkheads and recessed entrances. One brick pier separated the two storefronts while another carried the load at the corner of the building because the new end storefront turned the corner into the first bay on the north elevation. The new storefront entablature included larger sign bands, a much simpler wood cornice than the original metal cornice, and a standing seam metal pent roof. In 1955, the movie theater closed and the entire first floor was converted into one large store. The existing "Fashion Bug" storefront was installed at that time (photo 1). The underlying second and third floors of this elevation remain unaltered with the exception of the removal of iron cresting above the building entablature and paint applied to the brick.

The north elevation is divided into six bays (photo 7). At the basement level, a section of stuccoed stone foundation wall is visible below concrete finished to look like a course of dressed stone. There are two bricked-in basement windows, one in the second bay from the west end and the other in the second bay from the east end. The top of a stone arch is visible just above grade in the third bay from the east end. On the first and second floor levels, the glass storefront and false metal wall and pent roof wrap around from the front elevation across the westernmost bay, ending at the pilaster between the first and second bays. On the first floor level, a door has been cut into the wall in the far east bay. Small, bricked-in windows are located in the second, third, and fourth bays from the east end. Arches with projecting keystones and flush ears from original window openings are visible in the first, third, fourth, and sixth bays, while larger arches with the same details from original door openings are visible in the second and fifth bays (photo 8).

The six bays are evenly divided by seven brick pilasters on the second and third floor levels, rising from a brick belt course at the top of the first floor level. The windows on the second and third floors of this elevation all have segmentally-arched heads with the projecting keystones and flush ears giving the appearance of a window hoods, as well as projecting stone sills that wrap up around the bottom corners of the windows. A small access hatch has been cut into the wall at the second floor level in the third bay from the west, just east of the window in that bay. This access hatch, which has a sash in it, leads onto the fire escape. The center two bays line up beneath a large

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G. G. Green's Block

segmental arch. Another applied sign, identical to that on the front, except that it lacks the triangle edging at the two ends, is located in the arch and also reads "G.G. Green's Block, 1880" (photo 10). The cornice matches that on the front elevation (photo 9).

The first floor of this elevation originally had one-over-one, double-hung sash in the first, third, fourth, and sixth bays from the east end, and double-leaf entrance doors with transoms in the second and fifth bays. Both the doorways and the windows had segmental masonry arches above with the projecting keystones and flush ears. All of the arches remain in place, but the window and door opening have been bricked in (photo 8). It appears that when they were initially bricked-in, the windows in the second, third, and fourth bays from the east end were only partially closed up, leaving three small windows with brick sills. The date of the basement windows is unclear except that they must post-date the doorways, since they occupy the same locations. At a later date, the existing door in the eastern bay was cut into the wall. This configuration, with the smaller windows and cut-in door existed by c.1941. The door itself is a modern plywood door. Beyond the addition of a fire escape and access hatch, the false wall covering over the western bay, and the removal of the iron cresting at the cornice line, the second and third floor levels have not been altered.

The east elevation of the main block has been covered with metal siding (photos 11, 12). A drain pipe comes through the siding at the third floor level. This elevation was less complicated than the west and north sides, since it is the rear elevation. The bays were not divided by pilasters and there was no center arch at the roofline. The windows, based on interior evidence, are one-over-one, double-hung sash like those on the other elevations, but it could not be determined whether they have the projecting keystones and sills and flush ears. Only the second and third floor levels of the northern five bays are visible from the street. The first floor level of those five bays are obscured by the modern two-story building built into the ell.

The common bond brick ell addition, dating to the 1919 conversion of the opera house to a theater, extends eastward from the original southern four bays (photos 11, 13). The ell complements the original building in design. The walls are divided into bays by brick pilasters and are topped by a brick cornice. The north and south sides of the ell are four bays deep, while the east elevation is three bays across. The western two bays on both the north and south elevations do not rise a full three floors. Instead they follow the curve of the ceiling of the theater inside. The pilasters simply end instead of terminating at a cornice. The walls are coped with terra cotta tiles to keep rain out of the joints. The walls that do rise a full three stories also feature terra cotta coping. A modern steel door is located along the east elevation of the ell, while a single, segmentally-arched window at the east end of the north ell elevation has been filled in with brick. On the south elevation, there is a large arch in the wall between the first and second floor levels. The foundations are rubble stone. A one-story, stuccoed, shed roof addition is located near the east end of the south wall.

The western two bays of the south wall of the original building are partially obscured by a small, two story brick building that abuts it (photos 1, 43). This building was constructed concurrently with G.G. Green's Block by G.G. Green and shares some of its characteristics, including segmentally-arched windows and a simplified version of the

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cornice, but although it was built adjacent to the larger building, there is no apparent internal connection between the two (photo 44). In the eastern two bays of the main building, bricked-in windows are visible at the third floor level. Between the first and second floor levels, there is an entrance. This may have been a side entrance for actors and crew when the second and third floor were used as an opera house. The cornice on this elevation matches that on the east elevation. It is interrupted just west of the second bay from the east by a later brick chimney (photo 13).

The first floor interior of the G.G. Green building is one open space (photos 14, 15, 16, 17). The floor in the southern four bays of the building is set about a foot above the floor in the northern five bays. The floor is carpet over wood, the walls are finished with mirrors and modern commercial slat walls used to display merchandise, except for the glass display windows across the west elevation. The ceiling is a modern suspended grid ceiling with acoustic tile. The space is L-shaped due to the addition in the southeast corner. At the center of the building on the east side, dressing rooms, a bathroom, and a manager's office may disguise bearing walls that support the center stair from the second to the third floor. In the western half of the center, loads from bearing walls above are carried by columns and a partial wall that presumably support steel beams (photo 15). To the north of these rooms, a small storage room and stairs to the basement are located against the east wall. In the southern section, which is extended by the addition, the space is open except in the northeast corner of the addition where another storage room and stairs to the second floor are located. In the south wall, two openings toward the east end lead into the stuccoed, shed-roofed addition. The addition is split into two spaces by a partition wall. The floors are linoleum tile over concrete and the walls and ceiling are drywall. There are no exterior openings in the addition. At the west end of the south wall, the modern slatwall is reconfigured to create a small mechanical room.

The original configuration of the first floor main block consisted of four equally sized stores running the full depth of the building and a large entrance and staircase in the center bay. As seen in an historic photograph, the stores were long and narrow, and at least in this one case, lacked a back storeroom, allowing additional light to shine through a window at the rear of the store. The two walls separating the center entrance from the stores to either side were brick bearing walls. The southern of these two walls extended up through the roof, providing fire separation. In 1919 when the addition was built and the opera house on the second and third floor was converted into a three-story theater, the floor assembly between the first and second floors was removed, the balcony was installed, and the first floor was lowered at the east end down into the basement space, creating auditorium seating. In 1955 when the theater closed, the first floor was raised again and the space beneath filled with concrete. The western portions of the center bearing walls were removed, as were all of the store partitions. A suspended ceiling was installed and the new open first floor was finished as one space, with walnut fixtures and indirect lighting. The interior was modernized by "Fashion Bug" at least one more time, resulting in the current interior appearance.

The second and third floors in the southern four bays are one large space extending into the ell addition (photos 13 through 26). As seen from the exterior, the ell has a full three-story section at the eastern end and another section in between the three story section and the main building where the tops of the walls start at three stories on the west end and fall to a point just above the two story level. On the interior, this corresponds to the arc of the ceiling in this space, which is level across the depth of the main building and then falls from west to east to a point

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G. G. Green's Block

just above the arch that defined the stage (photos 21, 22, 23, 25). The ceiling in the main block is plaster with decorative painting, while the arched ceiling in the addition is seamed metal. The decorative motif painted on the plaster ceiling continues onto the metal (photo 25). The pattern includes chevrons, flowers, hearts and snowflakes within circles, painted in blues, and reds, and golds. The tall, plaster walls are without exterior openings and are partially covered with cloth wall hangings (photos 18, 20). A balcony extends two thirds the depth of the main building, rising from its lowest point at the east end which would roughly be the height of the original second floor, up to about the height of the third floor in the other section of the building (photo 19). A projection room is centered on the west end of the balcony. Openings at former stair locations are approximately at the midpoints of the balcony along the north and south walls. Along the east wall, the stage opening is topped by a flattened gothic arch beneath a cornice decorated with a repeating pattern of acanthus leaves and flowers, a row of dentils, and a row of modillions (photos 21, 22).

The east wall of the two-story space marks the transition to the three-story east end of the ell addition (photos 21, 26). This structure provided the necessary space to move scenery up and down. While the north, east, and south walls are brick, the west wall, which is shared with the auditorium space, is terra cotta block with brick piers. Just below the roof is a wood grid structure from which scenery was probably suspended. The back side of the arch is poured concrete. Access to the upper stories of the three-story section is via a stair in the northeast corner of the ell addition. The quarter turn stair starts on the north wall and extends up along the east wall, leading into a corridor approximately six feet wide along the east wall. From this space, a hatch in a modern partition wall opens into the upper two stories of the three-story section of the ell. To the west of the stair are two small rooms at the second floor level, one housing storage and the other mechanical systems for the first floor store.

In 1880, before the addition was built, the second and third floors of the southern four bays housed a two-story opera house. The interior appearance from this period is not known. The entrance to the opera house was via the center stair from the first floor, which led to a series of rooms on the second floor from which it appears there was access to the space. At this time the south wall had windows of the same size and style as those on the front. An exterior arched opening in the south wall at the second floor level may also have been an exit from the space.

In 1919, the ell addition was built and the opera house was converted to a movie theater. The floor sloped down from west to east. A center section, eleven chairs across, was separated from two end sections each four chairs across by two aisles. The west wall of the first floor section was set back from the west elevation of the building by the depth of a lobby. The movie theater also apparently had smoking rooms and rest rooms, but their exact first floor locations are uncertain. The west wall of the theater had three sets of doors centered and stairs at the north and south ends leading up to the balcony. Balcony seating was separated into quarters by a center aisle running east-west and another aisle connecting the two staircases. The projection booth was located at the back center of the balcony. The north and south walls had paneled wainscoting beneath larger panels, terminating in a decorative cornice and painted pattern above. The cornice and decorative painting were at the level of the east end of the balcony. The walls above the first floor level appear to be plain plaster, while the ceiling was visually separated into

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a border and field by either paint or decorative plaster. The chandelier at the center was also emphasized by a painted circular pattern around it.

In 1935, the theater was renovated. The walls at the second and third floor levels were decorated with cloth panels, the ceiling was repainted in the pattern still visible today, and air conditioning was installed. Alterations to the first floor walls are not known and the balcony was not altered. In 1955, the theater closed and a single retail space was created on the first floor. In the second/third floor space, the support system for the first floor suspended ceiling was hung from the rafters through the two-story space and mechanical systems were installed for the first floor heating and cooling. Beyond deterioration due to age and water infiltration, the space has remained unaltered since that time.

The north wall of the theater is both a bearing wall and a fire wall, separating this assembly space from the second and third floor in the northern five bays of the building. The second floor space in the northern section is divided into four equally-sized rooms bisected by a north-south hallway that connects to the center hallway at the south end of this section of the building. The walls and ceilings are all plastered and all doorways are arched. The trim around doors and windows is flat with a slightly raised fillet backband. The segmentally-arched windows are set within rectangular openings. The baseboard is approximately nine inches high, capped by a cyma reversa molding. All hardware except for some of the door hinges has been removed.

The staircase between the second and third floors is located in the southeast corner of this section. The stair features stained and varnished, vertical beaded-board wainscotting and plaster walls and ceilings (photo 34). The entrance to the stair from the second floor is arched. Due to the height of the second floor story, the stair has a landing at its midpoint to provide a break in the climb. In the hallway at the bottom of the stair, an arched opening in the south wall, now filled in and stuccoed, led to the opera house (photo 28). An opening with double-leaf, four-panel doors and a round-arched transom with three vertical muntins marks the top of the original stair from the first floor. The doors and trim are stained and varnished. Another arch in the north wall leads to the cross hallway that provides direct access to each of the four rooms. At the west end of the center bay, a small room is located above the original stair between the first and second floors (photos 32, 33). Another arched opening in the south wall, also filled and stuccoed, provided access to the opera house space. The paired center windows from the second floor west elevation provide light to the space. An arched opening with double-leaf, three-panel doors in the north wall leads to the southwest room. The doors are stained on the side facing into this small room and painted on the side facing the southwest room.

The cross hallway is visually separated into two sections by an arch at its midpoint. In the northern half, arched openings on either side with stacked five-panel, double-leaf doors and transoms with three vertical muntins lead into the northwest and northeast rooms. Modern partition walls (partially demolished) create closet space to the north and south of the openings. In the southern section, there are similar arched openings leading into the southwest and southeast rooms, but only the doors to the southwest room remain. In addition, a small arched window opening is located to the south of the door to the southwest room. All four of the doors and the window

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opening have been at least partially painted white, but there are still sections with original stain and finish. A rectangular opening has been cut into the east wall of the south section of the hallway to the south of the door to the southeast room and a partition wall (partially demolished) was constructed north of the room entrances to create a closet.

Another wall runs east-west across the second floor dividing the two spaces into four rooms (photos 27, 29, 30, 31). Two arched openings from which doors and transoms have been removed connect the southeast and northeast rooms (photo 27). One arched opening, which retains its transom with three vertical muntins and four-panel, double-leaf doors connects the southwest and northwest rooms (photo 31). The floors in the southwest and northwest, southern half of the southeast room, and portions of the hallway are narrow tongue-and-groove flooring, while the northern half of the southeast room, the northeast room, and portions of the hallway floors are covered with composition tiles. In the southeast corner of the southeast room, partition walls have been added to create bathrooms. In the south wall of the western of the two bathrooms, an opening leads into the space beneath the stair to the third floor. In this space a third arched opening, now filled and stuccoed, led to the opera house.

The second floor has been altered very little beyond the removal of the first floor stair, some of the doors, and the installation of the bathrooms in the southeast corner. The four-panel doors are original, while the stacked five-panel doors are later alterations. Modern partition walls have been installed and then partially removed from the hallway and tile was laid down over the wood flooring in the two eastern rooms. In addition, a partition wall had been erected in the southeast room, but has since been torn down. This partition wall created a hallway in the southern half of the room from which the rectangular opening cut into the east wall of the hallway provided access to the stair to the second floor (photo 27). To compensate for the loss of the stair from the first floor, a stair was constructed along the outside of the east wall of the building (now enclosed by the modern building in the ell) and a window in the east wall of the southeast room was converted to a doorway. The door is a sash door with three horizontal panels beneath the glass.

The third floor comprises one large room above the four rooms on the second floor, together with the stair to the second floor and a hallway over the stair along the south wall of the large room. The large room and hallway have narrow, tongue-and-groove wood floors and plaster walls and ceilings (photos 35, 39). The segmentally-arched windows are set in rectangular openings, as on the second floor (photo 38). There are two arched openings (narrower than those on the second floor) without doors leading into the hallway over the stair (photo 40). The paired center bay windows light this hallway. A larger arched opening, with a transom with three vertical muntins and double-leaf, four-panel doors leads into the hall at the top of the stairs (photo 36). These doors have large steeple-tip hinges not seen on the doors on the second floor. The wood of the doors, windows, and trim has been painted silver. The large room has two art deco ceiling light fixture medallions set into the ceiling (photo 37). The fixtures themselves have been removed. A toilet has been installed at the east end of the hallway at the top of the stairs, the only alteration to the original fabric on the third floor.

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The basement, located beneath the northern five bays, is accessible from a stair in the northeast corner of the main block (photos 41, 42). The floors are concrete and the walls are rubble stone. The ceilings were at one time plastered, but are now open joist. The space is split into two main spaces by an interior foundation wall running east-west. A second interior bearing wall supports the north side of the center staircase, while the south wall of the center staircase marks the end of the basement space. The southern section of the basement was also originally accessible, but was filled with concrete when the floor was re-leveled in 1955.

The small-two-story building which abuts the south wall of the G.G. Green Building was constructed at the same time, with similar, though simplified elements. The west elevation is brick, two bays wide, and capped by a metal cornice (photo 43, 44). The first floor storefront has been completely altered and no documentation remains of its original appearance (photo 45). The existing storefront is a projecting glass and brick storefront with a recessed center entrance under a slate pent roof. To the south of the storefront is an entrance door to a second floor apartment (photo 46). The door has two vertical panels beneath six panes of glass. Three stone steps lead up to the door. At the second floor level, the facade has not been altered. In each bay is a one-over-one, double-hung sash window with a segmentally-arched lintel. As on the windows of the main building, a projecting stone keystone and flush ears give the impression of a window hood. The windows also have projecting stone sills. Three brick pilasters define the two bays. At the cornice line molded brick creates a visual transition to the metal cornice, which is a simplified version of the cornice on the main building, featuring the repeating pattern of triangles and circles, as well as raised panels in the frieze. The south elevation of this building abuts another building and is not visible.

On the east elevation, the first floor has a centered door between two windows, while the second floor has two windows. The cornice is a molded cornice without the details found on the front elevation (photo 47). The original first floor windows and entrance door had segmentally-arched lintels. Both windows and the doorway have been partially infilled with brick, however, leaving two smaller fixed sash windows and a modern flush replacement door. The window openings on the second floor were also originally arched, but have been partially infilled and the sash have been replaced with smaller one-over-one sash. The first floor level of the interior has a carpeted floor, plaster walls, and a suspended grid ceiling (photo 48). The configuration and finishes of the second floor are unknown.

The modern two-story commercial building on the lot is located in the ell of the main building. On its north elevation, there are two brick and glass storefronts, both with angled double-leaf metal door entrances. To the west of these storefronts is a separate entrance with two six-panel doors. Above the doors are four vertical panels topped by a small cornice. Behind these doors are a modern stairway that provides the only existing access to the second floor of the G.G. Green building and a second stairway leading to an apartment on the second floor of the modern building. The second floor on the north side is stuccoed and has five, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows asymmetrically arranged over the two storefronts. A mansard pent roof hides the real roof behind. The east elevation is stuccoed and has one, one-over-one, double-hung sash window on the second floor at the north end.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

G.G. Green's Block, built in 1880 in Woodbury, Gloucester County, is the only remaining commercial/social building associated with Colonel George G. Green, a nationally successful businessman responsible for the growth and development of Woodbury in the late nineteenth century. G.G. Green earned his fortune by selling patent medicines manufactured in Woodbury and used this fortune to lead and support endeavors to advance the welfare of the local community. He built and owned or was involved in the establishment of at least five additional manufacturing enterprises, a gas company, a bank, a country club, a race track, a steamboat line to Philadelphia, apartment buildings, a residential section of the city, and G.G. Green's Block. Of all of the buildings directly associated with Green, only his heavily-altered laboratory and G.G. Green's Block remain. His civic activities included serving on City Council, establishing and serving on a local Board of Trade, an appointment on the staff of Governor Robert S. Green, serving as a presidential elector, and establishing a military company that would later be incorporated into the National Guard of New Jersey. G.G. Green's Block is unique among Green's enterprises in its combined social and cultural nature. Green recognized multiple needs in the community and fulfilled them in one building that housed not only retail space, but also an opera house, offices, recreational space, and a large room which served as Common Council Chamber, Society Hall, and the armory he had established. G.G. Green's Block, which remains the largest commercial building in Woodbury, is also a vernacular example of the Romanesque style as applied to commercial buildings. Romanesque elements include the contrasting use of brick and stone, the use of large, two-story brick pilasters, the heavy cornice, the round arches above the windows in the center bay, the arches at the cornice line, the reeded pilasters dividing the storefronts, and the original heavy storefront entablature. G.G. Green's Block is significant under National Register Criterion B in the area of community and planning development for its association with George G. Green, a local businessman responsible for the development of Woodbury and under National Register Criterion C for its vernacular representation of the Romanesque style as applied to a commercial building.

George G. Green was born in Clarksboro, Gloucester County in 1842. He attended the local school in Clarksboro and then enrolled at Fort Edwards Institute in Washington County, New York at age 16. Two years later he entered Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The proximity of Southern troops to Carlisle led Green to withdraw and transfer to Pennington Seminary. Upon graduation in 1862, Green entered the medical department at the University of Pennsylvania. Plagued by ill-health, however, Green was forced to leave school and travel west, where he enlisted in the 142nd Regiment, Illinois volunteers in 1864. After serving eight months in the army as an assistant surgeon, Green was given an honorable discharge due to his ill health.¹

Green returned to Woodbury, where his father was living and manufacturing two patent medicines on a local basis, Green's August Flower and Boschee's German Syrup, remedies guaranteed to cure "deranged stomach or liver" (and therefore all diseases springing therefrom, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, paralysis, mental derangement, suicide, heart diseases, and apoplexy) and consumption, respectively. Green, reportedly being disgusted with the low standards maintained in the medical colleges, decided to abandon the medical field and become a business man. His first business, a wholesale proprietary medicine-house that he set up in Baltimore, was

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destroyed by fire. From there he became a traveling salesman for a Philadelphia firm, then opened a retail drug business in Athens, Ohio in 1869. There he met and married his wife Angie. The couple returned to Woodbury in 1872.²

Woodbury in 1872 held some stature as the county seat. It was founded in 1684 and had become the county seat in 1787, after the old county buildings in Gloucester burned. It had been separated from Deptford Township in March of 1870 by an Act of the Legislature and in 1871 a city government was organized.³ Beyond its role in county government, however, Woodbury did not have much to offer in the way of industry and therefore little employment to attract residents and encourage growth. Over the next two decades, G.G. Green would be integral to creating an industrial economic base for the growth of Woodbury and to shaping the growing community and fulfilling its social and cultural needs.

Upon his return to Woodbury, Green came to an agreement with his father under which George took over the patent medicine business and his father received a royalty on sales. Green worked on expanding the business, eventually adding a third patent medicine, Green's Ague Conqueror, to cure malaria, and an almanac whose primary purpose was to advertise the medicines and print testimonials to their efficacy. In June 1873, around the time of Green's assumption of the business, the laboratory where the medicines were manufactured was moved from a small storefront building on West Barber Avenue to a larger building at Cooper and Green Streets. Under Green's management, sales grew exponentially. In one month alone, January of 1879, Green sold 168,000 bottles of patent medicine. This booming success engendered a need for more space. In response, he built a new, four-story Second Empire style building with several wings to serve as a laboratory and offices.⁴

The end of the 1870s marks the beginning of Green's significant involvement in the wider community, symbolized by the construction of the Romanesque G.G. Green's Block, as well as of Green's palatial new Second Empire style home in Woodbury (destroyed by fire in 1969). In June of 1879, Green contracted with John C. Rogers of Camden to construct G.G. Green's Block.⁵ The new multipurpose building was designed to house diverse enterprises. Early uses included four retail stores on the first floor, a two-story opera house in half of the second and third floor space, offices in half of the second floor space, a large meeting hall in half of the third floor, and reportedly, a bowling alley, billiard room, and public bathrooms in the basement. Occupation of the basement for these purposes cannot be verified since the section under the theater has been filled with concrete. The remaining section of basement once had a plaster ceiling but shows no definite evidence of having been fully finished.

Among the original stores were T.E. Budd, fine, fancy, and staple groceries; Charles W. Starr, dry goods; L. Brown and Co., hardware; and, L.S. Stokes. The offices were occupied by the Gloucester County Democrat, a Woodbury Novelty Manufacturing Company's Works, and the Central Baptist Church. The fourth room was the common chamber for City Council. The third floor was used by Company E, founded by G.G. Green, which eventually became the 6th regiment of the New Jersey National Guard. It was also used as a gym for the school across the

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street on rainy days.⁶ Green's Opera House opened on Thursday August 25, 1881 with "The Doctor of Alcantara," performed by Baker's Comic Opera Company. Subsequent presentations included a program of war songs in 1893-94, "A Day in the Woods" in 1916, an annual Minstrel Show by the Girl's Minstrel Klub [sic], a program on the Civil War with stereopticon views of the battles, and, once moving pictures began to gain popularity, a steady stream of features combined with musical entertainment.⁷

Contemporary accounts of Woodbury in the early 1880s bear out the importance of Green and G.G. Green's Block to the City. *The Industries of New Jersey, Part 2* in describing the amenities of the town, lists the Opera House (the only commercial enterprise listed) and describes it as "[a]n elegant new Opera-house, with completely fitted stage, handsome and appropriate scenery and drop curtain, with a seating capacity of 1,000 persons, was completed in 1880, by the erection of Green's block, a magnificent brick building."⁸ The building is further described in a later section, along with commentary on Green's importance to Woodbury. "In 1880, Mr. Green erected the elegant new opera house building on the corner of Broad and Centre Streets....It is a magnificent brick building of beautiful proportions and ornate trimmings, and the finest in the city. Mr. Green has erected a number of other buildings, and is the source of the present prosperity of Woodbury, he being interested in several enterprises outside the one of which this article deals, the most prominent of them being the manufacture of glass."⁹ Another contemporary account, notes that "[Green] is largely identified with the development and prosperity of Woodbury."¹⁰

Green was the object of these accolades for his concern and involvement with the growth of the community through the development of new business, recreational, and residential development opportunities. His business and personal interests were diverse, encompassing industry, commerce, and community development. Specifically, in addition to his patent medicine business and G. G. Green's Block, Green established and owned or had a financial interest in the Woodbury Glass-Works (established 1881, of which he was president), the Standard Window Glass Factory (built in 1882, of which he was also president), the Woodbury Manufacturing Company, the Woodbury Mill and Lumber Company, the Bevel Wheel Caster Company (also referred to as the Woodbury Caster Works), the Merritt Block, a race track, apartment buildings, and acres of land which he developed in accordance with his vision of architectural and landscaping aesthetics and sold as individual lots. In addition, together with other Woodbury citizens, he established the Woodbury Gas Company, the First National Bank and Trust Company of Woodbury (of which he was a Director, and sometime President and Vice President), the Woodbury Country Club, and the Woodbury Board of Trade.¹¹

Prior to G.G. Green's energetic leadership in creating new industry and developing the community, Woodbury was a small county seat that had infrastructure and connection to both Philadelphia and the Jersey Shore via the West Jersey Railroad, but had not capitalized on these resources to attract new growth and industry. G.G. Green saw opportunity in Woodbury and bought acres of farmland and lots within the town. By 1886, he was responsible, at least in part, for the growth of every large manufacturing business in Woodbury except one.¹² These businesses were responsible for attracting hundreds of new residents to the area.¹³ He had also developed the ideas for a residential section to the east of his own home that would considerably expand the size of the city and constructed apartment housing that allowed for greater residential density within the core of the city. He constructed the only

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major entertainment venues in the City, Green's Opera House and a race track.¹⁴ Green set the social tone in Woodbury by aiding in the establishment of a country club. He provided new commercial space at G.G. Green's Block and, later, the Merritt Block (now demolished). He also contributed to the private enterprises that form part of any town's infrastructure, such as the local gas company and a local bank. Green then went one step beyond using his personal fortune to aid in the development of the town by advocating for the formation of a Board of Trade. As the president and leading figure on the Board of Trade, Green promoted the remission of taxes for five years as an inducement to attract new businesses. As a result of his efforts, the Wells Hope Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia moved to Woodbury, constructing its building just south of Green's own laboratory (both were located next to the railroad, making transportation of goods convenient).¹⁵ Of all of G.G. Green's financial and social endeavors, G.G. Green's Block is the only remaining building built by Green to represent Green's interest in creating a community with social and cultural opportunities.

It should be noted that G.G. Green also had interests outside of Woodbury, although Woodbury received the lion's share of his attention. He developed the city of Altadena, California, which was named after his daughter (the main avenue was named after Green) and built the Green Hotel in Pasadena (part of which remains in a greatly altered condition). The Green Hotel was, at the turn of the century, the largest hotel on the west coast and the only fireproof hotel west of the Mississippi. In addition, Green had a large cattle ranch in Wyoming, large mining interests in Mexico, and real estate in Ohio at the time of his death in 1925.¹⁶ Green's contributions to the development of Altadena further underscore his commitment to community development.

Upon his death in 1925, Green's memory was honored with articles chronicling his life in two local newspapers. In one article, Green was described as "easily the most outstanding figure of this community, from the point of wealth and business success. He probably did more to make Woodbury an outstanding community than any other man of his period."¹⁷ The other article noted "The passing of Mr. Green takes from Woodbury one of the foremost and progressive citizens, whose success in business seemed to intensify his desire to advance the interests of the town of his choice. Very few men succeed as Col. Green has succeeded. Few would have remained to live in a town which was at that time only a little country village. But he had a vision of a great future for Woodbury and made that vision practical by casting his lot here permanently....those who are left of family and citizens will reap for many years the fruit of his labor, which he has given so generously in civic, social, commercial, as well as the sensible methods of philanthropy..."¹⁸

G. G. Green's Block is one of the few remaining tributes to Colonel G.G. Green's legacy. Of the dozens of buildings he was responsible for constructing, only his laboratory and G.G. Green's Block remain. While the laboratory is significant as the source of his wealth, G.G. Green's Block is significant for its representation of his interest in developing the community that was supported in part by the industry he created.

Although G.G. Green constructed both his home and his laboratory in the Second Empire style, which can also be seen in other buildings of that time period in Woodbury, he chose to construct G.G. Green's Block in the Romanesque style. This choice, together with the size of the building, made G.G. Green's Block unique among

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Woodbury's commercial buildings. It was rivaled only by the courthouse, the only other Romanesque building along the street. The courthouse, however, was smaller and was executed in brownstone, creating a very different appearance from G.G. Green's Block. Together with the range of mid- to late-nineteenth-century styles found in Woodbury, including Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Italianate, G.G. Green's Block represents the architectural development of Woodbury from an eighteenth-century village into a modern turn-of-the-century city. Architecturally, it stands alone in Woodbury as a vernacular high style interpretation of the Romanesque style as applied to a commercial building.

When constructed in 1880, it featured a primary facade facing Broad Street and a major secondary facade facing Centre Street. Each elevation was symmetrical, the front with nine bays, the side with six bays. The Romanesque style was expressed in the size and scale of the building, the use of brick with contrasting stone, the reeded pilasters separating the storefronts and dividing the paired windows in the center bay on the front facade, the two story brick pilasters separating the bays, the heavy storefront and building entablatures, the segmentally-arched and round-arched windows, the window hoods created through the use of brick and stone with projecting keystones, the projecting stone sills, and the segmental arch at the cornice over the center bays on both elevations. The iron cresting above the cornice added a fancy, late Victorian touch. Based on early illustrations and photographs, it also appears that horizontal banding was also painted on the brick from sill to sill and window hood to window hood, enhancing the polychromatic appearance of the building.

While tenants may have come and gone, G.G. Green's Block remained unchanged until 1919, when the building was sold to the Woodbury Amusement Company and Green's Opera House closed and was replaced by a movie theater, the Rialto. By this time, the Opera House was primarily presenting movies, so the movie theater represented a continuation of the entertainment provided by the Opera House. The official change in use to a movie theater, however, entailed the construction of an addition, removal of the two first floor stores on the south side of the building, and the construction of one large three-story space with a balcony that seated approximately 1,100 people under the direction of the Hoffman-Henon Company, an architectural and engineering firm. The new stage was also adapted for the presentation of Vaudeville plays and musical entertainment and an organ was installed.¹⁹ The decoration of the interior was restrained, with wainscoting supporting pilasters beneath an entablature at the first floor level. A rectangular pattern with a circular decoration at its center ran horizontally along the side walls above the entablature. The walls above the first floor were bare, but the rectangle and circle pattern was repeated on the ceiling, separating the long ceiling into a field and border, with a large circular pattern highlighting the chandelier in the center.

By 1935, however, the Rialto was deemed to be in need of a face lift by its new owners, the Stanley Company, who had purchased G.G. Green's Block from the Woodbury Amusement Company in 1926. It was closed for several weeks while the interior was repainted in art deco patterns and given cloth wall hangings on the second and third story walls (in part for better acoustics), air conditioning was installed, and the exterior was updated with a new marquee, smaller display windows, new doors, and blue paint striped with silver.²⁰ About this same time, the storefronts of the remaining two stores on the north side of the building were also updated with larger glass display

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windows, brick piers and bulkheads, larger signage panels, and a small pent roof of standing seam metal. The newly remodeled movie theater and stores represented a continuation of the original uses of the building as designed by G.G. Green and affected only the first floor of the exterior, leaving in place all of the architectural elements that give the building its Romanesque character with the exception of the storefront pilasters and the storefront entablature. The Rialto closed in 1955, after thirty-five years as a movie theater and seventy-five years as the major entertainment venue in Woodbury. The first floor was altered once again to create one large retail space that would be occupied by the Charming Shoppe ("Fashion Bug") for the next forty-five years. A false front was installed in front of the second story on the front facade, but this change did not have an impact on the original front wall and is easily reversible. The second and third floors on the north side remain intact, as does the second and third floor section of the movie theater interior. With the recent closing of the "Fashion Bug," the building is now vacant and community-driven plans are underway to restore the historic structure to its prior (1935-1955) appearance. Then G. G. Green's Block will reopen as a performing arts center with theater and retail spaces, echoing George G. Green's original vision for the building and revitalizing this significant portion of the City he loved.

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3. The Industries of New Jersey, Part 2: 303.
4. Spellman; Part 1, "G. G. Green's Contemplated Improvements," The Constitution, 26 February, 1879.
5. George G. Green and John C. Rogers, contract for construction, 24 June 1879.
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7. Programs, Green's Opera House, 1881-1919, Gloucester County Historical Society.
8. The Industries of New Jersey, Part 2: 304.
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11. Cushing: 184; Spellman, "Part 2"; "Col. G.G. Green Passes Away," Gloucester County Democrat, 26 February, 1925; "Col. Green Called by Death," The Constitution, 28 February 1925.
12. Cushing: 184; "The "The City of Woodbury, New Jersey 1886," map.
13. Cushing: 184.
14. Cushing: 184; Spellman, "Part 2."
15. Spellman, "Part 2."
16. "Col. Green Called by Death."
17. "Col. G.G. Green Passes Away."
18. "Col. Green Called by Death."
19. "Modern Theatre in Woodbury," Gloucester County Times, 1 March 1919; "Plans for New Theatre," Gloucester County Democrat, 27 March 1919; "The New Rialto Opens," Gloucester County Democrat, 24 December 1919; "The Rialto Theatre Opens," Gloucester County Democrat, 1 January 1920.
20. "Movie Fans Find Theatre 'Cozy'," The Evening News, 1 August 1935; "Rialto Theatre Reopens Tonight, Greatly Changed," Gloucester County Democrat, 30 July 1935.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Block 113, Lot 1, in the City of Woodbury, Gloucester County, New Jersey.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary comprises the original lot on which the building was constructed.

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G. G. Green's Block

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following is the same for all photographs:

1. G. G. Green's Block
2. Gloucester County, New Jersey
3. Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants
425 White Horse Pike
Haddon Heights, NJ 08035

List of Photographs:

3. Sheila Koehler
 4. December 1, 2000
 6. View looking southeast of G.G. Green's Block west elevation.
 7. Photograph 1 of 48
-
3. Sheila Koehler
 4. December 1, 2000
 6. Detail looking east of center arch on west elevation.
 7. Photograph 2 of 48
-
3. Sheila Koehler
 4. December 1, 2000
 6. Detail looking east of window head and cornice on west elevation.
 7. Photograph 3 of 48
-
3. Sheila Koehler
 4. December 1, 2000
 6. Detail looking east of north entrance on west elevation.
 7. Photograph 4 of 48
-
3. Sheila Koehler
 4. February 8, 2001
 6. Detail looking east of south entrance on west elevation.
 7. Photograph 5 of 48

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number PHOTOS Page 25

**NJ Gloucester Co.
G. G. Green's Block**

3. Sheila Koehler
 4. December 1, 2000
 6. Detail looking south along second story of west elevation behind false facade.
 7. Photograph 6 of 48
-
3. Sheila Koehler
 4. December 1, 2000
 6. View looking southwest of north elevation.
 7. Photograph 7 of 48
-
3. Sheila Koehler
 4. December 1, 2000
 6. Detail looking south of original doorway (filled in) on north elevation with later window and basement window (also filled in).
 7. Photograph 8 of 48
-
3. Sheila Koehler
 4. December 1, 2000
 6. Detail looking south of north elevation windows, piers, and cornice.
 7. Photograph 9 of 48
-
3. Sheila Koehler
 4. December 1, 2000
 6. View looking southwest of north and east elevations of main block, ell addition, and modern commercial building.
 7. Photograph 10 of 48
-
3. Sheila Koehler
 4. December 1, 2000
 6. Detail looking south of center arch on north elevation.
 7. Photograph 11 of 48
-
3. Sheila Koehler
 4. December 1, 2000
 6. Detail looking southwest at the east elevation showing the cornice and metal siding.
 7. Photograph 12 of 48

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 26

NJ Gloucester Co.
G. G. Green's Block

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. View looking northwest of the south elevation of the main block and the ell.
7. Photograph 13 of 48

3. Margaret Westfield
4. February 8, 2001
6. View of the first floor interior from the northeast corner looking southwest.
7. Photograph 14 of 48

3. Margaret Westfield
4. February 8, 2001
6. View of the first floor from the northwest corner looking southeast.
7. Photograph 15 of 48

3. Margaret Westfield
4. February 8, 2001
6. View of the first floor from the southwest looking east.
7. Photograph 16 of 48

3. Margaret Westfield
4. February 8, 2001
6. View of the first floor from the center looking northwest.
7. Photograph 17 of 48

3. Richard Hill
4. December 1, 2000
6. View of the theater interior second and third floors looking southwest from the east center.
7. Photograph 18 of 48

3. Margaret Westfield
4. February 8, 2001
6. View looking west from the center of the balcony and projection booth.
7. Photograph 19 of 48

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 27

NJ Gloucester Co.
G. G. Green's Block

3. Richard Hill
 4. December 1, 2000
 6. View looking northwest from the east center of the north wall, showing 1935 cloth wall panels.
 7. Photograph 20 of 48
-
3. Margaret Westfield
 4. February 8, 2001
 6. Detail looking east from the center of the arch at the stage opening, the cornice above, and, through the arch, the modern partition wall creating the second floor corridor in the east end of the ell addition and the east wall of the ell.
 7. Photograph 21 of 48
-
3. Richard Hill
 4. December 1, 2000
 6. Detail looking southwest from east of center showing the arch, cornice, painted wall pattern around the arch, and the cloth wall hanging on the south wall.
 7. Photograph 22 of 48
-
3. Richard Hill
 4. December 1, 2000
 6. View looking west from east of center at the plaster and metal ceilings with painted art deco patterns.
 7. Photograph 23 of 48
-
3. Richard Hill
 4. December 1, 2000
 6. Detail looking west showing the painted patterns on the plaster ceiling.
 7. Photograph 24 of 48
-
3. Margaret Westfield
 4. February 8, 2001
 6. Detail looking south showing the painted patterns on the metal ceiling.
 7. Photograph 25 of 48
-
3. Sheila Koehler
 4. December 1, 2000
 6. View in the three-story section of the ell addition showing terra cotta block walls with brick piers.
 7. Photograph 26 of 48

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 28

NJ Gloucester Co.
G. G. Green's Block

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. View of the southeast room on the second floor looking west.
7. Photograph 27 of 48

3. Margaret Westfield
4. February 8, 2001
6. View looking southwest of the hallway at the bottom of the stairs to the third floor showing the original arched opening in the south wall, the doors to the stair to the first floor, and the small arched window opening.
7. Photograph 28 of 48

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. View looking west in the northeast room on the second floor.
7. Photograph 29 of 48

3. Margaret Westfield
4. February 8, 2001
6. View looking west in the northwest room on the second floor.
7. Photograph 30 of 48

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. View of the southwest room looking northwest.
7. Photograph 31 of 48

3. Margaret Westfield
4. February 8, 2001
6. Detail of the door in the southwest corner of the southwest room.
7. Photograph 32 of 48

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. Detail of the room at the west end of the center bay looking west at the paired center windows.
7. Photograph 33 of 48

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 29

NJ Gloucester Co.
G. G. Green's Block

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. View looking west down the stair from the third floor to the second floor.
7. Photograph 34 of 48

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. View of the third floor room looking west.
7. Photograph 35 of 48

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. Detail looking south of the doorway between the stair hallway and the large room on the third floor.
7. Photograph 36 of 48

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. Detail of a ceiling medallion on the third floor.
7. Photograph 37 of 48

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. Detail of a window on the third floor.
7. Photograph 38 of 48

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. View of the third floor hallway over the stair looking west.
7. Photograph 39 of 48

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. Detail looking south of a doorway between the large room and the hallway.
7. Photograph 40 of 48

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 30

NJ Gloucester Co.
G. G. Green's Block

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. View of the north section of the basement looking west.
7. Photograph 41 of 48

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. Detail of the basement looking west showing plaster marks on the joists.
7. Photograph 42 of 48

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. View looking east of the west elevation of the main block and the adjacent two-story commercial building.
7. Photograph 43 of 48

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. Detail looking east of the cornice and window heads on the west elevation of the two story commercial building.
7. Photograph 44 of 48

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. Detail looking east of the first floor of the west elevation of the two-story commercial building.
7. Photograph 45 of 48

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. Detail looking northeast of the first floor of the west elevation of the two-story commercial building showing the second floor apartment entrance.
7. Photograph 46 of 48

3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 1, 2000
6. View looking west of the east elevation of the two-story commercial building.
7. Photograph 47 of 48

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

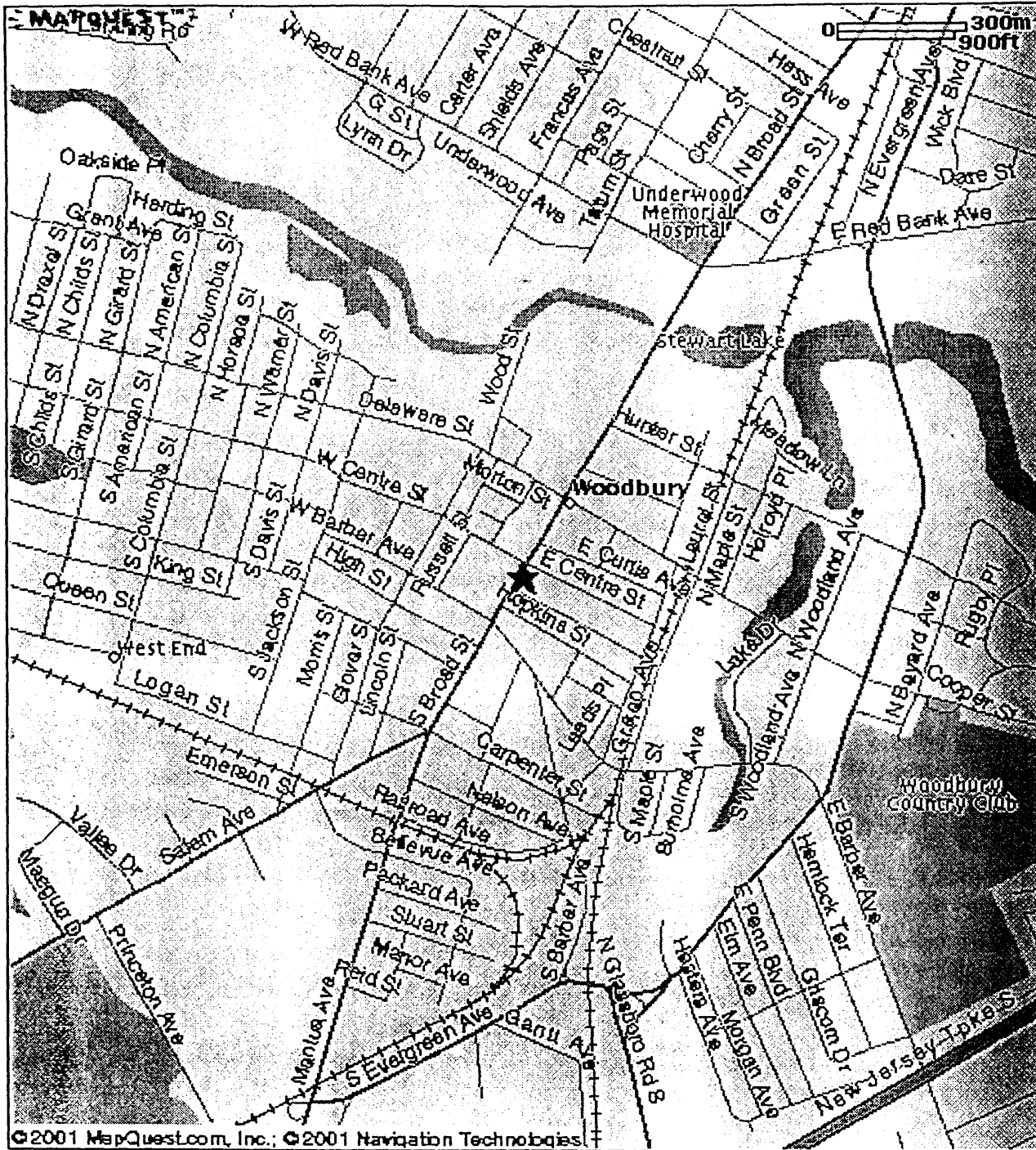
Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 31

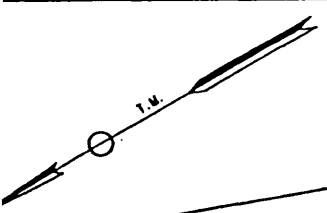
NJ Gloucester Co.
G. G. Green's Block

3. Margaret Westfield
4. February 8, 2001
6. View looking east of the first floor interior of the two-story commercial building.
7. Photograph 48 of 48

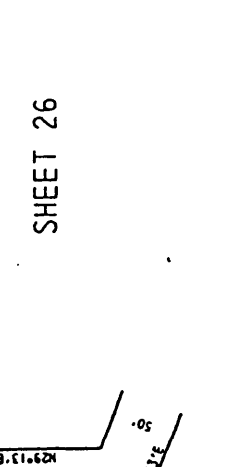
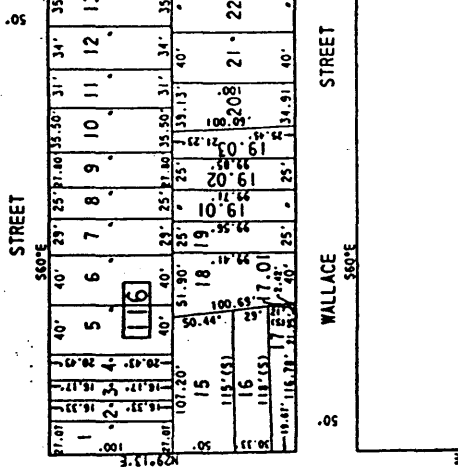
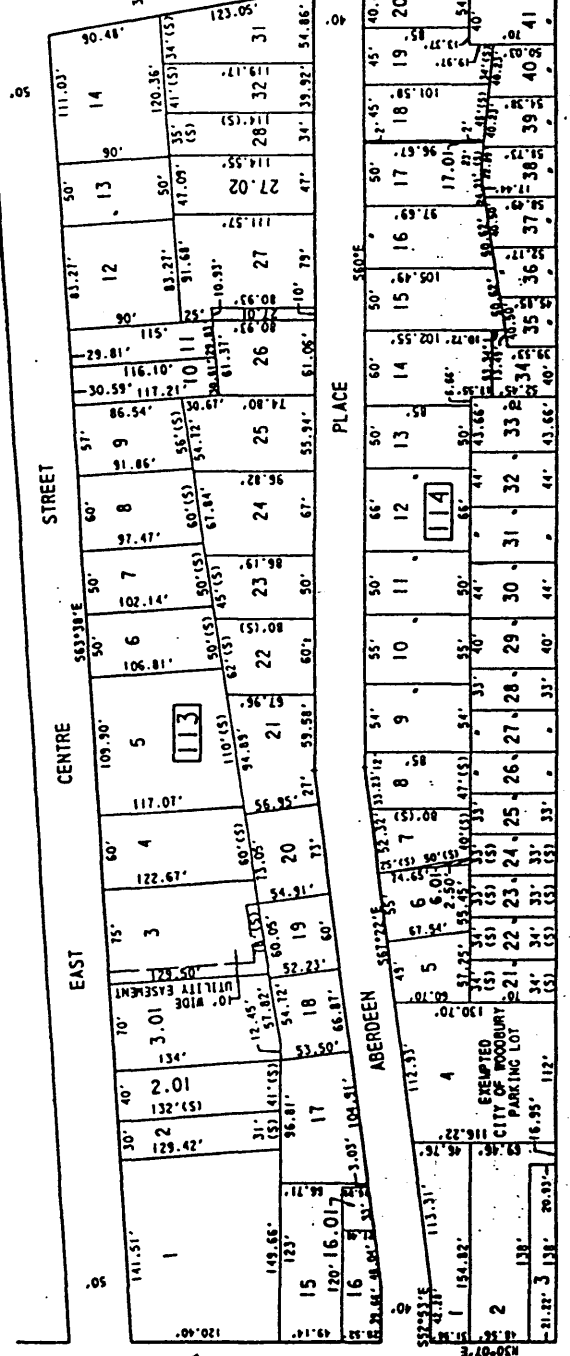
108 S BROAD ST, WOODBURY, NJ, 08096-2402, US



G. G. Green's Block
108 South Broad Street, Woodbury
Gloucester County, New Jersey



GREEN AVENUE
 5 20°27' W 966.84' (TOTAL)
 695.35' (TOTAL)
 1.16 AC: EXEMPTED - CITY OF WOODBURY PARKING LOT
 617.60' (TOTAL)
 850.34' (TOTAL)
 5 17°58' W
 560.60' (TOTAL)
 104.80' (TOTAL)

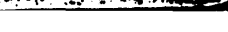
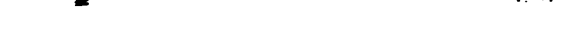


CITY OF WOODBURY
 GLOUCESTER COUNTY N.J.
 1928 SCALE 1" = 30.00'
 CARTER EDGAR & WITMER
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS
 WOODBURY N.J.

G. G. Green's Block
 108 South Broad Street, Woodbury
 Gloucester County, New Jersey



BROAD STREET (N.J.S.M. ROUTE 45)
 SOUTH
 W. BARBER AVENUE
 532°24'E
 101.97'
 29.08'
 44°15' 27.88'
 31'
 100.28'
 101.97'
 29.08'
 44°15' 27.88'
 31'
 100.28'



CITY OF WOODBURY
 GLOUCESTER COUNTY N.J.
 1928 SCALE 1" = 30.00'
 CARTER EDGAR & WITMER
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS
 WOODBURY N.J.

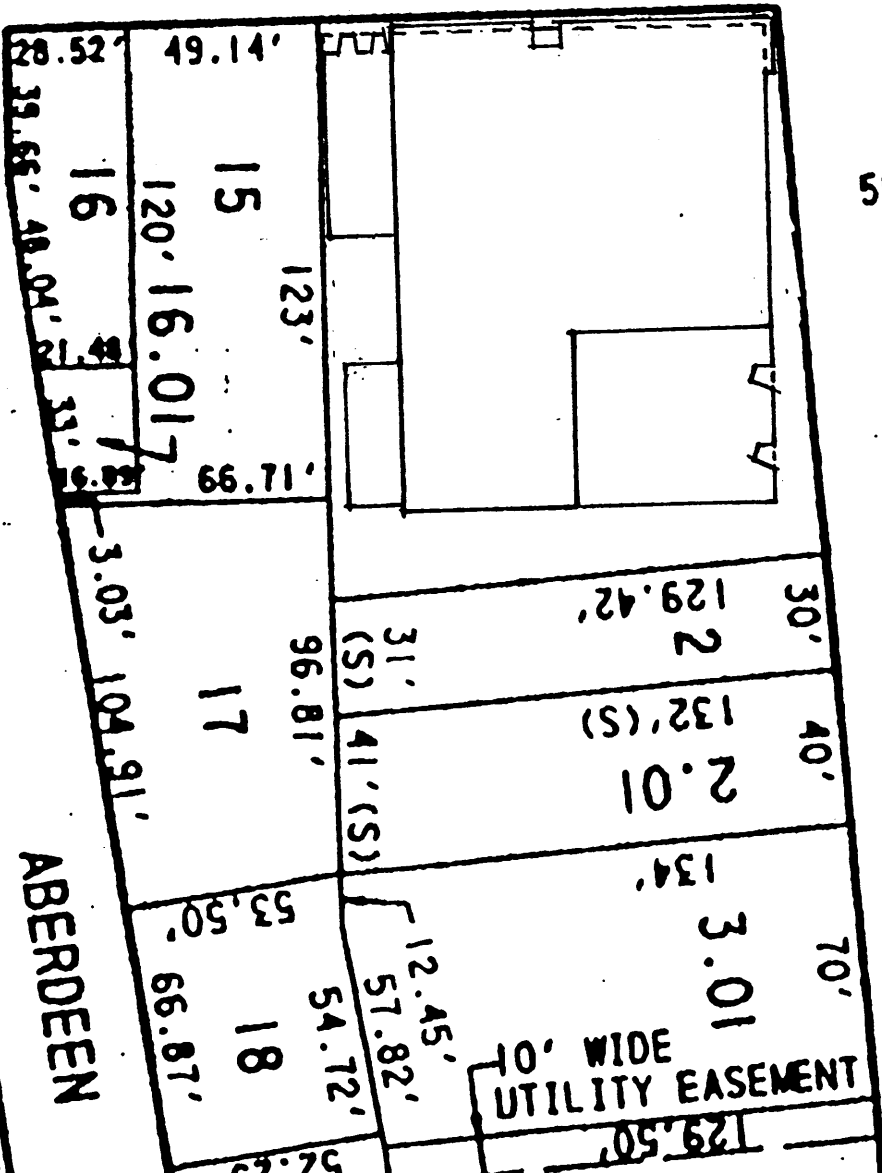
G. G. Green's Block
 108 South Broad Street, Woodbury
 Gloucester County, New Jersey

W. CENTRE STREET

(N.J.S.H. ROUTE 45) BROAD STREET

96'

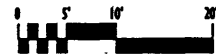
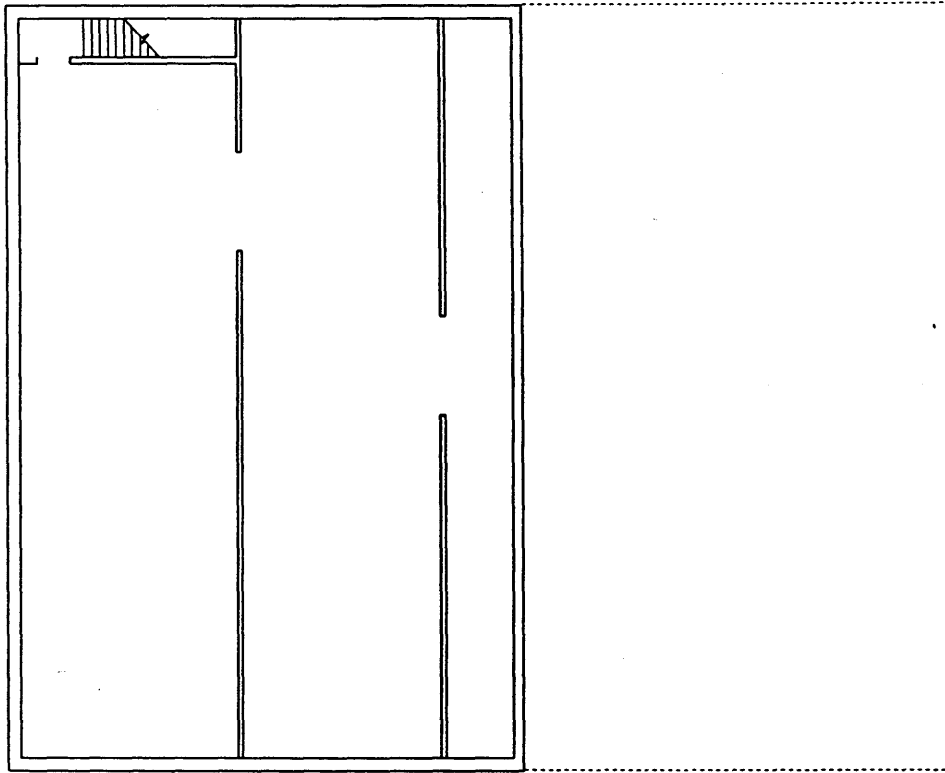
50'



EAS

G.G. Green's Block
108 South Broad Street
Woodbury
Gloucester County, New Jersey

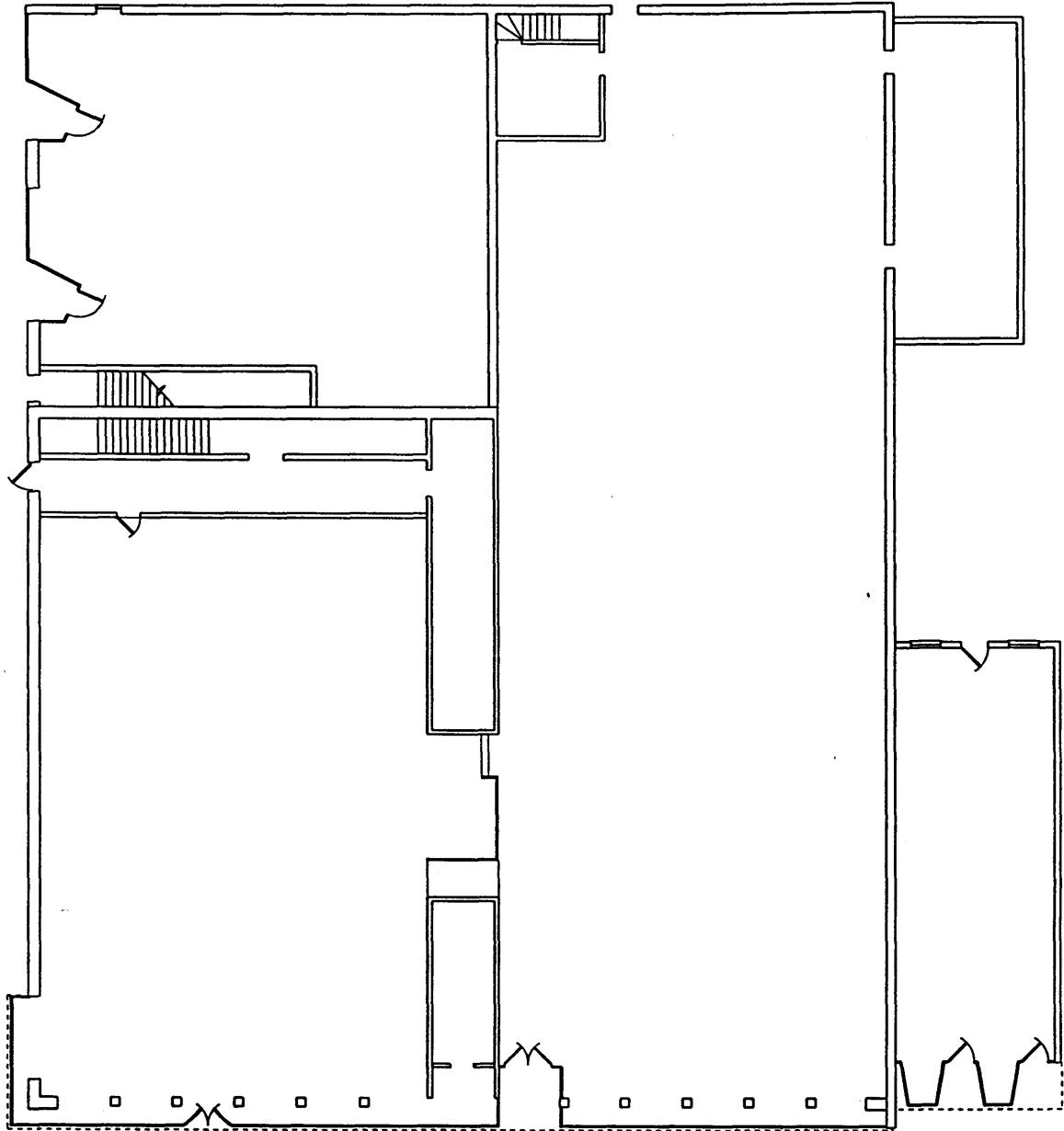
ABERDEEN



Basement Floor Plan



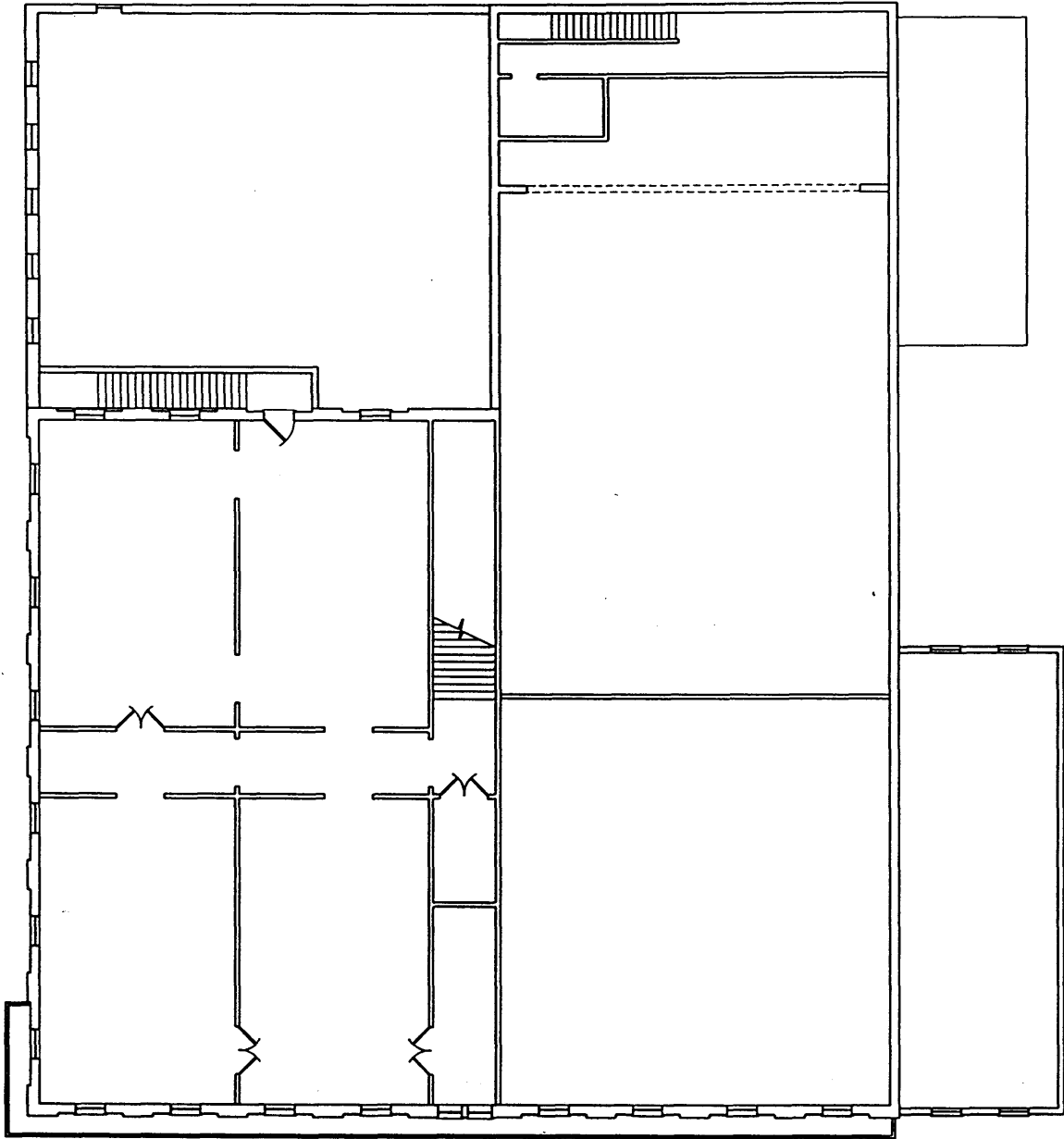
G.G. Green's Block
108 South Broad Street, Woodbury
Gloucester County, New Jersey



First Floor Plan



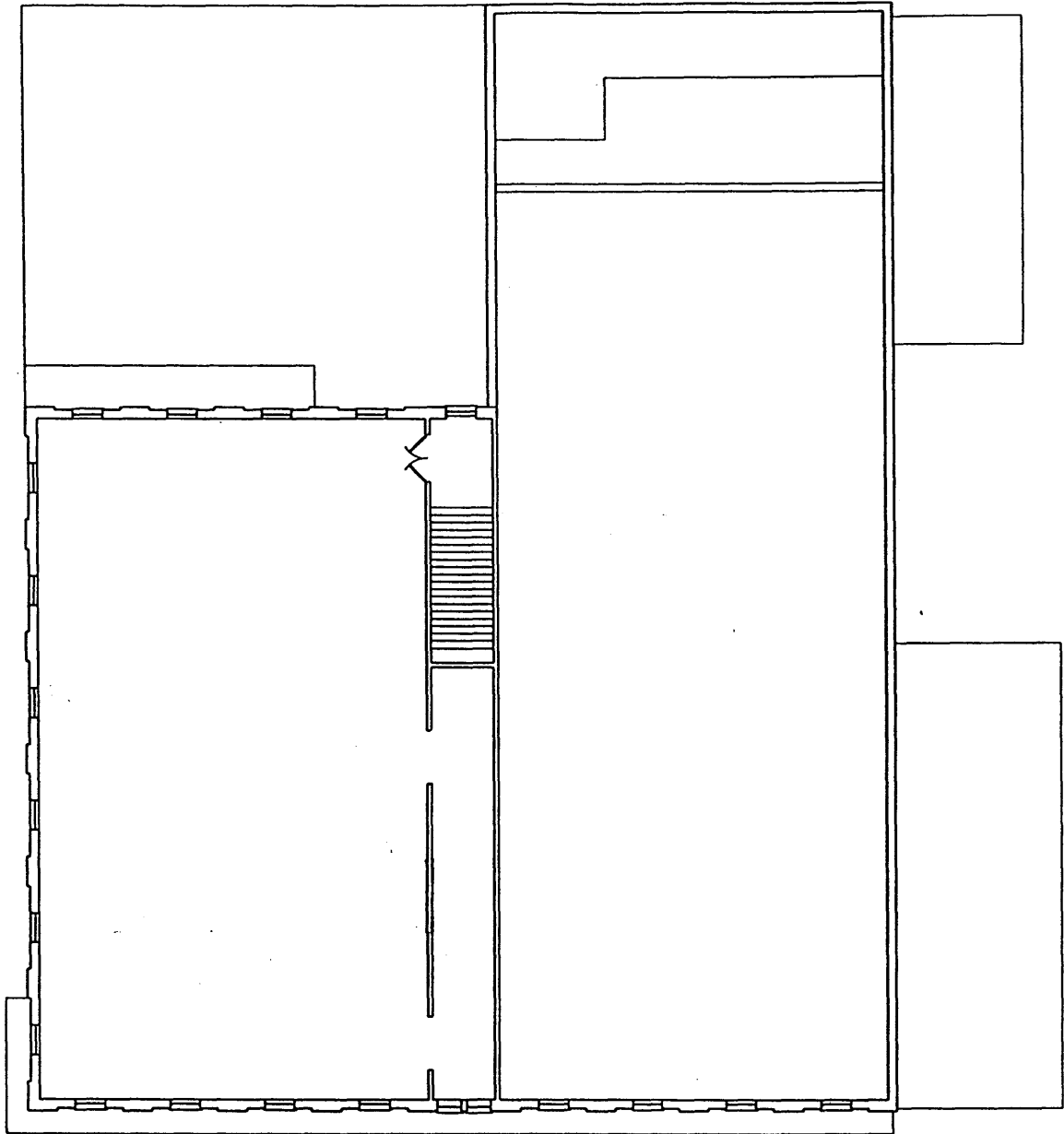
G.G. Green's Block
108 South Broad Street, Woodbury
Gloucester County, New Jersey



Second Floor Plan



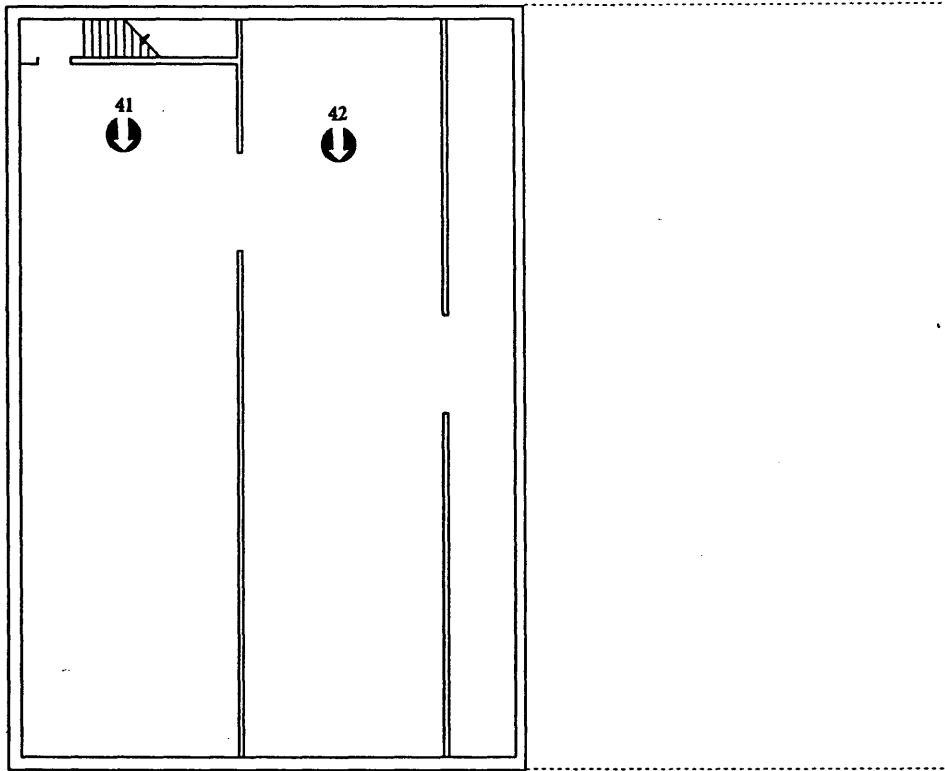
G.G. Green's Block
108 South Broad Street, Woodbury
Gloucester County, New Jersey



Third Floor Plan



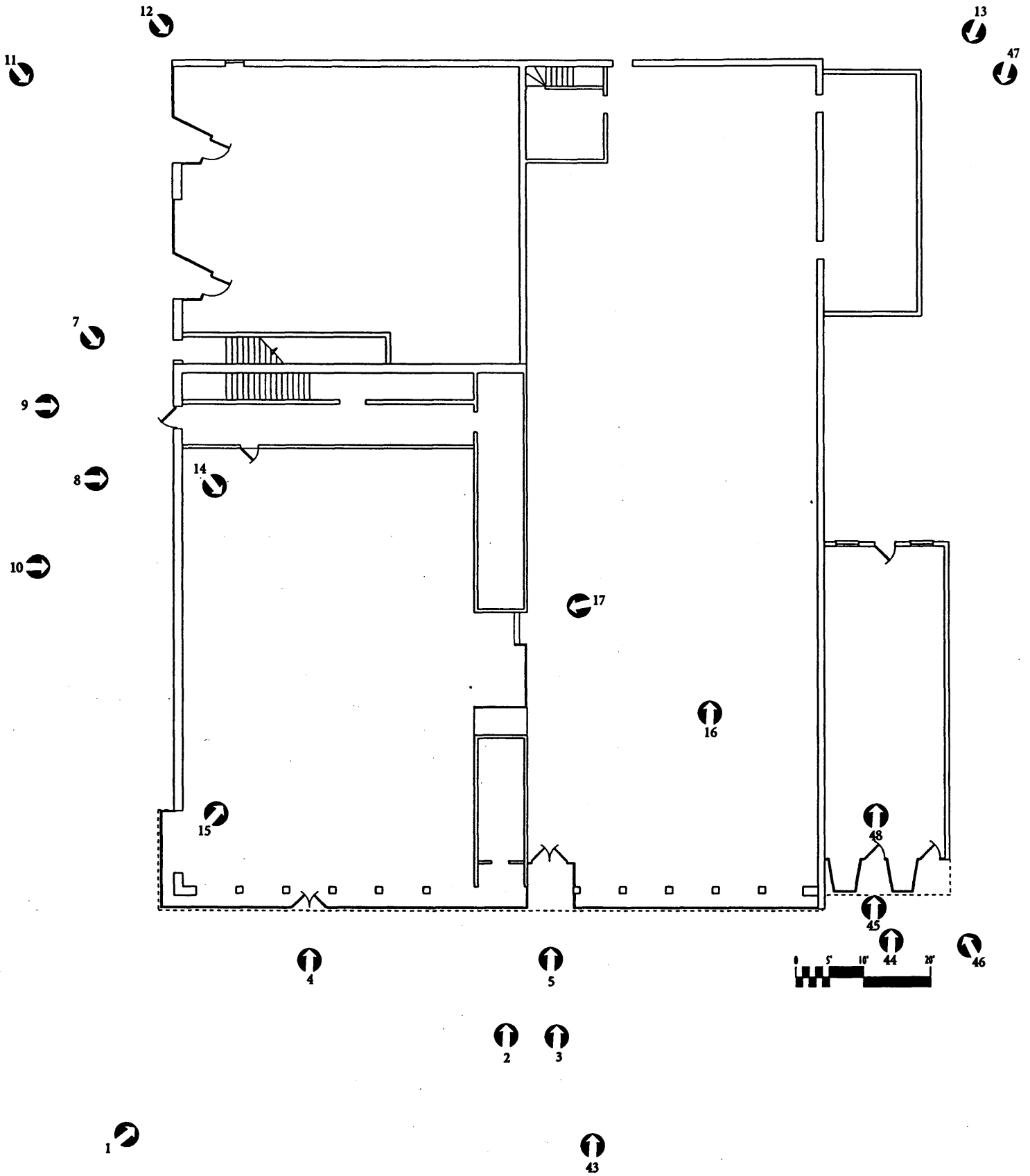
G.G. Green's Block
108 South Broad Street, Woodbury
Gloucester County, New Jersey



Basement Floor Plan



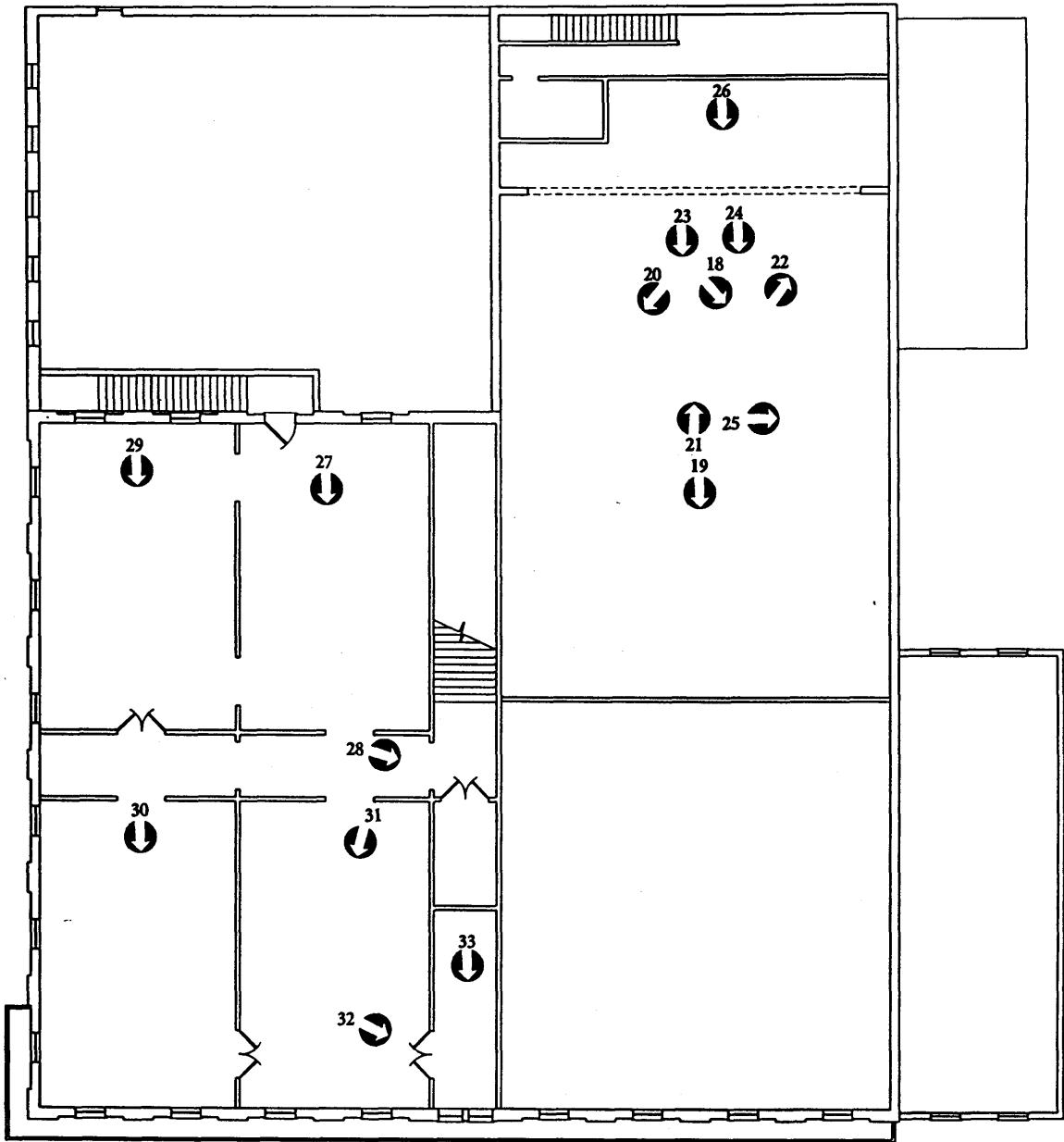
G.G. Green's Block
108 South Broad Street, Woodbury
Gloucester County, New Jersey



First Floor Plan



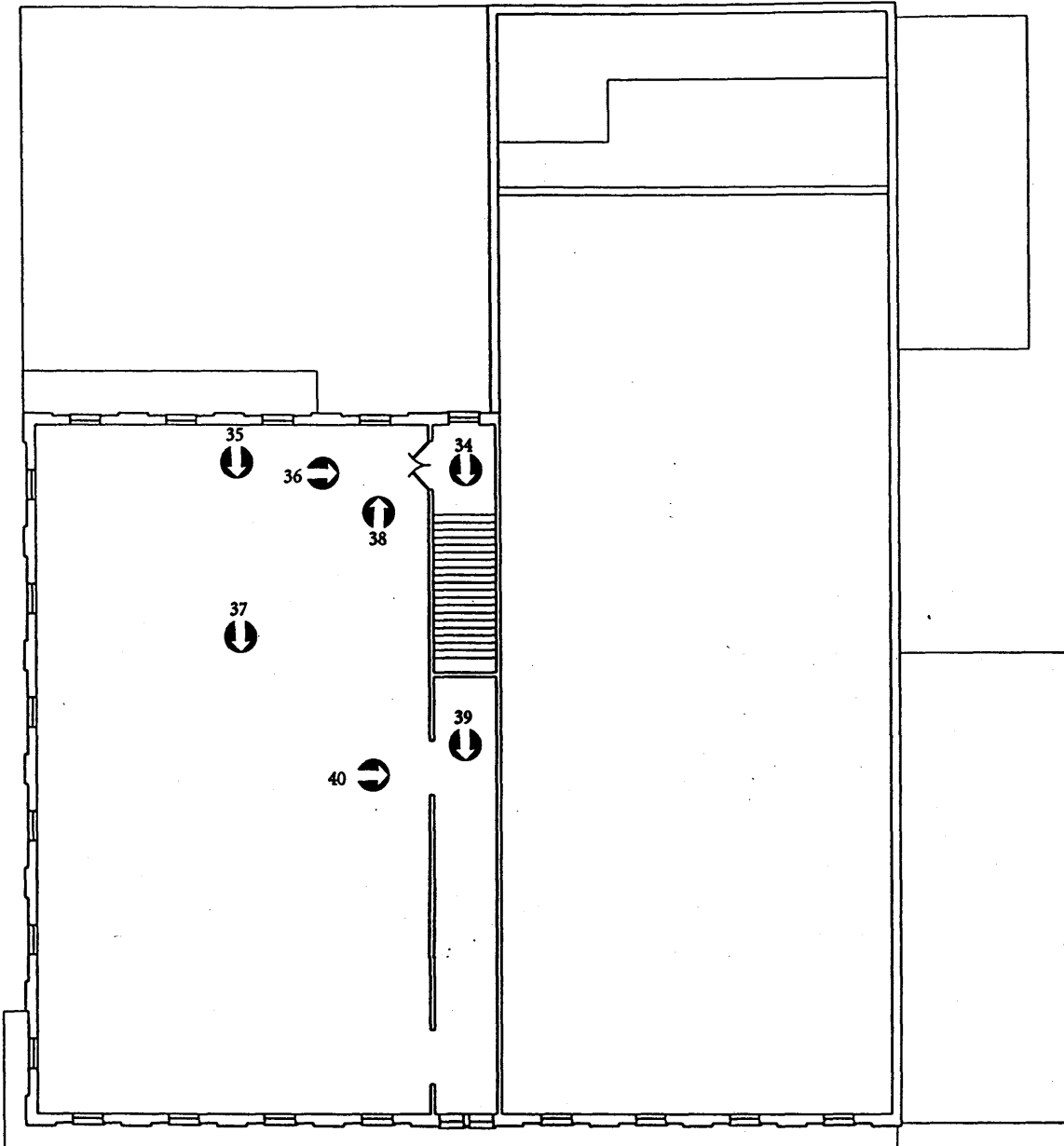
G.G. Green's Block
 108 South Broad Street, Woodbury
 Gloucester County, New Jersey



Second Floor Plan



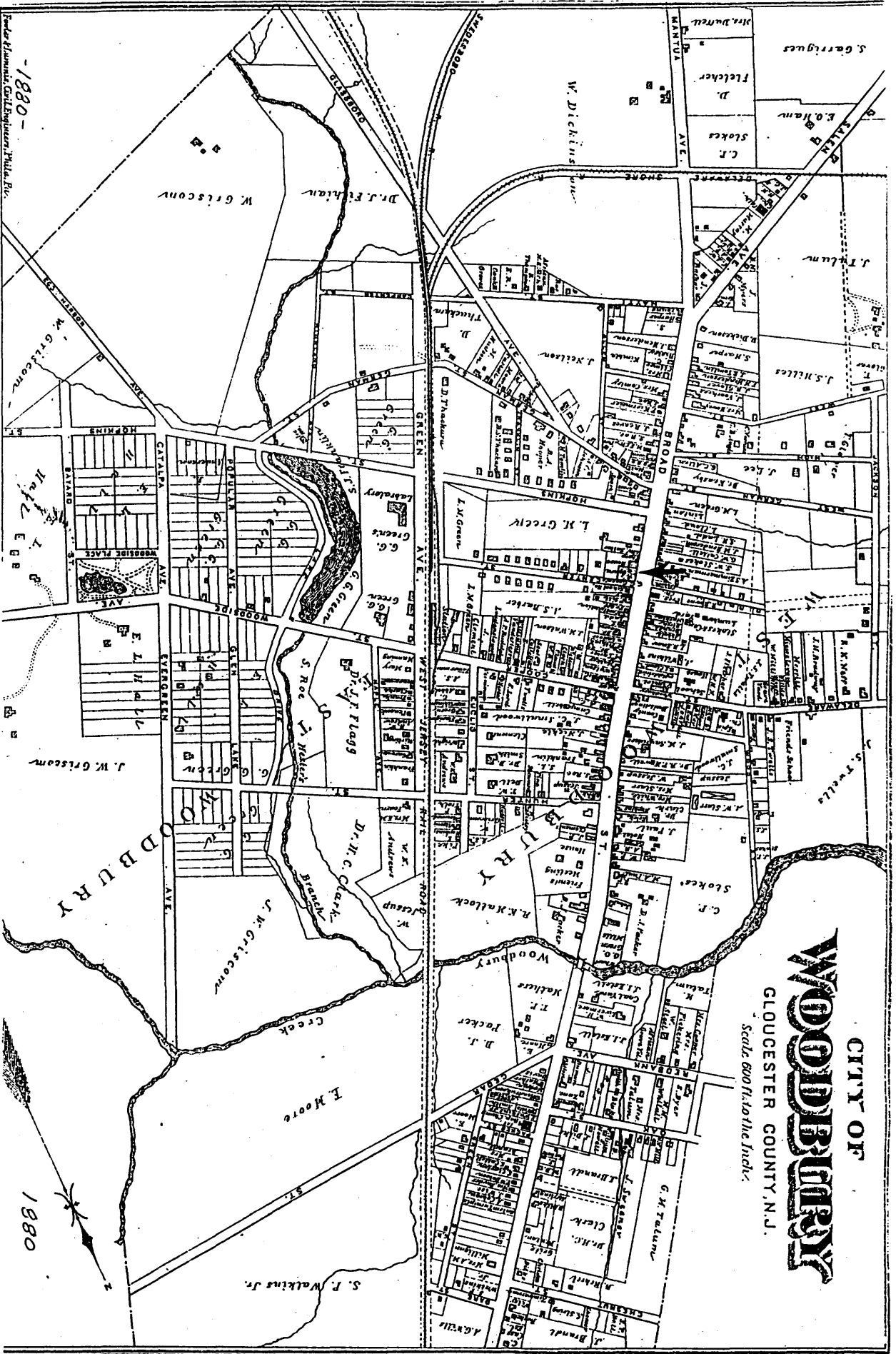
G.G. Green's Block
 108 South Broad Street, Woodbury
 Gloucester County, New Jersey



Third Floor Plan



G.G. Green's Block
108 South Broad Street, Woodbury
Gloucester County, New Jersey



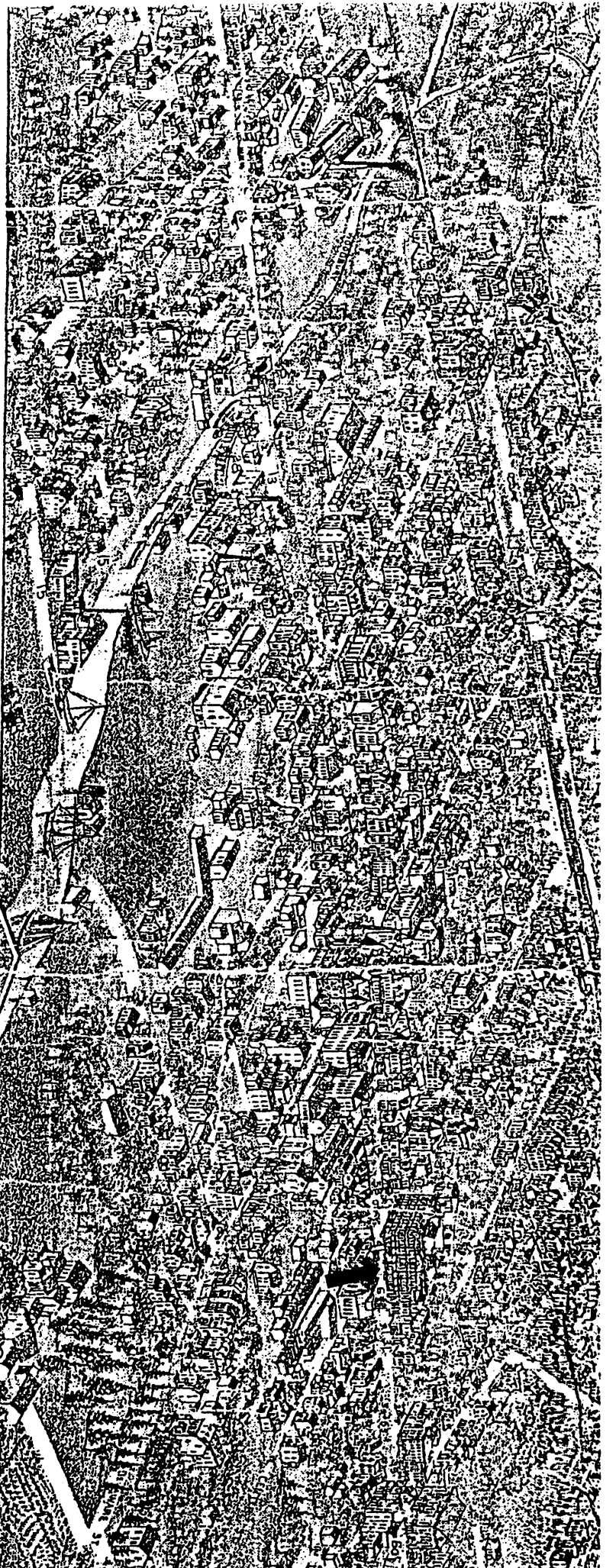
CITY OF
WOODBURY
 GLOUCESTER COUNTY, N.J.

Scale 600 Feet to the Inch.

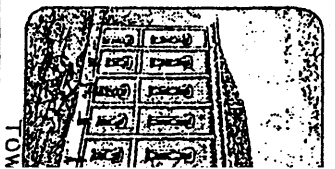
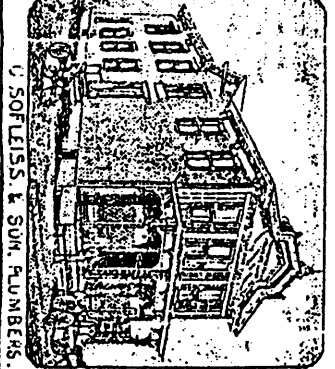
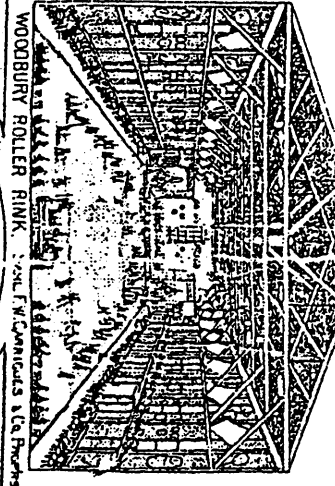
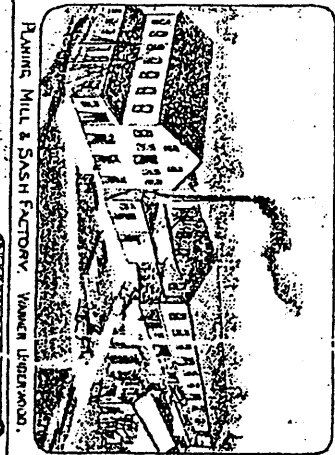
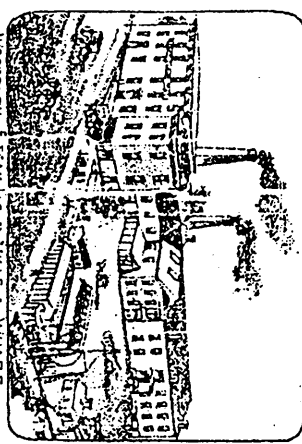
1880 -
 Under the Authority of the City Engineer, William H. ...

1880

G. G. Green's Block
 108 South Broad Street
 Woodbury, Gloucester County
 New Jersey



WOODBURY, N. J. - EAST



WOODBURY, N. J. - EAST PHILLS & WHARF
 PLANNING MILL & SASH FACTORY, WALKER LUDLOW
 WOODBURY ROLLER RINK, THE FRICK COMPANY'S ICE FACTORY
 U. SOFELISS & SON, FLUMBERS

A. CARPENTER & CO. COFFIN Makers
 J. H. GOSSEN, PAINTER, THE BRICK
 & MARBLE SIGN SHOP, WASHINGTON
 JOHN W. YACK, Sign Shop
 J. H. GOSSEN, PAINTER, THE BRICK & MARBLE SIGN SHOP, WASHINGTON
 J. H. GOSSEN, PAINTER, THE BRICK & MARBLE SIGN SHOP, WASHINGTON
 J. H. GOSSEN, PAINTER, THE BRICK & MARBLE SIGN SHOP, WASHINGTON
 J. H. GOSSEN, PAINTER, THE BRICK & MARBLE SIGN SHOP, WASHINGTON

THE CITY OF

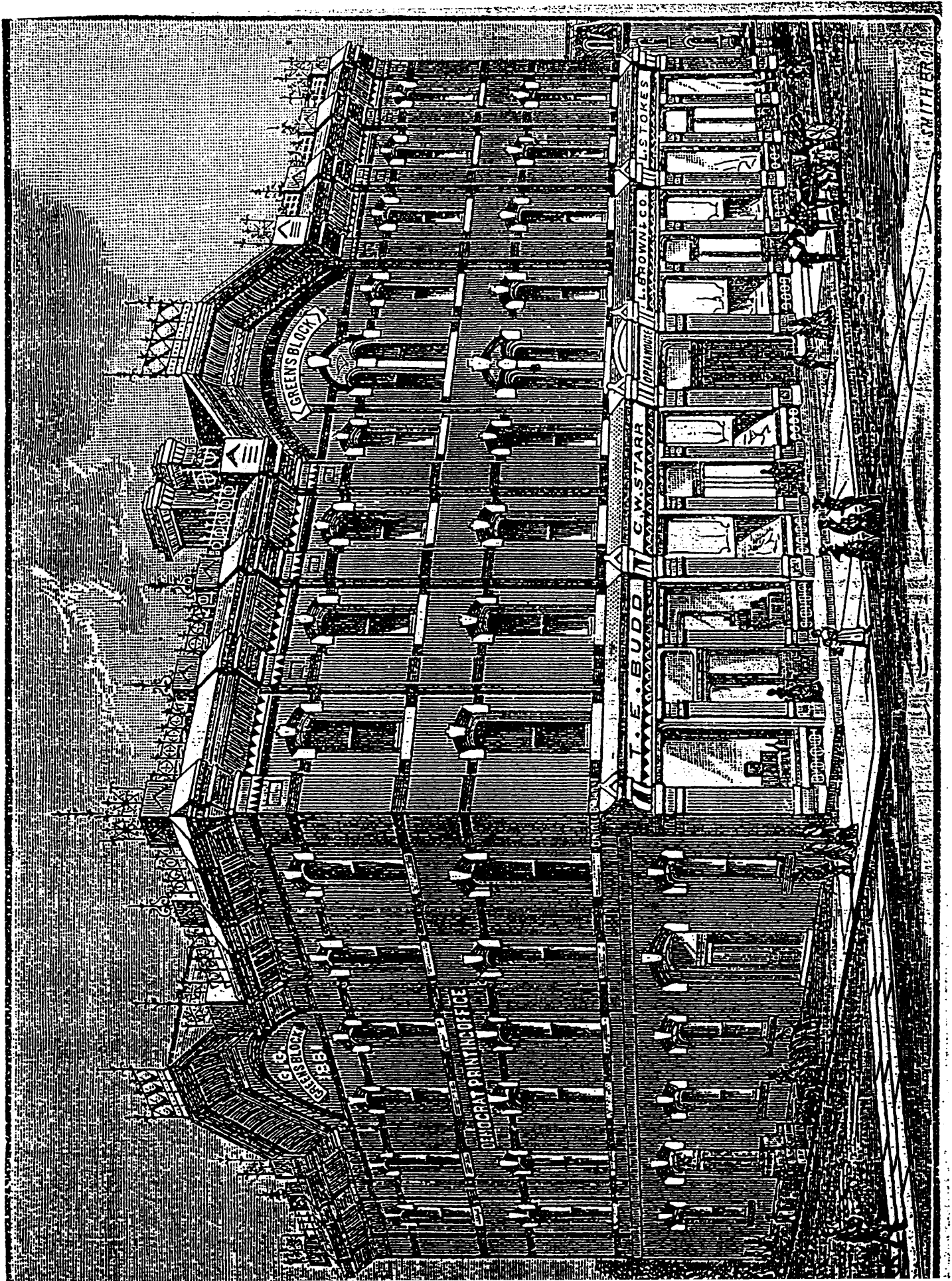
WOODBURY

NEW JERSEY

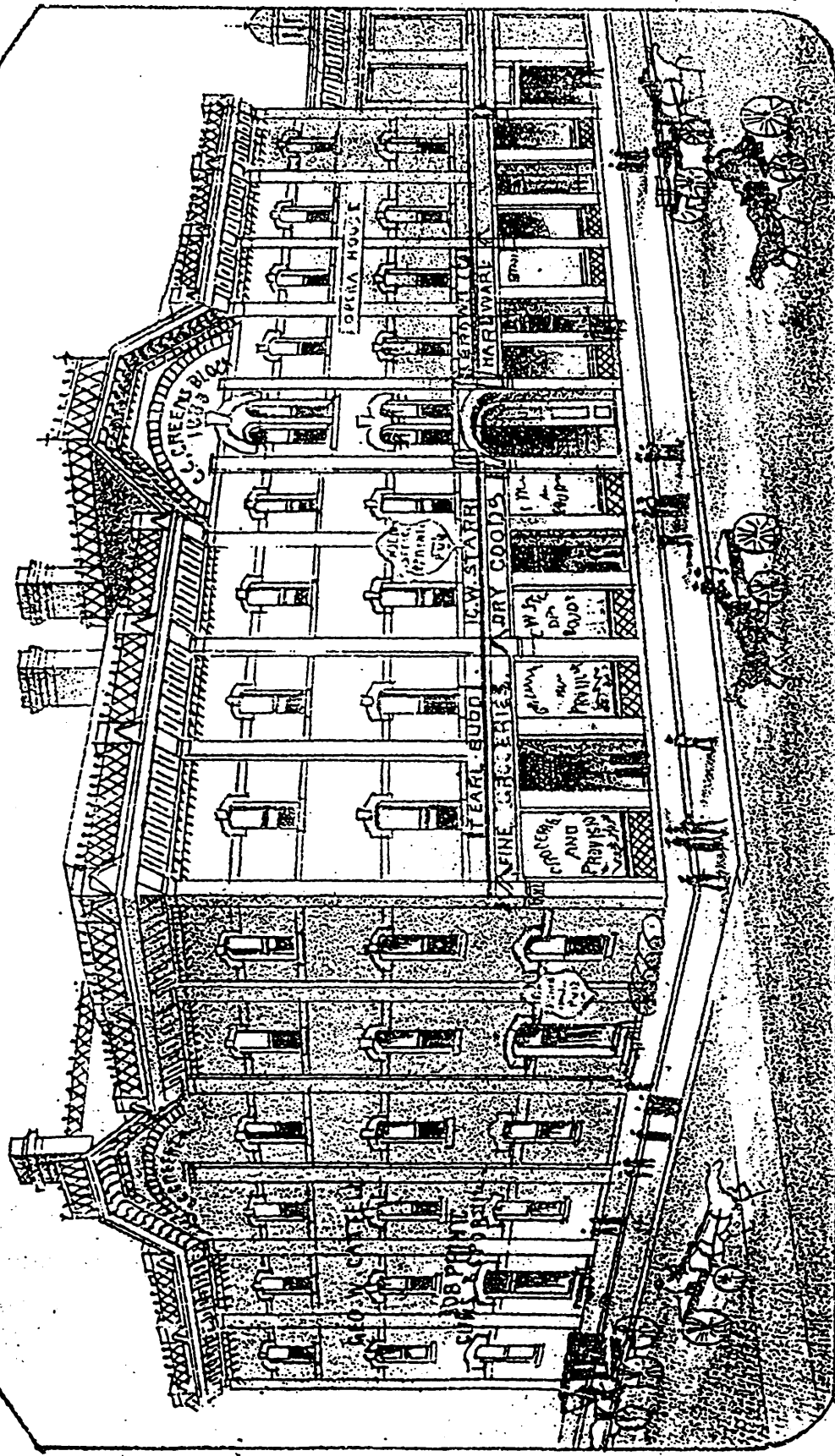
ESTABLISHED 1836

1. J. H. GOSSEN, PAINTER, THE BRICK & MARBLE SIGN SHOP, WASHINGTON
 2. J. H. GOSSEN, PAINTER, THE BRICK & MARBLE SIGN SHOP, WASHINGTON
 3. J. H. GOSSEN, PAINTER, THE BRICK & MARBLE SIGN SHOP, WASHINGTON
 4. J. H. GOSSEN, PAINTER, THE BRICK & MARBLE SIGN SHOP, WASHINGTON
 5. J. H. GOSSEN, PAINTER, THE BRICK & MARBLE SIGN SHOP, WASHINGTON

5. G. Green's Block
 108 South Broad Street, Woodbury
 C. H. Mearns & Co. Printers



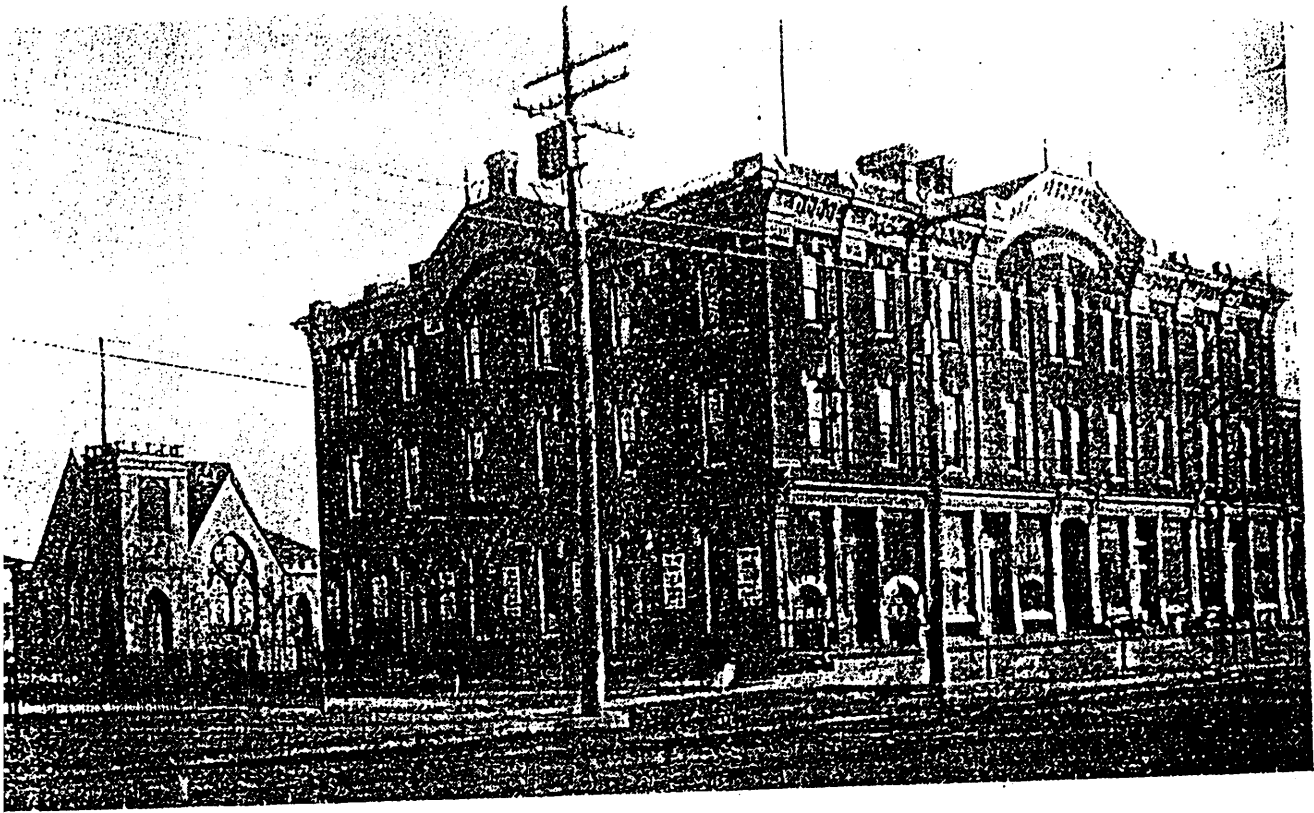
The Industries of New Jersey, Part 2
New York: Historical Publishing Co., 1882,
p. 310



GEO. W. CATTELL DEMOCRAT OFFICE T. EARL BUDD C.W. STARR L. BROWN & CO.
 GUNS & SPORTING GOODS PRINTING & PUBLISHING FINE GROCERIES DRY GOODS HARDWARE

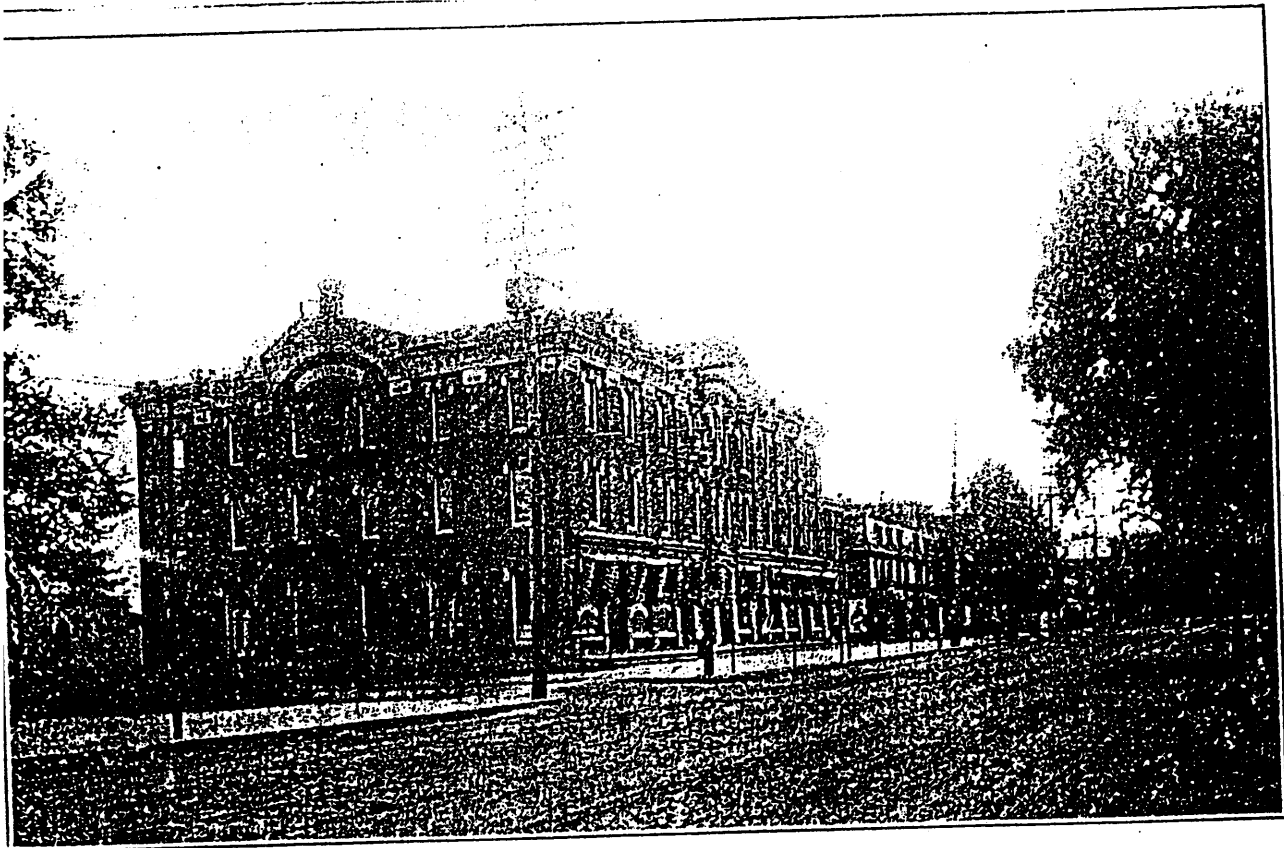
G. G. GREEN'S BLOCK.

"The City of Woodbury, New Jersey, 1886"
 Map, O.H. Bailey & Co., Lith. & Rub., Boston



GREEN'S OPERA HOUSE BLOCK. WOODBURY, NEW JERSEY

A. HUMPHREYS, PUBLISHER, WOODSTOWN, N. J.

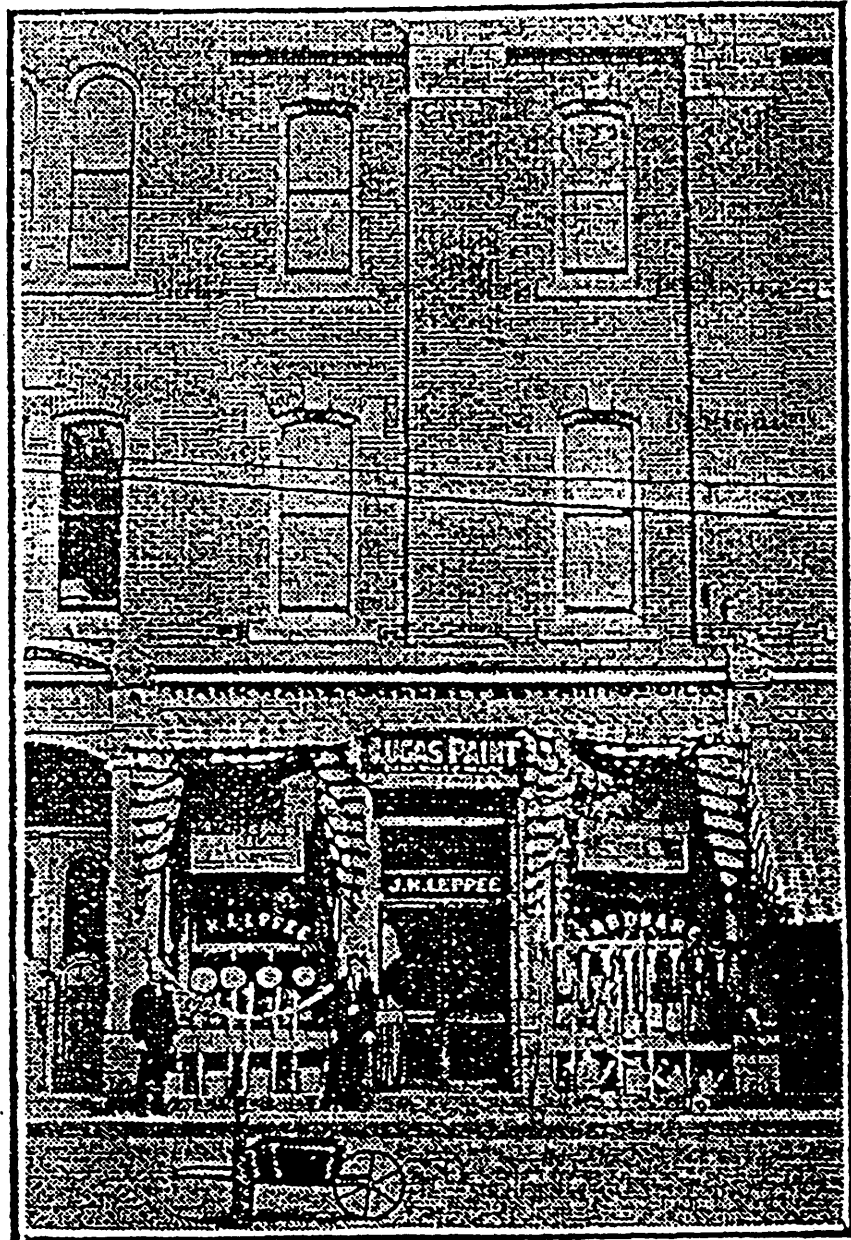


GREEN'S OPERA HOUSE, BROAD AND CENTRE STS., WOODBURY, N. J.

E. J. BLATHERWICK, PUB. WOODBURY, N. J.

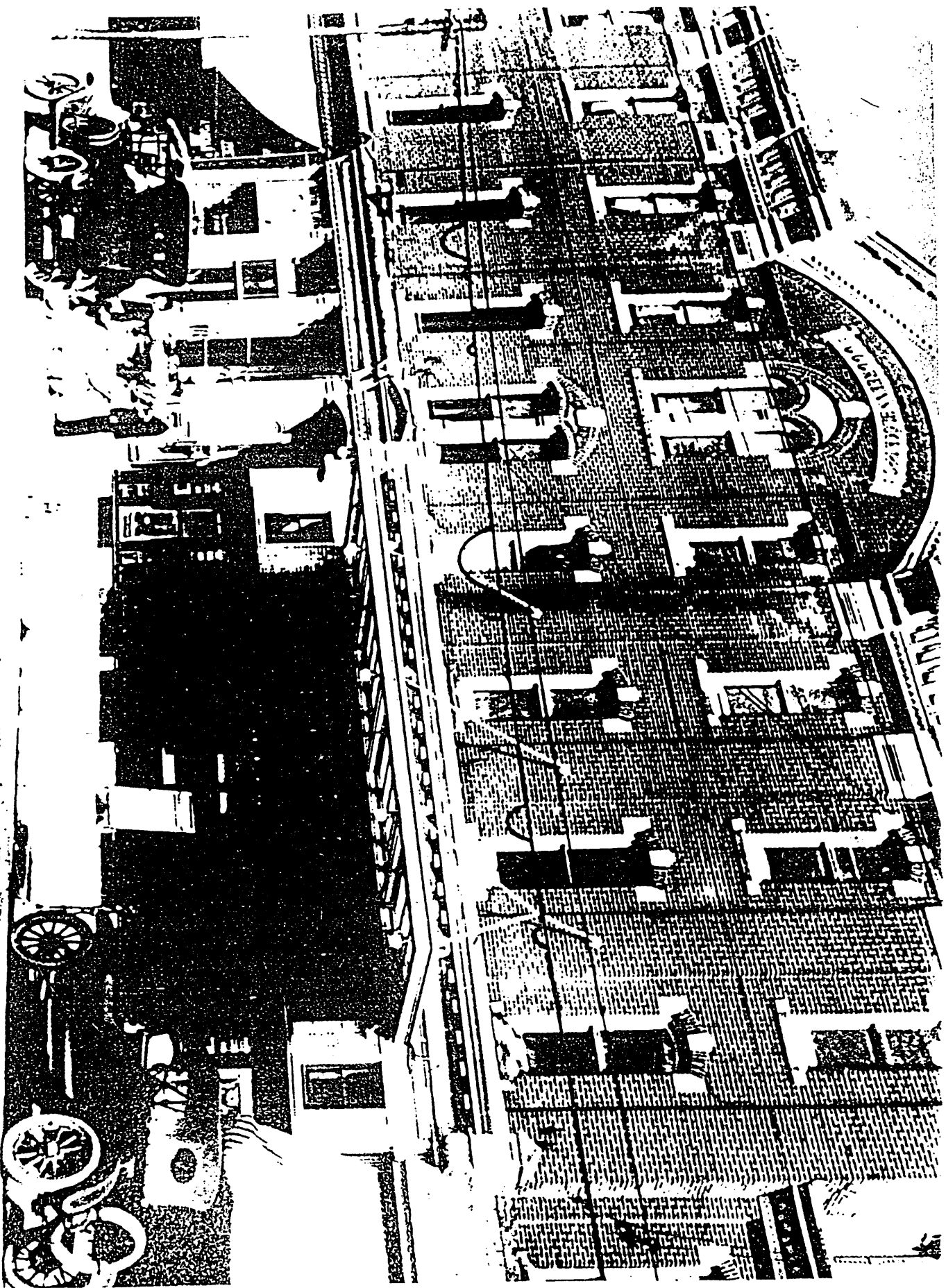
c.1900 postcards, on file at
Gloucester County Historical Society

JOHN H. LEPPEE



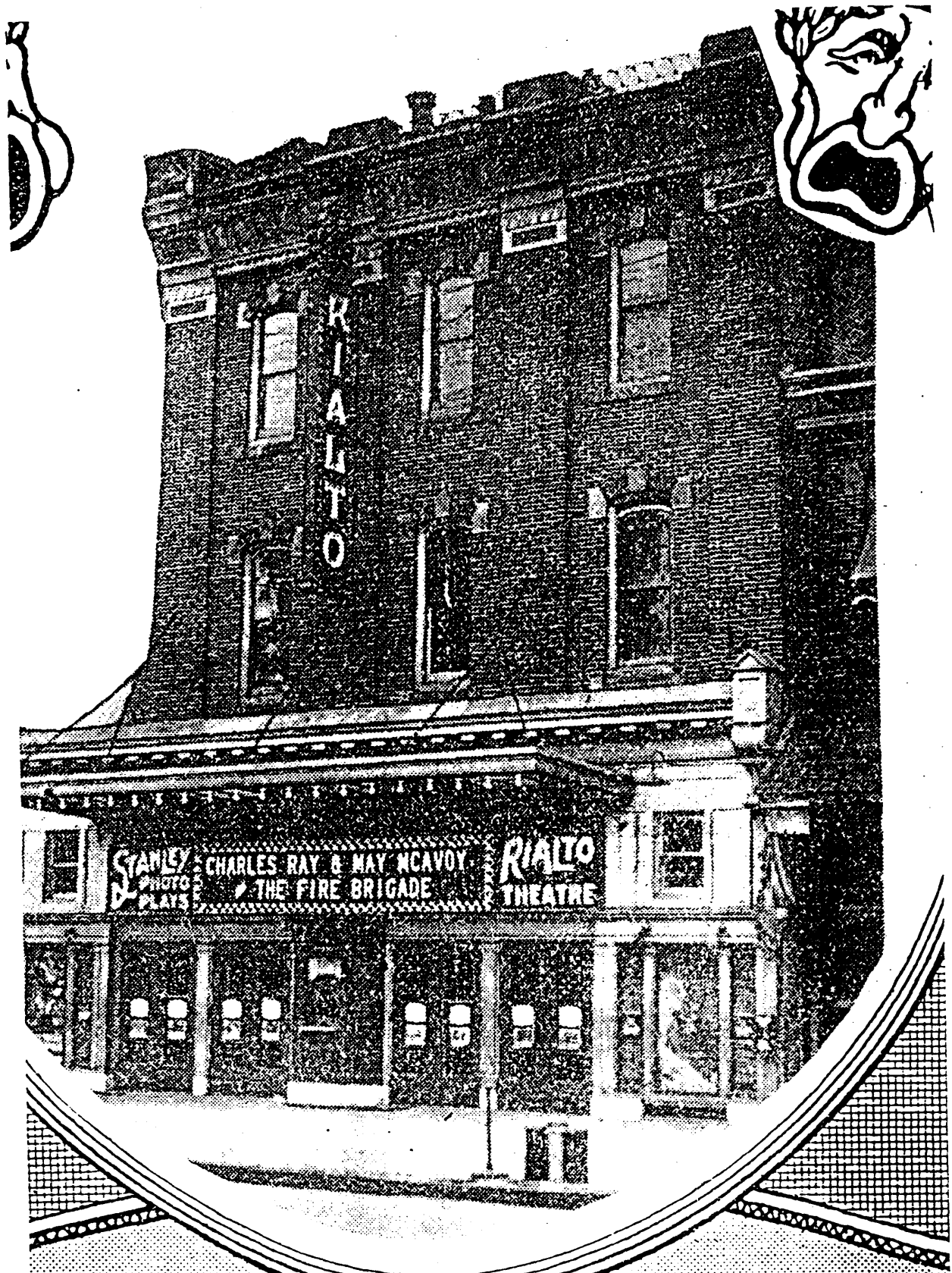
Leppee's Store, Green's Block
At 202 South Broad street, is located the
establishment of John H. Leppee, dealer in

1907 photograph from
Gloucester County Democrat, 08/01/1907
on file at Gloucester Co. Historical Soc.



THE RIATTO WOODBURY N.J. 1877

c. 1920 photograph on file at
the Gloucester County Historical Society

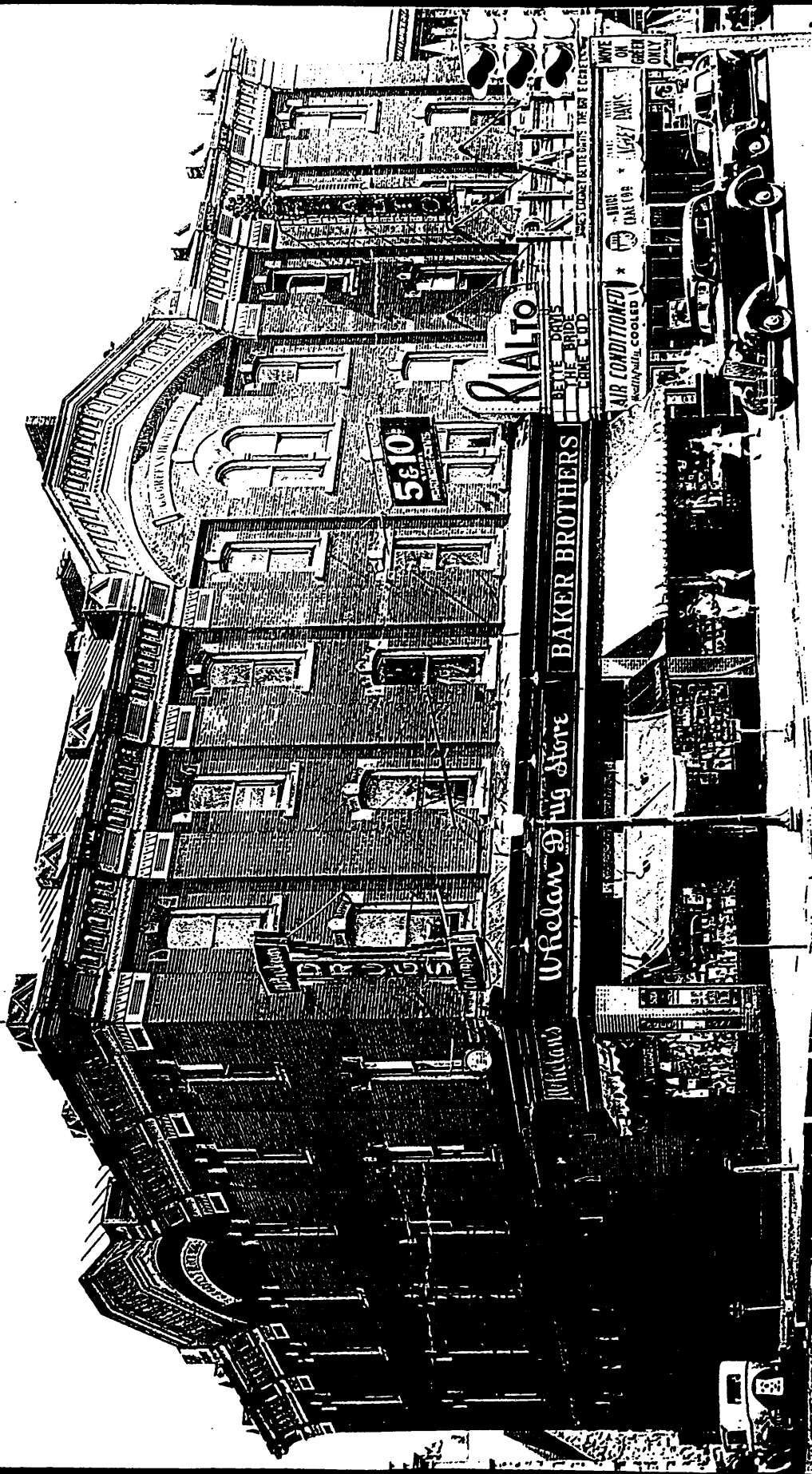


FEB 8, 1928

on Stanley Company of Am



c.1940 photograph
courtesy of Alan Hauss



c. 1941 photograph
courtesy of Richard Hill