



# AGENDA

CITY OF CAMDEN  
CITY COUNCIL SPECIAL MEETING

*July 18th, 2023 – 5:00 p.m.*

*Honorable Angel Fuentes, Council President*  
*Honorable Sheila Davis, Vice-President*  
*Honorable Marilyn Torres*  
*Honorable Shaneka Boucher*  
*Honorable Chris Collins*  
*Honorable Nohemi Soria-Perez*

*Honorable Victor Carstarphen, Mayor*

*Daniel S. Blackburn, City Attorney*  
*Howard McCoach, Counsel to Council*

*Luis Pastoriza, Municipal Clerk*



# CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

## SPECIAL MEETING

JULY 18TH, 2023 – 5:00 P.M.  
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER

CALL TO ORDER

FLAG SALUTE

ROLL CALL

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

NOTICE OF MEETING

### ORDINANCES – FIRST READING

#### Department of Administration

1. ORDINANCE AMENDING MC-5371, ADOPTED ON FEBRUARY 8, 2022 WHICH WAS AMENDED BY MC-5414, ADOPTED ON OCTOBER 11, 2022, FURTHER AMENDED BY MC- 5426, ADOPTED ON NOVEMBER 10, 2022, AND THEN FURTHER AMENDED BY MC-5427, ADOPTED ON DECEMBER 13, 2022, GOVERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTROL OF RECREATIONAL CANNABIS LICENSES IN THE CITY OF CAMDEN

### PUBLIC COMMENT

**\*Public comment for resolutions and/or any other concerns  
(Limited to 3 continuous minutes)**

### RESOLUTIONS

#### Department of Administration

1. RESOLUTION APPROVING CONTINUED CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS AND SUBSEQUENT EXECUTION OF SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING CONTRACTS BY THE MAYOR OR HIS DESIGNEE ON BEHALF OF THE CITY OF CAMDEN

**Office of the Municipal Clerk**

2. RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE APPROVAL TO APPLY FOR A 2023 CAMDEN COUNTY OPEN SPACE, FARMLAND, RECREATION AND HISTORIC TRUST FUND GRANT IN THE AMOUNT OF \$10,500 FOR THE COMPLETION OF HISTORY CONTENT SPANISH TRANSLATIONS ON BOTH THE HISTORY KIOSK AND CITY OF CAMDEN WEBSITE

**Office of the City Attorney**

3. RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY OF CAMDEN TO EXECUTE A RIGHT OF ENTRY AGREEMENT TO ENTER A PRIVATELY OWNED PROPERTY LOCATED AT 620 CHESTNUT STREET (BLOCK 331, LOT 53) IN ORDER TO REMOVE CONTAMINATED SOIL

**ADJOURNMENT**

**Please note summary of Public Decorum rules below.**

Rule XVII: Decorum

*Any person who shall disturb the peace of the Council, make impertinent or slanderous remarks or conduct himself in a boisterous manner while addressing the Council shall be forthwith barred by the presiding officer from further audience before the Council, except that if the speaker shall submit to proper order under these rules, permission for him to continue may be granted by a majority vote of the Council.*

*City Council meetings shall be conducted in a courteous manner. Citizens and Council members will be allowed to state their positions in an atmosphere free of slander, threats of violence or the use of Council as a forum for politics. Sufficient warnings may be given by the Chair at any time during the remarks and, in the event that any individual shall violate the rules of decorum heretofore set forth, the Chairperson may then cut off comment or debate. At the discretion of the Chairperson, light signals may be used to display the commencement of the time for speaking and a warning light may be flashed to show that the appropriate time has passed. A red light will signal that there is no longer time.*

*Ordinance*  
*1<sup>st</sup> Reading*

**ORDINANCE AMENDING MC-5371, ADOPTED ON FEBRUARY 8, 2022 WHICH WAS AMENDED BY MC-5414, ADOPTED ON OCTOBER 11, 2022, FURTHER AMENDED BY MC- 5426, ADOPTED ON NOVEMBER 10, 2022, AND THEN FURTHER AMENDED BY MC-5427, ADOPTED ON DECEMBER 13, 2022, GOVERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTROL OF RECREATIONAL CANNABIS LICENSES IN THE CITY OF CAMDEN**

**WHEREAS**, on February 8, 2022, the City of Camden adopted an ordinance, MC-5371, establishing and controlling recreational cannabis licenses in the City of Camden which was amended by MC-5414, adopted on October 11, 2022, further amended by MC- 5426, adopted on November 10, 2022, and then further amended by MC-5427, adopted on December 13, 2022; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Council of the City of Camden is now seeking to further amend MC-5371, adopted on February 8, 2022 which was amended by MC-5414, adopted on October 11, 2022, further amended by MC- 5426, adopted on November 10, 2022, and then further amended by MC-5427, adopted on December 13, 2022; now therefore

**BE IT ORDAINED** by the City Council of the City of Camden that MC-5371, adopted on February 8, 2022 which was amended by MC-5414, adopted on October 11, 2022, further amended by MC- 5426, adopted on November 10, 2022, and then further amended by MC-5427, adopted on December 13, 2022 is hereby further amended as follows:

**870-38 – PERMITTED USES IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS – CANNABIS LICENSED BUSINESSES – ISSUANCE OF LICENSES AND PERMITS**

**D. Licensing**

**1. Local licensing authority.**

a. The Camden Cannabis Committee is hereby designated to act as the local licensing authority for the City for all cannabis establishments. The Camden Cannabis Committee shall consist of the following individuals: the Business Administrator, the City Attorney, the Director of Planning and Development, the Director of Code Enforcement, the Mayor’s Chief of Staff, the Chief of the Camden County Police Department, Metro Division, or his/her designee. Under all circumstances in which State law requires communication to the City by the Cannabis Regulatory Commission or any other State agency with regard to the licensing of cannabis establishments by the State, or in which State law requires any review or approval by the City of any action taken by the State licensing authority, the exclusive authority for receiving such communications and granting such approvals shall be exercised by the Camden Cannabis Committee.

b.-j. Same

2. Same.

3. Same.

4. Same.

**5. Application Process**

a. Same.

b. Same.

c. Same.

d. Same.

e. Same.

f. The applicant shall submit, to the satisfaction of the Cannabis Committee, proof of financial capability to open and operate the cannabis establishment for which the applicant is seeking a license. Standards for proof of financial capability shall be determined by the Cannabis Committee and shall take into account the differences in financial capability that exist between a microbusiness and a standard license applicant.

g. Same.

- h. The Cannabis Committee shall evaluate all applicants and issue a notification of award after consideration and evaluation of the following criteria:
  - 1. Same.
  - 2. Same.
  - 3. Same.
  - 4. Same.
  - 5. Same.
  - 6. Same.
  - 7. Consideration of the New Jersey Cannabis Regulatory, Enforcement Assistance and Marketplace Modernization Act, N.J.S.A. 24:61-32 et seq. and its underlying principles of diversity, equity and inclusion for which the Act was enacted.
  - 8. [formerly 7] Same.
  - 9. [formerly 8] Same.
  - 10. [formerly 9] Same.
  - 11. [formerly 10] same.
  - 12. [formerly 11] Same.
  - 13. [formerly 12] Same.
- i. Same.
- j. Same.
- k. Prior to an application for any cannabis license being approved, the Cannabis Committee shall direct the applicant to provide written notice to all property owners and renters who reside within two-hundred feet of the applicants' proposed cannabis business location. The applicant shall provide the Cannabis Committee with a copy of the written notice provided to these property owners and renters, the means used to provide such notice, and documentation indicating the number of property owners and renters who were so notified by the method used to provide such notice.
- l. [formerly k] Term of license renewals.
  - 1. Same.
  - 2. Same.
  - 3. Same.
  - 4. Transfer of ownership of any local license or change of location of any license or modification to expand a licensed premise shall be subject to approval by the Cannabis Committee and City Planning Board and Zoning approval.
  - 5. Except where the Cannabis Committee has received a complete renewal application along with the requisite fees, and has issued a license renewal, it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, distribute, transfer, transport, or otherwise remove cannabis or cannabis products from the premises of any license after the expiration date recorded on the face of the license. A license renewal application shall consist of the following:
    - a. The original application and any supplemental documents submitted by the applicant which led to the approval of the application for a cannabis license by the Cannabis Committee.
    - b. Documents indicating any material changes which have occurred with regard to:
      - 1. the original application;
      - 2. any supplemental documents submitted by the applicant in support of the original application; or

3. any changes to the current cannabis business or its location which led to the approval of the application for a cannabis license by the Cannabis Committee.

**I. DISTANCE REQUIREMENTS**

1. Cannabis Business; All Classes
  - a. Same.
  - b. Same.
  - c. In addition to any other requirements and limitations established by the Commission from time to time, a cannabis business shall not be co-located within any structure or building that is also being utilized for residential use.
  - d. At the time that an application for any cannabis license is submitted to the Cannabis Committee, the application shall also include a certified survey establishing that the proposed cannabis business location meets the distance requirements established herein as well as establishing that the proposed location meets all zoning requirements.

**BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED** that following introduction and prior to adoption, the Clerk shall cause a copy of this ordinance to be referred to the City of Camden Planning Board for review pursuant to *N.J.S.A. 40:55D-26*.

**BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED** that any portion of the MC-5371, adopted on February 8, 2002, amended by MC-5414, adopted on October 11, 2022, further amended by MC- 5426, adopted on November 10, 2022, and then further amended by MC-5427, adopted on December 13, 2022, not herein amended and supplemented shall remain in full force and effect.

**BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED** that that any portion of the Camden City Code not herein amended and supplemented shall remain in full force and effect.

**BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED** that all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed as to such inconsistency only.

**BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED** that if any provision of this ordinance is declared invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions of this ordinance. Furthermore, the other provisions of this ordinance are deemed to be severable and remain in full force and effect.


**BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED** that this ordinance shall take effect twenty (20) days after its final passage and publication as provided by law.

**BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED** that pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:27BBB-23 and N.J.S.A. 40:69A-41, a true copy of this Ordinance shall be forwarded to the Mayor, who shall have ten (10) days from the receipt thereof to approve or veto this Ordinance. Additionally, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:27BBB-23, a true copy of this Ordinance shall be forwarded to the State Commissioner of Community Affairs, who shall have ten (10) days from the receipt thereof to veto this Ordinance, and the action by the Commissioner regarding this Ordinance shall supersede any action by the Mayor on the same Ordinance. All notices of approval and/or veto shall be filed in the Office of the Municipal Clerk.

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Date of Introduction: July 18, 2023

The above has been reviewed  
and approved as to form.



DANIEL S. BLACKBURN  
City Attorney

\_\_\_\_\_  
ANGEL FUENTES  
President City Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
VICTOR CARSTARPHEN  
Mayor

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_  
LUIS PASTORIZA  
Municipal Clerk



# *Resolutions*

R-1

**RESOLUTION APPROVING CONTINUED CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS AND  
SUBSEQUENT EXECUTION OF SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING  
CONTRACTS BY THE MAYOR OR HIS DESIGNEE ON BEHALF OF THE  
CITY OF CAMDEN**

**WHEREAS**, the City of Camden has utilized Waste Management of New Jersey, Inc. for its curbside solid waste and recycling pickup for many years; and

**WHEREAS**, Waste Management of New Jersey, Inc., following the expiration of its most recent one year contract for curbside solid waste and recycling pickup, indicated to the Administration that it no longer would seek a future contract with the City of Camden for such curbside pickup services; and

**WHEREAS**, by Resolution MC-23: 8915, approved on April 11, 2023, the City Council of the City of Camden authorized an emergency contract with Waste Management of New Jersey, Inc. for a six (6) month period, while the Administration sought bids from other solid waste and recycling contractors for curbside solid waste and recycling pickup; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Camden, on several occasions, then sought bids for curbside solid waste and recycling pickup but did not receive any submissions to these bids; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to the Local Public Contracts Law, N.J.S.A. 40A: 11-1 et seq., the Administration of the City of Camden has been involved in numerous discussions and negotiations with one or more solid waste contractors to provide either curbside solid waste or recycling pickup, or both; and

**WHEREAS**, City of Camden Officials, on information and belief, are of the opinion that a contract for curbside solid waste and recycling pickup with one or more solid waste contractors may cost as much as nine million, nine hundred thousand dollars (\$9,900,000.00) per year; and

**WHEREAS**, New Jersey regulations generally permit a public entity to enter into a contract for solid waste or recycling pickup for a term of one (1) year; and

**WHEREAS**, the Administration of the City of Camden is currently seeking authorization from the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) to permit the City of Camden to enter into one or more contracts with solid waste contractors to provide either curbside solid waste or recycling pickup, or both, for a period of up to three (3) years, which should lessen the overall costs per year for such curbside solid waste and recycling pickup; and

**WHEREAS**, as of this date, negotiations with solid waste contractors to provide either curbside solid waste or recycling pickup, or both, are continuing; and

**WHEREAS**, time is now of the essence as the emergency contract with Waste Management of New Jersey, Inc. for curbside solid waste and recycling pickup, will expire on September 10, 2023; now therefore

**BE IT RESOLVED**, by the City Council of the City of Camden, that the Mayor of the City of Camden or his designee is hereby authorized to continue and complete negotiations and then execute a contract with one or more contractors for solid waste and recycling pickup for an amount not to exceed nine million nine hundred thousand dollars (\$9,900,000.00) per year for up to three years, or as permitted by law.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:27BBB-23, a true copy of this Resolution shall be forwarded to the State Commissioner of Community Affairs, who shall have ten (10) days from the receipt thereof to veto this Resolution. All notices of veto shall be filed in the Office of the Municipal Clerk.

Date: July 18, 2023

The above has been reviewed  
and approved as to form



\_\_\_\_\_  
DANIEL S. BLACKBURN  
City Attorney

\_\_\_\_\_  
ANGEL FUENTES  
President, City Council

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_  
LUIS PASTORIZA  
Municipal Clerk

DB:dh  
07-18-23

R-2

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE APPROVAL TO APPLY FOR A 2023  
CAMDEN COUNTY OPEN SPACE, FARMLAND, RECREATION, AND HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION TRUST FUND GRANT IN THE AMOUNT OF \$10,500 FOR THE  
COMPLETION OF HISTORY CONTENT SPANISH TRANSLATIONS ON BOTH THE  
HISTORY KIOSK AND CITY OF CAMDEN WEBSITE**

WHEREAS, the City of Camden desires to apply for a 2023 Camden County Open Space, Farmland, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Trust Fund Grant in the amount of \$10,500 from Camden County Open Space Trust Fund with a cash match amount of \$9,500; and

WHEREAS, the grant proceeds will be utilized to complete the history content Spanish translations on both the history kiosk and City of Camden website; now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Camden that it is hereby authorized to apply for a 2023 Camden County Open Space, Farmland, Recreation, and Historic Trust Fund Grant in the amount of \$10,500 from the Camden County Open Space Trust Fund with a cash match amount of \$9,500.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Mayor or his designee is hereby authorized to execute such documentation as is necessary to apply for such Grant.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:27BBB-23, a true copy of this Resolution shall be forwarded to the State Commissioner of Community Affairs, who shall have ten (10) days from the receipt thereof to veto this Resolution. All notices of veto shall be filed in the Office of the Municipal Clerk.

Date: July 18, 2023

The above has been reviewed  
and approved as to form.



DANIEL S. BLACKBURN  
City Attorney

\_\_\_\_\_  
ANGEL FUENTES  
President, City Council

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
LUIS PASTORIZA  
Municipal Clerk



# CITY OF CAMDEN — CITY COUNCIL ACTION REQUEST FORM

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: AUGUST 8, 2023

7/18? Grant due by 7/30

TO: City Council  
FROM: Luis Pastoriza, Municipal Clerk RMC, CMR

**TITLE OF ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION:** Resolution authorizing the approval to apply for the 2023 Camden County Open Space, Farmland, Recreation and Historic Trust fund grant in the amount of \$10,500 for the completion of history content Spanish translations on both the history kiosk and City of Camden website.

Point of Contact:	Patrice Bassett	Clerk	856-757-7049	pamccart@ci.camden.nj.us
	Name	Department-Division-Bureau	Phone	Email

## ENDORSEMENTS

	Recommend Approval (Y/N)	Signature	Date	Comments
Responsible Department Director Supporting Department Director (if necessary)	Y	[Signature]	7/12/23	
Director of Grants Management		[Signature]	7-12-23	
Qualified Purchasing Agent		[Signature]	7/12	
Director of Finance		[Signature]		
Approved by: Business Administrator		[Signature]	7.14.23	
		Signature	Date	

Attachments (list and attach all available):

1. Waiver Request Form Attached for State DCA/DLGS Approval - (if applicable)<sup>1</sup>
2. Certification of Funds<sup>2</sup>
3. Addition supporting documents.

**"Walk-on" note:** All walk-on legislation must be pre-approved by the Business Administrator. The Department Director and Contact Person are jointly responsible for delivering all necessary documents to the City Clerk for distribution at the Council Meeting.

Received by:  
City Attorney

<sup>1</sup> For Example: Form "A" - Request for approval of Employees Requiring Advice and Consent of Governing Body, Form "D" - Contract Request, Form "E" - Creation/Extension of Services, Form "G" - Grant Approval, Form "H" - Bond Ordinance or Contract Request, Form "I", "Best Price Insurance Contracting" Model Ordinance

<sup>2</sup> Mandatory for any financial commitment to the City or expenditure of City Funds.

2023 JUL 13 PM 3:18  
CITY OF CAMDEN  
PURCHASING BUREAU

**Bureau of Grants Management Grant Summary Form****Grant Status Code: G**

(Green - g; yellow - y; red - r)

Department: Municipal Clerk's OfficeGrant Administrator: Patrice BassettGrant Administrator #: 757-7049

Grant/Project Name:			2023 Camden County Open Space, Farmland , Recreation and Historic Trust - \$10,500.00 - Apply			
Grant #:						
City Contract Date:						
Application Resolution #:			Appropriation Code :			
Funding Source:			Camden County Open Space, Farmland , Recreation and Historic Trust			
Pass Through:	Y	N	Source:	City		
Amount of Grant:			\$ 10,500.00			
Local Match:	Y	N	Cash:		In-Kind:	
Budget Insertion Resolution # & Date:			Accepting Grant Resolution # MC:			
Term of Grant:			Location of Activity:		Camden City	
Date of Analysis:			July 13, 2023		Reviewed By: Barbara Johnson <i>TBJ</i>	

**Summary:** The Municipal Clerk's Office is requesting a resolution to apply for the 2023 Camden County Open Space, Farmland, Recreation and Historic Trust fund grant for \$10,500.00 for the completion of the history content Spanish translation on both the history kiosk and City of Camden website. **The total amount of the grant is \$20,000.00.** The City has already received \$9,500.00 and the funding that the department is requesting will help to complete the project.

***There is a match required with this grant, which will be coming from previously rewarded grants. (Camden County Cultural & Heritage Commission Grant in the amount of \$4,500.00 and the Camden County Cultural and Heritage Commission at Camden County College in the amount of \$5000.00) The award letters are included as a part of the package.***

The City of Camden-Municipal Clerk's Office is seeking support to include Spanish translations of all 133 history content popups – a photo and 5- to 500 word descriptions of each site on the City of Camden Heritage Tourism Touch Screen Kiosk in the elevator lobby of City Hall located on the first floor. The City received in FY 2020 \$50,000.00 grant for the above project and was matched with an \$50,0000 grant from New Jersey Historical Trust.

Initial Report  Revised Report  Closing Report

# Bureau of Grants Management Grant Summary Form

Grant Status Code: G

(Green - g; yellow - y; red - r)

**Time Lines:**

**Problematic Areas/Recommendations:**

Signature

Date

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**TITLE OF ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION:** Resolution authorizing the approval to apply for the 2023 Camden County Open Space, Farmland, Recreation and Historic Trust fund grant in the amount of \$10,500 for the completion of history content Spanish translations on both the history kiosk and City of Camden website.

**FACTS/BACKGROUND:** (Executive level details. Short concise bullets)

- The City of Camden sought financial support to integrate Spanish translations of all 133 history content popups on the Heritage Tourism Interactive Touch Screen Kiosk (located in lobby).
- The translations will appear on both the kiosk itself and the City of Camden website, where all the kiosk content is now available under the History tab
- Previous grant funds were not awarded in full which led the project planners to eliminate the Spanish translations for budgetary reasons
- This is the first infusion of funding needed to complete these translations.

**AMOUNT OF PROPOSED CONTRACT or TOTAL COST OF PROPOSAL:**

- Total cost = \$20,000
- We already have been awarded \$9,500 of this \$20,000 (which can serve as the match required)
- This award, if awarded the full amount, would be \$10,500 (or the remaining amount of monies needed to finish Spanish translation activities.

**IMPACT STATEMENT:**

- If the City approves this resolution, we will apply for this grant with the hopes that we can finally complete this project
- If this city does not approve this legislation, we will likely give up on this aspect of the history project for the time being and need to return the already awarded partial funding from separate grantors (\$9500)

**SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTS/ADVOCATES:**

- Patrice Bassett City of Camden Office of Municipal Clerk
  - Attendance: N

**COORDINATION:**

- Our research about the importance of translating the kiosk information into Spanish is founded on the fact that nearly half the residents of the City of Camden are Spanish speakers.
- The 2020 US Census Quick Facts notes that 50.5% of Camden residents are Hispanic or Latino, and 42% speak Spanish at home. In Camden County, 17.6% of residents are Hispanic or Latino and 12.6% of the county population speaks Spanish at home.
- Given these statistics, Spanish translations of the kiosk content and website would expand the audience for Camden County history organizations and historic sites open to the public.

Prepared by:

*Patrice Bassett*

Name

*7049/pamccart@ccj.camden.nj.us*

Phone/Email



STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

DIVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES  
GRANT APPROVAL FORM

This form must be filled out in its entirety and is intended to provide the Division with appropriate information to determine whether to approve a new or extended service. Please provide any additional information you believe will help the Division make an informed decision.

**PLEASE EXPLAIN THE JUSTIFICATION FOR THE GRANT. PLEASE FULLY EXPLAIN COST ASSOCIATED WITH THE AWARD OF THE GRANT AS WELL AS ANY MATCHING FUNDS OR EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATIONS AS A TERM OF THE GRANT. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE BENEFITS OF THE GRANT OF THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE RESIDENTS. ATTACH THE GRANT APPLICATION AND GRANT AWARD LETTER.**

This grant will cover the remaining costs associated with the Spanish translations on the touch screen historic mural located in the lobby of City Hall and translations required for our online platform (website) as well. This piece of the project in full will cost \$20,000. The remaining costs are estimated to be \$10,500 in total. This grant award is \$10,500 of which we have \$9,500 in matching funds already raised. Matching funds are coming from two previously awarded grants (Camden County Cultural & Heritage Commission grant = \$4,500 and NJ License plate grant of \$5,000)

Our research about the importance of translating the kiosk information into Spanish is founded on the fact that nearly half the residents of the City of Camden are Spanish speakers. The 2020 US Census Quick Facts notes that 50.5% of Camden residents are Hispanic or Latino, and 42% speak Spanish at home. In Camden County, 17.6% of residents are Hispanic or Latino and 12.6% of the county population speaks Spanish at home. Given these statistics, the project planners believed that Spanish translations of the kiosk content would expand the audience for county history organizations and historic sites open to the public.

This is the final portion of monies needed to complete this project.

Information of key municipal employee or agent applying for grant and responsible for its use:

Name	Patrice Bassett
Title	Records Manager CMR MA
Telephone Number	856-757-7049
Email	Pamccart.pm@gmail.com

If the grant is received and fully expended, what will the continuing financial obligations of the municipality be with respect to staffing, insurance, liability, operations, and/or maintenance?

After the first 3 years of coverage for operating costs associated with placing this historic data on the City of Camden website – the city will be required to pay for server updates from the city’s vendor (govdesigns) this may cause an increase of monthly costs by \$100.00 a month.

What will the source of funds be for the staffing, insurance, liability, operations, and /or maintenance?

Maintenance/updating will be performed by the vendor govdesigns (as they do with every other section of the City of Camden website). Any changes to the data displayed in this section will be addressed by Patrice Bassett in conjunction with Information Technology and the Communications Department of the City of Camden.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor’s Signature

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Business Administrator/Manager Signature

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name, email and fax of contact person for this form:

\_\_\_\_\_

**For LGS use only:**

Approved

Denied

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director or Designee,  
Division of Local Government Services

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Number Assigned \_\_\_\_\_

Open Space, Farmland, Recreation, and Historic  
Preservation Trust Fund

2023

**Application for Historic Preservation Funding**

**APPLICANT INFORMATION**

DATE July 7, 2023 \_\_\_\_\_

1. Name of Project Site City Hall Camden \_\_\_\_\_

Name of applicant City of Camden \_\_ (Borough/Organization)

Street Address 520 Market Street Rm 105 \_\_\_\_\_

City Camden \_\_\_\_\_ State NJ \_\_\_\_\_ Zip 08101 \_\_\_\_\_

Amount of Funding Requested: ~~\$10,500~~ \_\_\_\_\_

Brief Description of Project (in a sentence)

Spanish Translation of the Heritage Tourism Interactive Touch Screen Kiosk in  
City Hall Camden and on the City of Camden website. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Contact person for this application Patrice Bassett \_\_\_\_\_

Title Records Manager & Archivist, City of Camden \_\_\_\_\_

Land Phone # 856.757.7049 \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone # 1-856.816.2816 \_\_\_\_\_

Email pamccart@ci.camden.nj.us, \_\_\_\_\_ Fax #856.757.7220 \_\_\_\_\_

Best time to contact 8:30am to 4:30pm Monday to Friday \_\_\_\_\_

3. Have you been awarded a grant for this location/project in 2015 or after?

Yes  No

If "Yes," matching funds are required. In-kind matches require submission of a Work Plan (see cover letter for details).

Please list the grants received since 2015.

Round 2020	_____	Amount	\$50,000
Round 2021	_____	Amount	\$ 37,500 _____
Round	_____	Amount	\$ _____
Round	_____	Amount	\$ _____
Round	_____	Amount	\$ _____

4. Application organization status:  Municipal Government  
 Tax-exempt nonprofit organization (Attach both IRS and New Jersey charitable registration letters.)  
If not a designated 501 C (3) organization, explain tax-exempt status:

### PROPERTY INFORMATION

5. Common name of property City Hall Camden  
Address 520 Market Street  
City Camden State NJ Zip 08101  
Present Zoning Commercial Block No. 122 Lot No. 46  
Amount of funding requested from the Camden County Open Space Trust Fund (maximum \$50,000) \$ 10,500

6. Briefly describe the tasks to be performed using these funds, i.e., exterior painting; replacement of roof, etc.

The City of Camden is seeking financial support to complete our public history project by including Spanish translations of all of the-history information on the City of Camden Heritage Tourism Interactive Touch Screen Kiosk and the City of Camden's website <https://history.ci.camden.nj.us>. The initial cost to translate the 133-history information into Spanish was estimated to be \$15,000 but these costs did not include integration of the translations into the Kiosk, and Website by Night Kitchen Interactive our digital design consultant.. This grant will integrate the Spanish translation into the Kiosk and City of Camden website. We have also learned that the City of Camden will incur IT costs to host this additional content on their website, estimated at \$5,000 over three years. The total project

cost for integration of the Spanish translations on the kiosk and the City of Camden website is now \$20,000. We have already raised \$9,500 toward the \$20,000 cost from the New Jersey Historic Trust License Plate funding (\$5,000) and the Camden County Cultural and Heritage Commission (\$4,500). The project, if funded, will take one month, and will complete the previously funded Open Space Trust Fund project, City of Camden Heritage Tourism Interactive Touch Screen Kiosk project.

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7. a) The applicant:  owns \_\_\_\_\_ leases the property  
(Attach a copy of the lease)

b) Year first owned or leased \_\_\_\_\_ n/a

c) If leased, years remaining on the lease \_\_\_\_\_ n/a

d) Owner (if other than applicant):

Name n/a \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

e) Lessor (if different from the owner):

Name n/a \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

## PROJECT BACKGROUND

8. Is the property subject to review by the local or municipal Historic Preservation Commission? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes  No

9. a) Estimate the number of visitors to the property each year.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 300,000

b) Estimate the number of people who will benefit annually from this project after completion. 470,000

c) From which geographical area(s) do/will you attract most visitors?

City of Camden, Camden County, South Jersey, to City Hall, Via internet worldwide audience.

**10. a) How will this project enhance understanding and appreciation of Camden County's history?**

The Kiosk located prominently in the elevator lobby of City Hall Camden, includes a photo and 50–200-word descriptions about 49 City of Camden important people, places, and events during the 350-year history of the City of Camden. The Kiosk also includes photos, short descriptions, and maps of 51 history organizations including 26 historic sites open to the public in Camden County. Finally, the Kiosk contains a map and description of the 33 Camden County American Revolution Battle and Skirmish Sites. The Kiosk is designed to encourage people to visit all 133 locations to learn about and experience Camden County history with their families.

**b) How will this project affect the surrounding community?**

The Kiosk project aims to increase visitation to the 26 historic site and 33 American Revolution Battle and Skirmish sites in Camden County. It is essential that the history information on the kiosk is translated into Spanish if we are to encourage half of the residents of Camden that speak Spanish to visit these historic sites.

## **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY**

- 11. Date Built:** 1929-31 \_\_\_\_\_  
**Major addition(s) & date(s)** Stairs and handicapped access on West side \_\_\_\_\_  
**Architectural style(s)** Neo Classical and Art Deco \_\_\_\_\_  
**Architect (if known)** Byron Edwards and Alfred Green \_\_\_\_\_  
**Builder (if known)** E.W. Mark Construction Company
- 12. Describe concisely the architectural, cultural, and/or historical significance of the property.**

Located at 520 Market Street, Camden City Hall is an important civic landmark built in a restrained Art Deco/Neoclassical style. As the tallest building in the city, this government hub is jointly owned by the City of Camden and Camden County. The structure is built of light gray granite. It has a six-story high base and a 371-foot tall 18 floor slender tower at the center of the building. Construction of City Hall Camden began in 1929 and was completed in 1931. It was designed by Camden architects Alfred Green (1895 to 1978) and Byron Edwards (1895 to 1968). Their firm, Green and Edwards, began in 1924 and built other notable New Jersey and Camden buildings.

The City of Camden has historically played an integral role in shaping the region. The city was incorporated in 1828 and became the county seat in 1844. It was home to expansive ferry and railroad systems in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Notable Camden companies include New York Shipbuilding, Campbell Soup, the first “park-in” (drive-in) theater, and the world’s largest manufacturer of phonographs and records at Victor Talking Machine Company. The City of Camden survived the Great Depression relatively unscathed and continued as an industrial leader until the end of World War II. Since the end of that war, the city has seen its share of hard times from the post-war migration of companies out of the city, to rioting in the streets, to rising poverty and crime; but through it all, Camden has persevered.

Today, City Hall Camden is an active government center. Close to 300,000 people use it each year, making it an excellent location for the heritage tourism interactive touchscreen display installed in the for the first-floor elevator lobby in August 2021. We are actively working with the Camden County History Alliance (CCHA) to increase heritage tourism within the region through this project.

**13. State/National Register of Historic Places Information**

a) Property is listed in the:

National Register

New Jersey Register

Municipal or County Historic Survey (attach copy of survey page Attachment A

Property not listed.

b) Category: *National Register: (Eligible)*

Individual

District

Thematic

*NJ Register:*

Individual

District

Thematic

c) Date listed:

National Register: \_\_\_\_\_

New Jersey Register: \_\_\_\_\_

Municipal or County Historic Survey: March 15, 2019 \_\_\_\_\_

Provide the name of the property and, if applicable, the name of the district or thematic listing

This property has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the NJ HPO date of letter, Attached Exhibit A for date

d) Is this property a National Historic Landmark?

Yes  No Date Listed-----

**PROPERTY STATUS AND CONDITIONS**

14. a) Is the property, or will it be, open to the public?  Yes  No

b) If yes, list hours and days the property is/will be open, and any fees charged.

City Hall is open to the public from 8:30am to 5:00pm Monday to Friday. The property is open in the evenings for city council and committee meetings and special services. Municipal and county fees are based on services provided. There is no fee associated with the Heritage Tourism Interactive Touch Screen Kiosk in the lobby of City Hall Camden.

c) If not, please explain. (Give proposed schedule for opening and hours of operation.) N/A



15. a) Is the property currently occupied?  Yes  No

b) Describe the current use of the property.

The building functions today as a municipal building: City Hall for the City of Camden. Most municipal services are offered here. It also houses various Camden County offices including Camden County Administration and the Freeholders and Sheriff's Department.

---

c) Describe the proposed use of the property (if different from (b) above).

Same Use  
|

16. The current condition of the property is:

Excellent  Good  Fair  Poor

17. a) Is the property currently endangered due to:

- pending demolition
- immediate threat of collapse
- inappropriate development of surrounding area
- general neglect/code violation
- (specify):
- other (specify):

b) If the property is endangered, explain why or how this occurred.

The property is not endangered.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

18. Briefly describe the overall objective of the project.

The City of Camden is seeking financial support to include Spanish translations of all 133 history content popups—a photo and 50-to-200-word descriptions of each site-- on the City of Camden Heritage Tourism Interactive Touch Screen Kiosk in the elevator lobby of City Hall Camden. We received a 2020 \$50,000 matching grant from the Camden County Open Space Trust Fund for this project which was matched with \$50,000 from the New Jersey Historic Trust 2021 grant.

Our second grant from the Open Space Trust Fund in 2021 was submitted for \$50,000 but we received \$35,000 that year. This deficit led the project planners to eliminate the Spanish translations for budgetary reasons. This was the only part of the project that we could omit while still ensuring we could complete the project in English. When we made the decision to pause the integration of the Spanish translations of the history content to the Kiosk and City of Camden website, we believed in doing so, would give us time to find additional funding sources for this key element of the project.

The initial cost (2020) to translate the 133 history content popups into Spanish was estimated to be \$15,000 but these costs did not include integration of the translations into the Kiosk, and Website by Night Kitchen Interactive. We have since learned that the City of Camden will incur IT costs to host this additional content on their website, estimated at \$5,000 over three years. The total project cost for integration of the Spanish translations on the Kiosk and the City of Camden website is now \$20,000. We have already raised \$9,500 toward the \$20,000 cost from the New Jersey Historic Trust License Plate funding (\$5,000) and the Camden County Cultural and Heritage Commission (\$4,500).

The kiosk consists of three 42" high HD video touchscreen monitors mounted side by side (eight foot long) in portrait orientation on the wall between the first-floor elevator and the café in Camden City Hall. Last year close to 300,000 people used Camden's City Hall, and we know that the Heritage Tourism Interactive Touch Screen Kiosk was popular with visitors in this location since its installation in August 2021.

The first phase of the Heritage Tourism Interactive Touch Screen Kiosk for City Hall Camden was launched in August 2021, to great fanfare. The current kiosk shows a handsome, artist drawn mural depicting 350 years of City of Camden history. It displays 49 popups-about the people, places, and events in the 350 years of Camden history, all currently in English only. The Kiosk also contains 51 popups about the Camden County History Alliance historic sites and history organizations and the 33 Camden County American Revolution Battlefield and Skirmish Site. . Again, these have been uploaded in English only by Night Kitchen Interactive, our digital designers. Night Kitchen Interactive has also uploaded the monthly calendar of events of the Camden County History Alliance organizations to the kiosk each month, another component of the initial 2020 Kiosk project.

The Spanish translation of the history information on the Kiosk will enable the half of Camden residents who speak Spanish, to learn about and visit the City of Camden and Camden County historic sites appearing on the Kiosk.

**19. Why is it important to fund this project now?**

The City and County of Camden have highly diverse populations. Our research about the population of the City of Camden found nearly half the residents of the City of Camden are Spanish speakers. The 2020 US Census Quick Facts notes that 50.5% of Camden residents are Hispanic or Latino, and 42% speak Spanish at home. In Camden County, 17.6% of residents are Hispanic or Latino and 12.6% of the county population speaks Spanish at home. Given these statistics, the project planners believe that Spanish translations of the Kiosk content would expand the audience for county history organizations and City and Camden County historic sites open to the public.

**20. Check the preservation activity(ies) which apply to the project:**

Restoration       Stabilization/Preservation  
 Rehabilitation       Reconstruction

**21. What research, investigation, or other documentation substantiates the preservation approach you have chosen for this project?**

This is a public history project that uses a technological platform, an interactive kiosk that is 42" high by 8 foot long, mounted in the elevator lobby of City Hall Camden. The goal of the project is to promote Camden history, heritage tourism to 26 historic sites located throughout the county, and the 25 history organizations working in the county to further local history and community pride. Donna Ann Harris of Heritage Consulting Inc. (the historian and grant writer for the project), researched and used the library at the Camden County Historical Society to gather information and historic photos to create the 49 popups for the mural on 350 years of Camden history, for the 25 history organizations and 26 historic sites and the 33 Camden County American Revolution Battle and Skirmish Sites.

**Describe concisely, in the space provided, the scope of work proposed for funding. The work described must be referenced in the "proposed" column of the project budget.**

Translate into Spanish all the history information on the current Kiosk and upload to Kiosk, conduct quality assurance checks, and integrate the Kiosk's Spanish translation into the City of Camden website <https://www.history.ci.camden.nj.us> . Conduct quality assurance checks. Project can be completed in one month.

**22. If known, please provide projected dates (Mo./Yr.) for completion of each phase of work.**

**Pre-Design:** 12/2023 \_\_\_\_\_

**Design:** 12/2023 \_\_\_\_\_

**Construction:** 12/2023 \_\_\_\_\_

**Post-Construction:** 1/2024 \_\_\_\_\_

**23. If public funds have been used in this project, has the work been, or is it being, reviewed under the NJ Register of Historic Places Act or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_  No**

24. Describe any **completed** work. Describe materials and features that were repaired, replaced, or reconstructed. Provide relevant date and submit supporting documentation, including “before” and “after” photographs.

All component parts of the various grant proposals submitted to various funders have been completed except the Spanish Translation of the history information of the Kiosk. See the entire Kiosk information in English at <https://www.history.ci.camden.nj.us>. See attached PDFs of the updated Camden County History Alliance map of their sites and 26 rack cards which were reprinted with the 2021 Camden County Open Space grant funds.

**PROJECT GRANT REQUEST**

**Name of Structure (if more than one):** Spanish Translation of City of Camden City Hall  
Heritage Tourism Interactive Touch Screen Kiosk

*(if the project encompasses work on several structures, a separate budget must be submitted for each structure.)*

25. Give names of all firms or individuals providing cost estimates:

Architect \_\_\_\_\_

Engineer \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor Digital Designer Night Kitchen Interactive \_\_\_\_\_

Other (specify) Gov Design City of Camden Website designers. \_\_\_\_\_

26. CONSTRUCTION

Provide estimates for costs relating to the following items. If a more detailed budget is available, attach it to the application. Construction items correspond to the Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) format, the industry standard.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Proposed Budget</u>	<u>Funding Requested from Camden County Trust Fund</u>
<b>DIVISION 01: General Requirements</b>		
Facilities/Temporary controls	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
<b>DIVISION 02: Site Work</b>		
Selective Demolition	_____	_____
Improvements	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
<b>DIVISION 03: Concrete</b>		
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

**DIVISION 04: Masonry  
Restoration**

Activity

Proposed Budget

Funding Requested from  
Camden County Trust Fund

**DIVISION 05: Metals  
Ornamental Metals  
Structural Metals**

**DIVISION 06: Wood and Plastics  
Rough Framing  
Finish Carpentry**

**DIVISION 07: Thermal/Moisture  
Protection Roofing**

**DIVISION 08: Doors/Windows  
Door Restoration/Repair  
Window Restoration/Repair**

**DIVISION 09: Finishes  
Exterior Finishes  
Interior Finishes**

**DIVISION 10: Specialties  
Directional or interpretive signs/displays  
Pest Control integration of the  
translations into the Kiosk, and  
Website by Night Kitchen Interactive  
IT costs for Gov Design City of  
Camden to host additional content on  
City website**

\$15,000 , and \$5000 city website 10,500

DIVISIONS 11 through 13 (Equipment, Furnishings, and Special Construction) are generally not eligible activities.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Proposed Budget</u>	<u>Funding Requested from Camden County Trust Fund</u>
<b>DIVISION 14: Conveying Systems</b>		
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
<b>DIVISION 15: Mechanical Systems</b>		
Plumbing	_____	_____
HVAC	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
<b>DIVISION 16: Electrical</b>		
Wiring	_____	_____
Fixtures	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
<b>TOTAL</b>	20,000 _____	10,500 _____

If providing an in-kind match please submit a Work Plan identifying volunteer hours needed and anticipated donated material for the project and their value. Attachment D

27. a) Is the project for which grant funds are requested part of a larger overall capital project?

\_\_\_ Yes    x \_\_\_ No

c) Describe briefly this larger project.

n/a

d) Total project cost of all work on the property, whether included in the grant request or not.      \$ 20,000 \_\_\_

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

28. a) **Funds expended: List all funds expended on this project to date. Indicate the source, the amount and purpose of funding.**

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Source of Funds</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Date Expended</u>
1,000	2020 Camden County Cultural & Heritage	Kiosk Space Prep	2019
50,000	2020 CC Open Space Trust fund	Kiosk Phase 1	2021
50,000	2020 NJ Historic Trust Historic Site	Kiosk Phase 2	2022
37,500	2021 CC Open Space Trust Fund	Kiosk Phase 2 and 3	2022

**Total \$ 138,500**

- b) **Funds proposed: List all proposed funds that will be used on this project, excepting funds requested from the Camden County Trust Fund herein. Indicate the source, the amount, and the status of commitment, i.e., spent, in-hand, committed, etc. Attach letters of commitment for these funds.**

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Source of Funds</u>	<u>Status</u>
5,000	2022 NJ Historic Trust License Plate	Kiosk Spanish costs 2023 Attachment E
4,500	2022 CC Cultural and Heritage Comm	Spanish costs 2023 Attachment E

**Total \$ 9,500 \_\_\_\_\_**

- c) **If all funds for the project are not expended or in-hand, describe the steps that will be taken and the timetable for securing these funds.**

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We are seeking \$10,500 support from the Camden County Open Space Trust Fund for the Spanish Translation of the history information for the Kiosk and City of Camden website <https://history.ci.camden.nj.us>, which will complete this large public history project.

29. Please complete the following:

**Government Organizations: Provide operational budget for this project property for the last three fiscal years.**

2016	\$	2020	\$1,712,794,398	_____
2017	\$	2021	\$1,714,453,640	_____
2018	\$	2022	\$1,715,414,483	_____

**Nonprofit Organization: Provide organizational budget for the past three fiscal years. (Attach a copy of the most recent year's organizational budget or most current financial audit.)**

2016	\$	_____
2017	\$	_____
2018	\$	_____

30. **Restricted funds: Give name and current balance of any special funds, accounts, or endowment monies which pertain to this project property.**

n/a

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## APPLICANT PROFILE

31. Describe the mission of your organization and the audience it reaches.

“The City of Camden’s mission is to serve and build Camden’s diverse community by efficiently and equitably enhancing residents quality of life; attracting private investment, stimulating growth city-wide and delivering services with a commitment to excellence.”

The deployment of this heritage tourism interactive touch screen kiosk within the main lobby of City Hall will provide us with the ability to reach an entirely new audience of Spanish speakers. Spanish translation of the history information will allow all of the 300,000 visitors, both residents and City Hall visitors who may be unfamiliar with the rich history in the city and surrounding region to learn about the 26 historic sites open to the public and the 33 Camden County Revolutionary War Battle and Skirmish sites.

We have spoken to residents who feel uninformed when it comes to historic activities happening in their area, and this is a way to reach those individuals and attract a new group of visitors to our history



attractions.

Since August 2021, the Kiosk has been operating in a strategic location, next to the elevators and around the corner from the newly installed Camden Café: places where groups of people congregate waiting for their elevator to arrive or their food to be delivered. While they wait, this kiosk is a great way to introduce them to local history and area history attractions and inspire and create a new generation of history enthusiasts. This kiosk will educate our constituents in person as the information will be available to thousands of Camden City and County employees that use the building every weekday. Spanish translation of the Kiosk material will greatly expand our audience to the Spanish speakers in the City and County.

All of the history content from the Kiosk is now available on the city's main website, <https://history.ci.camden.nj.us..> The City's website got 177,911 visitors last year, a vast new audience for the city and county history attractions. Of the 15,000 visitors a month to the city's main webpage, close to 40% of those visitors originate from outside the State of NJ, making this a ripe audience for potential visitors to our historic sites.

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32. a) **Date Incorporated** Feb. 13, 1828 \_\_\_\_\_ (if unincorporated, date formed)

b) **Number of staff (specify full-time or part-time)**

**Professional** \_262 full time **Support** \_\_\_\_\_ **Volunteer** \_\_\_\_\_

33. **Membership Organizations, complete the following:**

a) **Number of members** 51 partnering organizations ,Camden County History Alliance \_\_\_\_

b) **Membership policy, fees, or dues:** No dues for Camden County History Alliance partners.

34. **List those responsible for this project from your organization and any consultants or professionals, if any, who have been engaged in this project. (Attach resumes)**

City of Camden

Patrice McCarthy Bassett, Records Managers and Archivist (Resume attached Attachment F )

Consultants

Night Kitchen Interactive

Valentina Miller (Resume attached Attachment G)

Heritage Consulting Inc.

Donna Ann Harris (Resume Attached Attachment H)

35. **How will the site be preserved once funded work is completed? Who is responsible for maintaining the property?**

There is a three-year maintenance contract with Night Kitchen Interactive to provide on-demand repairs to the software. This maintenance support will occur once a quarter over three years at a rate of \$150 per hour for a total of \$9,000.

36. **Describe briefly how this preservation project fits into your organization's long-range plans.**

This heritage tourism project fits well within the City of Camden's goals to highlight the rich history of both the City of Camden and Camden County. This kiosk is meant to engage the public in active learning and spark a newfound interest in our history while increasing the public's knowledge base. This kiosk will be updated monthly with the Camden County History Alliance Newsletter link which includes all events happening at member sites. It will be a unique way to bring increased tourism to the city and the 26 Camden County historic sites. This kiosk is just one piece of the city's larger goal of celebrating cultural diversity and igniting community pride within our residents and visitors.

The heritage tourism kiosk has been a first step in solidifying the City of Camden as a heritage tourism destination. This kiosk is meant to introduce historical learning in a new and entertaining way.

Translating all of the history information into Spanish will allow us to significantly broaden our audience. The Spanish translation of the kiosk and its information on the city's website will become the central distribution point for the Camden County History Alliance's monthly newsletters and events such as Camden County History Month held each October. Our partnership with the Camden County Historical Society further solidifies the City of Camden as a highly active member promoting heritage tourism for Alliance partners. This is just a piece of the city's main goals to engage the public through the appreciation of the past and all that has shaped us to be who and what we are today: A City Rising.

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## **ASSURANCES**

**The applicant certifies the following:**



**Acting as duly authorized representative for the applying organization, I am submitting this request for assistance from the Camden County Open Space, Recreation, Farmland and Historic Preservation Trust Fund Trust. (PLEASE NOTE, SIGNATURE MUST BE NOTARIZED).**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of Individual**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Typed Name and Title of Signatory**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Title**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of Property Owner**  
*(if property is leased to applicant)*

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Name of Property Owner (typed or printed)**

**NOTARY:**

**Filled out w9 attached as attachment H**

**Request for Taxpayer  
Identification Number and Certification**

Give form to the  
requester. Do not  
send to the IRS.

Print or type See Specific Instructions on page 2.	Name (as shown on your income tax return)	
	Business name, if different from above	
	Check appropriate box: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/Sole proprietor <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (Disregarded entity, C-corporation, P-partnership) ▶ ..... <input type="checkbox"/> Exempt payee <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ▶	
	Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)	Requester's name and address (optional)
	City, state, and ZIP code	
List account number(s) here (optional)		

**Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)**

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on Line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

Note. If the account is in more than one name, see the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number	
OR	
Employer identification number	

**Part II Certification**

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

- The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me), and
- I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding, and
- I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below).

**Certification instructions.** You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the Certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions on page 4.

<b>Sign Here</b>	Signature of U.S. person ▶	Date ▶
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**General Instructions**

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

**Purpose of Form**

A person who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) to report, for example, income paid to you, real estate transactions, mortgage interest you paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA.

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN to the person requesting it (the requester) and, when applicable, to:

- Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued).
- Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or
- Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee. If applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income.

**Note.** If a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

**Definition of a U.S. person.** For federal tax purposes, you are considered a U.S. person if you are:

- An individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien,
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States,
- An estate (other than a foreign estate), or
- A domestic trust (as defined in Regulations section 301.7701-7).

**Special rules for partnerships.** Partnerships that conduct a trade or business in the United States are generally required to pay a withholding tax on any foreign partners' share of income from such business. Further, in certain cases where a Form W-9 has not been received, a partnership is required to presume that a partner is a foreign person, and pay the withholding tax. Therefore, if you are a U.S. person that is a partner in a partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States, provide Form W-9 to the partnership to establish your U.S. status and avoid withholding on your share of partnership income.

The person who gives Form W-9 to the partnership for purposes of establishing its U.S. status and avoiding withholding on its allocable share of net income from the partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States is in the following cases:

- The U.S. owner of a disregarded entity and not the entity,



**Open Space, Farmland, Recreation, and Historic  
Preservation Trust Fund**

Please return a complete notarized application to:

**Camden County  
Division of Open Space and Farmland Preservation  
1301 Park Blvd.  
Cherry Hill, NJ 08002**

**AND**

Submit a PDF file of the same via email to:

**Janina.Nelson@camdencounty.com**

# Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

**Give Form to the  
 requester. Do not  
 send to the IRS.**

▶ Go to [www.irs.gov/FormW9](http://www.irs.gov/FormW9) for instructions and the latest information.

Print or type. See Specific Instructions on page 3.	<p><b>1</b> Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.  <b>City of Camden</b></p> <p><b>2</b> Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above</p> <p><b>3</b> Check appropriate box for federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only <b>one</b> of the following seven boxes.</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC             <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C Corporation             <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation             <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership             <input type="checkbox"/> Trust/estate  <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=Partnership) ▶ _____  <small><b>Note:</b> Check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner. Do not check LLC if the LLC is classified as a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner unless the owner of the LLC is another LLC that is <b>not</b> disregarded from the owner for U.S. federal tax purposes. Otherwise, a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner.</small>  <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ▶ _____       </p>	<p><b>4</b> Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3):</p> <p>Exempt payee code (if any) _____</p> <p>Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____</p> <p><small>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</small></p>
	<p><b>5</b> Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.) See instructions.  <b>520 Market Street</b></p> <p><b>6</b> City, state, and ZIP code  <b>Camden, NJ 08101</b></p> <p><b>7</b> List account number(s) here (optional)</p>	<p>Requester's name and address (optional)</p>

### Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the instructions for Part I, later. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN*, later.

**Note:** If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1. Also see *What Name and Number To Give the Requester* for guidelines on whose number to enter.

<b>Social security number</b>										
OR										
<b>Employer identification number</b>										
2	1		-	6	0	0	0	4	1	8

### Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and
2. I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and
3. I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below); and
4. The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

**Certification instructions.** You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions for Part II, later.

<b>Sign Here</b>	Signature of U.S. person ▶	Date ▶
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## General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

**Future developments.** For the latest information about developments related to Form W-9 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to [www.irs.gov/FormW9](http://www.irs.gov/FormW9).

### Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid)

- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds)
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds)
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers)
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions)
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third party network transactions)
- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), 1098-T (tuition)
- Form 1099-C (canceled debt)
- Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property)

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN.

*If you do not return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See What is backup withholding, later.*



By signing the filled-out form, you:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),
2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or
3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee. If applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income, and
4. Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting, is correct. See *What is FATCA reporting*, later, for further information.

**Note:** If you are a U.S. person and a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

**Definition of a U.S. person.** For federal tax purposes, you are considered a U.S. person if you are:

- An individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien;
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States;
- An estate (other than a foreign estate); or
- A domestic trust (as defined in Regulations section 301.7701-7).

**Special rules for partnerships.** Partnerships that conduct a trade or business in the United States are generally required to pay a withholding tax under section 1446 on any foreign partners' share of effectively connected taxable income from such business. Further, in certain cases where a Form W-9 has not been received, the rules under section 1446 require a partnership to presume that a partner is a foreign person, and pay the section 1446 withholding tax. Therefore, if you are a U.S. person that is a partner in a partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States, provide Form W-9 to the partnership to establish your U.S. status and avoid section 1446 withholding on your share of partnership income.

In the cases below, the following person must give Form W-9 to the partnership for purposes of establishing its U.S. status and avoiding withholding on its allocable share of net income from the partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States.

- In the case of a disregarded entity with a U.S. owner, the U.S. owner of the disregarded entity and not the entity;
- In the case of a grantor trust with a U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner, generally, the U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner of the grantor trust and not the trust; and
- In the case of a U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust), the U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust) and not the beneficiaries of the trust.

**Foreign person.** If you are a foreign person or the U.S. branch of a foreign bank that has elected to be treated as a U.S. person, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 or Form 8233 (see Pub. 515, *Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities*).

**Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien.** Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a "saving clause." Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the payee has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement to Form W-9 that specifies the following five items.

1. The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.
2. The treaty article addressing the income.
3. The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.
4. The type and amount of income that qualifies for the exemption from tax.
5. Sufficient facts to justify the exemption from tax under the terms of the treaty article.

**Example.** Article 20 of the U.S.-China income tax treaty allows an exemption from tax for scholarship income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for tax purposes if his or her stay in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1984) allows the provisions of Article 20 to continue to apply even after the Chinese student becomes a resident alien of the United States. A Chinese student who qualifies for this exception (under paragraph 2 of the first protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on his or her scholarship or fellowship income would attach to Form W-9 a statement that includes the information described above to support that exemption.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8 or Form 8233.

## Backup Withholding

**What is backup withholding?** Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 24% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

**Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:**

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester,
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the instructions for Part II for details),
3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN,
4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only), or
5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See *Exempt payee code*, later, and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Also see *Special rules for partnerships*, earlier.

## What is FATCA Reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all United States account holders that are specified United States persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting code*, later, and the Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

## Updating Your Information

You must provide updated information to any person to whom you claimed to be an exempt payee if you are no longer an exempt payee and anticipate receiving reportable payments in the future from this person. For example, you may need to provide updated information if you are a C corporation that elects to be an S corporation, or if you no longer are tax exempt. In addition, you must furnish a new Form W-9 if the name or TIN changes for the account; for example, if the grantor of a grantor trust dies.

## Penalties

**Failure to furnish TIN.** If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

**Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding.** If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a \$500 penalty.

**Criminal penalty for falsifying information.** Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

**Misuse of TINs.** If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

## Specific Instructions

### Line 1

You must enter one of the following on this line; **do not** leave this line blank. The name should match the name on your tax return.

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account (other than an account maintained by a foreign financial institution (FFI)), list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9. If you are providing Form W-9 to an FFI to document a joint account, each holder of the account that is a U.S. person must provide a Form W-9.

a. **Individual.** Generally, enter the name shown on your tax return. If you have changed your last name without informing the Social Security Administration (SSA) of the name change, enter your first name, the last name as shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

**Note: ITIN applicant:** Enter your individual name as it was entered on your Form W-7 application, line 1a. This should also be the same as the name you entered on the Form 1040/1040A/1040EZ you filed with your application.

b. **Sole proprietor or single-member LLC.** Enter your individual name as shown on your 1040/1040A/1040EZ on line 1. You may enter your business, trade, or "doing business as" (DBA) name on line 2.

c. **Partnership, LLC that is not a single-member LLC, C corporation, or S corporation.** Enter the entity's name as shown on the entity's tax return on line 1 and any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

d. **Other entities.** Enter your name as shown on required U.S. federal tax documents on line 1. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. You may enter any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

e. **Disregarded entity.** For U.S. federal tax purposes, an entity that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner is treated as a "disregarded entity." See Regulations section 301.7701-2(c)(2)(iii). Enter the owner's name on line 1. The name of the entity entered on line 1 should never be a disregarded entity. The name on line 1 should be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income should be reported. For example, if a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes has a single owner that is a U.S. person, the U.S. owner's name is required to be provided on line 1. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity's name on line 2, "Business name/disregarded entity name." If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, the owner must complete an appropriate Form W-8 instead of a Form W-9. This is the case even if the foreign person has a U.S. TIN.

### Line 2

If you have a business name, trade name, DBA name, or disregarded entity name, you may enter it on line 2.

### Line 3

Check the appropriate box on line 3 for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one box on line 3.

IF the entity/person on line 1 is a(n) . . .	THEN check the box for . . .
• Corporation	Corporation
• Individual • Sole proprietorship, or • Single-member limited liability company (LLC) owned by an individual and disregarded for U.S. federal tax purposes.	Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC
• LLC treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes, • LLC that has filed Form 8832 or 2553 to be taxed as a corporation, or • LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner but the owner is another LLC that is not disregarded for U.S. federal tax purposes.	Limited liability company and enter the appropriate tax classification. (P= Partnership; C= C corporation; or S= S corporation)
• Partnership	Partnership
• Trust/estate	Trust/estate

### Line 4, Exemptions

If you are exempt from backup withholding and/or FATCA reporting, enter in the appropriate space on line 4 any code(s) that may apply to you.

#### Exempt payee code.

- Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding.
- Except as provided below, corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, including interest and dividends.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding for payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding with respect to attorneys' fees or gross proceeds paid to attorneys, and corporations that provide medical or health care services are not exempt with respect to payments reportable on Form 1099-MISC.

The following codes identify payees that are exempt from backup withholding. Enter the appropriate code in the space in line 4.

- 1—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2)
- 2—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities
- 3—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities
- 4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities
- 5—A corporation
- 6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. commonwealth or possession
- 7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission
- 8—A real estate investment trust
- 9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940
- 10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a)
- 11—A financial institution
- 12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian
- 13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947

The following chart shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt payees listed above, 1 through 13.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
Interest and dividend payments	All exempt payees except for 7
Broker transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4 and 6 through 11 and all C corporations. S corporations must not enter an exempt payee code because they are exempt only for sales of noncovered securities acquired prior to 2012.
Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt payees 1 through 4
Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 <sup>1</sup>	Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5 <sup>2</sup>
Payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4

<sup>1</sup> See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, and its instructions.

<sup>2</sup> However, the following payments made to a corporation and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are not exempt from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees, gross proceeds paid to an attorney reportable under section 6045(f), and payments for services paid by a federal executive agency.

**Exemption from FATCA reporting code.** The following codes identify payees that are exempt from reporting under FATCA. These codes apply to persons submitting this form for accounts maintained outside of the United States by certain foreign financial institutions. Therefore, if you are only submitting this form for an account you hold in the United States, you may leave this field blank. Consult with the person requesting this form if you are uncertain if the financial institution is subject to these requirements. A requester may indicate that a code is not required by providing you with a Form W-9 with "Not Applicable" (or any similar indication) written or printed on the line for a FATCA exemption code.

A—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37)

B—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities

C—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities

D—A corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets, as described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)

E—A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)

F—A dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any state

G—A real estate investment trust

H—A regulated investment company as defined in section 851 or an entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940

I—A common trust fund as defined in section 584(a)

J—A bank as defined in section 581

K—A broker

L—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947(a)(1)

M—A tax exempt trust under a section 403(b) plan or section 457(g) plan

**Note:** You may wish to consult with the financial institution requesting this form to determine whether the FATCA code and/or exempt payee code should be completed.

### Line 5

Enter your address (number, street, and apartment or suite number). This is where the requester of this Form W-9 will mail your information returns. If this address differs from the one the requester already has on file, write NEW at the top. If a new address is provided, there is still a chance the old address will be used until the payor changes your address in their records.

### Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

## Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

**Enter your TIN in the appropriate box.** If you are a resident alien and you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN, your TIN is your IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). Enter it in the social security number box. If you do not have an ITIN, see *How to get a TIN* below.

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN.

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner, enter the owner's SSN (or EIN, if the owner has one). Do not enter the disregarded entity's EIN. If the LLC is classified as a corporation or partnership, enter the entity's EIN.

**Note:** See *What Name and Number To Give the Requester*, later, for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

**How to get a TIN.** If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local SSA office or get this form online at [www.SSA.gov](http://www.SSA.gov). You may also get this form by calling 1-800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at [www.irs.gov/Businesses](http://www.irs.gov/Businesses) and clicking on Employer Identification Number (EIN) under Starting a Business. Go to [www.irs.gov/Forms](http://www.irs.gov/Forms) to view, download, or print Form W-7 and/or Form SS-4. Or, you can go to [www.irs.gov/OrderForms](http://www.irs.gov/OrderForms) to place an order and have Form W-7 and/or SS-4 mailed to you within 10 business days.

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, apply for a TIN and write "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, generally you will have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester before you are subject to backup withholding on payments. The 60-day rule does not apply to other types of payments. You will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments until you provide your TIN to the requester.

**Note:** Entering "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon.

**Caution:** A disregarded U.S. entity that has a foreign owner must use the appropriate Form W-8.

## Part II. Certification

To establish to the withholding agent that you are a U.S. person, or resident alien, sign Form W-9. You may be requested to sign by the withholding agent even if item 1, 4, or 5 below indicates otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). In the case of a disregarded entity, the person identified on line 1 must sign. Exempt payees, see *Exempt payee code*, earlier.

**Signature requirements.** Complete the certification as indicated in items 1 through 5 below.

**1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983.** You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

**2. Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983.** You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.

**3. Real estate transactions.** You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.

**4. Other payments.** You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).

**5. Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), ABLÉ accounts (under section 529A), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions.** You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

**What Name and Number To Give the Requester**

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account) other than an account maintained by an FFI	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account <sup>1</sup>
3. Two or more U.S. persons (joint account maintained by an FFI)	Each holder of the account
4. Custodial account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor <sup>2</sup>
5. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee) b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The grantor-trustee <sup>1</sup> The actual owner <sup>1</sup>
6. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner <sup>3</sup>
7. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))	The grantor*

For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
8. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
9. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity <sup>4</sup>
10. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
11. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
12. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
13. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee

For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
14. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity
15. Grantor trust filing under the Form 1041 Filing Method or the Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 2 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B))	The trust

<sup>1</sup> List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.

<sup>2</sup> Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

<sup>3</sup> You must show your individual name and you may also enter your business or DBA name on the "Business name/disregarded entity" name line. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one), but the IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

<sup>4</sup> List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.) Also see *Special rules for partnerships*, earlier.

\*Note: The grantor also must provide a Form W-9 to trustee of trust.

Note: If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.

**Secure Your Tax Records From Identity Theft**

Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information such as your name, SSN, or other identifying information, without your permission, to commit fraud or other crimes. An identity thief may use your SSN to get a job or may file a tax return using your SSN to receive a refund.

To reduce your risk:

- Protect your SSN,
- Ensure your employer is protecting your SSN, and
- Be careful when choosing a tax preparer.

If your tax records are affected by identity theft and you receive a notice from the IRS, respond right away to the name and phone number printed on the IRS notice or letter.

If your tax records are not currently affected by identity theft but you think you are at risk due to a lost or stolen purse or wallet, questionable credit card activity or credit report, contact the IRS Identity Theft Hotline at 1-800-908-4490 or submit Form 14039.

For more information, see Pub. 5027, Identity Theft Information for Taxpayers.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a systemic problem, or are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, may be eligible for Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) assistance. You can reach TAS by calling the TAS toll-free case intake line at 1-877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 1-800-829-4059.

**Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes.** Phishing is the creation and use of email and websites designed to mimic legitimate business emails and websites. The most common act is sending an email to a user falsely claiming to be an established legitimate enterprise in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft.

The IRS does not initiate contacts with taxpayers via emails. Also, the IRS does not request personal detailed information through email or ask taxpayers for the PIN numbers, passwords, or similar secret access information for their credit card, bank, or other financial accounts.

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to [phishing@irs.gov](mailto:phishing@irs.gov). You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) at 1-800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at [spam@uce.gov](mailto:spam@uce.gov) or report them at [www.ftc.gov/complaint](http://www.ftc.gov/complaint). You can contact the FTC at [www.ftc.gov/idtheft](http://www.ftc.gov/idtheft) or 877-IDTHEFT (877-438-4338). If you have been the victim of identity theft, see [www.IdentityTheft.gov](http://www.IdentityTheft.gov) and Pub. 5027.

Visit [www.irs.gov/IdentityTheft](http://www.irs.gov/IdentityTheft) to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

## Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons (including federal agencies) who are required to file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, or certain other income paid to you; mortgage interest you paid; the acquisition or abandonment of secured property; the cancellation of debt; or contributions you made to an IRA, Archer MSA, or HSA. The person collecting this form uses the information on the form to file information returns with the IRS, reporting the above information. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and possessions for use in administering their laws. The information also may be disclosed to other countries under a treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce civil and criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism. You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Under section 3406, payers must generally withhold a percentage of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to the payer. Certain penalties may also apply for providing false or fraudulent information.

## **2023 Camden County Open Space Trust Fund**

Grant application for Spanish Translation of Camden Kiosk

Attachments

A. Letter of Determination from NJSHPO for City Hall Camden, Survey information City of Camden

B. Photos of the kiosk

C. PDF copy of the Updated Camden County History Alliance map of their sites and 26 rack cards which were reprinted with the 2021 Camden County Open Space grant.

D. If providing an in-kind match please submit a Work Plan identifying volunteer hours needed and anticipated donated material for the project and their value. Work Plan from Donna Ann Harris

E. Letters of Commitment

1. New Jersey Historic Trust License Plate Grant \$5000

2. Camden County Cultural and Heritage Commission \$4,500

F. Resumes Patrice McCarthy Bassett

G. Resume Valentina Miller

F. Resume Donna Ann Harris

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**CAMDEN HISTORIC SURVEY  
CITY OF CAMDEN, CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY**

**VOLUME I: SURVEY NARRATIVE**

**AUGUST 2007**

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**PREPARED BY:**

**RICHARD GRUBB & ASSOCIATES, INC.  
CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS**

**PREPARED FOR: CITY OF CAMDEN, DIVISION OF PLANNING**

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## INTRODUCTION

The City of Camden's most recent work in the area of comprehensive historic preservation planning was completed in Fall 1982 by Lynn Drobbin, a Principal Planner in the Division of Planning, Office of Development. The project was begun by William Bassett, also an employee of the Division of Planning, in 1980. The result of their work was the Camden Historic Survey, a three-volume survey of the City's historic resources. This prodigious effort remains the high water mark of historic preservation planning in the City of Camden.

Following its publication, the Camden Historic Survey provided the impetus for significant new preservation planning initiatives. In the area of survey and planning there was an immediate as well as an ongoing impact. The Cooper Plaza Historic District was declared a Certified Local Historic District by the National Park Service on October 6, 1983. The Cooper Street Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 7, 1989. Much of the preliminary work for the Cooper Street nomination was contained in the original Camden Historic Survey.

Since then, two more districts, the Cooper-Grant and South Camden Historic Districts, and a number of individual structures have been listed on the National Register. The Yorkship (Fairview) Village Historic District had been placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. The respective historic designations made properties in these districts and those properties listed individually eligible for Federal historic rehabilitation tax credits.

Another important effect of the Camden Historic Survey was the establishment of administrative oversight of City historic sites and districts. The City's Historic Preservation Commission was created by local ordinance on January 13, 1983. The City's Zoning Code was also amended at that time to designate the Cooper Plaza area as a City historic district subject to local review. Under the terms of the ordinance, property owners doing exterior maintenance or renovations, or those applying for building permits for substantial rehabilitation work, are required to submit their plans for review.

After reviewing the proposed projects, the Historic Preservation Commission recommends appropriate action to the City's Planning Board. It is then the responsibility of the Planning Board to issue a Certificate of Appropriateness, thus allowing the property owner to obtain a building permit, in cases where a permit is needed, or proceed with the project if no permit is required. Since then, the Cooper Street, Cooper Grant and Fairview Village Historic Districts have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Historic Preservation Commission and the Planning Board.

The Camden Historic Survey also provided the basis for the systematic review of any State and Federally funded projects that may have an impact on Camden's historic buildings and neighborhoods. All properties listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places are subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Prior to the commencement of any Federal project a review of the proposed project is carried out by the National Advisory Council, in consultation with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), to assess the effect of the undertaking on the historic character of the identified

resource. A similar review is carried out at the State level (in accordance with NJSA 13:1B-15.131) for properties listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places. A purpose of the Camden Historic Survey was to inventory those properties that may meet National Park Service criteria for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Since the publication of the Camden Historic Survey, much has changed in the City of Camden. Although an outstanding contribution in the field of preservation planning when introduced in 1983, the document was in need of revisions that reflect the changes that have occurred in the succeeding years. The current interest in the Survey also presented an opportunity to more carefully examine and reinterpret elements of the original work. In addition, recent trends in the City's history need to be addressed if the Camden Historic Survey is to continue to serve as a useful tool in the local planning process.

Advanced deterioration, caused largely by abandonment and neglect, and the attendant hazards of fire and providence have taken their toll on the City's historic resources. There were a number of structures listed in the original Survey that are no longer extant. These properties have been resurveyed and their fates appropriately noted. Of the many that survive, their conditions need to be reassessed to determine if they continue to exhibit the integrity necessary to justify their eligibility for listing in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

In the original survey, properties that met National Register criteria as well as those of purely local interest were included in the survey. All the properties listed were determined to be either eligible or ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Those properties originally determined to be ineligible for listing have been reexamined in order to make a final decision regarding their eligibility. Due to the current and future uses for which a new and revised survey is intended, especially with respect to the Section 106 review process, the City of Camden Division of Planning and the State of New Jersey Historic Preservation Office have decided to list only Register eligible properties in Appendix A of the survey.

Those properties that have been lost due to fire or other hazard, those that do not meet National Register criteria because of advanced deterioration or a lack of significance, and those of strictly local interest shall be consigned to Appendix B of the survey. However, such a system of listing is not intended to diminish any property's importance in interpreting the history of the City of Camden.

The Camden Historic Survey contained a brief history of the City of Camden. This concise history focused on such areas as *Early Development*, *Road Development*, *Settlement Patterns*, *Industrialization*, *Development of Neighborhoods*, *Developers* and the *Development of Stockton*. This section of the Survey was obviously intended to provide the context necessary to evaluate the properties inventoried in the Survey. At the time of the Survey's completion, this element of the overall work provided a useful, though in some respects, incomplete framework within which to view the City's historic resources.

Local historians and historic preservation professionals have since pointed out the necessity of a more thorough examination of the areas already included, as well as the need to develop a more complete context. This is especially true in light of the documentation provided to support the Camden Banks and Financial Institutions National Register nomination. The importance of

Camden as a major railroad terminus and its influence on the City's historic and architectural development also needed further study.

Perhaps the most glaring omissions in the original survey relate to the City's racial and ethnic histories. Although Camden has had an African American population virtually from the time of its founding, there is, incredibly, only one obviously Black historic site in the entire survey. Moreover, the section that chronicles the *Development of Neighborhoods* does not mention the early Black communities of Fettersville and Centerville. Of more recent importance in the City's history is the settlement and growth of Camden's Hispanic population. There is likewise a dearth of information about this phenomenon and, correspondingly, no landmarks associated with this chapter of Camden's history.

The Camden Historic Survey was viewed as a distinct planning initiative when completed in 1983, and was hailed by historic preservation planners in New Jersey as a model for other urban areas. It continues to stand apart as a major preservation planning document. Unfortunately, for all its positive force and direction, this fact eventually became a detriment to the progress of historic preservation in Camden. As City planners have attempted to manage the continuing crisis of physical deterioration and the attendant decline in the quality of life in the city, historic preservation as an independent activity has been sadly neglected.

The obvious and well-known connection between historic preservation and economic development appears vague at best; at worse, historic preservation is seen as a threat to the social fabric of City neighborhoods. Other more apparent needs are placed before the restoration of City landmarks. In addition, the seemingly clear relationship between neighborhood preservation and historic preservation is likewise poorly understood.

It was the firm belief of the City's Division of Planning and the City of Camden Historic Preservation Commission that a fresh look at the state of historic preservation in the City of Camden was long overdue. The crumbling monuments and badly tarnished beauty of a once great urban center, now mired in a swirling quagmire of urban decay, hang precariously in the balance. Developing a new vision of the past and defining its unique relationship to the future is vitally important to historic preservation planning in the City of Camden. The current revisions to the Camden Historic Survey are intended to address this crucial need.

## LANDMARKS

The need to recognize historic landmarks is deeply rooted in the cultural experience of western society. In Proverbs 22:28, one finds the admonition, "Remove not the ancient landmarks, which thy fathers have set." Laws affecting the historic objects and structures of Rome date from 458 AD when the Emperor Majorian decreed that, "any buildings erected by the Ancients for public use or embellishment, be they temples or monuments, must not be destroyed or touched by anyone."

In Europe, Papal decrees calling for the conservation of historic monuments were first issued in the 15th century and in each century thereafter until 1802. During the Nineteenth Century, various laws were enacted in Germany that sought to protect not only buildings and monuments, but streetscapes and townscapes as well. A French law, passed in 1887, established different categories of historic monuments based on both scientific and legal criteria.

The earliest American law providing for the identification of historic sites was the Antiquities Act, passed in 1906. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 created the National Historic Landmark program. Under this Act the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to designate those properties determined to be significant in the nation's history.

The most recent and far reaching federal action with regard to historic sites was the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665). This important legislation created the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register expanded Federal recognition to historic properties of local and state significance. In addition, criteria were established for determining a property's significance. The National Register recognizes four areas of significance:

Association with important historic events or activities

Association with important persons

Distinctive design or physical characteristics, or

Potential to provide important information about prehistory or history.

What has evolved in the United States is a tiered system of historic designations, the most prestigious being National Historic Landmark status. The National Register is a more comprehensive listing of properties significant in American, State and local prehistory and history. The New Jersey Register of Historic Places is a listing of State landmarks. In most instances, State designated sites are also listed on the National Register. There are also locally designated historic sites, such as those found in the Camden Historic Survey. These properties have been determined to be important in understanding and interpreting the history of the City of Camden. Some of these sites are either listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places. The Walt Whitman House, 337 Mickle Boulevard, is Camden's only National Historic Landmark.

Federal and State landmarks included in this inventory are as follows:

**National Historic Landmark**

Walt Whitman House  
330 Mickle Boulevard

c. 1848  
NHL 12/29/62  
NR 10/15/66  
SR 5/27/71

**National Register of Historic Places**

*Properties listed individually:*

Volney G. Bennett Lumber Yard  
845 South Second Street

1904  
NR 08/05/93  
SR 6/28/93

Building 17, RGA Victor Company, Camden Plant (RCA Victor Building)  
17 Market Street

1909-1916  
NR 10/4/02  
SR 9/18/02  
SHPO Opinion 2/22/97

Camden Free Public Library (Carnegie Library)  
616 South Broadway

1905  
NR 10/15/92  
SR 9/2/92

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception and Rectory  
624 Market Street

1864-1866  
NR 12/10/03  
SR 10/28/03  
COE 5/17/01

Joseph Cooper House  
Head of 7th Street in Pyne Point Park

c. 1695, c.1740  
NR 03/14/73  
SR 8/7/72

Cooper Library in Johnson Park  
Second and Cooper Streets

c. 1916-1918  
NR 03/11/80  
SR 10/26/79  
SHPO Opinion 6/29/77

Newton Friends Meetinghouse  
722 Cooper Street  
(Moved to adjacent property c.1977)

1824  
NR 08/12/71  
SR 5/6/71

Pomona Hall (Cooper House)  
Park Boulevard and Euclid Avenue

18th Century  
NR 08/12/71  
SR 5/6/71

Sears, Roebuck and Company Retail Department Store  
1300 Admiral Wilson Boulevard

1927  
NR 7/27/00  
SR 5/22/00

Edward Sharp House 200 Cooper Street	c. 1810-1812 NR 2/29/80 SR 10/26/79
St. Joseph's Polish Catholic Church 1010 Liberty Street	1913-1914 NR 12/18/03 SR 10/28/03 COE 7/17/01
Dr. Henry Genet Taylor House/Office 305 Cooper Street	1885 - 1886 NR 08/12/71 SR 5/6/71
George Whitman House 431 Stevens Street (Demolished)	1873 NR 10/11/90 SR 8/5/90
<i>Multiple properties listing:</i>	
Camden Banks, Insurance and Legal Buildings MPDF	
American National Bank 1227 Broadway	1927 NR 08/22/90 SR 1/11/90
Charles S. Boyer Building 525 Cooper Street	Facade c. 1925 NR 08/24/90 SR 1/11/90
Broadway Trust Company 938-944 Broadway	1920 NR 08/24/90 SR 1/11/90
Camden Fire Insurance Association 428-432 Federal Street (Demolished)	1900/1913 NR 08/22/90 SR 1/11/90
Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company 621-625 Market Street	1929 NR 08/22/90 SR 1/11/90
James M. Downey Building 521 Cooper Street	Facade c. 1928 NR 08/22/90 SR 1/11/90
East End Trust Company 2610-2616 Federal Street	1921 NR 08/22/90 SR 1/11/90
Finance Building	

535-545 Cooper Street (Demolished)	NR 8/22/90 SR 1/11/90
First Camden National Bank and Trust Company 606 Cooper Street	1928 NR 08/24/90 SR 1/11/90
Inter-County Mortgage and Finance Company 333 Arch Street	1929 NR 08/22/90 SR 1/11/90
Marcouse Building 231 Market Street	c. 1924 NR 08/24/90 SR 1/11/90
National State Bank 123 Market Street	1913 NR 08/24/90 SR 1/11/90
New Jersey Safe Deposit and Trust Company 301 Market Street	1886 NR 08/24/90 SR 1/11/90
Smith Austermuhl Insurance Company 429-433 Market Street	1920 NR 08/24/90 SR 1/11/90
South Camden Trust Company 1800-1804 Broadway	1926 NR 08/24/90 SR 1/11/90
Victory Trust Company 902-904 Broadway	1927 NR 08/24/90 SR 1/11/90
Wilson Building 130-144 Broadway	1926 NR 08/24/90 SR 1/11/90
A.S. Woodruff Law Building 328-330 Market Street	1920 NR 08/24/90 SR 1/11/90

*Districts:*

Cooper Grant Historic District Bounded by Pearl Street, Friends Avenue, Cooper Street to Front Street and the western boundary of Point Street	19th Century NR 01/30/89 SR 10/7/87
Cooper Street Historic District Cooper Street between 7th Street and Front Street and Lawrence Street and the western property line of Point Street	19th Century NR 08/07/89 SR 6/20/89
Fairview Historic District Area boundaries include Hill and Olympia Roads, Mt. Ephraim Avenue, Crescent Boulevard and I-676	1917 NR 11/19/74 SR 7/1/74
South Camden Historic District bounded by Jackson Street, Chelton Street, Fourth Street and Railroad Avenue	19th Century NR 09/28/90 SR 8/14/90
Walt Whitman Neighborhood Historic District Bounded by Mickle Boulevard, 3rd and 4th Streets	19th Century NR 01/20/78 SR 9/11/70

**Certified Local Historic Districts\***

Cooper Plaza Historic District bounded by South Broadway, Berkeley Street, Seventh Street, Haddon Avenue and Benson Street	19th Century Certified 10/06/83 SHPO Opinion 10/30/91
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\*Local historic districts that meet National Register criteria may be "certified" by the National Park Service. To obtain certification a local district must also be governed by a state or local statute that protects the historic resources of the district.

Certified Local Historic Districts were popular in New Jersey in the early 1980's. Between 1981 and 1986, 10 certified local districts were created in the state's urban areas. Certification followed the submission of information similar to that found in National Register nominations, and the passage of a local historic preservation ordinance that met State and Federal guidelines. The brevity of the process and the resulting federal benefits made certification an attractive option to preservation planners.

**Determinations of Eligibility\*\***

Archeological Remains at the (Joseph) Cooper House Head of Seventh Street in Pyne Point Park	DOE 12/14/78 SHPO Opinion 9/21/78
Benjamin Franklin Bridge US Route 676, US Route 30 and PATCO over Delaware River	1926 DOE 3/29/83 SHPO Opinion 3/25/85



Broadway Subway Station 28-36, 33-43 South Broadway (Partially demolished)	1936 DOE 5/6/83 SHPO Opinion 2/4/81
726-728 Cooper Street (Demolished)	DOE 8/24/78 SHPO Opinion 8/10/76
Dudley Mansion Complex Archeological Resources Dudley Park, Federal Street (Mansion demolished)	DOE 12/14/78 SHPO Opinion 9/21/78
Macedonia AME Church 265 Spruce Street	1883-1884 COE 4/20/94
Morgan Boulevard Bridge Morgan Boulevard over North Branch Newton Creek	1919 DOE 7/17/92 SHPO Opinion 7/19/91
Newton Avenue Garage Newton Avenue and 10 <sup>th</sup> Street	1917, c. 1987 DOE 4/12/84

\*\*The Office of the National Register may make a formal determination that a property is eligible for listing in the National Register. This determination may be the result of comments made by the State Historic Preservation Officer or others. Properties that are nominated to the National Register but do not qualify simply because of owner objections may also receive Determinations of Eligibility.

#### New Jersey Register of Historic Places

Central Trust Company 401 Federal Street	c. 1899-1900 SR 1/11/90 DOE 8/24/90 (DOE/Owner objection)
Benjamin Cooper Ferry and Tavern Erie and Point Streets	1734 SR 03/27/81 DOE 4/20/82 (DOE/Owner objection)
Benjamin Shreve House 622 Cooper Street	1885 SR 01/14/86

### SHPO Opinions\*\*\*

107 and 109-111 North 8 <sup>th</sup> Street (Demolished)	SHPO Opinion 8/10/76
Berkeley Street Streetscape 2662-2686 Berkeley Street	19 <sup>th</sup> Century SHPO Opinion 11/04/94
Camden Housing Sections 1 & 2 701, 709, 733 and 740 New Street (Pulaski Park Historic District)	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century SHPO Opinion 12/11/89
Concrete Block Streetscape 36-48 South 28 <sup>th</sup> Street	c. 1915 SHPO Opinion 09/30/93
Cooper Plaza Historic District Extension 209-227 and 307-311 Sixth Street	19 <sup>th</sup> Century SHPO Opinion 11/7/97
Cooper River Swing Span Railroad Bridge Camden and Amboy Railroad over Cooper River	1891, 1949 SHPO Opinion 10/8/97
Cramer Hill Streetscape 2-52 North 28 <sup>th</sup> Street (east side) 2-40 Leonard Street (east side)	c. 1890 SHPO Opinion 09/30/93
Federal Street Bridge Federal Street (CR 537) over Cooper River	1906 SHPO Opinion 11/27/95
Harleigh Cemetery Between Haddon Avenue and Cooper River and between US Route 130 and Vesper Boulevard	1885 SHPO Opinion 6/15/95
Market Street Historic District Roughly bounded by Market Street from Second Street to Fifth Street including North Third Street and North Fourth Street	SHPO Opinion 12/5/97
Morgan Village Archeological Site	19 <sup>th</sup> Century SHPO Opinion 03/17/76
New Jersey Battery B Armory 1056 Wright Avenue	1917 SHPO Opinion 12/5/97

Parkside Historic District Roughly bounded by Park Boulevard, Euclid Avenue and Princess Avenue	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century SHPO Opinion 6/5/96
Public Service Corporation Building 418 Federal Street	c. 1906 SHPO Opinion 12/5/97
RCA Victor Office Building Front and Cooper streets	1926 SHPO Opinion 11/7/97
Ruby Match Factory Building Penn Street	c. 1891-1906 SHPO Opinion 7/8/99
Jesse Starr School 83 Pine Street	1888 SHPO Opinion 10/19/92
State Street Streetscape (400 Block) 401-439 State Street (Odd numbered properties)	c. 1890 SHPO Opinion 06/28/93
State Street Streetscape (600 Block) 601-655 State Street (North side)	c. 1890 SHPO Opinion 05/09/95
U.S. Post Office and Courthouse 4th and Market Streets	1931 SHPO Opinion 02/24/83
Former United State Post Office 420-424 Federal Street (Demolished)	SHPO Opinion 12/5/97
Westfield Acres Between Rosedale Avenue and 32 <sup>nd</sup> Street, Pleasant Street and Westfield Avenue	1938 SHPO Opinion 7/3/00
William Stanley Ablett Village Historic District Bounded by East State Street, River Avenue and Cooper River	1942 SHPO Opinion 6/26/98

\*\*\*There are instances under Federal law when the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or his deputies may be called upon to render an opinion on the historical significance of properties and their eligibility for listing in the State and National Registers of Historic Places. While this action does not constitute a formal determination of eligibility, it does alert State and Federal agencies to the possible importance of the identified resource.

CAMDEN HISTORIC  
SURVEY NARRATIVE

Originally Prepared by William Bassett & Lynn Drobbin (1982)  
Updated and Revised by Paul W. Schopp (1996)  
Assisted by Jody Angus

Paul W. Schopp  
Historical Consultant  
Post Office Box 648  
Palmyra, New Jersey  
08065-0648

08 October 1996

## CAMDEN HISTORIC SURVEY NARRATIVE (1996)

### Early Development

#### Settlement

Initial European activity in the vicinity of present-day Camden occurred along the banks of the Delaware River where the Dutch and the Swedish vied for control of the local fur trade.

Fort Nassau, built by the Dutch West India Company in 1626, was the first European attempt at settlement in the area. Located within the present boundaries of Gloucester City, the fort served as a trading center and storehouse until 1651 at which time it was dismantled.

English expeditions occurred as early as 1620, but the monarchy, consumed with domestic and European wars, did not have the resources to contest the claims of both the Dutch and Swedes.

Following the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, King Charles II granted all the lands between the Delaware and Connecticut Rivers to his brother, the Duke of York. In turn, the Duke of York gave a portion of these lands between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers (New Jersey) to two loyal courtiers, Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley. Soon after, Berkeley was beset by financial problems and in 1673 sold his half of New Jersey to Quakers John Fenwick and Edward Byllynge. Fenwick took modern Cumberland and Salem Counties as his share, but Byllynge had to sell his share due to financial difficulties. Rescued by a group of Quaker trustees, William Penn among them, Byllynge's lands were divided into 90 shares, or proprietries, of 20,000 acres each and offered at £150 a share to men interested in creating a Quaker colony. A frame of government entitled *The Concessions and Agreements*, which promised religious freedom, representative government and fair taxation, was created to attract those who had long suffered persecution in England. In an attempt to create administrative order, the land of West New Jersey was further divided into tenths. The Third Tenth, often referred to as the Irish Tenth due to early settlements of Irish Quakers, comprises modern day Camden County.

By 1700, Quaker colonists had begun to reshape the West Jersey environment. Indians and settlers coexisted peacefully, but the European presence altered Indian life drastically. The native inhabitants, the Lenni Lenape, were peaceful hunters and gatherers who resided along streams in wigwams and long houses. English encroachment upon their woods and streams, and the use of other natural resources taxed the Indian's means of survival. The introduction of alcohol and the exposure of the Indians to infectious diseases to which they had no inherent immunity further decreased Indian populations. A half-century after settlement, virtually no Indians remained in the Third Tenth.

Europeans continued to settle in and improve the area. Much of the growth directly resulted from the success of another Quaker colony across the Delaware River. Philadelphia, founded in 1682, soon had enough population to attract a brisk trade from West Jersey. To accommodate the trade across the river, a number of oar-powered wherries (predecessor of the more modern ferry) began operation.

## The Ferry Industry

William Royden held the earliest license granted for a ferry service between West New Jersey and Philadelphia. With the approval and appointment by the Gloucester County Court in 1688, this ferry presumably operated from the end of Cooper Street. Later abandoned by Royden but continued in 1695 by Daniel Cooper, this service was to remain in the Cooper family for 150 years.

Ferry operations were also established by William Cooper (Daniel's father) at Cooper's Point (established c.1689); on Market Street in 1800 by Abraham Browning (later called the West Jersey Ferry); another on Market Street by Randall Sparks (c.1820); Federal Street Ferry (est. 1764) by another Daniel Cooper; Wright's Ferry, also on Federal Street, established by Joseph Wright in 1786; and Kaighn's Point Ferry on Ferry Street by Joseph Kaighn in 1809.

The extensive ferry service at these various points along the eastern shore of the Delaware River was the original impetus for the growth of a few small settlements into the city known as Camden.

The earliest structures that were built within the bounds of modern Camden relate directly to the ferry industry. Taverns, hotels and pleasure gardens were established at or near the ferry sites around the turn of the Nineteenth Century. The majority of these buildings are no longer extant. Infill westward along the Delaware River has extended the shoreline to its present configuration. Industries utilizing proximity to the river for shipping purposes have located at the former ferry sites, while demolishing most of the buildings related to the ferry industry.

The "Cooper's Point Hotel," or "Archers Hotel," which stood on State Street near Delaware Avenue, was built by Samuel Cooper in 1770 and was the second ferry house erected at Cooper's Point. It was torn down in 1896. When Samuel Cooper removed from the ferry house, he retired to his country estate, Pleasant View Farm. This two and one-half story brick house, erected in 1793, still stands on Twenty-Second Street in East Camden (#0408161; HABS NJ-209). Cooper died in this house in 1812.

At the Middle Ferry, the Daniel Cooper House (1764), located at the northeast corner of Front and Federal streets, became a tavern after his death in 1776. The house, also known as "Parson's Hotel" was torn down in 1883. Also at Middle Ferry, the old "Ferry House" was on the north side of Cooper Street between Front and Point streets. Erected 1794, it was used as the first post office in Camden. The house was later purchased by the city and demolished.

The "Ferry House" or "South Ferry Hotel," formerly stood at the southeast corner of Kaighn's Avenue and Front Street. It was built about 1770 by Joseph Kaighn, a grandson of the first settler in that area, and occupied by him until his death in 1797. Having established a ferry at Kaighn's Point, Joseph built a new house on Kaighn's Avenue and turned the old homestead into a ferry hotel. The hotel is no longer extant.

Perhaps the most significant remaining ferry related property in the city is the Benjamin Cooper House (#040801; HABS NJ-304), at the intersection of Point and Erie streets in North Camden. The two and-a-half story stone house is one of the earliest buildings and also the only

remaining ferry tavern in Camden. The Cooper's Point property was conveyed to Benjamin Cooper by his father, the first Joseph Cooper, along with the right to operate the ferry, in 1728. Benjamin Cooper built the house in 1734. Upon his death, it became the residence of his eldest son, Joseph, by whom it was occupied at the beginning of the Revolution. During the British occupation of Philadelphia, the house served as the headquarters of British Lieutenant Colonel Robert Abercrombie. In later years, the house was used as a saloon and called "The Old Stone Jug." It is presently used as a business office for the J.E. Brenneman Company. The Benjamin Cooper House is representative of an architectural type prevalent in the area during the first half of the Eighteenth Century.

The Joseph Cooper House (NR 73001086) situated at the head of 7th Street, consists of two portions, a one-story Dutch Colonial-style stone house and a two and a half story brick addition built prior to 1785. Joseph Cooper, who built the original portion c.1709, was the son of William Cooper, who established the Cooper's Point Ferry at this location. The City of Camden purchased the property in 1913 and converted the house with the surrounding land into Pyne Point Park. The building, the oldest known extant structure in Camden, was vandalized in 1980 during the initial phases of its restoration and remains in a ruinous condition with only its exterior walls standing.

During the winter months, ferry service deteriorated due to the difficulty in crossing the ice-choked Delaware. In 1835, the Camden and Amboy Railroad constructed their own ferry, with an eighty horsepower engine to break through the ice and safely shuttle passengers across the river. Other improvements in ferry service followed. In 1838 a canal was constructed through Windmill Island around, which a northerly detour had formerly been necessary.

The ferries remained an important mode of transportation until the construction of the Delaware River Bridge<sup>1</sup> in 1926. Less than six months after the bridge opened, the Cooper's Point Ferry ceased operations. In 1939, all ferry service from Kaighn's Point was terminated. The last ferryboat crossed the Delaware between Camden and Philadelphia from the Federal Street Ferry in 1952.

Little direct evidence remains of the ferries, which contributed to the growth of the City of Camden, but their influence has extended well into the Twentieth Century. These ferries, which provided economical and efficient transportation from rural New Jersey to the City of Philadelphia, played a significant role in the shaping of Camden's physical environment. A network of roads leading to the ferries from inland supply points was constructed. The location of the early ferries and the road network that accommodated them largely determined the location of settlements that would eventually consolidate into modern day Camden.

## **Road Development**

The road system in the vicinity of Camden can be traced by following a division through four phases of development: pre-ferry development, ferry-determined development, the creation of the turnpike system, and county ownership. Prior to the emergence of the ferry industry, the road network consisted of winding Indian trails. Old Egg Harbor Road, now abandoned, was perhaps the most important early trail in West Jersey. Bisecting Camden County, this Indian trail extended from Cooper's Ferry on the Delaware River to Somers Point on the Atlantic Ocean.

In conjunction with Philadelphia's rise as a colony, Cooper's Ferry (Camden, prior to 1828) came into prominence. At that time, the traveling public agitated the legislature to improve upon the narrow Indian trails and to provide more direct routes to Cooper's Ferry. These roads, gradually straightened and widened, today comprise the present routes, as shown on the map, "Early Roads and Ferries of Camden."

The earliest road recorded in West Jersey, which was laid out by law, was the Kings Highway. Also known as the Great Road from Burlington to Salem, this highway was ordered by the General Assembly in 1681 and completed in 1686. Its purpose was to connect Burlington and Salem, the principal towns of West New Jersey at that time. This early road closely followed an old Indian trail. Improvements to the road in 1760 and 1798 resulted in its present configuration.

Following the Quaker settlement of Philadelphia, the place known as Cooper's Ferry became the great crossing place and more direct routes were needed to the ferries. The Kings Highway, which passed seven miles to the east, provided little to the fledgling settlement at Cooper's Ferry. The earliest highway, which provided direct access, was the Haddonfield Road. The road was laid out by law prior to 1721 and in 1761 was extended past Federal Street in a northwesterly direction to Daniel Cooper's Ferry (Haddonfield Road north of Market Street was later abandoned).

The Camden-Salem Road (Broadway) was the result of an act passed in 1763 to provide a more direct route from Gloucester to Cooper's Ferry. This road, traveling north-south, joined Haddonfield Road at its northern terminus, crossed a toll-bridge erected over Newton Creek, and intersected with the Kings Highway at the bridge over Timber Creek in Gloucester. The original road ran in a winding southwest direction. Various improvements in the road straightened the course to follow that of present day Broadway.

The present route of Mt. Ephraim Avenue was established in 1795 in response to public pressure for a more direct route to Cooper's Ferries. Mt. Ephraim Road was referred to at various times as the Blackwood Road, Newton Road and Chews Landing Road. This route generally followed the historic trail, just east of the present road known as the Irish Road, named for the Irish Quakers who settled in that area.

The Mt. Holly Road (Federal Street) became important after the Burlington County seat was moved from Burlington to Mt. Holly in 1797. The earliest date recorded for this road is 1794 when the General Assembly appointed surveyors to layout a road from Mt. Holly to Cooper's Ferry.

The earliest documented record of the Burlington Road (Westfield Avenue) dates back to 1748 when the Assembly, in response to a petition signed by the inhabitants of Burlington, passed a law to establish a more direct route to Cooper's Creek. In 1804, a new route, which joined Federal Street, was adopted and has since remained the established course. Public pressure for construction of a bridge to replace the ferry over Cooper's Creek at Spicer's Landing originated as early as 1748, but due to lack of funds, Spicer's Bridge was not built until 1762.

Marlton Pike, originally known as Cooper's Creek Road, was laid out from Camden to Ellisburg in 1767. This early winding route, which conformed to the high banks along Cooper's



Creek, served as the main artery of travel from the Pine Belt to Philadelphia. The present course of the road was established in 1796 and extended from Evesham Road to the Mt. Holly Road, which led to Spicer's Bridge over Cooper's Creek.

In the 1840s and 50s, most of these early roads, or at least portions of them, became turnpikes or toll roads. New Jersey was among the first of the original thirteen states of the Union to establish toll roads. Northern New Jersey had several toll roads as early as 1801. A turnpike, or toll road, operated on the premise that those who traveled the highways should pay for their improvements. The turnpike companies consisted of a group of citizens who would request a charter from the state legislature and then raise money, usually through subscriptions or the sale of stock, to effect improvements of the road. Improvements consisted of grading, graveling, laying cobblestone or plank roads, and the construction of bridges along the designated route. The average toll charged c.1849 for a one-beast vehicle was 1¢ per mile. Additional tariffs were dependent upon the number of "beasts." Specified travelers exempt from any charge included the military, and persons enroute to a funeral, or traveling to or from a grain mill. Tollgate houses were constructed to serve the purpose of toll collection. The last remaining toll gate house within Camden County remains in Camden on the northwest corner of 36th St. and Federal, the original Mt. Holly/Moores-town Turnpike. (#0408154)

Financially successful in their earlier years, the turnpike system at the turn of the century was on the decline. Due to heavier road usage and expensive operating costs, many roads either fell into disrepair or were abandoned entirely. By 1900, the public began to protest paying tolls on roads which private companies kept in disrepair. Opposition to the turnpikes resulted in a law passed by the legislature in which the state assumed a portion of the cost of taking over these private turnpike roads, freeing them from tolls, the balance to be paid by the counties and the townships.

In 1847, Haddonfield Road was converted into a toll road by the incorporation of the Haddonfield and Camden Turnpike Company by the state legislature. First incorporated in 1839, the initial activity of the company was stifled by the Panic of 1837. The first turnpike to be opened to the public in Camden County, it continued to be used as a toll road until 1909, when it was purchased by the County. The route is presently known as Haddon Avenue. In 1853, the Camden & Gloucester City Turnpike Company converted a portion of Broadway into a plank road. This road, abandoned by the company in 1870, deteriorated and was not improved upon until 1879 when the Kaighn's Point Ferry Company and the City jointly laid gravel and cobblestone along the route. Mt. Ephraim Road became a toll road when the Camden and Blackwoodtown Turnpike Company was chartered in 1855. It was placed in County ownership in 1903.

Just south of the junction of Mt. Ephraim Avenue and Haddon Avenue (Haddonfield Road) is the site of the Newton Meeting House and Cemetery, the meeting having relocated from its original site in present-day West Collingswood. The new location was strategically chosen between two major thoroughfares leading to the ferries. The two story brick meeting house (built in 1801) and Schoolhouse (1802) were restored by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1944. The buildings were razed in 1957, but the cemetery that contains the graves of Camden notables such as William M. Cooper and author Isaac Mickle<sup>2</sup> remains.

In 1849, the Westfield and Camden Turnpike Company was incorporated and assumed control of the Burlington Road. In 1904 the county regained ownership of the highway. That part of "Burlington Pike" within the City of Camden is known as Westfield Avenue. The Ellisburg and Marlton Turnpike Company, also incorporated in 1849, improved the road and extended it to Medford. The road was purchased with state and county funds in 1907. Federal Street became known as Moorestown Pike in 1849 when it became a toll road operated by the Moorestown & Camden Turnpike Company. In 1913, the Moorestown Pike became the last private Camden County road to be acquired by the public.

By 1913, all of the toll roads or turnpikes were publicly owned. Several roads, such as Marlton Pike, are still referred to as "pikes", as a reminder of this period. The White Horse Pike became the first toll-free road in Camden County.

The earliest roads within the City of Camden were those, which extended from the main highways leading directly to the various ferries. The predecessors of these roads were narrow bridle paths. The construction of a bridge at Spicer's Ferry over Cooper's Creek stimulated ferry proprietors to officially improve their access roads.

The road to Cooper's Point Ferry was officially established in 1762 by Benjamin Cooper, who named it Main Street. Two lanes extended from the opposite ends of Main Street, one on the east which led to Joseph Cooper's House at Pyne Point, and another on the west, which led to Benjamin Cooper's house.

Middle Ferry Road, surveyed in 1765, became Cooper Street in 1773 when Jacob Cooper platted the initial town site of Camden. Development along this route was slow despite its being one of the principal avenues of travel to and from the ferry. This was attributed to the fact that most of the lands to the north of Cooper Street, owned by the Cooper family, were restricted to agricultural use until 1842. It was not until 1852 when subdivision and development occurred in this area.

Market Street was first mentioned in Jacob Cooper's town plan of 1773; and Federal Street, originally called Joshua Cooper's Lane, was officially laid out and named Federal Street by the ardent Federalist, Joshua Cooper, in 1803.

An early road known as Kaighn's Lane served Kaighn's Point Ferry, the southernmost ferry in what was to become the City of Camden. Kaighn's Avenue became an established thoroughfare in 1810 following the founding of the Kaighn's Point Ferry (1809) and the platting of Kaighnton (1810-12), the settlement in that vicinity. In the same year, Cooper's Creek Road (Newton Avenue) was also recorded, leading from the Kaighn's Point Ferry to Cooper's Creek Bridge (Spicer's Bridge).

These roads, along with the rivers, formed the major transportation networks of early Camden. Together they determined both the shape of the early environment and the location of the initial town settlements as well. Not until the arrival of the railroad in the 1840s was there another force, which would so strongly, shape the physical layout of the future city.

## Settlement Patterns

### Initial Townsites

Early settlement of the City of Camden is interwoven with the acquisition and transfer of land. A number of families who owned land located between Newton and Cooper's Creeks built homes and established residency. Out of these early settlers, the families of William Cooper, John Kaighn, and Archibald Mickle made substantial improvements and through their descendants, retained ownership of their lands for centuries. Lands belonging to these families would later be subdivided to form a large portion of the City of Camden.

William Cooper (1632-1710), progenitor of the Cooper family in America, was the earliest settler to effect improvements upon his land. In 1681, Cooper and his family settled on 300 acres in a wooded area near the mouth of the present Cooper River. Cooper named his estate Pyne Point and later established one of the earliest ferries to Philadelphia.

Jacob Cooper, William Cooper's great grandson, took the first step toward the development of a town site on Cooper lands. Having acquired 100 acres of land in 1764 from his father, William Cooper (1694-1767), Jacob subdivided 40 acres of his tract into streets and lots in 1773. He named his town after the Earl of Camden, Charles Pratt, a British friend of the American colonies.

Camden's northern boundary was an old bridle path, leading to the Middle Ferry, which Jacob named Cooper Street. The south line of the plat was located midway between Market Street and Plum (currently Arch Street). Streets were laid out from Cooper Street and the river eastward as follows: King (Front), Queen, (Second), White Hall (Third), Cherry (Fourth), Cedar (Fifth), and Pine (Sixth).<sup>3</sup> By 1783, Jacob Cooper had sold 123 of the 167-platted lots. The remaining portion of his lands he sold to his nephew, William Cooper, son of his brother Daniel.

The next addition to the town of Camden extended further south to Federal Street. In 1803, Daniel Cooper's son, Joshua, platted a tract which extended from the southerly line of his uncle Jacob Cooper's tract. Joshua laid out Plum Street (Arch) from the river to Sixth Street and platted a total of 53 lots on both the north and south side of the street. This southern extension was commonly known as Cooper's Village.

In 1820, Edward Sharp, having purchased 98 acres from Joshua Cooper, laid out a portion of these lands into streets and lots and named it Camden Village. This tract lay just south of Cooper's Village. Sharp named the main thoroughfare Bridge Avenue, as he projected the construction of a bridge across the Delaware River to Windmill Island, a sandy island lying between Camden and Philadelphia.<sup>4</sup> The eastern end of the bridge was to be at the foot of Bridge Avenue, and although the bill authorizing its construction was approved by the New Jersey legislature in 1820, it was never built.

Sharp's lots, located between Federal Street and a point 150 feet south of Bridge Avenue, were purchased by several people who afterwards took an active role in the affairs of Camden. Among the purchasers of these lots were prominent figures such as Samuel Laning, the first mayor

of Camden, John D. Wessell, the owner of the ferry at Federal Street; and Reuben Ludlam, the first city treasurer.

Sharp had an impressive home built at 200 Cooper Street, Lot #42 in Jacob Cooper's original town site, about 1812. Gideon V. Stivers, prominent builder and mayor of Camden (1830-1838), built Sharp's house in the popular Federal style. Edward Sharp went into debt in 1821, lost his house and land, and was forced to abandon his bridge plans. During the 170-year lifespan of the Sharp House, there have been but five owners to date. One of the finest local examples of the Federal style, the house has been preserved through its continuous occupation. It is presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR 80002474).

These three town plats, as laid out by Jacob Cooper, Joshua Cooper, and Edward Sharp formed the historic core of the City of Camden.

### **Consolidation of Three Settlements**

The first three decades of the Nineteenth Century saw the development of the three settlements around the ferry sites at Cooper's Point, Camden and Kaighn, into a city with a varied economic base.

Descriptions of the city during this period can be found in the writings of two prominent authors. Ornithologist and artist, John James Audubon<sup>5</sup> and local author, Isaac Mickle,<sup>6</sup> describe Camden as a collection of villages, each separated by a half-mile of woods or farmlands in their respective works.

Expansion into some of the lands that separated the villages began to occur. Camden businessman and public servant, Richard Fetters (1791-1863) purchased land from the Kaighn family to establish Fettersville in 1833. Lots originally laid out by Fetters measured 30x200 feet and in 1835 were priced at \$50 each. These low rates attracted many buyers of modest means, a large portion of them being South Jersey or Philadelphia blacks. The town of Fettersville, bounded by the Delaware River, and modern Line Street on the north, Cherry Street to the south, and Third Street on the east, grew rapidly. By 1835, Fetters bought additional lands from the Kaighn family, east of his initial purchase and south to modern Mt. Vernon Street. He platted these lands into lots and sold them for \$125 for a lot 40x100 feet. Fetters' plan placed the fronts on the streets running east and west in consideration of his design for a ferry to be located at the foot of Spruce Street.

Development was also occurring in the vicinity of Kaighn's Point, where the Kaighn family had extensive interests, including a ferry. The settlement, known as Kaighnsborough or Kaighn, existed as early as 1801. The town was officially surveyed by Joseph Kaighn as one of the commissioners appointed to divide the real estate of James Kaighn. The plan was filed in the Gloucester County Clerk's office by 1812. Kaighnsville, another black settlement to the southeast of Fettersville began to grow in the 1840s. A fire destroyed the community in 1854 but it was rapidly rebuilt.

Another early development named Centreville was laid out in building lots by the Kaighns Point Land Company on land formerly belonging to prominent Camden physician Isaac Milford and

the Mickle family. Extended eastward to Evergreen Cemetery in 1851, Centreville was eventually renamed Stockton.<sup>7</sup> Lots were sold on easy terms and sales were rapid until the burning of the ferryboat *New Jersey* in 1856. Sixty passengers perished in the mishap, which proved to be a deterrent to home seekers from the western shores of the Delaware. In 1871, Stockton was annexed to the city of Camden as the eighth ward, having formerly been part of Newton Township.

In 1842, the Cooper Lands known as Cooper's Hill, east and south of the original town site area, were laid out into 100 lots and offered for sale by William D. Cooper. These lots sold rapidly and at good prices due to their location on high ground, which made them highly desirable for residential properties. This area, the present site of the Cooper Medical Center and its immediate surrounding neighborhood, consists of three story brick row houses which now remain as some of the earliest row housing in the city. The remainder of the Cooper lands north of Birch and Main streets, previously restricted to agricultural uses, were laid out with streets and lots and offered for public sale by 1852.

In 1812, the first state bank south of Trenton was approved by the New Jersey State Legislature and by 1821 the town could boast a weekly newspaper, the *American Star*. The "Cooper's Ferry" post office was established March 31, 1802, and was officially changed to "Camden" June 22, 1829, following the City's incorporation the year before. The City had grown southward to Newton Creek and eastward to Broadway.

By 1840, the population of Camden had grown to 3,371. Camden, then located in the upper half of Gloucester County, appealed to the state legislature for better representation. This resulted in the creation of Camden County in 1844. A bitter political struggle ensued between Longcoming (Berlin) and Camden for location of the new county seat. Finally, in 1848, Camden was voted the county seat.

### **Industrialization**

The location of Camden, situated between two waterways, the Delaware and Cooper Rivers, combined with its proximity to Philadelphia, contributed to the early rise of industry in the city. The pioneer industry appears to have been a nailery erected by William Cooper, the ferryman, who died in 1787. In his will he instructs his heirs to complete the nail factory he had begun. Isaac Mickle, writing in his book, *Reminiscences...*, states, "There are those yet alive—not old men either—who remember...when a nail factory stood in the middle of Whitehall Street above the market house."

The system of ferries and the stage service, which linked all the important towns of South Jersey, helped Camden attract some early business enterprises in the first half of the Nineteenth Century. These businesses included lumber dealers, manufacturers of wooden shingles, pork sausage "weavers" (manufacturers), candle factories, a cap factory, coach maker shops which manufactured carriages and wagons, tanneries, blacksmiths and harness makers. In South Camden, the Capewell Glass Works founded in 1841 produced quality flint glass.

It was the lumber industry, however, that provided much of the impetus for development in the city. During the 1760s, the Philadelphia shipbuilding industry was suffering from an acute shortage of timber. The mother country required much of the harvested wood to be sent over the

Atlantic for English use. Moving great rafts of timber down the Delaware River was first attempted in 1764 and met with complete success. After the Revolutionary War, the number of rafts arriving into the Philadelphia market increased annually, and the lumber merchants soon depleted all of the storage space available on the Philadelphia side of the river. These merchants soon realized the large mud flats that constituted the Jersey shore of the river would serve as the perfect storage area. In a logical progression, it was not long before sawmills began to appear along the Delaware River in the area of Camden to produce lumber from the timber stored there.

The first known saw mill was erected by William Carman in 1822, near the foot of Cooper Street. The small settlement known as "Carmanville" grew up around this mill. In his diary, Isaac Mickle described this fledgling community in 1838 as follows; *Carmanville is about midway between Cooper's Point and Camden and contains a steam sawmill and lumberyard, a steam gristmill, an extensive cap-factory and eight or ten dwellings. It derives its name from William Carman.* Carman's saw mill was followed by another, erected in 1827. By the 1850s, Camden was the regional processing center for lumber. Three steam saw mills, located along the Delaware, were running at full capacity. Much of the city's waterfront property, from Cooper's Point down to Market Street was consumed with either mills or stored timber. The city also hosted eight lumber dealers at that time. The products manufactured by these mills, including virtual every type of millwork, were required for the Philadelphia and Camden housing construction boom that occurred in the Nineteenth Century. Gradually, the flow of timber rafts down the Delaware River diminished until the last one arrived in Camden in 1900. Two sawmills continued into the Twentieth Century, processing timber brought down the Susquehanna, towed through the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal and on up to Camden. These sawmills, both located north of Cooper Street along the riverbank, supplied the still-lively wooden shipbuilding industry at Cooper's Point.

The largest saw mill in Camden was constructed by the partnership of Holbert & Branning, who hailed from Pike and Wayne Counties, Pennsylvania, respectively. They erected their mill at the foot of Walnut Street in 1872 and it remained until the early 1890s. This firm also created the Central Lumberyard as a local outlet for its products. In 1876, they induced a fellow Pike County resident, Volney G. Bennett, to assume the Central Lumberyard's management through a lease. Bennett had arrived in Camden in 1859, reportedly on a log raft. He gained much lumber experience by working at the various sawmills and lumberyards in Camden, most notably the McKeen & Bingham Lumber Company. Under the direction of Bennett, the Central Lumberyard grew to become the Volney G. Bennett Lumber Co., at one point covering three city blocks on South Second Street. The former Bennett Lumber Co. site, 1924 office building and 1902 stable have been placed on the National Register (NR 93000749) as the last remaining representative of Camden's lumbering days.

The latter half of the Nineteenth Century was the most significant period in the developmental history of the City of Camden. Industrial expansion, urban growth, and new immigration radically transformed the City. Richard Esterbrook's steel pen factory, which employed only fifteen workers when it was founded at the foot of Cooper Street in 1858, was now a thriving company. Of the five domestic-based steel pen manufacturers in 1885, two were located in Camden, Esterbrook and C. Howard Hunt Pen Company on State Street. John W. Starr's twenty-five-year-old Camden Iron Works on Cooper's Creek was well on its way to becoming one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in South Jersey, specializing in the erection of manufactured gas

plants and water works. Camden City's lumber firms, oilcloth factories, woolen mills, chemical plants, and carriage factories generally showed growth as well.

More remarkable were the new industries in the city. Where census takers in 1860 had counted eighty manufactories in the City, there were 125 in the same area in 1870. Some of them were already major enterprises. The John H. Dialogue Shipyard at Kaighn's Point, later called Wood, Dialogue and Company, profited by government contracts during and after the Civil War. Though a relatively small firm in comparison to the shipyards on the western bank of the Delaware, it was now engaged in a large repair and iron shipbuilding business, most notably tugboats. Joseph Wharton's Camden Metal Works, later known as the American Nickel Works, began production under different management in 1853 at a plant on Cooper's Creek near Tenth Street. Its importance was insured since it was the only nickel refinery in the country and served as the major supplier of nickel to the United States Mint for coinage production. The ore for this plant was delivered from a mine in Gap, Pennsylvania. This manufactory also supplied cobalt ingots to the glass industry. Other successful new firms included Bottomley's Camden Woolen Mills on State Street near Cooper's Creek, Charles F. Hollingshed's Cooper's Point Iron Works and the modest canning factory which Joseph Campbell and Abraham Anderson built on North Second Street in 1869.

Great improvements in transportation systems set the stage for the Industrial Revolution. The railroad was the single most important determinant of industrial growth in late Nineteenth Century Camden. The Camden and Amboy Railroad & Transportation Company established the first railroad service between Camden and Amboy in January 1835. Its direct effect on the City of Camden was, at first, negligible. Initially, the Company intended to use its so-called "Camden Branch" only in the winter to deliver passengers to the ferries when steamboats could no longer navigate the Delaware River from Bordentown due to ice. For that purpose, the railroad interests formed the Camden & Philadelphia Steamboat Ferry Company in 1836. Soon, hotels, stables and other attendant railroad structures were erected at the foot of Bridge Street near the ferry terminal. The Camden & Amboy negotiated a monopoly on railroad construction with the New Jersey State Legislature. While the tight control granted to the company only covered planned rail lines between New York and Philadelphia, it actually provided the Camden & Amboy with a *de facto* right of judgment on the fate of any proposed railroad in the State of New Jersey. The monopolistic practices of the railroads occurred as early as 1840 in Camden when the Camden & Amboy Railroad, owners of the Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat Ferry began to buy out their competitors in an effort to exert complete control over riverfront lands.<sup>8</sup> Isaac Mickle in his diary refers to the same railroad as the "Odious Monopoly."<sup>9</sup>

Having the tacit approval of the mighty Camden & Amboy, a fledgling company was formed to construct a railroad from Camden to Woodbury. The Camden & Woodbury Railroad & Transportation Company built their railroad as stated, with the first train operating on January 20, 1838. Troubled from the onset with the Financial Panic of 1837 and its attendant funding shortage, the entire line was sold at sheriff's sale in 1840. This railroad was originally constructed to serve as a reliable link between Gloucester County's largest and gateway town, Camden, and the county seat, Woodbury. Operations deteriorated after the sale and, by 1843, the locomotives were sold and animal-power was substituted. The line ceased all activity by 1846. However, the line's right-of-way was reused in the 1850s by the West Jersey Railroad.

The next railroad to avail itself of the ferry gateway found in Camden was the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Organized in 1852, this line began at Cooper's Point and traveled southeast through the pines to Absecum Island, later renamed as Atlantic City by Richard Osborne, the engineer laying out this rail line. Its incorporators read like a "Who's Who" of South Jersey land and industry barons and included: Samuel Richards (Batsto and Atsion); John DaCosta (land owner); Andrew K. Hay (Winslow and Hammonton glass industry); and Gen. Doughty and Dr. Pitney (major land owners in Atlantic County). This railroad had considerably more effect on the growth of South Jersey than on Camden itself. The heavy passenger traffic that developed as the sleepy seaside resort grew into a boomtown brought new business to Camden's ferries.

Following the success of these early railroads, no fewer than six railroad companies had been constructed by the year 1881 linking Camden to Philadelphia, Trenton, New York, the Atlantic seashore and points west.

With the possible exception of the Camden & Atlantic, few railroads were constructed in South Jersey without the approval, guidance and financing of the mighty Camden & Amboy. In 1871, the Pennsylvania Railroad, created in 1846, successfully leased the lines of the Camden & Amboy, assuring the former a main line to New York. The executed lease transferred the control of most South Jersey railroads to the P.R.R. The new parent company sought to further strengthen its presence in Jersey through the acquisition of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad in 1883.

During the 1880s and 1890s, the Pennsylvania Railroad consolidated its control over much of Camden's rail transportation and exerted its influence over the political and economic affairs of the City. Camden Republican political leaders who served as state and national officials had investments in major railroad companies as well as interests vested in utilities and banking organizations. Civil War hero, William Joyce Sewell (1835-1901) who served as both state and United States Senator had charge of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, West Jersey Railroad, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Companies. John J. Burleigh served as treasurer, secretary or director of the various electric, water, trolley and railroad businesses in which he had extensive investments.

In 1876, the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railway was incorporated as a competitor for the "Old Reliable," the Camden & Atlantic. Several former directors of the Camden & Atlantic, disgruntled with the company, joined forces to create this new line. Constructed as a narrow-gauge (3'-6" between the rails rather than the standard 4'-8½"), this line operated from Bulson Street, where a ferry was begun to South Street. This railroad was poorly planned and executed, resulting in several major wrecks and numerous deaths. Ever under funded, the company limped along for several years before entering bankruptcy. Finally a Master's Sale was held in 1883 to satisfy a long list of creditors. Rumors were rampant about possible purchasers, including the Pennsylvania Railroad, the West Jersey and even its nearest competitor, the Camden & Atlantic. When all the smoke cleared, it was the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad that ultimately acquired this line.

Always seeking new ways to compete with the much larger Pennsylvania Railroad, the Philadelphia & Reading found it desirable to have a Jersey shore route. The P&R immediately began plans to convert the line to standard gauge. What the company needed, however, was a ferry much closer to both Philadelphia and Camden to stay competitive with the Pennsylvania Railroad. The



Camden, Gloucester & Mt. Ephraim, a diminutive, narrow-gauge (3'-0") railroad incorporated by Gloucester industrialists in 1873, held an exclusive right to serve the Kaighn's Point Ferry. Negotiations for the purchase of this small line were concluded in 1884, giving the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroad a competitive chance of matching schedules with the Camden & Atlantic. They subsequently acquired the Philadelphia & Kaighn's Point ferry company. The Philadelphia & Reading moved to consolidate its South Jersey rail holdings through the incorporation of the Atlantic City Railroad in 1889. By the 1890s, the Atlantic City Railroad featured a double-track mainline and held several train speed records.

In 1896, the Pennsylvania Railroad consolidated most of its local lines into the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company, thereby exerting a dominant force over shore and inland traffic. Both major railroads owned ferry companies and large lots of riverfront lands, determined rights of way, rerouted streets and selected locations of factories as a regular exercise of their power. The Pennsylvania Railroad, with nothing short of a monopoly over the internal affairs of Camden during the last decades of the Nineteenth Century, was primarily responsible for the development and expansion of the City of Camden. Except for the elevated trackage that forms Conrail's Camden Running Track, there are few structures extant that represent the age when railroads ruled the city. However, the railroad does offer two potentially eligible structures. The elevated trackage itself is potentially eligible because it is a virtually intact grade crossing elimination project; it represents the power the railroads held over city government; and it served as a *de facto* racial divider, separating Kaighnville from predominately white ethnic neighborhoods to the east. The other rail structure that is potentially eligible for register nomination is the 1891 iron drawbridge carrying the tracks over Cooper River. It is eligible because it is the only iron (an obsolete material) railroad drawbridge in South Jersey and it crosses a former avenue of commerce, the Cooper River. Two other existing railroad structures are now owned by the South Jersey Port Corporation. Located on the site of the Atlantic City Railroad's former Bulson Street Engine Terminal, the rounded brick base of the double tank water station and a frame crew shack both present a physical manifestation of the railroad's former overwhelming presence in Camden.

The electric trolley system also radically transformed the City of Camden. The Camden Horse Railroad Company, chartered in 1866 and constructed in 1871, began as an attempt to connect various points of the City with the ferryboats. The horse car lines were greatly expanded in the 1870s. In 1889, a syndicate composed of political leaders such as W. J. Sewell and E.A. Armstrong, and real estate promoters such as Edward C. Knight and Edward N. Cohn, purchased the Camden Horse Railroad Company and converted the entire line to electricity through an ordinance passed September 26, 1889. A year later, they extended the electric trolley line along Federal Street to Wrightsville, providing a major step towards the development of the agricultural area of Stockton.

Improved suburban trolley transportation was largely the result of a bitter legal debate between the Camden Horse Railroad Company and the West Jersey Traction Company, organized in 1893 to connect Camden with the surrounding towns.

Three years later, the dispute over trolley routes was resolved by a merger of the two companies thereby forming the Suburban Railway Company. In 1904, the Suburban Railway

Company was absorbed by the South Jersey Gas and Traction Company (#040879) (1900) and, by 1910, was under the control of the Public Service Railroad Company.

The newly expanded trolley lines connected Camden with neighboring towns and further stimulated both urban and rural development. Vacant riverfront land and downtown property brought top prices as sites for factories and row houses. New population concentrations occurred along trolley routes as developers built row houses in areas now readily accessible.

The trolley, which ran down Haddon Avenue around the turn of the century, was an impetus for construction of blocks of row housing on the Avenue. 419-501 Haddon Avenue, now part of the Cooper Plaza Historic District (#0408195) and Haddon Avenue Historic District (#040889) were built along the trolley route. The development of the Parkside neighborhood by the Smith-Austermuhl Company in 1915 was also aided by the trolley. (Park Boulevard at Haddon Avenue [#040890])

Although greatly modified, the Newton Avenue Car Barn (#040888) complex on Newton Avenue and Border Street is the only remaining building representative of the role the trolley network played in the development of Camden. The Car Barn, with stepped gables and monitor roofs, is also noteworthy as a transit storage and repair facility. It was designed in a popular architectural mode for industrial buildings of that era.

Additional improvements to transportation systems within the city in the last two decades of the Nineteenth Century attracted hundreds of new industries and prompted the expansion of previously established businesses. The city became noted for its woolen and worsted mills, (Linden Worsted Mills [#0408126]) oilcloth manufacturers, iron works, lumber mills, shoe factories, and cigar factories. Other major industrial concerns, such as the Victor Talking Machine Company (later RCA) (#040861), the J.B. Van Sciver Furniture Company, Campbell's Soup Company and the New York Ship Building Company (presently the South Jersey Port Corporation), originated during this period.

The industry that had the greatest impact on Camden was shipbuilding. Two large companies, John H. Dialogue's Shipyard and the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, were responsible for much of the development of South Camden.

Dialogue moved to Camden from Philadelphia in 1850 and began repairing locomotives and ferryboats on Bridge Street at the former Starr Works. By 1859, he had relocated to Kaighn's Point and continued to perform general machine work and produce Corliss engines. In 1870, the firm became known as the River Iron Works. The company engaged in the construction of iron ships used in both the Civil and Spanish American Wars. One of the shipyard's most famous government contracts was the reconstruction of the United States frigate *Constitution*. However, it was the tugboats constructed by this firm that gained it world renown. The death of John H. Dialogue and subsequent management of the yard by his son, soon created problems for the company. The firm was bankrupt by 1913 and sold at auction in 1915. The former shipyard property was acquired by the Atlantic City Railroad through third parties; in 1923, the site became a new ferry terminal and station for this railroad.

The New York Shipbuilding Corporation was established on over 100 acres along the Delaware River at Newton Creek in 1899. Founded by engineer and visionary Henry G. Morse, this company, at its peak, employed over 34,000 laborers in the construction of vessels ranging from lighthouse tenders and Hudson River steamers to battleships and ocean liners. During World War I, the United States Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation provided the necessary funds to triple the size of the shipyard. A housing shortage was created by the increased production during World War I. In response to this critical need, a planned community named Yorkship Village was constructed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation in 1917 and consisted of over 1,000 housing units. Now known as Fairview, the village is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The New York Shipbuilding Company remained a major component of Camden's economy until its closure in 1967.

The Victor Talking Machine Company, destined to become one of the largest industrial concerns in Camden, also originated during this period. Eldridge Reeves Johnson, a machine shop operator, applied for a patent on a perfected disc-talking machine in 1889. This product became the basis of the Victor Talking Machine Company, incorporated in 1901. Johnson sold his company in 1926. Three years later, this company merged with the Radio Corporation of America to form the RCA Victor Company. The RCA Industrial Complex (#040861) constructed 1906-1916, still remains a viable industry at the foot of Cooper Street. Its eleven-story tower, with the company emblem – the dog "Nipper" with an ear to the Victrola – reproduced in stained glass, serves as a landmark in downtown Camden.

Another industry, which developed at this time, was J.B. Van Sciver's Furniture Company. Originally a small furniture store on Federal Street, Van Sciver's business greatly expanded in the 1890s. His Camden factory, built in 1888 at Delaware Avenue and Federal Street, was a representation of Victorian architecture at its height. Moorish-style minarets extended from the roofline rendering the plant a landmark not only in Camden but across the river in Philadelphia as well. The plant was demolished in the 1980s. The famous Campbell Soup Company was also founded during this era. Joseph Campbell and Abraham Anderson established canning factories as early as 1869. Specialization in condensed soups occurred in the 1890s under the direction of John T. Dorrance. The Campbell Soup factory formerly stood at the foot of Federal and Cooper streets. Demolished in 1991, the Campbell's Soup smokestack of red brick with SOUPS written vertically in white brick, and the water tanks painted as soup can labels, were other landmark structures of downtown Camden.

A number of industrial buildings remain standing in South Camden. One of the best industrial buildings in Camden is the Linden Worsted Mills built in 1888 at Broadway and Jefferson (#0408126). This four-story brick factory building is significant for its Italianate industrial architecture as well as its representation of the importance of the woolen and worsted mill industry in Camden. In 1886, at least eight other mills related to this industry were operating in the city. Other significant manufactory structures in South Camden include the MAFCO (MacAndrews & Forbes) plant at the foot of Jefferson Street. Originally begun as Mellor & Rittenhouse, the plant processes licorice root for a variety of products. The structures date to the Nineteenth Century. Adjacent to the MAFCO plant is the former Armstrong Cork buildings, dating to at least the turn of the century. At the corner of Fourth Street and Jefferson Avenue is the former General Gas Mantle Plant. This company was formed circa 1920 to compete with the Welsbach Company of Gloucester

City. Although the buildings of this plant have been sealed due to radioactivity, signs painted on the wall of the western elevation can still be viewed, just as they were by thousands of passengers passing by on the Atlantic City Railroad mainline.

Other former industries of South Camden included the American Cigar Factory (c.1900) at 1300 S. Sixth Street and the Eavenson and Levering Factory (c.1920) at 301 Jackson Street. Both of these factories have been razed. The American Cigar Company, housed in a large five-story brick building was one of at least six cigar companies operating in Camden at that time. At one time the Eavenson & Levering plant was the largest wool-scouring mill in the world. This firm moved from Philadelphia in 1903-04 to a still extant structure on Atlantic Avenue. The now-razed plant was surrounded by blocks of row housing in the vicinity, which provided homes for factory employees. Among these was "Factory Row Streetscape" at 1701-1827 S. Fourth Street (#0408119) and the 1900 block of Fillmore Street (#0408125). Both consist of three-story brick houses.

East Camden, largely agricultural and residential, did not have as many industrial sites as did other areas of Camden. Most of the industry in that section of the city was located along the Cooper River. The J.L. Cragin Soap Factory (#0408132) at the southwest corner of Seventeenth and Federal was established in 1879. J.L. Cragin manufactured *Dobbins Electric Soap* and *Bradford's Fig Soap* for woolen and worsted manufacturers. Other factories formerly located along the east side of the Cooper River included the Overbrook Wool and Worsted Mills established in 1879 at the corner of Seventeenth and Stevens streets, and the Atlantic Dye and Finishing Works erected in 1882 at Sixteenth and Stevens streets. The Pavonia section of East Camden was chosen by the Pennsylvania Railroad as the site for its regional car shop complex. Erected in 1888, this facility offered employment to many local residents.

### **Camden as a Banking, Insurance and Legal Center**

Despite the presence of Philadelphia and its attendant banks, insurance companies and mercantile houses, Camden became a respectable banking center in its own right even before its incorporation as a city in 1828. Enabling legislation was passed in 1812 to establish state banks. Only seven of these banks were chartered and Camden was the only "city" south of Trenton to receive a bank. Financing much of the growth in ante-bellum Camden and Southern New Jersey, the Camden State Bank was a highly respected financial institution. This bank survived into the Twentieth Century until swallowed up in a banking merger. Its office at 123 Market Street (NR 90001267) remains.

In 1841, the Camden Fire Insurance Association was founded to provide some measure of protection against conflagration to businessmen and homeowners. Early Camden fires struck fear in the hearts of residents because most structures were built entirely of wood. In 1853, Camden City Council passed an ordinance outlawing the continued construction of frame dwellings. This ordinance was passed partly at the behest of the Camden Fire Insurance management, creating a reduction in the insurance company's risk factors. As evidence of its ascendancy as an important insurance company, the Camden Fire Insurance Association retained the architectural firm of Baily & Truscott to design a new office building. Opened in 1900, this structure is still extant at Fifth and Federal streets (NR 90001262). This firm remained strong well into the Twentieth Century, but was absorbed by General Accident Insurance Company in the 1960s.

During Camden's explosive growth in the period 1890 to 1920, numerous other banks opened in Camden. Buildings still exist from some of these financial institutions including: Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company, 621-625 Market Street (NR 90001258); American National Bank, 1227 Broadway (NR 90001256); East End Trust Company, 2610-16 Federal Street (NR 90001254); First National Bank and Trust Company, 606 Cooper Street (NR 90001285); New Jersey Safe Deposit and Trust Company (formerly Security Trust Company), 301 Market Street (90001265); Victory Trust Company, 902-904 Broadway (NR 90001257); Broadway Trust Company, 938-944 Broadway (NR 90001284); and South Camden Trust Company, 1800-04 Broadway (NR 90001255).

The monetary rewards of Camden's industrial output allowed these banks to flourish and further aid in the city's and the area's growth. Today, some large banks still maintain a presence within the city, but most have moved their operations divisions to the suburbs.

With the erection of Camden County from Gloucester County in 1844 and the city's selection as the county seat, it was logical that Camden would soon become a center for legal matters. Title companies headquartered in Camden, such as the West Jersey Title & Guaranty Company, dominated the South Jersey real estate title and insurance field. Law offices also abounded within the city, serving the many needs of citizens who became involved with the Camden County Court House either through, criminal, civil, probate or real estate proceedings. These law firms are represented in: the James M. Downey Building, 521 Cooper Street (NR 90001261) and the A.S. Woodruff Law Building, 328-330 Market Street (NR 90001264), among others.

### **Development of Neighborhoods**

A sudden influx of population into Camden occurred in conjunction with the rise of industry during the last two decades of the Nineteenth Century. The Population Growth Chart illustrates the population trends in Camden from 1830, shortly after the incorporation of the city, to the current period, 1996. The left hand column indicates Camden's population in thousands. The most dynamic growth period occurred between the years, 1870 and 1920, rising from 20,000 to 116,000 people. Similar trends occurred throughout the industrializing cities of the Eastern Seaboard, when rural populations and new immigrants migrated to these cities to take advantage of their ample employment opportunities. The ethnic character of Camden changed radically during these decades.

By the turn of the century, German, British and Irish immigrants dominated, while Italian and Eastern European immigrants were the majority by 1920. These ethnic groups formed their individual insular ties within Camden with a church or synagogue at the center of social life.

The Polish community developed in the area surrounding St. Joseph's Catholic Church on Mechanic and Tenth Street (1913) (#0408113). The dominating force of this institution in the Polish-American community is reflected in the strong Baroque architecture of the church, which includes a five-story bell tower that serves as a visual landmark for that community. A row of

houses on Tenth Street leading to the transept of the Church were constructed of stone similar to that employed on the church facade, forming one of the finest streetscapes in the city. (#0408114)

The Jewish community, located in the Parkside area, formed the Congregation, Sons of Israel, the first Orthodox synagogue in South Jersey. This synagogue no longer remains and the congregation has long since removed to Cherry Hill. The only remaining vestige of the Jewish population in Camden is the Moorish-inspired Temple Beth El, designed by architects Edwards and Green, at Park Boulevard and Belleview Avenue. (#0408103)

The Italian neighborhood grew in the Bergen-Lanning area. Through the church and numerous social organizations, the Italian population of Camden had a great influence on the political and economic affairs of the city. Antonio Mecca's White House, at the corner of Fourth and Division streets, is the best remaining symbol of this neighborhood. (#0408186) The White House, a two-story Mediterranean Villa style commercial/residential structure, was built in 1908 for realtor and mortician, Antonio Mecca. It is situated in close proximity to the Catholic church, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church, 832 South 4th Street (1907) (#0408185), another neighborhood landmark. The Italian Baptist Mission (1904) (#0408179) at 252 Line Street is another historic remnant of the Italian community.

### **African-American Population Development**

Indications are that freed African-Americans slaves first moved into the Camden area in the early Nineteenth Century to work at the sawmills, fisheries and ferry wharves along the shore. Slavery was still present in Camden County during the 1820s. The census of that year showed three women and two men still owned as property. During the colonial period there were probably in excess of 100, but most of these slaves had been manumitted about the time of the American Revolution due to the strong Quaker influence.

The pioneer settlement of Blacks in Camden was the small collection of fishing cabins on the Delaware River above Spruce Street. This location became known as Ham Shore, reportedly named after Jacob Ham, who purchased this land in 1838.

The first Camden sub-division to provide African-Americans with substantive housing was Fettersville. As previously stated, this development was organized by Richard Fetters in 1833 to provide low-cost lots and houses. This attracted many people, including a large percentage of African-Americans. Bounded by Line, Cherry, Third and the river, Fettersville is home to the historic Macedonia A.M.E. Church, the first spiritual edifice erected by Blacks in Camden County.

A small community for African-Americans was created in Stockton Township by Alfred Cramer, the major developer of that area. Originally named East Camden, it was later blended into Cramer Hill.

Another location of African-American settlement was Kaighnsville, originally in Newton Township. It was begun in 1838 by Benjamin Vandyke, who built a small house in John Kaighn's cornfield. Subsequently, Daniel Wilkins purchased the land bounded by Seventh Street, Ann, Sycamore and Kaighn avenues, selling portions of his acquisition to Daniel Sullivan and Dempsey D. Butler.

Born in Virginia in 1820, Dempsey Daniel Butler worked on a farm until 20 years of age. He relocated to Camden in 1848. Mr. Butler was a real estate entrepreneur and was the first person to build substantial brick homes in Camden for Blacks. He provided much assistance to those Southern slaves who escaped via "the Underground Railway." He was the first New Jersey African-American to accumulate \$100,000 through real estate transactions. After his death in 1900, Butler's estate paid bequests to Cooper Hospital and the Children's Home for Colored Children. He left ground for Butler's Cemetery, in which a number of Black Civil War veterans are interred, at Ferry Avenue and Tioga streets; ground and money to erect Butler's Hall, Kaighn Avenue and Ann Street; money for Jefferson Hospital and the Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church, both in Philadelphia. He was interred in Butler Cemetery. Dempsey Butler was an ardent supporter of the so-called Colored Masonic Orders. As early as 1849, The Rising Sun Lodge was meeting in Butler Hall. Today this tradition is continued through The Pride of Camden Lodge #83, located on Mt. Ephraim Avenue. The old headquarters of this lodge is still standing at 711 Kaighns Avenue.

Other Camden African-Americans have come to the forefront as leaders. Dr. Clement T. Branch arrived in 1902 and took up residence at 727 Walnut Street, which also served as his office. Becoming interested in community affairs, Dr. Branch became the first Black to serve on the Camden Board of Education. He was instrumental in founding the first Black fire company and took steps to assure fair employment for Blacks, enabling them to obtain positions as toll collectors on the Delaware River Bridge. He was also a founder of the Hunton Y.M.C.A. in South Camden. After his death in 1933, Dr. Branch was memorialized through the naming of a low-income housing development for him, the Clement T. Branch Village.

Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins, the son of former slaves, came to Camden in 1928. Shortly after opening his medical practice, he was appointed to the staff of Cooper Hospital and eventually became president of both the New Jersey and South Jersey Medical Societies. Working with Dr. Branch for fair employment practices, Dr. Wiggins opened the door for Blacks to obtain jobs in supermarkets, Sears and Roebuck, and as police officers. Dr. Wiggins served 25 years as president of the Camden NAACP and led the fight for integration in Camden schools. Today, Dr. Wiggins is remembered through the Ulysses S. Wiggins School. The riverfront park at the foot of Mickle Boulevard is also named for Dr. Wiggins.

Modern-day Camden, predominately African-American in population, is well represented by Black officials in City, County and State Government.

### **Hispanic Population Development**

Hispanic settlement of Camden dates from at least 1928, although it wasn't until the 1940s that there was a significant Hispanic population in Camden. Throughout the 1940s at least 30 new families arrived as a result of "Operation Bootstrap," an employment venture for Puerto Rican agricultural workers to come to the mainland and work the growing season, then return to the island for their own growing season. This was an attempt to create full time work for many farmhands. However, a great number of the families that took advantage of this opportunity ended up staying permanently on the mainland. These families migrated to the City of Camden from the Vineland area of Southern New Jersey.

During the late 1940s and through the 1950s there were many other organizations and companies recruiting labor from Puerto Rico. One of these companies was Campbell's Soup, which at this time had a large canning factory in the City of Camden. Many of the workers came from two towns in Puerto Rico, Mayaguez and Arecibo. Tobacco companies also began recruiting Hispanics to work in their American plants. The American Tobacco Company and the American Cigar Company both had manufacturing facilities in Camden.

Entering the 1960s, there was still an influx of Hispanic migrants entering Camden. However, the character of the migration began to change from individuals to entire families. At the same time, the Spanish community was becoming stronger and more stable. By the end of the 1960s, the Hispanic community had its first "at large" elected official on council, Mario Rodriguez. During this time, there were many firsts for the Hispanic community from Camden including a Police Lieutenant, a Labor Department Director, a Puerto Rican Congress Director and the first Hispanic Attorney, Joseph Rodriguez.

As the numbers of Hispanics increased, the Parishes and Social Clubs grew as well. Our Lady of Fatima Church, which started at 215 Market Street in a storefront, quickly moved to 411 Benson Street and became a largely Hispanic Parish. Father Longo became the spiritual leader of this community. Romona Gonzalez, a member of the parish, was also one of the founders of The San Juan Batista Parade in Camden. Holy Name, a parish in the Northern area of the city at 5th and Vine streets, was also becoming a largely Hispanic congregation. St. Joe's parish was also experiencing an increase in Hispanic Parishioners. These parishes became landmarks around which the Hispanic community settled. The Catholic Church in most cases was the center of their community, organizing and advocating for its members in their new and still somewhat unfamiliar surroundings.

The Hispanics migration to Camden continues; however, many are now of Mexican and South American descent. With this latest influx of Hispanics, there has been a corresponding migration to the Eastern area of the City.

There are now 400 Hispanic Attorneys on the Hispanic Bar. There are also many organizations that assist the many Hispanics that reside in the Camden metropolitan area. A few examples of these organizations are: LAEDA (Latin American Economic Development Agency), PRUP (Puerto Rican Unity for Progress), and The San Juan Batista Parade. Many of the original Hispanic pioneers names and families still remain in and around Camden.

## **Developers**

Early developers sought to accommodate and profit upon the housing shortage created by the increase in population. The nature of the majority of housing built at this time was a reflection upon the current "vernacular" philosophy. Mass production, efficiency, and economy were the hallmarks of industrialization and they were reflected in the character of the building environment. Developers erected whole blocks or several blocks of dwellings adjacent to factory sites, along trolley routes, or as pure speculation on open sites. Developers with their large-scale operations were able to erect houses at a low cost. The row house configuration allowed for the



accommodation of a large number of families within a small area while maintaining the pretense of single-family home ownership.

Developers such as Edward N. Cohn, Joseph E. Roberts, Wilson Ernst and George Holl erected from five to six hundred buildings each in various parts of the city. Development was accompanied by the improvement and extension of public utilities. Edward N. Cohn, who developed areas in north and south Camden, and also in Stockton Township, was a member of the syndicate, which purchased the Camden Horse Railroad Company in 1889, and was responsible for its conversion to electricity. It was not a coincidence when the trolley lines were extended over Cooper Creek Bridge to Stockton one year following Cohn's purchase of William Cooper's 60-acre Stockton farm. This tract, which adjoined Pavonia, was named Fairview Tract.

Liberty Park, east of Mt. Ephraim and south of Kaighn was bought in 1884 for \$10,000 and divided into 400 lots. By 1889, each lot was priced at \$200.00.

The construction of Cooper Hospital in 1877 (demolished 1977) on the R.M. Cooper Estate was the impetus for the development of the immediate neighborhood. Developer George Holl purchased a large portion of the estate and built approximately 100 Queen Anne row houses with mansard roofs in replication of the roof style of Cooper Hospital. (#0408195 - Cooper Plaza Historic District [Certified Local Historic District]) The Holl Block on Broadway is featured quite prominently on period post cards.

The further development of the Kaighn's Point colony was greatly influenced by the extension of the horse car lines and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Land value in the area tripled between the years 1887-1889.

Modern technology continued to transform the City of Camden. The city's sewer system and waterworks were expanded and improved upon. The telephone first arrived in Camden in 1879. By 1884, electricity was made available to city residents, much to the consternation of the Camden Gas Light Company syndicate, which had monopolized the gas works for years.

A paid Fire Department was instituted in Camden by 1869, replacing at least nine volunteer companies, which serviced the city previously. Several of the neighborhood firehouses built during this period remain intact in various parts of the city: in North Camden (#040811); in South Camden (#0408121); in the Haddon area (#040894); and in East Camden (#0408165).

The late Nineteenth Century in Camden, marked by rapid economic expansion and unprecedented land development, created new problems, which would linger on well into the Twentieth Century. Overproduction, pollution, monopolistic corporations, rising crime rates, unemployment, and social disorder were new the burdens of the industrialized City.

### **Development of Stockton**

The area of land known today as East Camden or Cramer Hill grew independently of Camden and was incorporated as Stockton Township in 1859. Stockton formerly was within the bounds of Delaware Township and before that, Waterford Township. Separated from the city of

Camden by the Cooper River, this area remained largely agricultural until the 1880s. Prior to that date, Stockton consisted of open tracts of land owned by families such as Emmor French, (French's Tract), Thomas Dudley, (Dudley Grange and the village of Dudley) and Joseph Beideman. In 1892, Pennsauken Township was erected out of Stockton. The remainder of Stockton, encompassing all of today's East Camden, was annexed to the City of Camden in 1899. The earliest significant settlement on the east side of Cooper's Creek in what is now Camden occurred along Federal Street at the site where Samuel Spicer (1640-1692) had established a ferry in 1736. This ferry was maintained until 1762 when a bridge was constructed in its place. A small settlement, known as Spicerville, arose at this locality. Through it ran the main route of land travel between Burlington and Philadelphia.

In 1874, John Wright, a prominent village resident, laid out a large number of building lots, constructed several houses and a town hall, and renamed the village Wrightsville. Wrightsville, due to its location along Cooper's Creek, became the site of a number of industrial concerns in the 1880s. Among the factories, which were established during this period, were the Overbrook Worsted Mills at 17th and Stevens streets (1879) and the J.L. Cragin and Company Soap Manufacturers (1879) (#0408132) at the corner of 17th and Federal streets.

Early development along the Delaware in the mid-Nineteenth Century included the establishment of several summer resort style clubs composed of wealthy Philadelphians, such as the Pavonia Land Association, incorporated in 1852. They purchased 80 acres of land from Benjamin Cooper and subdivided it into 960 building lots. Their plan of a resort colony was never realized and the area did not undergo development until 1880 when Alfred Cramer, developer of Cramer Hill, purchased the property and began the sale of building lots.

The main developmental period of Stockton, which occurred in the 1880s and 1890s, was a direct result of improved transportation services in that area.

The Camden Transfer Line was the first coach service to be instituted from the Market Street Ferry to Twenty-Fourth and Federal streets in Wrightsville. Horse-drawn vehicles made the trip at 40-minute intervals. Samuel and Emmor French, the proprietors of the Camden Transfer Line, instituted service in 1876. Their primary purpose was to facilitate easier access to Stockton Park, which they had established in the decade prior. The popular 90-acre park facility included such amenities as a lake, a rifle range and a roller skating hall.

By 1890, the Camden Horse Railroad Company had reorganized and extended electric trolleys to Wrightsville. In 1892, the tracks were extended to Merchantville, and by 1904 to Moorestown.

Alfred Cramer was the one man who was primarily responsible for the transformation of Stockton from a sleepy agricultural community to a bustling city. In 1874, Cramer first developed a black settlement known as East Camden. He purchased sixteen acres of land and plotted a town to include 240 building lots. This became known as South Cramer Hill. In the years from 1884-1888, Cramer purchased tracts of land for development from various large landowners such as Samuel H. French, Lemuel Horner, and William B. Cooper. During this four-year span, Cramer owned over 3000 building lots that he sold to individuals or developers who immediately began improving their properties with structures.

In 1888, Cramer purchased the last of the large tracts of land in Stockton from the Beideman family, who owned the land fronting the Delaware River. Cramer plotted this farmland into lots and named the development North Cramer Hill.

Another small village, southeast of Cramer Hill, which developed in the 1880s, was Dudley. The village consisted of the ground immediately surrounding Thomas H. Dudley's estate, "The Grange." Thomas H. Dudley was an important political figure in Nineteenth Century politics. He played a significant role in the Civil War as United States Consul in Liverpool, England and was instrumental in securing the presidential nomination of Abraham Lincoln.

Dudley Grange, a large stone Victorian house built in 1861, served as a City library in recent years until it was destroyed by fire in 1980. Several fine Victorian residential structures, which date back to the village period, still remain on upper Federal Street, east of the Dudley Grange site. Among these are: Bradley Funeral Parlor (#0408152) and the William Horn House (#0408151).

By the year 1890, Stockton Township had 65000 residents. Pennsauken split off from Stockton in 1892 and in 1899, the remainder of the Township of Stockton voted for annexation to the City of Camden.

### **The Role of Public Housing in Camden**

Since becoming an urban center, Camden has always had a core population of poor and near-poor citizens. Prior to the introduction of Public Housing in the 1930s, city officials dealt with the poor on a local basis, sending the truly indigent and homeless to the Camden County Poor House. By the Twentieth Century, a shortage of housing created a need greater than what could be produced through local initiatives.

Early Public Housing programs integrated older traditions of American philanthropic housing, apartment housing, and Beaux-Art planning with the new housing ideas of the European Modernist of the 1920-30s. Architects confronted with this new task of providing low-income Public Housing looked for models in the past. These relied on theories and sociological views of people in relation with their communities and their surroundings.

A movement for standardization of materials and layouts of the interior and exterior of Public Housing also surfaced during the 1930s. At this point, projects were taken out of the hands of private architects and placed in the public agencies. Excessive standardization reduced the cost of fabrication, but it lacked the creative touch of the architect, while reducing its visual suitability and utility. Stonorov, the architect for the public housing complex of Westfield Acres in Camden, in a letter to the Federal Housing Division expressed his feelings on standardization:

I mean that a certain trivial standardization has taken hold of the interior arrangement and exterior appearance which will definitely class these buildings once they are erected as "those buildings which the government built to house the poor people. (*Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, 1978).

Stonorov's desire was to raise living standards and to teach communitarian ideas, but the pressure of the Housing Division to standardize limited the success of these hopes.

During the 1930s-40s a housing shortage arose in the City of Camden. Westfield Acres, a public housing community on the east side of Camden, between Rosedale and Biederman Avenue, was constructed for this reason. It was designed by Stonorov in partnership with a local Camden architect. Westfield Acres was erected in 1935 as a PWA project. It was later taken over by the USHA under the USHA Act of 1937.

Westfield Acres was designed with the International Style as a guide. The buildings were fabricated using concrete masonry construction, faced with brick coursing on the exterior and plaster on the interior. The site of the complex measures 25 acres and consists of eighteen, three-story dormitory-like buildings, containing 598 apartment units consisting of 285 three-room apartments, 220 four-room apartments, and 93 five-room apartments. These buildings occupy 15.3 % of the site, leaving the other areas for landscaped amenities. Relevant to the controversies of the time, Westfield Acres employed cantilevered balconies instead of porches. An identifying trait of the complex was the use of cylindrical metal columns under the buildings in order to create an undercover outdoor area much like a porch. Erected before the enactment of civil rights legislation, Westfield Acres were originally built as segregated housing for Whites. Presently, Westfield Acres is still a public housing site. Although, there were controversies surrounding its design and suitability, it continues to give shelter to a community desperately in need. This complex is potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register as an early example of government-sponsored public housing design.

The second public housing project completed in Camden was Branch Village, named for African-American physician and activist Dr. Clement T. Branch. Built at Tenth Street and Ferry Avenue, this still-existing development was erected to accommodate Camden's poor Black population. It opened in 1940.

The William Stanley Ablett Village, located at State Street and River Road, opened March 1, 1943 with 306 units. Its namesake was one of the heroic dead from World War I and a resident of Camden prior to entering military service. At the time, it was considered a defense housing project built for the war effort at a cost of \$950,000.

Chelton Terrace opened October 1, 1943 at Eight Street and Chelton Avenue. Featuring 200 residential units, this development cost \$625,000 and, like Branch Village, was erected for African-American residents, primarily war workers and their families. Chelton Terrace was declared a model village by Camden's black leaders such as Dr. Howard E. Primas, a member of the local Housing Authority.

Public housing projects continued after the end of World War II. The Peter J. McGuire Gardens and Roosevelt Manor developments both opened in 1954. The former, named for the renowned labor leader, was located at 2140 Westminster Avenue in East Camden and contained 367 units. The latter, memorializing the deceased President, was located at 1801 South Eighth Street and featured 268 residential apartments.

During the 1960s and 70s, senior citizen housing projects became popular. In 1964, the John F. Kennedy Towers opened at 2101 Watson Street with 99 apartments. Westfield Towers, built adjacent to Westfield Acres, opened in 1969 with 103 units for the elderly. The final seniors development was Mickle Towers, built on former railroad yard property. Opened in 1973, this high-rise contained 104 apartments. While Mickle Towers was under construction, the Royal Court Townhouses were being built on an adjacent site. Opening at the same time as the senior tower, Royal Court units were available to poor families of any age.

Other developments and complexes exist within the City that were not built with public funds but, today, house a large percentage of publically assisted residents. Most notably, these include Northgate I and II in North Camden.

Today, all City public housing units are under the purview of the Camden Housing Authority. Rampant with drug traffic, violent crime and vandalism, several of the developments have recently been chosen to be rehabilitated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

## **Architectural Development and Building Technology**

### **A Review of Significant Historic Resources**

An initial 110 historic properties were identified by William Bassett in 1980-81. Mr. Bassett left the employ of the City of Camden in November 1981. Lynn Drobbin, in January 1982, continued the survey and added additional properties; bringing the total up to 200 identified historic resources. This did not include the Fairview Historic District, which includes over 2000 sites. During the course of the survey, three properties have been demolished: (#040820) - the Jesse Townsend House (c.1870) 215 Cooper Street; (#040821) the Lewis Seal House (c.1880) 217 Cooper Street; and (#0408175) the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church on the southwest corner of Broadway and Berkley Street. The Cooper Grant School (#040809) at 417 N. Third Street was severely damaged by fire and later demolished. In addition, the Joseph Cooper House, a National Register site (Appendix A) at the head of Seventh Street in Pyne Point Park was vandalized to the point of ruin during the course of a Federally funded stabilization effort. Since then, a number of properties listed in the original survey have been demolished. These properties are now included in Appendix B of this survey.

The survey determined that the majority of resources date from the late-Nineteenth Century and early Twentieth Century, a period which marks Camden's greatest economic growth and expansion. The City was largely an industrial port community and the survey identifies many industrial sites and structures.

The dominant housing form in Camden is the row house. This type of housing developed in response to the largely working-class population and was influenced by the similar residential environment across the Delaware River in Philadelphia. Most of the remaining row homes are constructed of brick. The construction of frame buildings was prohibited in the city following a municipal ordinance in 1853. A few frame row houses remain. Most are stuccoed or in a deteriorated condition (#0408194) - 620-622 Division Street. (c.1820)

Many of the brick row houses are extant but in a deteriorated state due to prolonged vacancy or to the owners' inability to afford maintenance. The survey identifies many of these blocks of row houses in various parts of the city. Several blocks of row houses have been identified and some have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Eligible areas include: State Street (#040802 and #040803), Cooper Plaza - (0408195), and Haddon Avenue (#040889). Two of these, Cooper Street and the Cooper Grant Historic District have been placed on the National Register.

The areas that have witnessed the most radical changes in the built environment are North Camden and the Central Business District between Mickel Boulevard and Cooper Street. These changes occurred largely as a result of the construction of the Benjamin Franklin Bridge in 1926, urban renewal in the 1960s and the construction of Interstate 676 in the 1970s.

The construction of the bridge necessitated the demolition of several blocks of upper-middle class row houses and several large Nineteenth Century mansions. The bridge severed North Camden from the business district and promoted suburban development at the expense of Camden.

Another great loss to the city was the many fine Victorian mansions built by wealthy Camden industrialists. Nearly all of these residences have been demolished. Very few, most notably the Second Empire Cooper-Ayer House (c.1875) at 406 Penn Street (#040815) remain.

Among the most outstanding residences in the city, which were demolished, include the Gothic Revival mansion of Camden Iron Works owner, John F. Starr, Sr., built in 1853 at Haddon Avenue and Line Street, (replaced by row houses), the Queen Anne mansion of politician David Baird, Sr. built in 1887 by local developer E.N. Cohn at Eighth and Cooper (presently a highway approach), the Gothic mansion of shipbuilder John H. Dialogue at Broadway and Pine Street, c.1870, (the Carnegie Free Library [#0408180] was constructed in 1905 on Dialogue's former estate) and the Queen Anne mansion of Ladies Home Journal publisher, Cyrus H.K. Curtis (and later, the William J. Sewell residence) built c.1880 at 638 Cooper Street (currently a gas station).

Perhaps the greatest and more recent loss to the city was the destruction of Dudley Grange by arsonists in August 1980. Dudley Grange was the estate of international politician Thomas H. Dudley. Built in 1861, the large Gothic Revival stone house was surrounded by rolling hills in a park-like setting.

In the downtown, the corner of Broadway and Federal Street has been through major changes. An especially great loss was the Neo-Classical Camden County Court House that formerly stood opposite the present City Hall. The Court House, built in 1904, was replaced by a Lits Department Store in 1954. The Lits Building was later modified into the non-descript Camden County Administration Building.

Broadway and Federal Street was also the former site of the Elks Lodge and the Munger and Long Department Store (built 1902, razed 1965). This major business intersection is now composed of characterless office buildings and parking lots.

The expansion of Rutgers University has also caused the demolition of many blocks of row houses in North Camden. The Rutgers campus and its associated properties extend from Pearl Street (north) to Penn Street (south), and from Point Street (west) to Fifth Street (east). On the other hand, Rutgers is re-using several historic buildings for administrative purposes: The Cooper-Ayer House (c.1875) 406 Penn Street (#040815), the George W. Carpenter House (1850) 401-403 Cooper Street, and the George W. Carpenter, Jr. House (1868) 405 Cooper Street. (#040837).

The greatest incidence of adaptive re-use of historic structures occurs along Cooper Street in the Business District and in the immediate area of Cooper Hospital. At other locations in the city, there is an extremely high rate of vacant structures where commercial enterprises once thrived.

The earliest and most significant structures to remain intact in Camden date back to the late Seventeenth and early Eighteenth Century. These are detached houses of fieldstone or brick and are constructed in the post-medieval and Georgian style. This style is characterized by elements such as a gambrel roof, pent roof, and gable end chimneys. Four houses, all built by members of the founding Cooper family remain from this period: Pomona Hall (1726) (NR 71000499) presently the museum, library and offices of the Camden County Historical Society; the Benjamin Cooper House in North Camden (1734), presently business offices, (#040805); the Joseph Cooper House in Pyne Point Park (c. 1695) (NR 73001086); and the Samuel Cooper House in East Camden (1790) (#0408161) currently a duplex, half of which is occupied.

Several buildings are extant which date from the Federal period. The best examples of these are on Cooper Street: the Edward Sharp House (1812) (NR 80002474) at 200 Cooper, and the Edward Smith House (1810) at 312 Cooper (#040830). The Sharp House is significant not only as an excellent example of Federal style architecture, but also, as the home of town planner, Edward Sharp, and later, pioneer Camden physician, Dr. Samuel Harris. The Sharp House was built by Gideon V. Stivers, prominent Camden architect, who designed the first City Hall (1829) and later served as mayor.

The Edward Smith House (#040830) has had several alterations in a variety of styles but still maintains its late Federal origins by the retention of its steeply pitched roof and pedimented dormers.

Other less formal examples of the Federal style still remain scattered around the city. The row houses at 620-622 Division Street (#0408194) have the steeply pitched gable roofs and pedimented dormers characteristic of the less elaborate housing of the Federal period.

The most intact examples of Nineteenth Century housing are located on Cooper Street, one of the earliest thoroughfares in Camden (#040818, #040860). Cooper Street, for centuries, has maintained its status as a major street in the city and consists of a mix of residential and commercial properties. Many of the more highly stylized buildings to remain in Camden are located on Cooper Street. The street represents a continuum in architectural history not to be found in any other section of the City. Twentieth century structures are found adjacent to 1850 Greek Revival row houses.

Cooper Street is one of Camden's most valuable collections of historic resources. It was placed on the National Register (NR 89001057) in 1989.

Perhaps the greatest influence on building technology in Camden was the Industrial Revolution. New products available by mass production provided for the reproduction of architectural elements of various styles. As the Victorian era progressed from style to style, period architecture was greatly influenced by these new products. The use of iron was one of the most popular innovations to occur and had a powerful effect on Victorian architecture. The use of cast iron fronts, iron shutters, iron brackets, and cornices is displayed on buildings and row houses throughout the city.

By the 1880s, at least two iron works were engaged in the manufacture of these materials. The Cooper's Point Iron Works (est. 1867) manufactured ornamental iron railing, fencing, awning frames, window guards and iron roofing. The Camden Architectural Iron Works (est. 1870) on North Front Street produced galvanized iron cornices, dormer windows, tin, slate and corrugated iron roofing, awnings and weather vanes. Two of the best representations of the use of ornamental iron in Camden during this period are: the Wrought Iron Grille (date unknown) (#040869) at 511 Market Street, an intricate floral design with birds; and the elaborate ironwork at the entryway to the Camden Trust Company at 621-625 Market Street (#040873).

Ornamental iron fences still remain at various locations in the city. Some of the most ornate, mounted on marble curbs, are located within the Cooper Plaza Historic District (#0408195) at 309-313 South Sixth Street (c.1895) across from the Cooper Medical Center.

Pressed metal (usually tin) was used on bays and pedimented porch roofs on several row houses within the Cooper Plaza Historic District (#0408195). A large pressed metal bay with relief ornament is on the south wall of the brick row house (c.1885) at 313 S. Sixth Street, the pedimented porch roof at 553 Washington Street is of pressed metal with wreath relief ornament (c.1895) and at 419-459 Haddon Avenue, the bay spandrels are of pressed tin with various classical ornament in relief.

There also existed at least three saw mills and seven planing mills during this period, which manufactured mantels, doors, window sash, shutters, moldings and scrollwork. One planing mill was owned by Wilson Ernst, the prominent Camden builder and developer.

Many fine examples of the work of these planing mills are apparent in Camden today. The highly decorative Eastlake style woodwork remains along the porches of row houses throughout the city; in North Camden on the 800 block of Birch Street (c. 1900) (#040808), original Eastlake detail along the porches remains intact; also in North Camden, on the 600 block of North Second Street (c.1865) (#040804), wooden Italianate bracketed cornices, wooden window hoods, and porch details are intact; and at the cornice, bays and porches of 556-558 Newton Avenue (c.1890) (#0408198) are another fine example of the decorative use of wooden mill products.

In addition to the mass production of iron and wood products, there were several Camden businesses, which cut and dressed marble, granite, sandstone and slate. Marble was used for curbs



and stairs (Stephen Decatur Button House (c.1850)(#0408200) 332 Mickle Street, as well as an exterior wall fabric (the Antonio Mecca House (1908) 819 South Fourth Street [#040816]).

Slate was used as a roofing material, particularly on the mansard roofs of the City's Second Empire structures. The Second Empire row houses along Chambers Street in the Cooper Plaza Historic District (c.1890) (#0408195) furnish a good example of this phenomenon.

Further up the Delaware River in present day Pennsauken, two brick works were in operation by the late Nineteenth Century: Fairview Brick Works and the Pea Shore Brick and Terra Cotta Works.

The majority of row houses in Camden were constructed during the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries and reflect the building technology of that period. A cross-section of some of the best remaining row houses representative of the various styles constructed in Camden have been identified in the survey. Due to the Municipal Fire Ordinance passed in 1853 prohibiting the construction of frame dwellings, the majority of extant row houses are of brick or masonry. Brick row houses are located in all areas of the city and brick is the most widely used building material in Camden. Among some of the more distinctive brick row housing in the city are: North - three story brick row houses with Palladian windows on the 100 block of Penn Street (#040813); Middle - Cooper Plaza Historic District (#0408195) composed completely of brick row houses; Haddon - Haddon Avenue Historic District (#040889) approximately two hundred houses of buff brick; South - Factory Row Streetscape on the 1700 and 1800 blocks of South Fourth Street; East - Eutaw Avenue Streetscape (#0408141) and Leonard Avenue/Twenty-Eighth Street (#0408143).

The survey also identified several streetscapes of fine stone row houses. In North Camden on State Street (#040802 and #040803), in the Middle area on 700-716 Royden Street (#0408197), in South Camden, on the 1400 block of Tenth Street (#0408114) and on the 700 block of Washington Street within the Cooper Plaza Historic District (#0408195). One block of row houses constructed of concrete block is located in East Camden, Concrete Block Row (#0408145) at 3648 Twenty-Eighth Street.

Glazed terra cotta tiles manufactured by local brick works were also a popular historic building material. The best example in Camden of the use of glazed terra cotta tile is at 1135-1137 South Fourth Street (#0408192) where the street-level of a three-story brick Italianate building (c.1860) was tastefully remodeled c.1930.

A number of distinctive corner buildings were also identified in the survey. Corner buildings were used within the City as landmarks creating easily identifiable points of orientation to blocks of undistinguished row houses. Many corner buildings were of triangular plans dictated by triangular lots. Entryways were located on the diagonal and often surmounted by a large clock.

Two of the best remaining examples of this type are located at the northwest corner of Kaighns and Haddon avenues (#040896) and at the northwest corner of Haddon and Lansdowne avenues (Charlies Place) (#0408104). At the southwest corner of Broadway and Mechanic Street is an excellent corner building, (#0408110) the entryway located on the diagonal, it is surmounted by a clock over which extends a bay at the second story which is capped by a conical roof. The cornice is

modillioned. Pressed tin panels with swag and garland and wreath ornament decorate the bay spandrels and frieze.

Among the few historic municipal buildings, which have escaped "progress", are Camden's firehouses. Four firehouses dating from the 1890s remain relatively intact. These buildings were similarly constructed in the Renaissance Revival style, most of them with towers extending several stories above the main mass of the building. These firehouses are located in North Camden at the southwest corner of Linden and Front streets (#040811); South, on 1813 South Broadway (#0408121); Haddon at 1115 Kaighns Avenue (#040894) and in East Camden at 901 North Twenty-Seventh Street (#0408165).

Among the several structures identified in the original survey are: industrial structures, the Pavonia Coal Silos in East Camden (#0408133) and the Campbell's Soups Chimney in North Camden (#040885), both of which are now gone, and the Federal Street Bridge (#0408131) over the Cooper River at State Street (engineering) and an historic structure, the Civil War Memorial (#0408196) on Haddon Avenue in a small park by the main entryway to the Cooper Medical Center. Other important architectural vestiges from the Nineteenth Century include several industrial sites, (previously discussed in the pages on industrialization).

Camden maintained a strong and varied economic base through the opening decades of the Twentieth Century. This is best evidenced by the architectural styles of the buildings erected during this period. Classically influenced building styles such as Neo-classical Revival, Second Renaissance Revival and Beaux Arts Classicism were intended to illustrate great economic strength and stability with their massive proportions.

Neo-Classical Revival was at its best in Camden on the Masonic Temple (1913) 33 North Fourth Street (#040868), which burned in \_\_\_\_\_, on the Broadway Trust Company Building (1920) at Broadway and Walnut (#0408190) and on the Sears, Roebuck & Co. (#040887) Store (1927) at 1400 Admiral Wilson Boulevard. Two Second Renaissance Revival buildings were constructed downtown, the Camden Elks Lodge (1925) (#040658) northwest corner of Cooper and Seventh streets and the Camden Trust Company Building (1929)(#040873), 621-625 Market Street. The most ornate buildings of this period were constructed in the Beaux Arts Style, the Public Service Corporation Building (1900) 418 Federal Street (#040879) and the Free Public Library (1905) at 616 Broadway (#0408180).

Camden's architectural heritage from the 1930s and 1940s includes the Art Moderne City Hall (1931) (#040871), the Streamline-Moderne multi-tiered Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital (1947) (#0408108) at Haddon Avenue and Vesper Boulevard and the North Camden Pump House (1929) (#0408168) at 3235 Farragut Street in East Camden. "Pat's" Restaurant at 531-535 Market Street (#040870) was resurfaced c.1945 with black and green Vitrolite, and retains the Art Deco stylized letters, which read "Restaurant" above the second story. Also of that period (c.1946) are the (14) bas-relief Holly Plaques (#040882) mounted in the Walter Rand Transportation Center at Broadway and Mickle Boulevard. These plaques depict the great moments of Camden's history.

Also included in the survey were buildings of styles which, imported from the West Coast, were in great contrast to the general architectural matrix of Camden.

The four bungalows on the corner properties of the intersection of Morse and Midvale streets (#0408142) in East Camden are an anomaly in the city, as is the Bungalow Row (#0408167) on the 700 and 800 blocks of North Thirtieth Street, a streetscape of identical 1½ story bungalows characterized by the jerkinhead and flat roofed porches.

Another style imported from the West Coast is Mission Revival characterized by stuccoed brick, stepped parapets and mission tile. Influence of this is seen on several blocks of Camden row houses: (#0408155) - Mission Row (1930), 3615-3627 Fremont Street, and (#0408149) Dudley Grange Row (1925) 3038-3092 Federal Street.

The basic architectural fabric of the city was established during the industrial era when the greatest amount of building and land development occurred. Patterns were established at this time and these patterns were repeated and imitated in other areas of the city and at other times. Small scale two and three story brick row houses and commercial building blocks dominate the Twentieth Century landscape as they did in the century prior. The Village of Yorkship (1917) Fairview Historic District, Air Lite Streetscape (1925) (#0408157) 116-154 North Thirty-Second Street and Mission Row (1930) (#0408155) 3615-3627 Fremont Street are excellent Twentieth Century examples of the use of the similar building form but with the application of a few elements of the architectural styles in vogue c.1920-1930.

#### **Post World War II Period**

**Excerpted and adapted from *Camden County, N.J. 1616-1976*, Chapters 10 and 11, by Dorwart and Mackey.**

Camden City's decline occurred following the end of the Second World War. Overcrowding, high rents, and runaway real estate values contributed to Camden County's postwar inflation and scarcity. By 1950, Camden City recorded 124,555 residents compared to 117,536 a decade earlier. East Camden led in urban growth as the Twelfth Ward registered a 5,183 increase. The largest single addition to community population between 1940 and 1950 was the number of Afro-American residents who came north during World War II to work in local factories. During the decade Camden's Afro-American population rose from 17,933 to 22,625.

New residents searched for housing. Many settled in brick row houses built during the late nineteenth century. Families that had arrived in the city decades earlier moved out to make room for newcomers and relocated in outlying East Camden or Parkside. Members of the Camden County Real Estate Board claimed the shortage of living quarters had reached critical conditions by late 1945.

Camden City's decline during the two and one-half decades after the Second World War was a gradual and agonizing process. Several times urban leaders and residents believed they had passed the most critical period and had started the city on the path to recovery. Each year the downward spiral accelerated as neighborhoods collapsed, factories stood empty, shipyards lay silent, crime and violence grew, and poverty and racial discord

intensified. Camden City seemed destined to slip more deeply into trouble. The city's continued deterioration was made even more frustrating by the rest of Camden County's unprecedented expansion and prosperity. Those who could, moved to Pennsauken, Delaware Township, Haddonfield, or even further away from Camden City's problems, while those without the means to relocate, stayed on.

Urban renewal and a decaying environment contributed to the disappearance of many landmarks in the fifties. The fifty-year-old Camden County Court House at Broadway and Federal Street, complete with white marble walls and soaring rotunda, fell to wreckers' hammers in 1954 to make room for Lits Department Store. The Towers Theatre, built in 1914 at Broadway and Pine, once a center for Camden vaudeville, was demolished to make way for a parking lot. Morgan Hall, the late-Nineteenth Century home of over twenty lodges and fraternal orders, met a similar fate in 1955. Van Scivers razed its historic store on the corner of Delaware Avenue and Federal Street in 1953 though it continued business in the city at remaining facilities. The ancient furniture store had once featured the first electric lights, sprinkler system, and elevator in Camden City. Factories that abandoned the city during this period included the Highland Woolen Mills, Armstrong Cork, Howland Croft, Allied Kid, Quaker Shipyard, and the C. Howard Hunt Pen Company that moved to North Carolina in 1957.

While many businesses left, others remained, including Camden City's two largest concerns, RCA and Campbell Soup Company, as well as smaller establishments, such as Volney G. Bennett Lumber (#0408183), Camden Lime, and J.B. Van Scivers. Their continued presence in the city presented a ray of hope that Camden might continue as the county's great industrial center. In 1955, RCA recorded its first One-Billion Dollar year, introducing color television and preparing to enter the space field. Campbell Soup Company's profits soared each year and it added new products such as Pepperidge Farms bakery goods.

Prospects for Camden City's retail trade and real estate values in the fifties were not as bright as those for the large urban industries. Shopkeepers along Broadway boarded up the windows on their stores and left the city. Property values declined. Broadway was, in fact, only one of several troubled neighborhoods. Whole blocks of South Camden needed rehabilitation and entire streets of North Camden lay in disrepair. When able, residents of decaying areas moved away and in April 1959 one enterprising newspaper reporter counted 332 "For Sale" signs attached to the fronts of North Camden row houses.

Part of the explanation for the crisis in retail business and declining property values lay in the increase of vandalism, burglary, and gang violence throughout Camden City in the 1950s. Window smashing which had become a wide scale problem during World War II intensified throughout the city. By the end of the decade, pent-up frustrations of a continually decaying environment, uneven housing and job policies, and other forms of discrimination triggered a more direct civil rights response in Camden. Activists seized control of the Camden County Office of Economic Opportunity for one hour and presented their grievances against city antipoverty programs, housing and hiring. Civil rights agitation and several nights of racial tension in 1968 and again in 1969 created fear and

mistrust among some elements of Camden City's white population. Meantime, recently released FBI crime figures placed Camden City in the top ten worst urban crime areas in the nation by the last year of the decade. To make matters even gloomier, two of the city's longtime industries disappeared: Esterbrook Pen Co. and the New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

The closing of the shipyard in 1967 was especially disconcerting since the company had secured a number of lucrative shipbuilding contracts during the past ten years. When the government had designated the Camden yard for construction of the *Savannah*, many had predicted that New York Shipbuilding had entered a new period of growth and prosperity. After the *Savannah* contract, however, conditions deteriorated for the corporation. The 60,000-ton Kitty Hawk, launched in 1960, drew criticism from navy officials for alleged poor workmanship and other deficiencies. The Navy Department hesitated to assign more work to the corporation after the bad publicity generated by the Kitty Hawk. The south yard was soon leased for industrial warehousing and the New York Shipbuilding Corporation launched its last ship in June 1967.

The fading city saw the transition from a region once dominated by a major urban center to an area now led by dynamic suburban communities. At one time, three out of every four county residents had lived in Camden City; by the mid-1960s the statistics had been reversed and now 75 percent of the people resided outside of the city in the rest of Camden County. The population of the City, which peaked in the 1950s, has been declining ever since. Between 1950 and 1970, the census revealed a population decline of 17.7%. Current census estimates place Camden's population at 84,910 in 1980. [end of excerpt]

Today, in 1996, the Campbell Soup Company plant is just a memory, having closed in June 1990. It was demolished in November 1991. This was the City's last major employer, plunging Camden into even further unemployment.

The RCA Victor plant is also unoccupied and slated for demolition, robbing the city of yet another industrial site in which Camden's former identity could be found. Only Building 17, the so-called "Nipper Building" has been targeted for adaptive reuse—although it, too, is in danger of destruction because its current owner, the Camden Redevelopment Agency, reportedly does not have the funds to properly secure the building. Glass has even been knocked out of the stained glass panels illustrating the "His Master's Voice" trademark by marauding scavengers. RCA was purchased and merged into General Electric in 1985, with G.E. becoming the successor. In 1993, General Electric sold its aerospace division, including the former RCA, to Martin Marietta. Today, Martin Marietta has merged with Lockheed to become Lockheed Martin. The firm has totally abandoned the former RCA plant, having a new facility constructed instead on the former Campbell Soup Company site.

Current energies are directed towards the redevelopment of Camden by the establishment of a stronger economic base and an increase of employment opportunities. Waterfront redevelopment is viewed as a priority to kick-start rebirth throughout the city.

Projects completed since the original creation of this historic survey in 1982 include the new Hall of Justice, on Mickle Boulevard and Fifth Street; Phase II of Waterfront Park, which involved the excavation of the marina; the construction of the State Prison in North Camden at Front and Elm streets; the new Water Rand Transportation Center, at Broadway and Mickle Boulevard; the New Jersey State Aquarium, at the foot of Mickle Boulevard; the Sony-Pace Entertainment Center, north of the Beckett Street Terminal; and the resumption of passenger ferry service to Penns Landing, Philadelphia.

Other projects include historic district designation of several residential neighborhoods in an effort to stimulate their redevelopment through the use of the tax incentives provided by Federal historic preservation legislation.

The Camden Historic Sites Inventory and Survey is intended to be used as guide to direct new development while retaining the heritage and character of the City of Camden.

## PROMINENT ARCHITECTS

Adams, Clyde Smith (1871-1939) Philadelphia, Pa.

A specialist in school architecture.

Cooper B. Hatch Junior High School	1923	NW cnr Park/Euclid
Alfred Cramer School	1913	29th/Mickle
Harry C. Sharp School	1922	NE cnr 32nd/Hayes

Baily, William Lloyd (1861-1947) Philadelphia, Pa.

Baily began practice in 1891, first in partnership with Arthur Truscott (Baily and Truscott), and from 1904 to 1930 was associated with George Bassett under the name of Baily and Bassett.

William T. Read House	1903	514 Cooper Street
John Cheney Houses	c.1892	535-545 Cooper Street

Button, Stephen D. (1803-1897) Philadelphia, Pa.

A well-known architect, Button was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Chapter, A.I.A. In 1849, he established a partnership with his brother-in-law, J.C. Hoxie. Button designed Camden City Hall in 1874 (since demolished), several churches and thirteen schools in the City. Button resided in Camden at 332 Mickle Boulevard.

Second Presbyterian Church	1866	416 S. 4th Street
Richard Fetters School	1875	SW corner 3rd/Walnut

Davis, Paul III (1872-1948) Philadelphia, Pa.

Davis was a member of Davis, Dunlap and Barney for several years, and in a later period (1930-1938), he practiced in association with J. Edmund Dunlap. In conjunction with his older brother, Seymore Davis (1869-1923), he designed several schools in Camden.

W.J. Sewell School	1904	NE corner Vine/7th
Camden High School	1916	Park and Baird
Parkside School	1907	SE cnr Princess/Wildwood
Charles Sumner School	1926	SE corner S. 8th/Jackson
H.B. Wilson School	1907	NW corner Woodland/9th
Thomas Dudley School	1904	SE corner 23rd/High
George Washington School	1907	Cambridge/River
John G. Whittier School	1910	SW corner Chestnut/8th

Edwards, Byron (1893-1968) and Green, Alfred (1895-1978) Camden, N.J.- Philadelphia, Pa.

Edwards and Green practiced as a firm and individually since 1924 and designed many public and private projects. Their offices in Camden were located at 548 Federal Street.

Powell School	1926	1005 Linden Street
Chalcar Apartments	1930	216 Cooper Street
City Hall	1928	Roosevelt Plaza
Congregation Beth El	c.1930	NW cnr Belleview/Park
J.W. Mickle School Annex	1924	SW corner 6th/Van Hook
Plaza Hotel	c.1930	506 Cooper Street

Eyre, Wilson (1858-1944) Philadelphia, Pa.

Noted in the field of domestic architecture as the designer of many private homes and large estates in the suburbs of Philadelphia and in Maryland, Michigan, New York, Maine and Rhode Island.

Dr. Henry Genet Taylor House	1885	305 Cooper Street
Newton Friends Meeting	1885	722 Cooper Street

Furness, Frank (1839-1912) Philadelphia, Pa.

A partner in the early firm Furness, Evans and Co. and a charter member of the Philadelphia Chapter, A.I.A. Furness worked in New York as a draftsman for Richard Morris Hunt, and in Philadelphia was employed by architect George W. Hewitt. Afterward, he joined Allan Evans where he stayed until his death. Furness designed St. John's Episcopal Church when in association with John Fraser and George Hewitt.

St. John's Episcopal Church	1871	NW cnr Broadway/Royden
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Hale, Herbert (1866-1908) and Morse, Henry (1884-1934) N.Y., N.Y. and Boston, Ma.

The two men maintained a temporary office in Philadelphia from 1900 to 1905. Hale's permanent practice was based in Boston. He was trained at Harvard and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Morse attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and had a permanent practice in New York City.

Camden Free Public Library	1904	616 Broadway
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Hazelhurst, Edward (1853-1915) Philadelphia, Pa.

Worked in partnership with Samuel Huckle from 1883 until 1899. The firm specialized in residential projects. It was during this time that he designed the parish house for the Church of Our Savior congregation in South Camden. After 1900, he worked as a sole practitioner. Hazelhurst was also a highly accomplished landscape architect.

Parish house, Church of Our Savior	1892	Broadway
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Hewitt, George Watson (1841-1916) Philadelphia, Pa.

At the start of his career, Hewitt worked with such noted architects as Joseph Hoxie and John Notnan. He was later a member of the firm of Fraser, Furness and Hewitt with John Fraser and Frank Furness as partners. From 1871 until 1875 the partnership was known as Furness and



Hewitt. In 1878, he established a joint office with his brother, William. Among the many well-known buildings that they designed in Philadelphia are the old Bourse Building and the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

St. John Episcopal Church	1871	NW cnr Broadway/Royden
Church of Our Savior	1880	SE cnr Viola/Broadway

Hoxie, Joseph C. (1814-1870) Philadelphia, Pa.

In practice with his brother-in-law, Stephen Decatur Button, from 1848-1856. Hoxie resided in Camden at 308 Stevens Street for several years. He was credited with the design for the Joseph Cooper mansion at 75 State Street (demolished 1913).

Huckel, Samuel, Jr. (1858-1917) Philadelphia, Pa.

A member of the firm of Huckel and (Edward) Hazelhurst from 1883 until 1899. After 1900, he worked in partnership with Frank R. Watson.

De La Cour-Nevins House	c.1886	323 Cooper Street
John T. Cox House	1889	232 Cooper Street

Kellogg, Thomas M. (1862-1935) Philadelphia, Pa.

A partner with John Hall Rankin for more than four decades (1891-1935) and in association with Edward A. Crane from 1903-1925 under the firm of Rankin, Kellogg and Crane. Kellogg and his partners won national recognition in the successful planning of a number of governmental buildings. Among them was the Camden County Courthouse of 1903-04 (demolished 1957).

Camden Trust Company	1929	621-625 Market Street
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Lackey, Benjamin Howell (1884- ) and Hettel, Joseph S. 5 Hudson St., Camden, N.J.

A local architectural firm responsible for the design of many buildings in South Jersey. In 1912, Lackey was a member of the firm of Folsom and Stanton.

South Camden Trust Company	1926	1800 S. Broadway
Henry H. Davis School	1925	NE corner 34th/Cramer
East End Trust Company	c.1924	2614-2616 Federal Street
YMCA Building	1926	565 Stevens Street

Litchfield, Electus D. (1872-1952) New York, N.Y.

Litchfield was a graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Stevens Institute of Technology. Litchfield worked with a number of New York City architectural firms but was working independently when he planned and designed Yorkship Village in 1917. Although based in New York, he worked on a number of public commissions throughout the United States. He was a fellow of the A.I.A. and a member and officer of many distinguished New York City and State organizations.

Yorkship Village (original section)	1917
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Moses, Arnold (1862-1934) Camden, N.J.

Arnold Moses established a practice in Camden about 1920. He had practiced in Philadelphia for many years prior to relocating in Camden. He worked in partnership with Walter T. Mayo after 1927.

Epiphany Lutheran Church	1887	NE corner 7th/Market
Octavius Catto School	1929	SW corner Sanders/30th

O'Rourke, Jeremiah (1833-1915) Newark, N.J.

Noted in the field of Ecclesiastical design, O'Rourke was the architect of many Roman Catholic churches in New York and New Jersey. In 1893, he discontinued his independent practice to become a member of the Washington office of the U.S. Supervising Architect and until 1895 engaged in designing a number of post office buildings. In 1900, O'Rourke took his sons, Bernard and William into partnership.

Church of the Immaculate Conception	1864	SE cnr Market/Broadway
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Simon, Edward Paul (1875-1949) Philadelphia, Pa.

Simon organized the firm of Simon and Bassett in 1909 and later worked in partnership with Grant M. Simon under the name of Simon and Simon (1919-1936).

First National Bank and Trust Co.	1928	606 Cooper Street
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Sloan, Samuel (1815-1884) Philadelphia, Pa.

One of the most distinguished of early American architects, a charter member of the Philadelphia Chapter, A.I.A., and a leading member of the profession in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He removed to South Carolina following the Civil War. He designed the Camden County Courthouse at Broadway and Market (demolished 1904).

Stephen, Thomas (1863-1953) Camden, N.J. (home: 535 State Street)

Stephen was educated in Philadelphia and studied in Rome and Paris. He was admitted to the A.I.A. in 1901 and was a member emeritus at the time of his death. During his career, Stephan was one of the most prolific architects in Camden.

Smith-Austermuhl Building	1920	429-433 Market Street
Central Trust Company	1899	401 Federal Street
Public Service Corporation	1900	418 Federal Street
Harleigh Cemetery Gates and Houses	1886-1918	Haddon Avenue
East Camden Free Library	1905	Federal and Westfield
Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church	1907	832 S. Fourth Street
Antonio Mecca's White House	1908	819 S. Fourth Street
Van Sciver Furniture Company	1896	Federal/N. Front

Stivers, Gideon V. (1786-1870) Camden, New Jersey

Stivers was one of the early architects of Camden, in both a literal and real sense. He was among the first generation of American architects, making the transition from the earlier title of Master Builder. Stivers was also a bridge builder and served as the Mayor of the fledgling City (1830-1838). He designed the first City Hall in Camden (1828) at the south side of Federal Street

between Fourth and Fifth Streets. The first residence he designed and constructed was the Edward Sharp House. It is believed that he used Asher Benjamin's pattern book for the Adam interior. Stivers also constructed a number of bridges, among those recorded were the Coopers Creek Bridge, a bridge over the Delaware between Lambertville and New Hope and the bridge at the falls of the Schuylkill.

Edward Sharp House	1812	200 Cooper Street
St. Paul's Episcopal Church	1835	422 Market Street

Truscott, Arthur (1858-1938) Philadelphia, Pa.

He designed many buildings in Camden on his own and in partnership with W.L. Baily under the firm name of Baily and Truscott.

William T. Read House	1903	514 Cooper Street
John Cheney Houses	1892	535-545 Cooper Street
New Jersey Trust and Safe Deposit Co.	1886	301-305 Market Street
Camden High School	1916	NE corner Park/Baird

Watson, Frank Rushmore (1859-1940) Philadelphia, Pa.

A noted authority on ecclesiastical architecture, he practiced with Samuel Huckel (Huckel and Watson) from 1902 until Huckel's death in 1917. In 1922, he organized a new firm, Watson, Edkins and Thompson until Edkin's left in 1935, when the firm continued as Watson and Thompson. Most of Watson's projects reflect a medieval style or a simplified Richardsonian Romanesque. In 1902, Watson's firm designed the first automat cafeteria for the Horn Company (later Horn and Hardart).

Centenary Tabernacle Methodist Church	1892	SW corner Cooper/5th
First Methodist Episcopal Church	1891	SW corner 6th/Stevens

## PROMINENT DEVELOPERS

### Butler, Dempsey D.

Born in Virginia in 1820, Butler took up residence in Camden in 1848. Butler was an early civil rights advocate in Camden, often speaking out on the issues of the day that affected African-Americans. He is reported to have been the first developer to build substantial brick housing for Blacks in Kaighnsville, near the intersection of 7th and Kaighns Avenue. This was in response to a devastating fire that leveled much of this Black community. Butler was the first New Jersey African-American to accumulate \$100,000, mostly through real estate transactions. He also owned cottages and a hotel in Atlantic City, thus providing recreational opportunities for the Black community.

### Carman, William

Carman arrived in Camden about 1820 and erected a sawmill on the Delaware River between Linden and Pearl Streets. The mill burned down in 1835, was rebuilt, and burned down again in 1845. Carman was typical of the late-eighteenth and nineteenth century lumber merchants who acted as developers of mass housing. Carman constructed the frames of many houses and had them shipped to California during the Gold Rush. Some, however, were constructed about 1850 on the south side of Federal Street, east of Eleventh. There were approximately sixteen houses at this site. The row was referred to as "California Row," or "Carman's Row." The houses were razed in 1911.

### Cramer, Alfred

Cramer was responsible for the development of a large part of East Camden. He began buying up large tracts of land in what was formerly Stockton Township in 1874. Included among his purchases were the former estates of William B. Cooper, Samuel H. French, Lemuel Horner and Jacob Beideman. By the late 1880's Cramer had developed and sold over three thousand lots, 1600 of which included a temperance clause in the deeds.

### Cohn, Edward N.

Cohn purchased property in Camden over a period of twenty-four years from 1866 to shortly before his death in 1890, all of which was valued in excess of one million six hundred thousands dollars. While he bought and developed a great many properties throughout the city, his largest holdings were in the vicinity of Penn and Second Streets, Berkeley and Seventh Streets, and especially in the Liberty Park Neighborhood where he bought and sold property with the Liberty Park Mutual Homestead Association No. 2 during the 1880's. Cohn operated alone and in connection with builders and developers Charles B., Richard and Asa Cox. In 1882, Cohn formed a partnership with Joseph E. Roberts. He also bought and developed land in Stockton Township. He purchased William Cooper's sixty-acre farm adjoining Pavonia on the south and fronting the Delaware River and there established the Fairview Tract. The Camden Horse Railroad Company, of which Cohn was a member, convinced City Council to extend the trolley lines into that area. His largest real estate deal was in 1884 when he sold eight tracts of land with seventy-three houses on Clinton and Berkeley Streets for one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. He was involved either individually or in partnership in the construction of at least 2500 dwellings in Camden, which in 1890 was nearly one-sixth of the City's entire building stock. He was also one of a syndicate of ten who purchased the Camden Horse Railroad Company and was the promoter of the Camden Heating and Electric Light Company. Cohn was also an able executive. He was President of the

Board of Trade and a Director of the West Jersey Guaranty Company, the Camden Real Estate Investment Company and the South Jersey Finance Company. He was a member of several lodges and was a trustee of the North Baptist Church. Upon his death it was estimated that his estate was worth a quarter million dollars, a considerable sum at that time.

#### Cooper Estate Trustees

Managers of the estate of Richard M., Abigail and Esther Cooper advanced money to various builders for the purpose of making improvements to their property. By 1866, as many as seven or eight hundred houses had been erected with their financial assistance, most of which were located between the Delaware River and Sixth Street and bounded north and south by Pearl and Penn Streets.

#### England, Elias

An early developer of row houses in the northern section of the city, he is responsible for the construction of a number of brick structures in the Cooper-Grant neighborhood. Some of his finest work was done in the Italianate style. England died in 1876; just prior to the large scale building that characterized late Nineteenth Century Camden.

#### Ernst, Wilson

A Lumber Merchant-Developer of the late Nineteenth Century, Ernst owned and operated a planing mill on Second Street below Royden. He was responsible for the construction of several hundred houses in the city. At his mill he manufactured the doors and window frames, sash, shutters, and ornamental woodwork, which was used in the construction of his houses.

#### Fetters, Richard

In 1833, local businessman and political figure, Richard Fetters, bought and sold land from the Kaighn family in order to establish Fettersville, an area generally bounded by the Delaware River and Third Street, and Line and Cherry Streets. His low prices and reasonable terms attracted buyers of modest means, many of them Blacks from Philadelphia and Southern New Jersey. In 1835, Fetters bought additional land and extended Fettersville southward and east of the original site.

#### Holl, George

Holl began building about 1868 and constructed several hundred row houses, mostly in the central part of the city. He was the primary developer of the R.M. Cooper Estate that now makes up that area commonly referred to as the Cooper Plaza Historic District. Holl was most noted for his upscale, three story brick Queen Anne row houses built in the area adjacent to Cooper Hospital.

#### Kaighn's Point Land Company

Organized in 1849, the company purchased lands in South Camden belonging to Isaac S. Mulford and Isaac W. Mickle. They laid out the land in building lots and named the settlement, "Centerville," later changed to Stockton. In 1871, this area was annexed to the City of Camden.

#### Roberts, Joseph

In partnership with E. N. Cohn from 1882 in the business of housing construction, Roberts continued to build houses in North Camden following Cohn's death in 1890, as is seen in a pictorial newspaper advertisement of the day.

United States Shipping Board: Emergency Fleet Corporation

During World War I the Emergency Fleet Corporation purchased land in Haddon Township to construct houses for the workers at the New York Shipyard. Because of the inability of the Township to provide water, sewer and fire protection, the land was annexed by the City of Camden. Working under the direction of Frederick Olmstead Law, Jr. and F.L. Ackerman, agents of the Emergency Fleet Corporation designed and constructed over 1000 buildings. Construction began in July 1917 and occupancy commenced in the fall of that year.

Wright, John

In 1874, John Wright laid out the village of Wrightsville and erected many of its buildings, including a town hall. The site of the village was located near the historic settlement of Spicerville where Samuel Spicer established a ferry at Coopers Creek in 1736. Most of the early buildings of Wrightsville were located along Federal Street, which was the route to Burlington, the former capital of West New Jersey

## METHODOLOGY

On January 2, 1994, the City of Camden Division of Planning began to lay the groundwork for a major revision of the City's Master Plan, last revised in 1976. In setting the parameters for this long overdue task, there was a clear recognition that any new planning initiative must include historic preservation as a component of the final plan. Since then, the City of Camden Historic Review Committee has begun work on a comprehensive plan. As it has evolved, this plan will attempt to look at all areas of the City's historic preservation program. The Committee will also look beyond the City's boundaries to the complex yet vital relationship between the City and the greater historic preservation communities, public and private, at the State and Federal levels. It is anticipated that the end result of this work will be the introduction of a Historic Preservation Element to the City of Camden Master Plan. The new City Master Plan was completed in 2004.

Central to the realization of this broad based effort are the revisions to the Camden Historic Survey of 1983. Since this document is viewed as a controlling document in the implementation and administration of a new historic preservation program, it is essential that the much needed revisions reflect the most current picture of the City's historic environment while, at the same time, providing a vision of a new Camden built upon the surviving, yet tattered remains of the once great metropolis.

To accomplish this goal, the revised Camden Historic Survey must reconcile the seemingly incompatible concepts of conservation and a massive rebuilding program. It has to be flexible enough to confront the powerful forces of ignorance, indifference and neglect while providing the guidance and programmatic support necessary to make it entirely useful to residents, community groups, local administrators and State and Federal officials in their efforts to create a new Camden. This is, indeed, a monumental challenge.

Much of what had been compiled previously needs to be resurveyed. Many of the sites previously surveyed have been demolished or seriously compromised by continued neglect. This, in turn, raises questions about the National Register eligibility of various sites and districts. With the addition of the individual properties in the Fairview Historic District, not previously inventoried and numbering over 2000, and those historic districts and individual structures designated since the completion of the original Camden Historic Survey, the task at hand is truly extraordinary in magnitude. With this in mind, a new field survey, data analysis and recordation program was devised.

For the original survey, the city was divided into five unequal areas. The boundaries of these areas were determined by physical factors, namely major thoroughfares and geographical features. The five areas were as follows:

NORTH, MIDDLE, SOUTH, HADDON, and EAST

This system underwent a small but important change. The large area previously designated as EAST was divided into two new districts, RIVER and EAST. The railroad tracks of the Conrail system run north and south through the old EAST area and provided an equitable and historically logical dividing line between the two new areas. It was the belief of the Historic Review Committee

that the disproportionately low number of historic properties in the original EAST area was due in part to the size of the district. In addition, the independent development of this section of the City and its late annexation date give this area a distinct historic and architectural legacy, and this may not have been properly understood by the earlier surveyors. A brief history of the area in the original Camden Historic Survey provided a context for the designation of sites and districts; however, relatively few properties were actually identified.

The work on the original survey was carried out in four phases. These phases consisted of a field survey, research, evaluation, and the recording of the results. The work on the revised survey was carried out in much the same manner. However, an additional step in the process was added. After the initial resurvey of the sites listed in the original Camden Historic Survey was carried out, Reassessment teams were sent into the field to reassess the work of the field survey teams.

Those properties listed in the earlier survey were divided according to the districts in which they were located. Survey teams with professional, working knowledge of the application of National Register criteria were sent into the field to reevaluate each of the 200 properties and districts listed. The surveyors were especially interested in those properties that have been demolished and whether or not a surviving building retained sufficient integrity to justify its continued inclusion in the survey. Any property or district not previously listed yet appearing to meet the criteria for listing was also identified during this phase of the work. Survey forms created to facilitate the Fairview Historic District Survey were modified and used to record proposed new sites and districts. Polaroid photographs of proposed new sites were attached to each completed survey form. Proposed districts were outlined on maps provided for this purpose.

The survey form that follows is a modified version of a form previously approved by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office to facilitate the survey of individual properties in the Fairview National Register Historic District. Because the Fairview District was nominated to the National Register in 1974, an inventory of the individual properties within the district was not required. In order to redress this problem and update the Fairview National Register nomination, the City of Camden and the State of New Jersey Historic Preservation Office entered into an agreement to survey the individual properties in the district. Field survey forms and inventory forms were developed for this purpose. Both forms have been revised for use in the updated Camden Historic Survey. The building-by-building inventory of the Fairview District has been made a part of the new Camden Historic Survey.

After this initial data collection phase, the results were analyzed. Those sites that had been demolished, suffered advanced deterioration or did not appear to meet National Register criteria were identified. It was determined that these sites would be consigned to a new section of the revised survey. This section was designated as Appendix B. Sites newly identified were inventoried and proposed new districts mapped.

Once the results were known, the six districts were reduced to three according to the following combinations:

NORTH-MIDDLE, SOUTH-HADDON and EAST-RIVER.



Three new reassessment teams were formed. It was the responsibility of each team to assess the work of the earlier review teams. In order to ensure a fresh look at each newly identified site and district, teams were formed in such a way that no team member would reassess an area that he or she had surveyed previously. It was each team's responsibility to develop a final list of properties based on the work of the survey teams and their own professional judgments. Some sites and districts identified during the survey phase were deleted, while others were either added or, in the particular case of districts, reduced or enlarged. Following the reassessment, a final list of individual properties and districts was compiled.

The research in the original survey, while worthy, also needed a thorough reexamination. A number of important elements of local history, or that which provides context for the listing of City sites, had been either under valued in their importance, or simply overlooked. And because of the many new sites that had been added since the completion of the original survey in 1983 and those added during the resurveying process, it was felt that a new and broader context for viewing these districts and sites was necessary. To accomplish this end, Paul Schopp, a qualified local historian with a strong background in industrial history was retained to update and revise the Narrative section of the survey. Mr. Schopp was assisted by Robert Thompson of the Division of Planning, who provided the research on African American history, and Jodi Angus, a summer intern with the Division of Planning, who assisted with the research on Hispanic history and public housing in the City. Standard research techniques relying on the analysis of primary and secondary source documents, field observations and personal interviews were employed. Those maps and charts used to illustrate the Narrative section of the survey were revised to conform to the current format of the survey, although the information contained on those maps and charts remains largely intact.

In addition to the Narrative section of the survey, revisions to the other sections of the survey were also made where necessary, although, by contrast, these were minor in scope. In particular, architects and developers were added to the Prominent Architects and Prominent Developers sections, respectively.

New maps were created for the City's historic districts. This was done to provide uniformity in the mapping of districts, which was generally done on a piecemeal basis as the need arose, and to provide for greater use in future planning efforts. The new maps contain more information than previous maps and were developed with increased planning applications in mind.

The final step in the process of updating the Camden Historic Survey was the building-by-building survey of the City's historic resources. A survey form has been completed for each property identified in the revised Survey, whether listed individually or as part of a district. Each form includes information on location, historic and architectural details, building type, identifying characteristics, and other relevant survey data. Also included is an existing conditions photograph of the property. In addition, properties are indexed in Volume II of the Survey in three ways: by number (0408 followed by a four digit number beginning with 04080001), address, and by block and lot. The numbering system is needed to fulfill Federal requirements and facilitate Federal use of the survey. By agreement with the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, all previous number designations have been revised and may not correspond to numbers previously used to identify particular resources. The indexing by address is meant to aid the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office in meeting their responsibilities under the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act and

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (36 CFR 800). The listing of properties by lot and block has been done for local planning purposes.

Richard Grubb & Associates (RGA) of Cranbury, New Jersey was retained by the City of Camden Division of Planning (City) to complete the building-by-building inventory of resources for the Camden Historic Survey. The survey project was conducted in accordance with the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office's (HPO) Guidelines for Architectural Survey. Property information was compiled on HPO forms, mapped using GIS data provided by the City, and visually documented using film and digital photography. As requested by the City, all buildings demolished at the time of the survey are recorded in Appendix B.

Research was conducted at the HPO in Trenton in order to identify all architectural and archaeological resources within the City of Camden that are listed in and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The list compiled through from the previous Camden surveys was updated to include SHPO Opinions issued, and State and National Register nominations completed since the 1996 inventory. Additionally, all properties surveyed for the 1983 Camden Historic Survey and the 1994 update were included in this inventory, as well as properties subsequently identified by the City in 1996. Resources spanning multiple municipalities and/or counties, such as the Camden and Amboy Railroad Historic District or the Cooper River Park Historic District, were beyond the project scope and were not included in the building inventory completed by RGA.

A reconnaissance and intensive level survey was conducted to identify and survey all previously identified resources. Within historic districts, property forms were completed for individual buildings; historic district overlay forms were completed to include the significance and eligibility of each historic district. Properties individually listed on the National Register, or identified as a key contributing to a historic district, were surveyed at the intensive level, with the information compiled on intensive-level survey forms, including building attachment and eligibility worksheet. Earlier Camden surveys, National Register nominations, and SHPO opinions were reviewed and referenced. Building dates and locations were determined through the use of historic maps, including Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps. The survey area was divided into six unequal districts: North, Middle, South, Haddon, River, and East, continuing with the process used in the previous Camden surveys.

Fieldwork was completed through a two-person survey team using specially designed survey forms and photo logs (see attached examples). In order to facilitate the fieldwork, RGA coordinated with the City and Rutgers University at Camden to develop an internship program. Fieldwork was conducted under the supervision of Martha Heuser and Donna Andrews, architectural historians at RGA. Interns included: Rosy Briones, Virginia Brounce, Anthony Bruno, Alison Haley, Tim McManus, Tessa Renshorn, and Claire Schmieder. Robert Thompson of the City supplied supplemental information when secondary sources failed to yield sufficient information.

All survey forms were accessed through the HPO database. Property Identification Numbers were generated electronically through the HPO database and individually identify individual properties. As the Property Identification Numbers could not be edited, the previous inventory numbers from the 1983 survey, where applicable, were referenced on the survey forms in the Old HIS Number field.

In order to make the 5,500 properties in Camden accessible, they were divided into 25 binders. Individual properties and historic districts were separated. Binders containing individual properties were organized as follows: maps of the entire city and geographic section; indexes, organized alphanumerically by address, numerically by block and lot, and numerically by Property Identification Number; and individual Property Reports. Historic district binders were organized in a similar manner, containing: maps of the entire city, geographic section, and historic district boundaries; indexes, organized alphanumerically by address, numerically by block and lot, and numerically by Property Identification Number; Historic District Overlay forms; and individual Property Reports. Maps of the entire city and geographic sections utilize aerial underlays; historic district maps are without aerial underlays to allow the block and lot numbers to remain legible. Individual demolished properties were included in the individual property binders; demolished properties within historic districts were included in historic district binders. Demolished buildings were additionally included in demolished property binders (Appendix B) and arranged in a similar manner to the individual property binders.

Photographs and film negatives were organized in 15 binders. The photographs were identified by Photo Log Numbers, an identification number also found on the Property Reports and Historic District Overlays. Photographs were developed in a four-inch by six-inch format and labeled with the historic district, address, block and lot, Property Identification Number, and Photo Log Number. Digital Images are labeled by Property Identification Number. Historic districts were surveyed by block and organized as such in the photograph and negative binders. Photograph rolls were identified by a two-letter abbreviation for the historic district or streetscape, such as FV for Fairview and CS for Cooper Street. Retaken photographs were grouped with the associated historic district rolls. If a property's photograph was separated from the historic district or there were additional photographs, it was noted on the survey form.

The survey is being simultaneously submitted to the HPO and the City of Camden.

**CAMDEN HISTORIC SURVEY  
HISTORIC BUILDING - FIELD FORM**

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**LOCATION AND OWNER INFORMATION**

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CAMDEN HISTORIC SURVEY

INVENTORY# 0408-\_\_\_\_\_ LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_

MUNICIPALITY: Camden COUNTY: Camden USGS QUAD: Camden

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OWNER NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ LOT: \_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

**CIRCLE IF CHOICE GIVEN, FILL IN IF OTHER, INDICATE YES OR NO**

**EXTERIOR INFORMATION**

NO LONGER EXTANT: \_\_\_\_\_

SETTING: Urban PROPERTY SITED: PARALLEL / PERPENDICULAR / OBLIQUE

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: \_\_\_\_\_

STORIES; 1 / 1.5 / 2 / 2.5 / 3 / 3.5 / 4 / 4.5 / OTHER (Select .5 if dormer in roof.) \_\_\_\_\_

UNIT TYPE; ROWHOUSE / CLUSTER OF: 3, 4, 5, 6 / SEMI-DETACHED / DETACHED SINGLE  
IF APARTMENT; DUPLEX / TRIPLEX / QUADPLEX / MULTI-UNIT APARTMENTS.

EXTERIOR FABRIC: BRICK / STUCCO / FRAME / STONE / ALUM / VINYL / OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

PORCHES: # \_\_\_\_\_ TYPE: SCREEN / CLOSED / OPEN / OTHER \_\_\_\_\_ ORIGINAL: Y / N

ROOF TYPE: GABLE / HIPPED / FLAT

ROOF FABRIC: ASPHALT TYPE SHINGLE / SLATE SHINGLE / FLAT FINISHED / OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

GARAGE: ATTACHED / DETACHED SHED: ATTACHED / DETACHED OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS \_\_\_\_\_

---

WINDOW INTEGRITY: ORIGINAL / WOOD / REPLACEMENT / ALUM. / VINYL /

OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

STORM WINDOWS: WOOD / ALUM. / VINYL / OTHER / OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY: MORE THAN 50% MODIFIED / LESS THAN 50% MODIFIED /  
ORIGINAL

CONDITION: EXCELLENT / VERY GOOD / GOOD / FAIR / POOR,

REMARKS \_\_\_\_\_

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**NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY**

YES: \_\_\_\_\_ POSSIBLE: \_\_\_\_\_ NO: \_\_\_\_\_

CRITERIA: A / B / C / D

**HISTORIC INFORMATION**

ARCHITECT: \_\_\_\_\_ BUILDER: \_\_\_\_\_  
CONSTRUCTION YEAR: \_\_\_\_\_ SOURCE OF DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
CONTEXT: \_\_\_\_\_  
CURRENT USE: \_\_\_\_\_ ORIGINAL USE: \_\_\_\_\_  
HISTORIC NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ COMMON NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

**OTHER INFORMATION**

BUILDING DESCRIPTION:

ASSOCIATIVE HISTORY:

SURVEYOR: \_\_\_\_\_

SURVEY DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

HISTORIC DISTRICT: State Street SURVEYOR: MH DA AH VB CS

COMPLETED SHEET: \_\_\_\_\_

STREET NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ 2006

Street No: \_\_\_\_\_ Property Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Data Entered?:

Stories: \_\_\_\_\_ Bays: \_\_\_\_\_ Exterior: Alum. Vinyl Asbestos Stone Stucco Clapboard Permastone Recessed/Projects: \_\_\_\_\_ Repointed:

Roof: Flat Front-G Side-G Hipped Pent Cross-G Material: Asphalt/S Slate Asbestos/S Cornice: P. Metal Wood Details: \_\_\_\_\_

Windows: 1/1 2/2 6/6 6/1 2/1 Material: Aluminum Vinyl Wood Surround: Marble Stone Wood Transom:  Sidelights:

Door: panel flush multipane glazed NV:  Surround: \_\_\_\_\_ Porch: alum. vinyl wood

Basement: 1-L 2-L 3-L sliding awning louvered Material: alum. vinyl wood / gb boarded brick concrete NV:  Building Boarded:

Foundation: brick concrete cb stone stucco NV:  Chimney: Int./End Ext./End Interior No: \_\_\_\_\_ Material: brick stone stucco Side: \_\_\_\_\_

Garage: \_\_\_\_\_ Alterations/Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Street No: \_\_\_\_\_ Property Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Data Entered?:

Stories: \_\_\_\_\_ Bays: \_\_\_\_\_ Exterior: Alum. Vinyl Asbestos Stone Stucco Clapboard Permastone Recessed/Projects: \_\_\_\_\_ Repointed:

Roof: Flat Front-G Side-G Hipped Pent Cross-G Material: Asphalt/S Slate Asbestos/S Cornice: P. Metal Wood Details: \_\_\_\_\_

Windows: 1/1 2/2 6/6 6/1 2/1 Material: Aluminum Vinyl Wood Surround: Marble Stone Wood Transom:  Sidelights:

Door: panel flush multipane glazed NV:  Surround: \_\_\_\_\_ Porch: alum. vinyl wood

Basement: 1-L 2-L 3-L sliding awning louvered Material: alum. vinyl wood / gb boarded brick concrete NV:  Building Boarded:

Foundation: brick concrete cb stone stucco NV:  Chimney: Int./End Ext./End Interior No: \_\_\_\_\_ Material: brick stone stucco Side: \_\_\_\_\_

Garage: \_\_\_\_\_ Alterations/Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Street No: \_\_\_\_\_ Property Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Data Entered?:

Stories: \_\_\_\_\_ Bays: \_\_\_\_\_ Exterior: Alum. Vinyl Asbestos Stone Stucco Clapboard Permastone Recessed/Projects: \_\_\_\_\_ Repointed:

Roof: Flat Front-G Side-G Hipped Pent Cross-G Material: Asphalt/S Slate Asbestos/S Cornice: P. Metal Wood Details: \_\_\_\_\_

Windows: 1/1 2/2 6/6 6/1 2/1 Material: Aluminum Vinyl Wood Surround: Marble Stone Wood Transom:  Sidelights:

Door: panel flush multipane glazed NV:  Surround: \_\_\_\_\_ Porch: alum. vinyl wood

Basement: 1-L 2-L 3-L sliding awning louvered Material: alum. vinyl wood / gb boarded brick concrete NV:  Building Boarded:

Foundation: brick concrete cb stone stucco NV:  Chimney: Int./End Ext./End Interior No: \_\_\_\_\_ Material: brick stone stucco Side: \_\_\_\_\_

Garage: \_\_\_\_\_ Alterations/Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Street No: \_\_\_\_\_ Property Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Data Entered?:

Stories: \_\_\_\_\_ Bays: \_\_\_\_\_ Exterior: Alum. Vinyl Asbestos Stone Stucco Clapboard Permastone Recessed/Projects: \_\_\_\_\_ Repointed:

Roof: Flat Front-G Side-G Hipped Pent Cross-G Material: Asphalt/S Slate Asbestos/S Cornice: P. Metal Wood Details: \_\_\_\_\_

Windows: 1/1 2/2 6/6 6/1 2/1 Material: Aluminum Vinyl Wood Surround: Marble Stone Wood Transom:  Sidelights:

Door: panel flush multipane glazed NV:  Surround: \_\_\_\_\_ Porch: alum. vinyl wood

Basement: 1-L 2-L 3-L sliding awning louvered Material: alum. vinyl wood / gb boarded brick concrete NV:  Building Boarded:

Foundation: brick concrete cb stone stucco NV:  Chimney: Int./End Ext./End Interior No: \_\_\_\_\_ Material: brick stone stucco Side: \_\_\_\_\_

Garage: \_\_\_\_\_ Alterations/Other: \_\_\_\_\_

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

AREA: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ 2006 SURVEYOR: MH DA AH VB CS COMPLETED SHEET: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_ Lot: \_\_\_\_\_ Data Entered?:

Property Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Building Boarded:

Stories: \_\_\_\_\_ Bays: \_\_\_\_\_ Exterior: Alum. Vinyl Asbestos Stone Stucco Clapboard Permastone Brick Repointed:

Roof: Flat Front-G Side-G Hipped Pent Cross-G Material: Asphalt/S Slate Asbestos/S Wood/S Recessed/Projects: \_\_\_\_\_

Cornice: pressed metal wood alum/c vinyl/c Details: \_\_\_\_\_

Windows: 1/1 2/2 6/6 6/1 2/1 Material: Aluminum Vinyl Wood Surround: marble stone wood alum/c vinyl/c \_\_\_\_\_

Door: panel flush multipane glazed NV:  Surround: \_\_\_\_\_ Transom/Fanlight:  Sidelights:  Infilled:

Porch: alum. vinyl wood \_\_\_\_\_

Basement: 1-L 2-L 3-L sliding awning hopper louvered Material: alum. vinyl wood / gb boarded brick concrete NV:

Foundation: brick concrete cb stone stucco NV:  Chimney: Int./End Ext./End Interior No: \_\_\_\_\_ Material: brick stone stucco Side: \_\_\_\_\_

Garage/Auxiliary Building: \_\_\_\_\_

Alterations/Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_ Lot: \_\_\_\_\_ Data Entered?:

Property Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Building Boarded:

Stories: \_\_\_\_\_ Bays: \_\_\_\_\_ Exterior: Alum. Vinyl Asbestos Stone Stucco Clapboard Permastone Brick Repointed:

Roof: Flat Front-G Side-G Hipped Pent Cross-G Material: Asphalt/S Slate Asbestos/S Wood/S Recessed/Projects: \_\_\_\_\_

Cornice: pressed metal wood alum/c vinyl/c Details: \_\_\_\_\_

Windows: 1/1 2/2 6/6 6/1 2/1 Material: Aluminum Vinyl Wood Surround: marble stone wood alum/c vinyl/c \_\_\_\_\_

Door: panel flush multipane glazed NV:  Surround: \_\_\_\_\_ Transom/Fanlight:  Sidelights:  Infilled:

Porch: alum. vinyl wood \_\_\_\_\_

Basement: 1-L 2-L 3-L sliding awning hopper louvered Material: alum. vinyl wood / gb boarded brick concrete NV:

Foundation: brick concrete cb stone stucco NV:  Chimney: Int./End Ext./End Interior No: \_\_\_\_\_ Material: brick stone stucco Side: \_\_\_\_\_

Garage/Auxiliary Building: \_\_\_\_\_

Alterations/Other: \_\_\_\_\_

SOUTH CAMDEN HD PHOTO LOG

Roll #: SC Date: 2006 Initials: MH DA AH VB CS Labeled:          Digitized:         

<u>No.</u>	<u>Street Name</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>B/L</u>	<u>St. Side</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0	A					
1						
2						
3						
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## PHYSICAL SETTING

The site of present day Camden is located on the east bank of the Delaware River which, running in a north-south direction forms the entire western boundary between the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The land upon which the City was built is a flat, or gently sloping coastal plain. Two estuaries of the Delaware, the Cooper River and Newton Creek, have at various points in time served as natural boundaries for the City of Camden.

The Cooper River, its source in Lucaston, New Jersey, meanders over a 16-mile course to the Delaware River where it served as the northern boundary for the City until the annexation of the Township of Stockton in 1899. The northern boundary of the City is now 36<sup>th</sup> Street, an urbanized corridor, where it meets Pennsauken Township. The boundary follows an irregular path along crowded urban streets, touching briefly upon Merchantville Borough, before it turns south along the border with Pennsauken over the Admiral Wilson Boulevard and back to the Cooper River.

The Cooper River serves as an eastern boundary of the City of Camden until it intersects with Ferry Avenue, an ancient road that once connected the Kaighn's Points Ferry to Mt. Holly and villages to the northeast. At this point Ferry Avenue runs between Camden and Woodlyn Borough to Mt. Ephriam Avenue. Along this portion of Ferry Avenue are dense urban housing, commercial/industrial sites, and a large cemetery. The Mt. Ephriam Avenue boundary runs south to Newton Creek. Mt. Ephriam Avenue is lined with commercial establishments until it reaches the eastern edge of Fairview Village.

Newton Creek, its terminus with the Delaware River in South Camden, forms the boundary between the City of Gloucester and Camden. The creek splits into two branches. The north branch formed Camden's southern boundary until 1918 when the annexation of Fairview Village, a former subdivision of Haddon Township, occurred. The main branch of Newton Creek forms the present day southern-most boundary of Camden.

A small tidal stream, about one mile in length, began near Kaighn's Point and flowed in a northerly direction. Known as Kaighn's Run or Line Ditch, the stream was artificially filled sometime between 1856 and 1887. The northern side of the north branch of Newton Creek is a flood plain, most of which is now a public park. Cooper River, along and through the city, is largely a wetland not subject to significant development. A recreational greenway is currently planned for this urban corridor.

## **BOUNDARIES**

All resources are located within the corporate limits of the City of Camden.



HPO Project #: 19-1958  
HPO-C2019-098-PROD

## State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
MAIL CODE 501-04B  
P.O. BOX 420  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0420  
TEL: # 609-984-0176 FAX: # 609-984-0578

PHILIP D. MURPHY  
*Governor*

CATHERINE R. McCABE  
*Commissioner*

SHEILA Y. OLIVER  
*Lt. Governor*

March 15, 2019

### CERTIFICATION of ELIGIBILITY

Patrice F. McCarthy  
City of Camden, Office of the Municipal Clerk  
Records Management Unit (Room 105)  
520 Market Street  
Camden, NJ 08101

Dear Ms. McCarthy:

The preliminary application submitted for Camden City Hall located at 520 Market Street (Block 122, Lot 46) in Camden City, Camden County, New Jersey has been carefully reviewed. We thank you for the time and the effort to prepare the application.

Based on a review of available documentation, it is my opinion that Camden City Hall is individually eligible to be listed in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance. Designed by architects Byron Edwards and Alfred Green, Camden City Hall is an outstanding example of a monumental public building built in the Art Deco style. The period of significance corresponds with its original period of construction (1929-1931). It retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

If you wish to pursue registration, please contact Douglas McVarish of my staff at either (609-633-2396) or [Doug.McVarish@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Doug.McVarish@dep.nj.gov). The Historic Preservation Office advises you to notify the property owner if you intend to nominate this property to the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. To help expedite our review and response, if additional consultation with the HPO is needed regarding the nomination of this property, please reference the HPO project number (19-1958) in any future calls, emails, or written correspondence.

Thank you for your interest in New Jersey's irreplaceable historic resources. If you have any further questions, please contact Andrea Tingey at 609-984-0539 or [Andrea.Tingey@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Andrea.Tingey@dep.nj.gov).

Sincerely,

Katherine J. Marcopul  
Administrator &  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer





# NEW JERSEY AND NATIONAL REGISTERS OF HISTORIC PLACES PRELIMINARY APPLICATION

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## WHAT THIS APPLICATION IS FOR, AND WHEN IT SHOULD BE PREPARED

The preliminary application is used by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (HPO) to aid in its evaluation of properties for listing in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. This form should only be completed when the HPO is unable to evaluate eligibility based on information currently available at HPO. The preliminary application is not an application to nominate a property for listing in the Registers; it is only used for judging eligibility. If a formal opinion of eligibility for a historic property has been rendered in the past by the State Historic Preservation Officer and if HPO staff is convinced that it continues to be eligible, then a preliminary application should not be prepared. In addition, individuals seeking investment tax credits for certified rehabilitations under the federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program are encouraged to complete the Historic Preservation Certification Application, Part One, in place of this application. Use of this application is meant to reduce effort in the Registration process, by ensuring that Register nominations are not prepared for properties that are not eligible.

## GENERAL DIRECTIONS AND ADVICE

A complete preliminary application contains the following elements:

- the Preliminary Application Questionnaire. This questionnaire helps HPO to properly process the application, and any Register nomination that may follow for the same property.
- a map showing the precise location of the property in question.
- current photographs of the resource (both interior and exterior). It is essential that enough photos be included to fairly and adequately represent the historic resource. Photos may be submitted in any size, finish, or color (Polaroid photos are not recommended) as long as they show the significant character-defining features, including alterations and additions.
- historical information that:
  - identifies the National Register Criteria that the property meets and the areas of significance that corresponds to each criterion. (To assist you, the text of the National Register criteria and a list of the areas of significance are provided for you in this application. If you wish to learn more about the criteria and how they are applied, ask HPO for a copy of National Register Bulletin 15.)
  - sketches the arguments that support each area of significance that the preparer expects to later demonstrate in a Register nomination. The preliminary application offers a preparer an opportunity to rehearse arguments for significance before the effort of preparing a nomination is made, so that strong justifications can be identified early and weak ones set aside.
  - explains to the degree already known the historical associations of the property (who the owners and occupants of the property have been, how they have shaped the property during its existence). Experience has shown that additional research will likely be needed to prepare a successful nomination, but the preliminary application can be used to focus that research and save time.
  - descriptive information to address any integrity issues not covered in the current photographs provided. HPO recommends that preparers use the enclosed forms to aid in organizing both descriptive and historical information about the property in question.

## CERTIFICATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY [COES]

A formal finding that a historic property is eligible for listing in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places known as a Certification of Eligibility [COE], which is issued by the State Historic Preservation Officer, may be requested if any of the following circumstances apply:

- an unlisted historic property is owned by a county or municipal government or agency thereof, or is owned or leased by a nonprofit corporation, either of which intends to apply to the New Jersey Historic Trust for grant or loan funds;
- the owner of the property intends to apply to a county historic preservation fund for grant support, and needs a COE letter under the requirements of that program;
- a determination is needed whether a specific property in a historic district is a contributing or a noncontributing property;
- an unlisted building that is to be repaired or rehabilitated, and needs to qualify as a historic building under the provisions of the New Jersey Rehabilitation SubCode.

## REVIEW AND PROCESSING OF THE APPLICATION

Once received by HPO, the preliminary application becomes a public document. You may opt, however, for HPO to keep confidential your personal information provided on the Preliminary Application Questionnaire, by checking the box provided for that purpose (subject to the limitations of the New Jersey Open Public Records Act). After an application is received, a HPO staff member will review it and evaluate the historic property as eligible or not eligible for the Registers. If eligible, and a request is made, a COE will be prepared. In addition, a Register nomination application package will be sent to the preparer, to begin the second stage of the Registration process. For more on that process, see the HPO website, at [www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo](http://www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo)

## THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

(from the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended)

Criteria: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, culture, and engineering is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and;

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

Properties not normally eligible for listing in the Registers include cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, property owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, moved buildings (especially if moved within the past 50 years), properties of a commemorative nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years. However, seven "Criteria Considerations" (A through G) recognize exceptions to these exclusions. Paraphrased, they are as follows:

- A. religious properties must derive "primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance";
- B. moved buildings that are architecturally significant or are the surviving building most importantly associated with an historic person or event;
- C. birthplace or grave of outstanding historic figure if no other property survives associated with his/her productive career;
- D. cemetery with graves of transcendent historic figures, of extreme age, of fine landscape design, or of artistic stone carving;

- E. accurately reconstructed building in a restoration setting;
- F. commemorative property intrinsically important for art or because the commemoration itself has become an historic event;
- G. exceptionally important properties less than 50 years old.

### AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The above criteria are judged within the context of American history broadly defined as outlined by the following Areas of Significance. Think of the areas of significance as subsets of the field of history. While the Criteria A through D identify the nature of the property's association with history, the areas of significance identify those sub-areas within the history field to which the property relates. At least one area of significance must be identified for each property to be eligible. Identify the appropriate areas of significance in your application:

*Agriculture, Architecture, Archaeology, Art, Commerce, Communications, Community Planning and Development, Conservation, Economics, Education, Engineering, Entertainment/Recreation, Ethnic Heritage, Exploration/Settlement, Health/Medicine, Industry, Invention, Landscape Architecture, Law, Literature, Maritime History, Military, Performing Arts, Philosophy, Politics/Government, Religion, Science, Social History, or Transportation.*

### WHAT'S ELIGIBLE? AGE, INTEGRITY, CRITERIA, AND AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE.

To be eligible for listing on the New Jersey and National Registers, a property must:

1. Be at least 50 years old, unless it is exceptionally important;
2. Be historically or architecturally significant on the national, state, or local level; and
3. Possess "integrity" from the period during which it earned its significance. Integrity can be defined as a high degree of retention of character-defining features that permits a property to convey a strong sense of its historic qualities.



State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection  
 Natural & Historic Resources  
 Historic Preservation Office  
 P.O. Box 404, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0404  
 TEL: (609) 292-2023, 292-2028, 984-0140  
 FAX: (609) 984-0578  
[www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo](http://www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo)



This publication has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior. This program receives federal financial assistance for the identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap in its federally assisted programs. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C. Street NW (NC200), Washington, D.C. 20240

# THE NEW JERSEY AND NATIONAL REGISTERS OF HISTORIC PLACES

## WHAT IS THE NATIONAL REGISTER?

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's historic resources worthy of preservation. The first historical registry was established by Congress in 1935 through the passing of the Historic Sites Act. This act directed the Secretary of the Interior to designate properties of national importance as National Historic Landmarks. The 1966 National Historic Preservation Act (80 Stat. 915, as amended) established a National Register of Historic Places to include significant districts, sites, structures, buildings, and objects of local, state, and national interest. The 1966 act instructed the governor of each state to appoint a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to work in partnership with the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Register Office. For New Jersey, the SHPO is the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection. The Historic Preservation Office constitutes the professional staff of the SHPO.

## WHAT IS THE NEW JERSEY REGISTER?

The New Jersey Register of Historic Places is the official list of New Jersey's historic resources of local, state, and national interest. Created by the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act of 1970 (N.J.S.A. 13:1B-15.128 et seq.), the New Jersey Register is closely modeled after the National Register Program. Both Registers have the same criteria for eligibility, nomination form, and review process. Virtually every municipality in New Jersey has properties significant in architecture, history, archaeology, engineering and/or culture that are eligible for the New Jersey and National Registers.



## WHAT BENEFITS DOES INCLUSION ON THE NEW JERSEY & NATIONAL REGISTERS OFFER?

The New Jersey and National Registers provide a degree of review and protection from public encroachment. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, provides for review of any federally licensed, financed or assisted undertaking for properties listed on, or eligible for

listing on, the National Register. The New Jersey Register law requires review of any state, county or municipal undertaking involving properties listed on the New Jersey Register. These reviews are designed to prevent destruction or damage of historic resources by public agencies.

Registered historic properties located in the Pinelands are automatically designated as "historic resources of significance" subject to review by the Pinelands Commission.

Inclusion on the National Register enables the owner of a property to take advantage of several financial benefits. The Tax Reform Act of 1986

permits owners and some lessees of historic buildings to take a 20% income tax credit on the cost of rehabilitating such buildings for industrial, commercial or rental residential purposes. The rehabilitated building must be a certified historic structure that is subject to depreciation, and the rehabilitation must be certified as meeting standards established by the National Park Service. Furthermore, Historic Preservation Bond Fund matching grants and low interest loans for rehabilitation and restoration are available to state, county and municipal agencies and non-profit organizations with properties listed on the New Jersey Register.





Property owners and county and local officials are notified and given an opportunity to comment, and a public meeting is held for historic districts. Applications are then presented to the New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites, which is made up of professionals in the fields of architecture, history, architectural history, and archaeology. If passed by the State Review Board, the application is prepared for the SHPO's signature. Once signed by the SHPO, the property is listed on the New Jersey Register and simultaneously recommended for the National Register. The nomination is then sent to Washington for consideration for the National Register.



previously, but tax benefits will not apply unless the property is actually listed on the National Register.

If a private property owner (or a majority of owners in a historic district) objects to New Jersey Register listing by notarized letter to the SHPO, the property may still be listed on the New Jersey Register. However, the owner's objections will be given thorough consideration by the SHPO before making any decision.

#### **ARE THERE ANY OTHER WAYS TO PROTECT HISTORIC BUILDINGS IN NEW JERSEY?**

In addition to inclusion on the New Jersey and National Registers, preservation of New Jersey's historic properties may be accomplished through local historic preservation ordinances. Over 90 municipalities have enacted some kind of local historic preservation ordinance. These ordinances vary from municipality to municipality. Some ordinances provide strong regulatory provisions including architectural review of alterations, demolition, and new construction within the designated historic areas. Locally designated historic districts may be certified by the Secretary of the Interior for federal tax advantages.

Local landmarks and historic district regulations that may affect private property owner actions are completely separate from New Jersey and National Register regulations. The New Jersey and National Registers provide a degree of review and protection from public actions only.

#### **WHAT IF AN OWNER OBJECTS TO A PROPERTY BEING LISTED?**

Listing on the New Jersey and National Registers does not place restrictions on private property owner rights. Within the limits of local municipal zoning laws, private property owners can do anything they wish with their property, provided no federal or state license, permit, or funding is involved.

If a private property owner (or a majority of private property owners in a historic district) objects to National Register listing by notarized letter to the SHPO, the nomination is sent to the National Register Office for a Determination of Eligibility, but the property is not listed on the National Register. A Determination of Eligibility provides for review of federally sponsored encroachments as detailed



Mail Code 501-04B  
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection  
Historic Preservation Office  
P.O. Box 420  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420  
TEL: (609) 984-0176 FAX: (609) 984-0578  
[www.nj.gov/dep/hpo](http://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo)



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**Patrice McCarthy**

---

**From:** McVarish, Doug <Doug.McVarish@dep.nj.gov>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, March 05, 2019 12:52 PM  
**To:** execdirect@cchsnj.org  
**Cc:** Patrice McCarthy; Tingey, Andrea  
**Subject:** RE: [EXTERNAL] Camden City Hall  
**Attachments:** nr\_preapp\_forms.pdf; nr\_preapp\_instructions.pdf; nr\_preapp\_questionnaire.pdf; nrsr\_factsheet.pdf

Jack:

Before our professional staff can discuss the eligibility of City Hall in order to see if it is eligible for the New Jersey and/or National Register of Historic Places we need to receive a preliminary application. I imagine that most or all of the information needed can be assembled from the Society's library. The relevant forms and instructions are attached. Since we have recent photos in our files, current photos are not needed but if you wish to send us any historic or construction images those would be appreciated.

When we receive the application, we will review it and assemble a presentation for our weekly eligibility meeting. Providing the form is returned within the next several months and our staff concurs that the building meets Register eligibility requirements, we should be able to supply you and the city with either a determination of eligibility or a certification of eligibility letter well before the Trust's August 1<sup>st</sup> deadline.

The completed form should be returned to Andrea Tingey, Historic Preservation Specialist 3 ([andrea.tingey@dep.nj.gov](mailto:andrea.tingey@dep.nj.gov)).

Thank you for contacting us.

Douglas

*Douglas C. McVarish*  
Historic Preservation Specialist 2  
New Jersey Historic Preservation Office  
NJDEP  
P.O. Box 420  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420  
(609) 633-2396  
[doug.mcvarish@dep.nj.gov](mailto:doug.mcvarish@dep.nj.gov)

**From:** execdirect@cchsnj.org <execdirect@cchsnj.org>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, March 5, 2019 10:40 AM  
**To:** McVarish, Doug <Doug.McVarish@dep.nj.gov>  
**Cc:** Patrice McCarthy <PaMcCart@ci.camden.nj.us>  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Camden City Hall

Doug,

[Back to New Jersey Register](#)

### N.J.S.A. 13:1B-15.128 et seq.

#### 13:1B-15.128. New Jersey Register of Historic Places

A New Jersey Register of Historic Places is established in the Division of Parks, Forestry and Recreation of the Department of Environmental Protection to consist of a permanent record of areas, sites, structures and objects within the State determined to have significant historical, archeological, architectural or cultural value.

L.1970, c. 268, s. 1, eff. Nov. 4, 1970.

#### 13:1B-15.129. Approval of sites, structures, etc.; notice to owner

The Commissioner of Environmental Protection, with the advice and recommendations of the Historic Sites Council, shall establish criteria for receiving and processing nominations and approval of areas, sites, structures and objects, both publicly and privately owned, for inclusion in the Register of Historic Places, together with appropriate documentation thereof to be included and maintained in the register and for the public identification of such historic places by appropriate plaques or documentation. The owners of all areas, sites, structures or objects approved for inclusion in the register shall be provided with appropriate written notification thereof by the department.

L.1970, c. 268, s. 2, eff. Nov. 4, 1970.

#### 13:1B-15.130. State aid

No State funds shall be expended for, or in aid of, acquisition, preservation, restoration or maintenance as a historic place or site of any area, site, structure or object unless and until the same shall be approved for inclusion in the Register of Historic Places, but this section shall not apply to presently owned or maintained State Historic Sites.

L.1970, c. 268, s. 3, eff. Nov. 4, 1970.

#### 13:1B-15.131. Encroachment upon or damage to historic place; authorization; public hearing

The State, a county, municipality or an agency or instrumentality of any thereof shall not undertake any project which will encroach upon, damage or destroy any area, site, structure or object included in the Register of Historic Places without application to, and the prior written authorization or consent of, the Commissioner of Environmental Protection. The commissioner shall solicit the advice and recommendations of the Historic Sites Council in connection with any such application and may direct the conduct of a public hearing or hearings thereon prior to granting or denying authorization or consent. The failure of the commissioner to authorize, consent or deny any such application within 120 days of application therefor shall constitute his consent thereto.

L.1970, c. 268, s. 4, eff. Nov. 4, 1970.

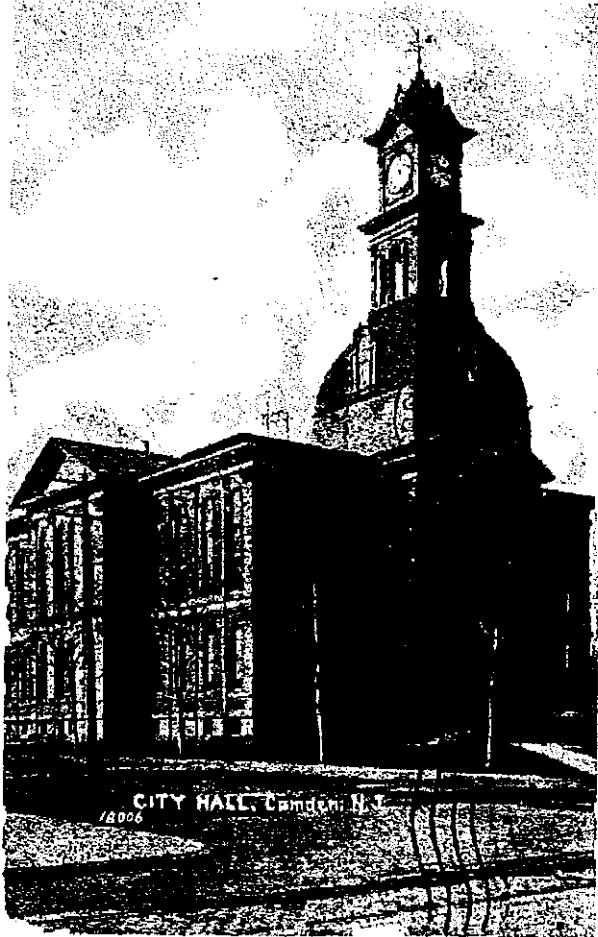
#### 13:1B-15.131a Preservation of certain Civil War monuments.

1. a. The Commissioner of Environmental Protection, in consultation with the Historic Sites Council, shall use volunteer services of appropriate historical organizations and the resources of the department to conduct, and update on a periodic basis, a survey of Civil War monuments located within this State. Civil War monuments which, based on the results of the survey, are determined to have significant historical value shall be included in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places.

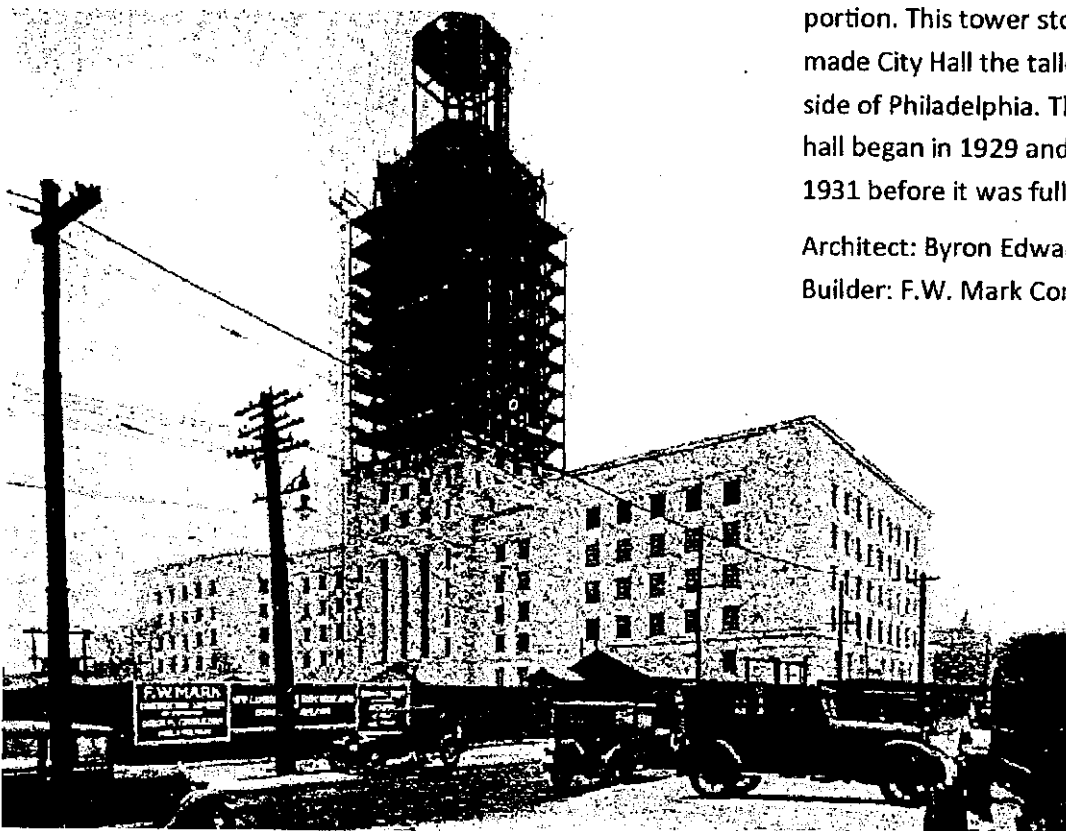
1. b. In addition to the protections provided by section 4 of P.L. 1970, c.268 (C.13:1B-15.131), the State, a county or municipality, or an instrumentality thereof, shall not approve any application or permit for any activity which will encroach upon, damage or destroy any Civil War monument listed in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places without first applying for the authorization of the commissioner in the manner provided in that section.

1. c. As used in this section, "Civil War monument" means any area, site, structure or object, publicly or privately owned, relating to the American Civil War.

L.1999,c.377,s.1.



The first Camden City Hall was built in 1876. It was located on the corner of Benson Street and Haddon Avenue, where present day Cooper University Hospital Stands. The clock of this City Hall rung out all hours of the day beginning on May 26, 1876.



This photo was taken in 1931 during the construction of the new City Halls tower portion. This tower stood at 371 feet and made City Hall the tallest building outside of Philadelphia. The building of City hall began in 1929 and it took until late in 1931 before it was fully completed.

Architect: Byron Edwards & Alfred Green  
Builder: F.W. Mark Construction Co.

Exhibit C:2

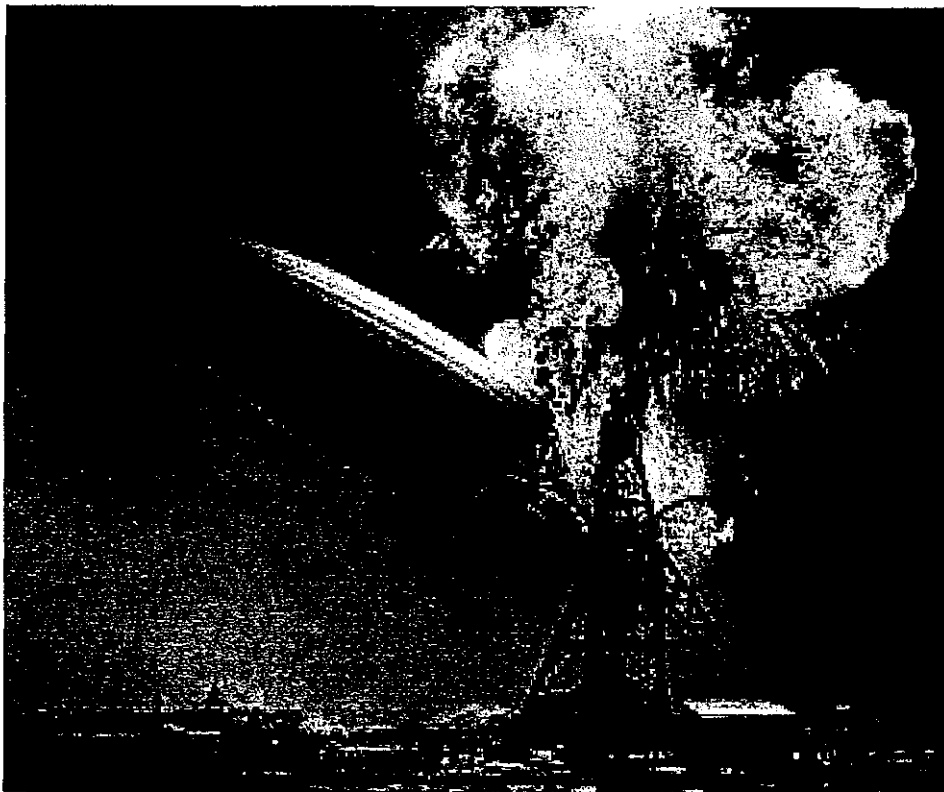


The Zeppelin Hindenburg passed over Camden yesterday on its return trip to Lakehurst after a six-state tour. Here the air-liner is shown as it passed the tower of the City Hall-Court House.

Zeppelin Hindenburg flew over Camden City Hall on October 10, 1936

— Less than 7 months later disaster will strike.

The Hindenburg was used to carry 1,002 passengers between the United States and Germany during World War 11



The Zeppelin Hindenburg was a hydrogen inflated airship that was flying over Lakehurst Naval Air Station in Manchester, New Jersey on May 6, 1937 when it burst into flames, killing 36 people on board.

PRELIMINARY APPLICATION QUESTIONNAIRE

DETACH & RETURN

(Please type or print)

Name of Property: City Hall - Camden

Location or Street Address: 520 Market St.

Municipality: Camden County: Camden

Your Name: Patrice McCarthy Daytime Telephone Number: 856-6766-2841

E-mail address: pamccart@ci.camden.nj.us

Address: City Hall Rm 105 520 Market St. Camden NJ 08101

Do you wish to have your name, address, telephone number and e-mail address kept confidential?

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CLOSELY DESCRIBES YOUR REASON FOR PURSUING REGISTRATION FOR THIS PROPERTY.

(Check all the reasons that apply)

- To seek public recognition of its historical, architectural, engineering, industrial, or archaeological value.
- To seek protection for this property from a harmful federal, state, county, or municipal project or undertaking. (Describe the undertaking under "Threats" below)
- (For counties, municipalities, or non-profit organizations only) apply for restoration or rehabilitation grant funds from the New Jersey Historic Trust.
- To apply for an investment tax credit for the rehabilitation of an income-producing historic building.
- To apply for a grant from a county historic preservation program.
- To get relief from the strict interpretation of building codes by demonstrating that this property is an historic building, and therefore subject to the historic building provisions of the New Jersey Rehabilitation Subcode.

Other - Explain: To apply for NJ Historic Trust funds for heritage tourism & historical education project.

Check if you are requesting a Certification of Eligibility letter (COE) (see instructions)

OWNERSHIP

(Note: Applicants do not have to be the owners of the properties they seek to register, but if the owner of a privately-owned individual property ob, the listing, the property will not be listed in the National Register and might not be listed in the New Jersey Register.)

Do you own the property?  Yes  No If not, give the name, address, and telephone number of the owner.

Name of owner: City of Camden & County Daytime Telephone Number: 856 757-7100

Address: 520 Market St. Camden NJ 08101

THREATS: IS THE PROPERTY THREATENED IN ANY WAY?

Describe how or from what source the property is threatened.

Describe Threat (attach an extra sheet if necessary): N/A

FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE USE ONLY		
<input type="checkbox"/> Map	<input type="checkbox"/> Base Form	<input type="checkbox"/> CLG
<input type="checkbox"/> Photos	<input type="checkbox"/> Attachment	<input type="checkbox"/> Eligibility Worksheet
		<input type="checkbox"/> Property subject to NJ Pinelands Commission jurisdiction

**BASE SURVEY FORM** (for Preliminary Application)

Property Name: City Hall

Street Address: 520

Street Name: Market St.

County(s): Camden Zip Code: 08101

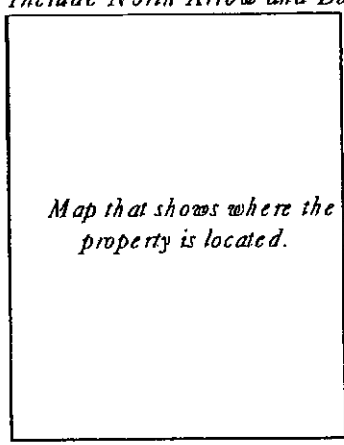
Municipality(s): Camden

Local Place Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Block(s): County 122 Lot 64  
City 122 Lot(s): 46

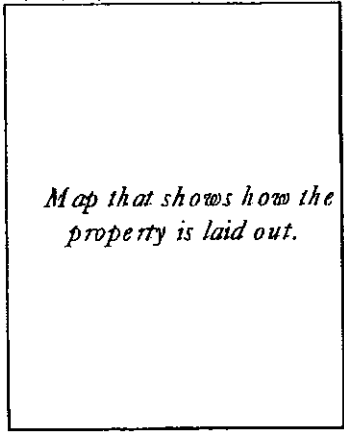
Ownership: Split (City & County of Camden)

Description: Seeking certificate of eligibility for Camden City Hall. City owns 103' x 358' parcel to the west, while County of Camden owns 80' x 357' parcel to East. Tall granite tower rises from center of large base w/ clock on top. A massive stair entry on one side. Exterior has quotes from Walt Whitman, W. Shakespeare & King James Bible.

**LOCATION MAP:**  
Include North Arrow and Bar Scale



**SITE MAP**



## BUILDING/ELEMENT ATTACHMENT *(for Preliminary Application)*

Building     Structure     Object

Common Name: City Hall / Municipal Building City of Camden

Historic Name: "

Present Use: Municipal Building & County Admin. Office Bldg.

Historic Use: Same, County Jail

Construction Date: 1929-1931    Source: \_\_\_\_\_

Alteration Date(s): \_\_\_\_\_    Source: \_\_\_\_\_

Designer: Byron Edwards & Alfred Gre<sup>er</sup>    Physical Condition: Good

Builder: \_\_\_\_\_    Remaining Historic Fabric: \_\_\_\_\_

Style: Neoclassical / Art Deco

Form: Base w/ Slender Tower    Stories: 18 floors

Type: \_\_\_\_\_    Bays: \_\_\_\_\_

Roof Finish Materials: \_\_\_\_\_

Exterior Finish Materials: Light gray granite

Exterior Description: 371 feet tall City Hall features a slender tower in the center rising from a large base. The top of the tower displays a large clock. There is a massive stair entry on one side facing Roosevelt Plaza Park.

Interior Description: \_\_\_\_\_

4 corridors lined with marble floors & five feet of marble wall surrounding (tan & black)

Setting: Downtown City of Camden, business district



**ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET** (for Preliminary Application)

History: City Hall Construction was started in 1929 and completed in 1931. The design of this building was loosely based off the design of the original city Hall built in 1876 at the corner of Benson & Haddon.

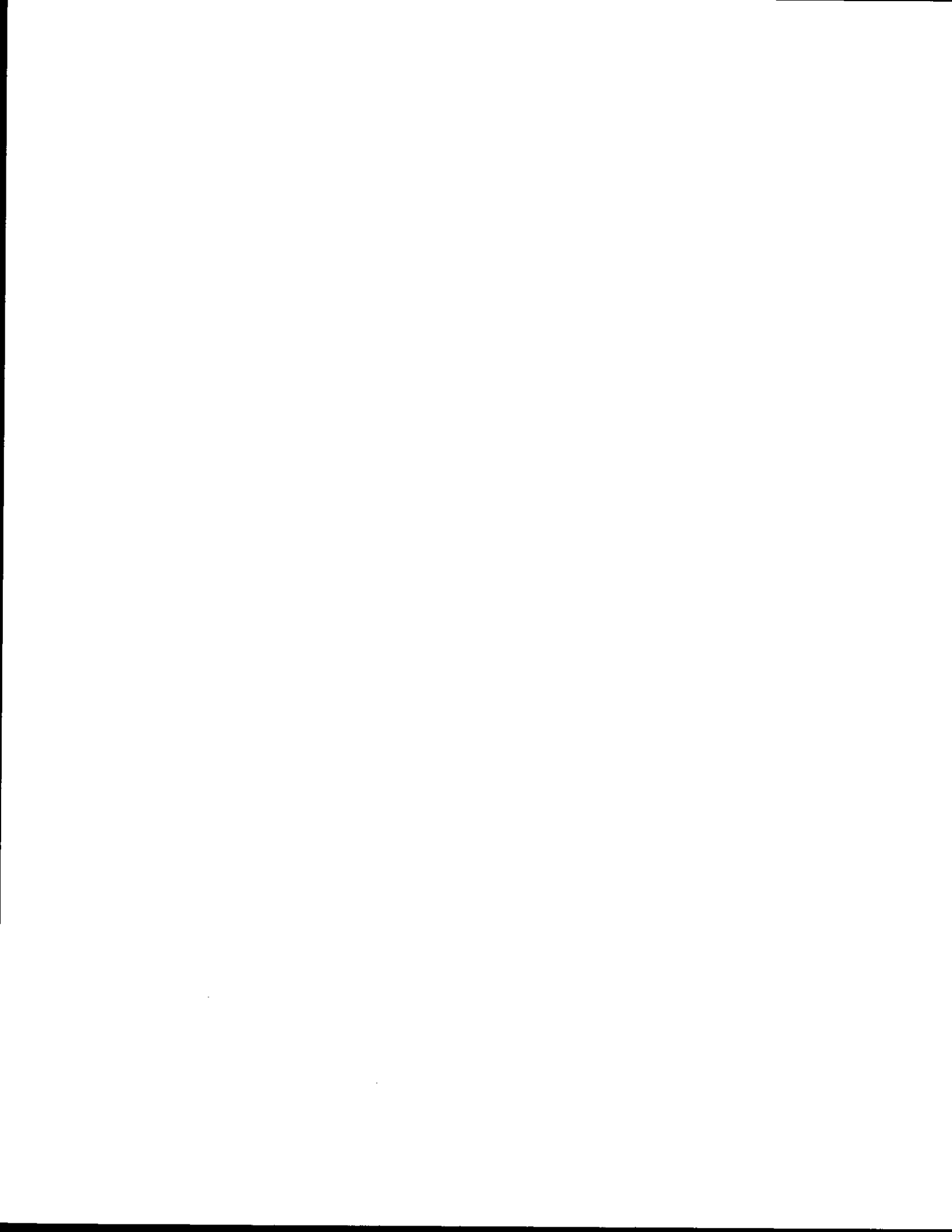
Statement of Significance: City Hall has long stood as a reminder of the City's strength. With the exterior engraved quotes by Whitman, Shakespeare and the bible - City Hall is a constant reminder of the City's ability to overcome adversity and rise from the ashes taller & stronger.

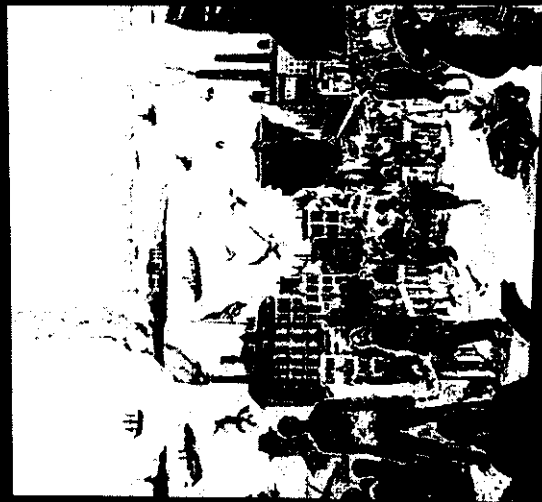
Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers:  Yes  No National Register Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
Seeking C.O.E. only

Level of Significance:  Local  State  National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: We are only seeking eligibility for the purpose of historical grant potential funding (NJ Historic Preservation Fund & Camden County Historic Trust Fund)

Boundary Description: City Hall sits between Market & Federal Streets in Camden City (runs 5th st. to Broadway) On one side sits Roosevelt Plaza Park & on the other Camden County B.S.S & Surrogate Court. City owns block 122, lot 46 while County owns block 122 lot 64. City 103'x358 parcel to west, County 80'x357' parcel to East.



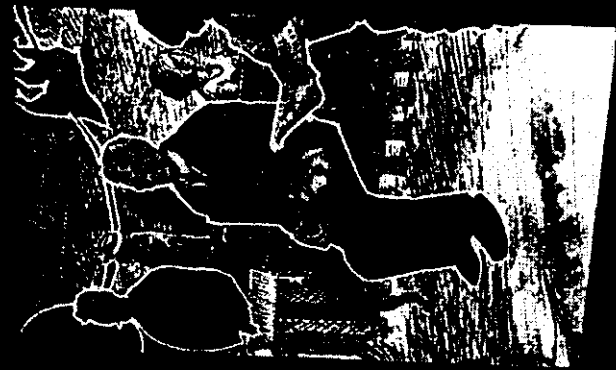


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BBY  
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*Cafe*





City of Camden  
 Camden County  
 Historic Trust

**City of Camden**

1000 Market Street  
 Camden, NJ 08102  
 (609) 992-3000  
 www.camden.org

**Project Funders**

The project is an expansion of the Camden  
 Historical Society's existing collection of  
 artifacts and documents. The project is  
 funded by the Camden County Historical  
 Society and the Camden County Historical  
 Society.

**Project Team**

Project Manager: [Name]  
 Project Assistant: [Name]  
 Project Assistant: [Name]

**Special Thanks to**

[List of names and organizations]

**Camden County Historical Society**

Clerk: [Name]  
 Executive Director: [Name]  
 Collections and Preservation Director: [Name]

**Project Consultants**

Digital Media Backlist, Arlier, 300 Years of Camden History Board  
 in the collection of the Camden County Historical Society

**Heritage Consulting, Inc.**

Historic research, writing, coordination, grant writing  
 Brenda Ann Harris, Principal  
 Philip Green, Graphic design, COIA Help  
 Harri Gashman, Copy editor

**Right Clicker Interactive**

Design and Development  
 Matthew Fisher, Principal  
 Crystal Lutz, Project Manager  
 Valerie Miller, Interactive Designer  
 Lily Lutz, Lead Developer  
 Jeff Zheng, Developer  
 Michael Nelson, Designer  
 Yvonne, Designer

**Thanks to**

[List of names and organizations]

[Small text at bottom right]

**Barclay Farmstead**  
Mansions  
209 Inverly Ln., Cherry Hill, NJ  
(856) 792-4335  
Cherry Hill, NJ, Camden NJ  
(856) 966-1632  
Barclay@barclayfarm.com

**Bartholomew New Jersey  
Museum & Historical  
Society**  
1200 N. 3rd St., Camden NJ  
(856) 966-1632  
Bartholomew@barclayfarm.com

**Barnegat-Dover House  
(Historical Historical Society)**  
920 Barnegat Over Ln.  
Newmanville NJ  
(856) 862-2042

**Camden City Hill  
Historical Society**  
1201 3rd St., Camden NJ  
(856) 966-1111  
CCSHS@net.net

**Camden Shipyard &  
Maritime Museum**  
1912 Broadway, Camden NJ  
(856) 966-1447  
camden@shipyardmuseum.org

**Chaplain School  
(Friends of the  
Chaplain School)**  
2100 Pine Ave., Linden Twp. NJ  
(856) 954-7774

**Cherokee City Hill  
Historical Society**  
4 N. Elm St., Cherokee City NJ  
(856) 966-1329  
CherokeeCityHill@earthlink.net

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**Colonial Times**  
Camden County played an important role as a battleground and crossroads during the American Revolutionary War. The Camden County Historical Society is dedicated to preserving and sharing this rich history. The society's collection includes a wide range of artifacts, documents, and photographs that provide a glimpse into the lives of the people who lived in Camden County during this pivotal time in American history. The society also offers educational programs and tours that allow visitors to experience the history of Camden County firsthand.

**African American Heritage**  
Camden County is home to a rich and diverse African American heritage. The Camden County African American Historical Society is dedicated to preserving and sharing the history and culture of the African American community in Camden County. The society's collection includes a wide range of artifacts, documents, and photographs that provide a glimpse into the lives of the people who lived in Camden County during this pivotal time in American history. The society also offers educational programs and tours that allow visitors to experience the history of Camden County firsthand.

**Women in History**  
Camden County is home to a rich and diverse history of women. The Camden County Women's Historical Society is dedicated to preserving and sharing the history and culture of women in Camden County. The society's collection includes a wide range of artifacts, documents, and photographs that provide a glimpse into the lives of the people who lived in Camden County during this pivotal time in American history. The society also offers educational programs and tours that allow visitors to experience the history of Camden County firsthand.

**About the Camden County Heritage Trails**  
Camden County is home to a rich and diverse history. The Camden County Heritage Trails are a series of walking paths that allow visitors to experience the history of Camden County firsthand. The trails are located in various parts of Camden County and offer a unique perspective on the county's history and culture. The trails are well-maintained and offer a variety of scenic views and historical sites. The trails are a great way to explore the history of Camden County and enjoy the beautiful scenery of the county.

**Built in Camden County**  
Camden County is home to a rich and diverse history. The Camden County Historical Society is dedicated to preserving and sharing this rich history. The society's collection includes a wide range of artifacts, documents, and photographs that provide a glimpse into the lives of the people who lived in Camden County during this pivotal time in American history. The society also offers educational programs and tours that allow visitors to experience the history of Camden County firsthand.

**20th Century Stories**  
Camden County is home to a rich and diverse history. The Camden County Historical Society is dedicated to preserving and sharing this rich history. The society's collection includes a wide range of artifacts, documents, and photographs that provide a glimpse into the lives of the people who lived in Camden County during this pivotal time in American history. The society also offers educational programs and tours that allow visitors to experience the history of Camden County firsthand.



- 1 **Bachry Furnished Museum**
- 2 **Bedstube Inn Jersey Museum & Memorial**
- 3 **Burrough-Dewey House**
- 4 **Camden City Hall**
- 5 **Camden County Historical Society**
- 6 **Camden Shipyard & Maritime Museum**
- 7 **Champion School**
- 8 **Clawson Historical Museum**
- 9 **Collings Knight House**
- 10 **Ether Raab Holocaust Museum**
- 11 **Garrett Brella Tavern**
- 12 **Gloucester City Historical Society**
- 13 **Gloucester City Hall / Schooner North Wind**
- 14 **Glenn Felling Mill Park**
- 15 **Griffith Morgan House**
- 16 **Historic Berlin Train Depot**
- 17 **Historical Society of Haddonfield**
- 18 **Indian King Tavern Museum**
- 19 **Magallowa Train Station & Park**
- 20 **Morven House Meetinghouse**
- 21 **Peter Meitz House Underground Railroad Museum**
- 22 **Rice Theatre Company**
- 23 **St. Ignace's History Society of South Camden**
- 24 **Scottish Rite Auditorium**
- 25 **Scottford Quaker Store**
- 26 **Walt Whitman House**
- 27 **Whitman Stafford Farm Home**
- 28 **Wintrow Township History Center**

- 29 **American Revolution Inland Table of South Jersey**
- 30 **Ausuburn Historical Society**
- 31 **Barrington Historical Society**
- 32 **Berlin Township Historical Association**
- 33 **The Center at Camden County College**
- 34 **Cherry Hill Historical Commission**
- 35 **Hadden Heights Historical Society**
- 36 **Haddon Township Historical Society**
- 37 **Haddonfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution**
- 38 **Highgate Heritage League**
- 39 **Mid-Atlantic Regional Center for the Humanities**
- 40 **Merchantville Historical Society**
- 41 **Oaklyn Historical Society**
- 42 **Old Bailey Civil War Round Table of Phila.**
- 43 **Sensarville Historical Society**
- 44 **South Jersey Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution**
- 45 **The Vault of Victor Records**
- 46 **Waterford Township Historical Society**
- 47 **West Jersey Chapter, National Railway Historical Society**

**Heritage Trails**  
 Each of these areas has a unique history and heritage. Trails highlight events and places that are important to the area's history. Trails are represented by a unique color key. Visit the website for the Camden County Heritage Trails at [www.camdenheritagetrails.com](http://www.camdenheritagetrails.com) for more information. Check the directory for the address of a site to visit in person, or visit an organization's website to find out about upcoming events. Enjoy exploring these treasures of Camden County's history!

- 1 **Built in Camden County**
- 2 **20th Century Stories**
- 3 **African American Heritage**
- 4 **Women in History**
- 5 **Mary Foyce of Camden County**
- 6 **Colonial Times**
- 7 **Events, Roads & Rails**

# CAMDEN COUNTY

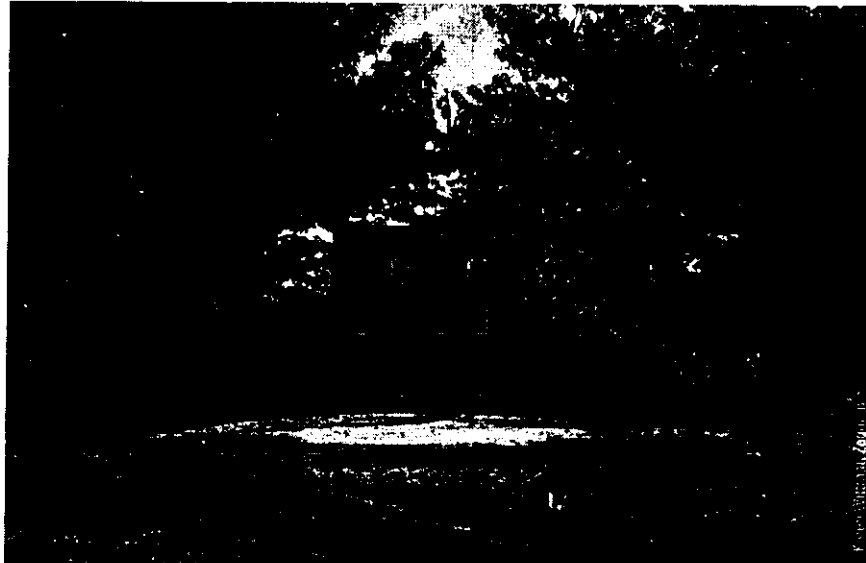
The Camden County historic sites and history organizations are listed on this map.





Camden County History Alliance

# BARCLAY FARMSTEAD MUSEUM



209 Barclay Lane  
Cherry Hill, NJ 08034

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

BUILT IN CAMDEN COUNTY  
WOMEN IN HISTORY

Welcome to Barclay Farmstead at 209 Barclay Lane in Cherry Hill. Built in 1816, the Farmstead is listed on the National and New Jersey Registers of Historic Places. Located on 32 acres, it reflects the Quaker and agrarian lifestyle of the 1800's. Visitors can also enjoy the beautiful grounds which include an herb garden, apple orchard, walking trails, community garden plots, playground, and picnicking locations.



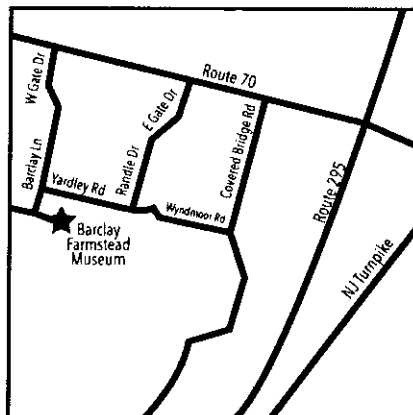
*Hours:*

Wednesdays: 12:00 noon to 4:00 pm  
 1st Sunday of the Month: 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm  
 (March 1 to November 15)

Free for Cherry Hill residents  
 \$5 for non-residents

*Address:*  
 209 Barclay Lane  
 Cherry Hill, NJ 08034

*Mailing Address:*  
 PO Box 3014  
 Cherry Hill, NJ 08034



First Floor Only

For more information  
 and to confirm open hours:

(856) 795-6225



Barclay Farmstead  
 Museum



Special Thanks to



Reprint 2022

# BURROUGH-DOVER HOUSE



9201 Burrough-Dover Lane  
Pennsauken, NJ 08109

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

BUILT IN CAMDEN COUNTY  
COLONIAL TIMES

AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE

This Colonial English Quaker home of native sandstone was built circa 1710 and 1793.

Operated by the Pennsauken Historical Society, the site features tours, events, and a small museum, with beautiful grounds perfect for a picnic and a short Nature Trail to Pennsauken Creek.



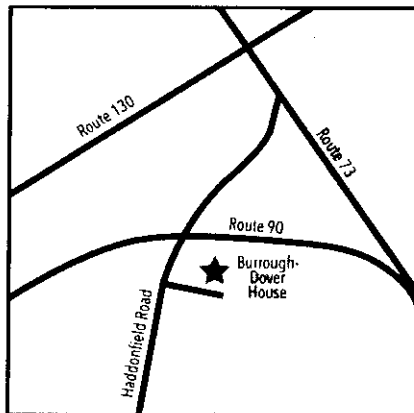
*Hours:*

1st Sunday of the Month:  
1:00 pm - 4:00 pm  
(April through November)  
Extended hours for special programs

**FREE ADMISSION**  
Donations Encouraged

*Address:*  
9201 Burrough-Dover Ln  
Pennsauken, NJ 08109

*Mailing Address:*  
P.O. Box 56  
Pennsauken, NJ 08110



For more information and  
to confirm open hours:  
(856) 662-3002



Pennsauken  
Historical Society





Camden County History Alliance

# CAMDEN CITY HALL



520 Market Street  
Camden, NJ 08101

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

BUILT IN CAMDEN COUNTY  
20TH CENTURY STORIES

Camden City Hall is a civic landmark and government hub. The tallest building in the city, it is jointly owned by the City of Camden and Camden County. Construction of City Hall Camden began in 1929 and was completed in 1931 and designed by Camden architects Alfred Green and Byron Edwards. See our new City of Camden Heritage Tourism Interactive Touch Screen Kiosk near the elevators on the first floor, featuring over 350 years of influential Camden people, places, and events!



*Hours:*

Monday - Friday:  
8:30 am - 4:30 pm (excluding holidays)

Free admission

*Address:*  
520 Market Street  
Camden, NJ 08101

*Mailing Address:*  
P.O. Box 95120  
Camden, NJ 08101



For more information  
and to confirm open hours:  
(856) 757-7000  
[ci.camden.nj.us](http://ci.camden.nj.us)



City of Camden  
Government



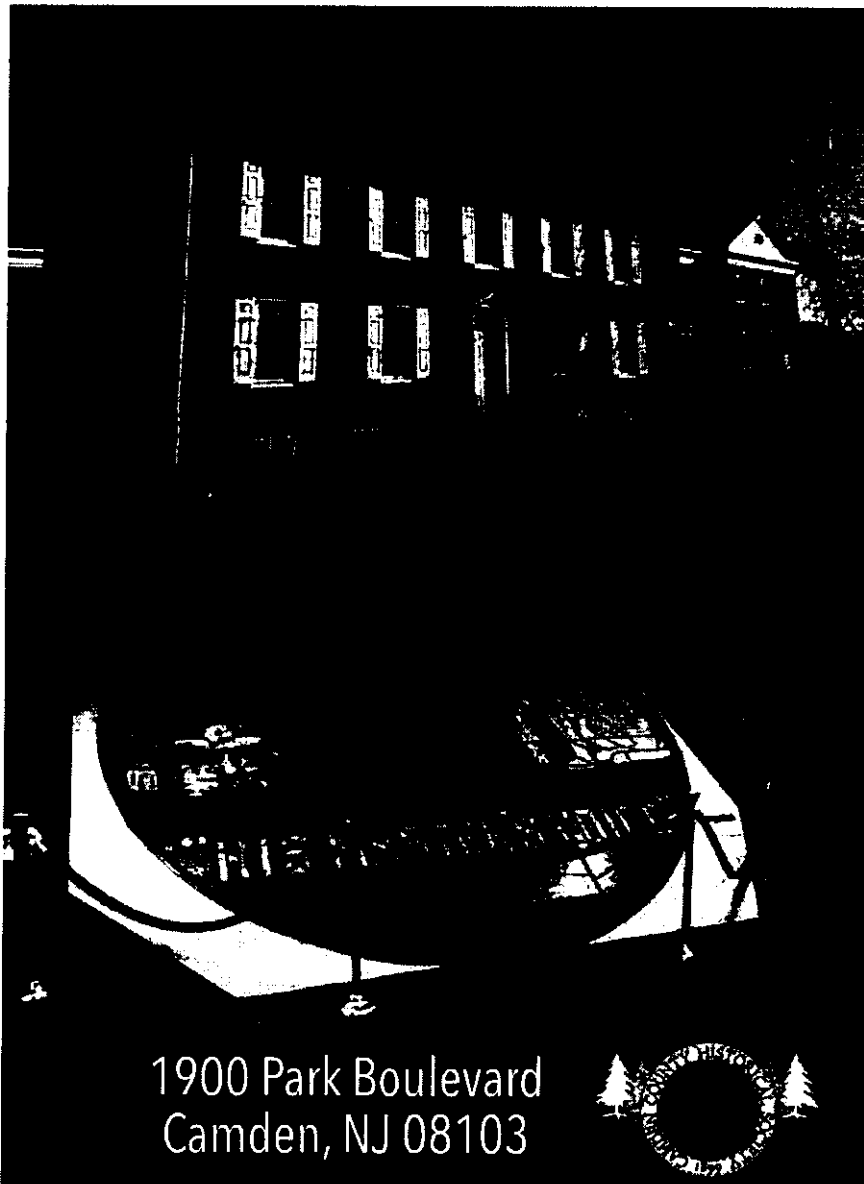
Special Thanks to



Making It Better. Together.

First Printing 2022

# CAMDEN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



1900 Park Boulevard  
Camden, NJ 08103



SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

BUILT IN CAMDEN COUNTY  
COLONIAL TIMES  
AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE  
RIVER, ROADS & RAILS  
MANY FACES OF CAMDEN COUNTY  
WOMEN IN HISTORY  
20TH CENTURY STORIES



The Camden County Historical Society campus includes Pomona Hall Historic House (1726), the Hine Line Research Library, the Cultural Heritage Center auditorium, African American History Room, Latino Heritage Room, and the Camden County Museum featuring exhibits on the Lenape People, American Revolution, Victor Talking Machine Company, and the Camden Legends Hall of Fame. Outdoor exhibits include the Castle on the Hill Rain Garden and the Parkside History Garden.



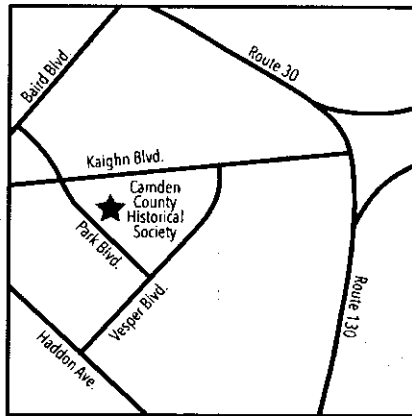
Founded in 1899, the Camden County Historical Society (CCHS) is a public, non-profit organization dedicated to the collection, preservation, study, interpretation, and cultural enrichment of life in Camden County and Southern New Jersey.

\$5 admission  
Free for members

*Address:*  
1900 Park Boulevard  
Camden, NJ 08103

*Mailing Address:*  
P.O. Box 378  
Collingswood, NJ 08108

*Hours:*  
Tuesday - Friday:  
10:00 am - 4:00 pm  
1st Sunday of the Month:  
1:00 pm - 4:00 pm



For more information  
and to confirm open hours:  
(856) 964-3333  
cchsnj.org



Camden County  
Historical Society



Special Thanks to



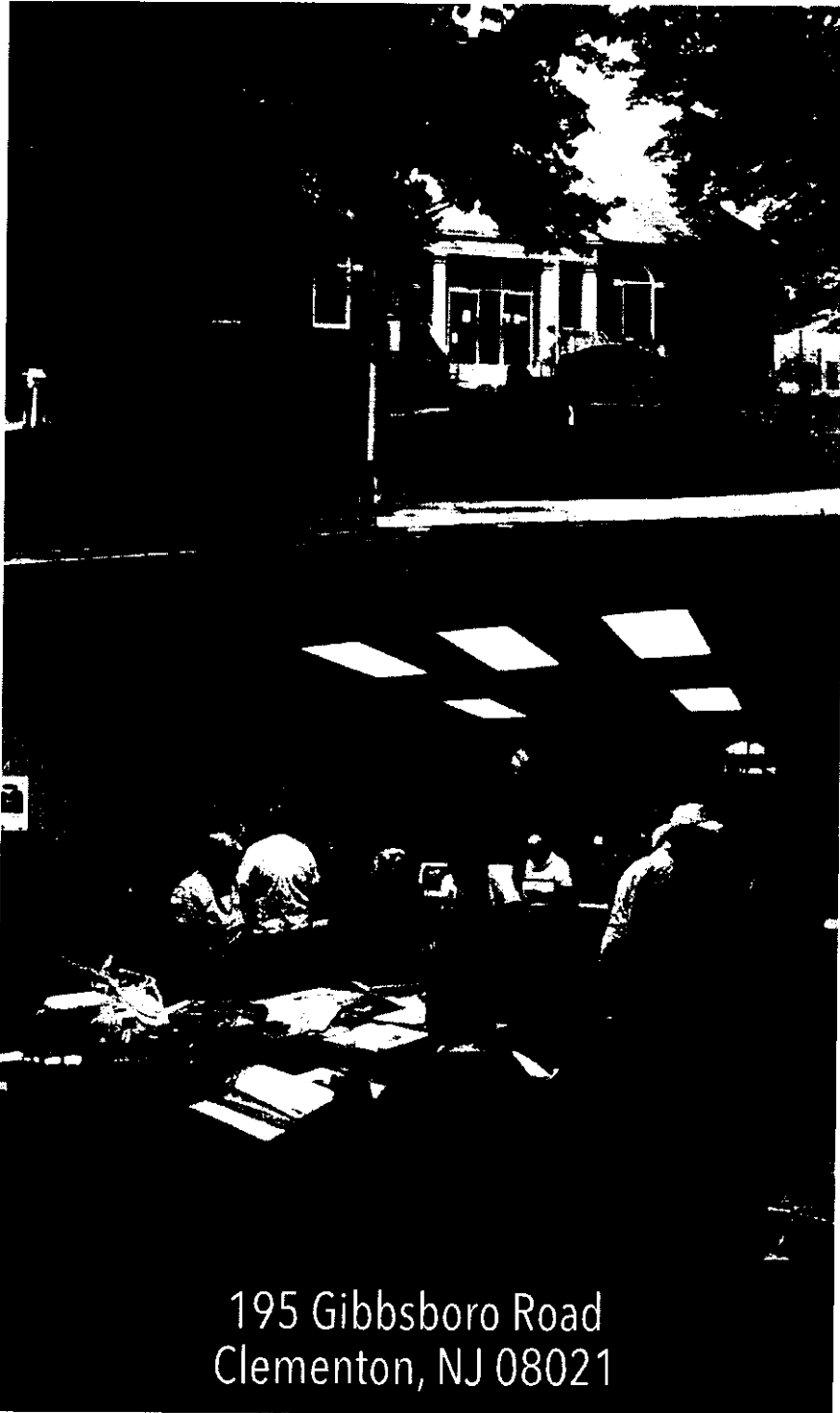
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Reprint 2022



Camden County History Alliance

# CLEMENTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION



195 Gibbsboro Road  
Clementon, NJ 08021

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

20TH CENTURY STORIES

Visit the John H. Fisher Memorial Museum,  
where the Clementon Historical Commission  
collects, organizes, and shares the rich history  
of the Camden County lake town once called  
"South Jersey's Coney Island."



*Hours:*

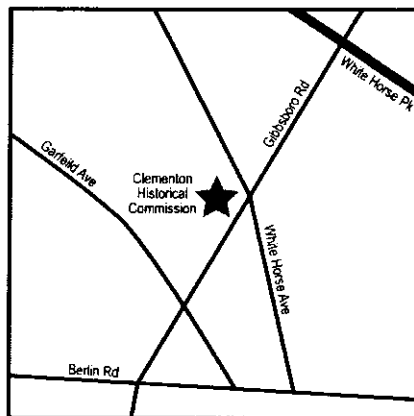
Open by appointment.

Please email

[clementonhistoricalcommission@gmail.com](mailto:clementonhistoricalcommission@gmail.com)  
to plan your visit.

Free admission

*Address:*  
195 Gibbsboro Road  
Clementon, NJ 08021



For more information:  
[clementon-nj.com/library-museum](http://clementon-nj.com/library-museum)



@clementonhistory Clementon  
Historical  
Commission



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First Printing 2022

# COLLINGS KNIGHT HOUSE



500 Collings Avenue  
Collingswood, NJ 08107

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

BUILT IN CAMDEN COUNTY  
RIVER, ROADS & RAILS  
WOMEN IN HISTORY  
MANY FACES OF CAMDEN COUNTY

The Collings-Knight House is a 19th century farmhouse depicting life before electricity, plumbing and central heating, and containing an extensive collection of period furnishings.

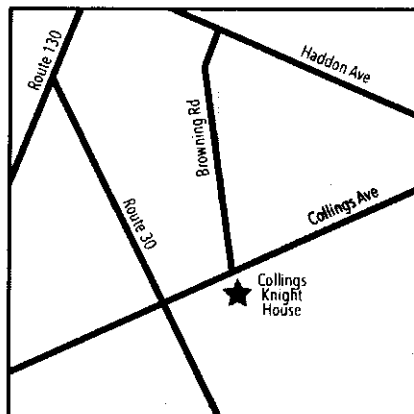


*Hours:*  
Once a month for programs  
September - June  
Or by appointment by contacting  
CKHouseNJ@gmail.com

**FREE ADMISSION**  
Donations Encouraged

*Address:*  
500 Collings Avenue  
Collingswood, NJ 08107

*Mailing Address:*  
PO Box 357  
Collingswood, NJ 08108



For more information  
and to confirm open hours:  
CKHouse.org



Collings-Knight  
House



Special Thanks to

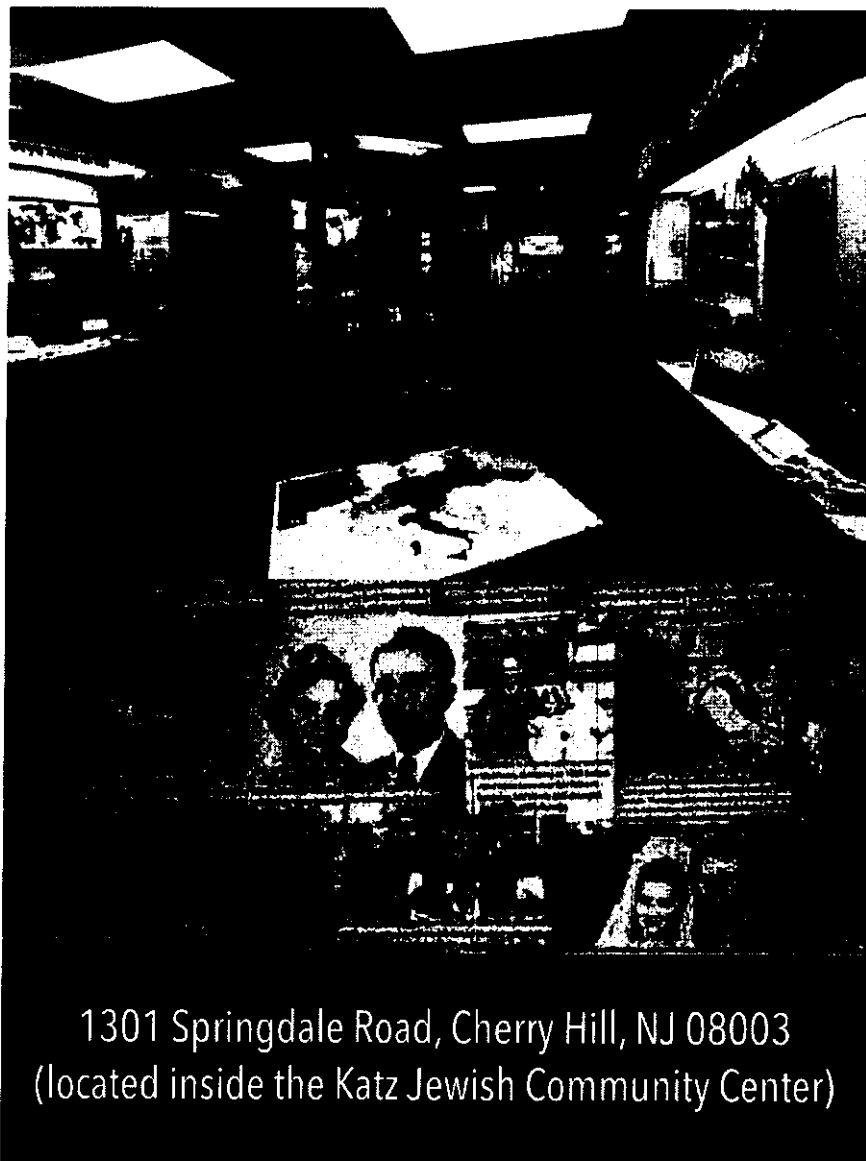


camden county

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# ESTHER RAAB HOLOCAUST MUSEUM AND GOODWIN EDUCATION CENTER



1301 Springdale Road, Cherry Hill, NJ 08003  
(located inside the Katz Jewish Community Center)

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

MANY FACES OF CAMDEN COUNTY  
WOMEN IN HISTORY  
20TH CENTURY STORIES

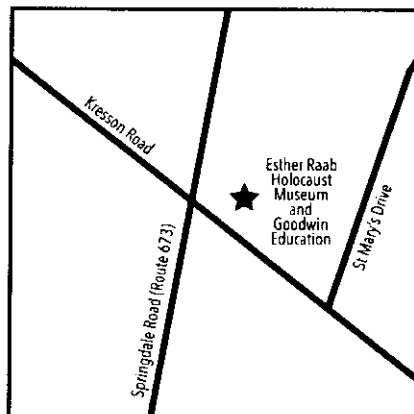
Visit us to learn more about the past through artifacts and the painful stories of Holocaust survivors. Understand the consequences of hatred and the importance of accepting diversity today.



**FREE ADMISSION**  
Donations Encouraged

*Hours:*  
Monday - Thursday:  
9:00 am - 9:00 pm  
Friday - Sunday:  
9:00 am - 5:00 pm

*Address:*  
1301 Springdale Road  
Cherry Hill, NJ 08003  
(located inside  
the Katz JCC)



For more information  
and to confirm open hours:  
(856) 751-9500 ext 1249  
raabgoodwin.org



Raab Goodwin  
Museum



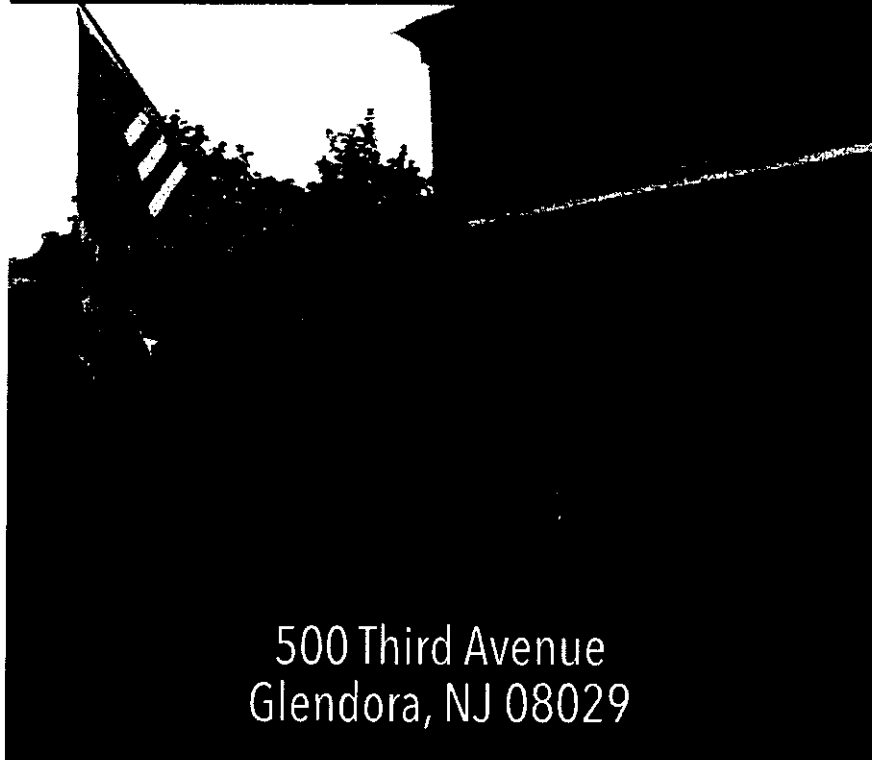
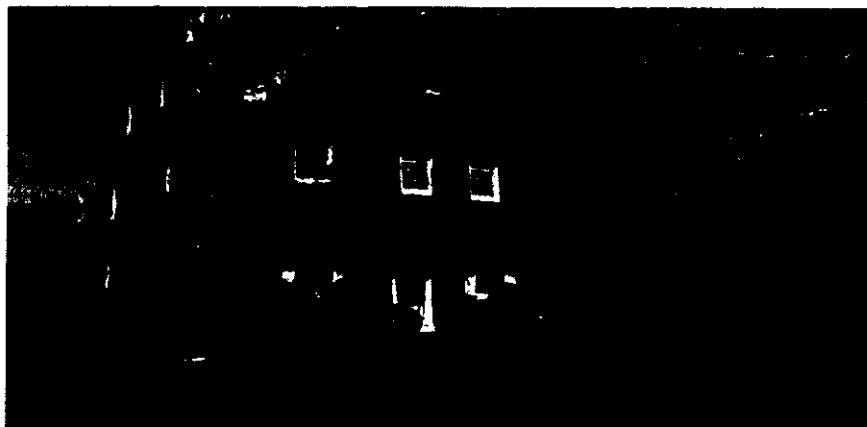
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# GABREIL DAVEIS TAVERN



500 Third Avenue  
Glendora, NJ 08029

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

BUILT IN CAMDEN COUNTY  
COLONIAL TIMES  
AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE  
RIVER, ROADS & RAILS  
MANY FACES OF CAMDEN COUNTY  
WOMEN IN HISTORY  
20TH CENTURY STORIES



Tours of the 1756 Gabreil Daveis Tavern and grounds share the history of this brick and stone tavern which once accommodated boatmen who used Big Timber Creek to ship goods to Philadelphia. The historic plantation was later home to four Revolutionary War soldiers, one Civil War captain, and one WWI soldier. Step back in time and explore local history! Operated by the Gloucester Township Historic and Scenic Preservation Committee.



*Hours:*

2nd & 4th Sundays of the Month

1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

(April - November)

1st & 2nd Sundays in December

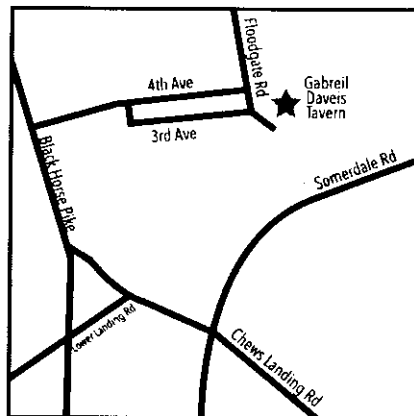
Check our Facebook page for special events

FREE ADMISSION

Donations Encouraged

*Address:*  
500 Third Ave  
Glendora, NJ 08029

*Mailing Address:*  
PO Box 8  
Blackwood, NJ 08021



For more information  
and to confirm open hours:  
(856) 228-4000 ext. 3249  
[facebook.com/glotwphistory](https://www.facebook.com/glotwphistory)



NEW JERSEY  
HISTORIC  
TRUST



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# GLOUCESTER CITY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



34 N King Street  
Gloucester City, NJ 08030

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

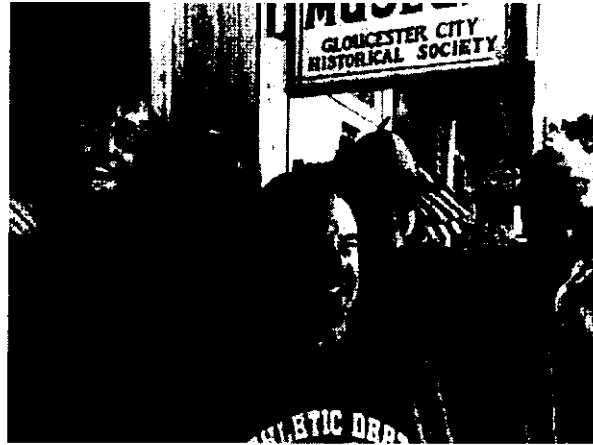
COLONIAL TIMES

RIVER, ROADS & RAILS

MANY FACES OF CAMDEN COUNTY

20TH CENTURY STORIES

Visit the Gloucester City Historical Society,  
where you will be able to travel  
through time. We have displays of  
arrowheads, local cemetery records,  
and a vast collection of yearbooks—just  
a sampling of our varied holdings  
and exhibits.



*Hours:*

Thursday:

6:00 pm - 8:00 pm

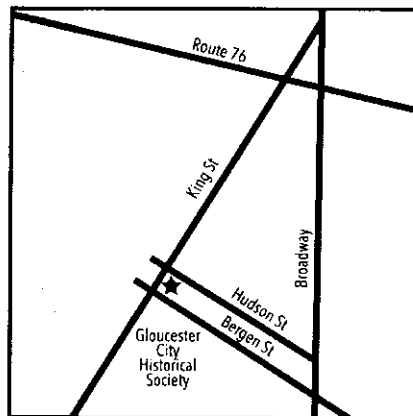
First & Third Saturdays:

11:00 am - 2:00 pm

or by appointment by contacting  
[historygcnj@gmail.com](mailto:historygcnj@gmail.com)

**FREE ADMISSION**  
Donations Encouraged

*Address:*  
34 N King Street  
Gloucester City, NJ  
08030



For more information  
and to confirm open hours:

[gloucestercityhistoricalsociety.com](http://gloucestercityhistoricalsociety.com)

[HistoryGCNJ@gmail.com](mailto:HistoryGCNJ@gmail.com)



Gloucester City (NJ)  
Historical Society



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# GLOVER FULLING MILL PARK



Located at the End of Fulling Mill Lane  
Haddon Heights, NJ 08035

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

COLONIAL TIMES

RIVER, ROADS & RAILS

MANY FACES OF CAMDEN COUNTY

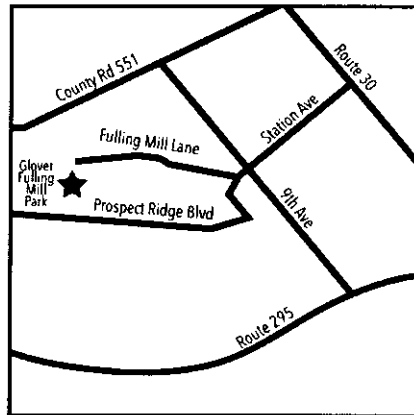
The Glover Fulling Mill is an archaeological site in a public park. John Glover was a noted local businessman who built and operated the Glover Fulling Mill. Although a Quaker, he joined the American Revolution Patriot cause, enlisted in the Army, and was read out of Meeting" for doing so. After the Revolutionary War, he served local government and eventually handed down his business to his son.



*Hours:*  
Always Open, Year Round

FREE ADMISSION

*Address:*  
At the End of Fulling Mill Lane  
Haddon Heights, NJ 08035



Historic Haddon  
Heights NJ

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# GRIFFITH MORGAN HOMESTEAD



243 Griffith Morgan Lane  
Pennsauken, NJ 08110

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

BUILT IN CAMDEN COUNTY

COLONIAL TIMES

AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE

RIVER, ROADS & RAILS

MANY FACES OF CAMDEN COUNTY

WOMEN IN HISTORY

20TH CENTURY STORIES

One of the oldest houses in Camden County, the homestead of the Morgan family dates to circa 1693. Operated by the Pennsauken Historical Society, the stone house features a working colonial hearth. Visitors can enjoy tours of the museum and exhibits of local history, Welsh heritage events, and varied programs with living history activities and demonstrations.

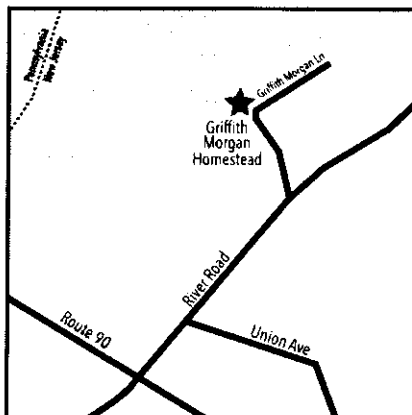


*Hours:*  
1st Sunday of the Month:  
1:00 pm - 4:00 pm  
(March through November)  
Extended hours during special programs

**FREE ADMISSION**  
Donations Encouraged

*Address:*  
243 Griffith Morgan Ln  
Pennsauken, NJ 08110

*Mailing Address:*  
P.O. Box 56  
Pennsauken, NJ 08110



For more information  
and to confirm open hours:  
(856) 486-9561

[facebook.com/GriffithMorganHouse](https://facebook.com/GriffithMorganHouse)



Special Thanks to

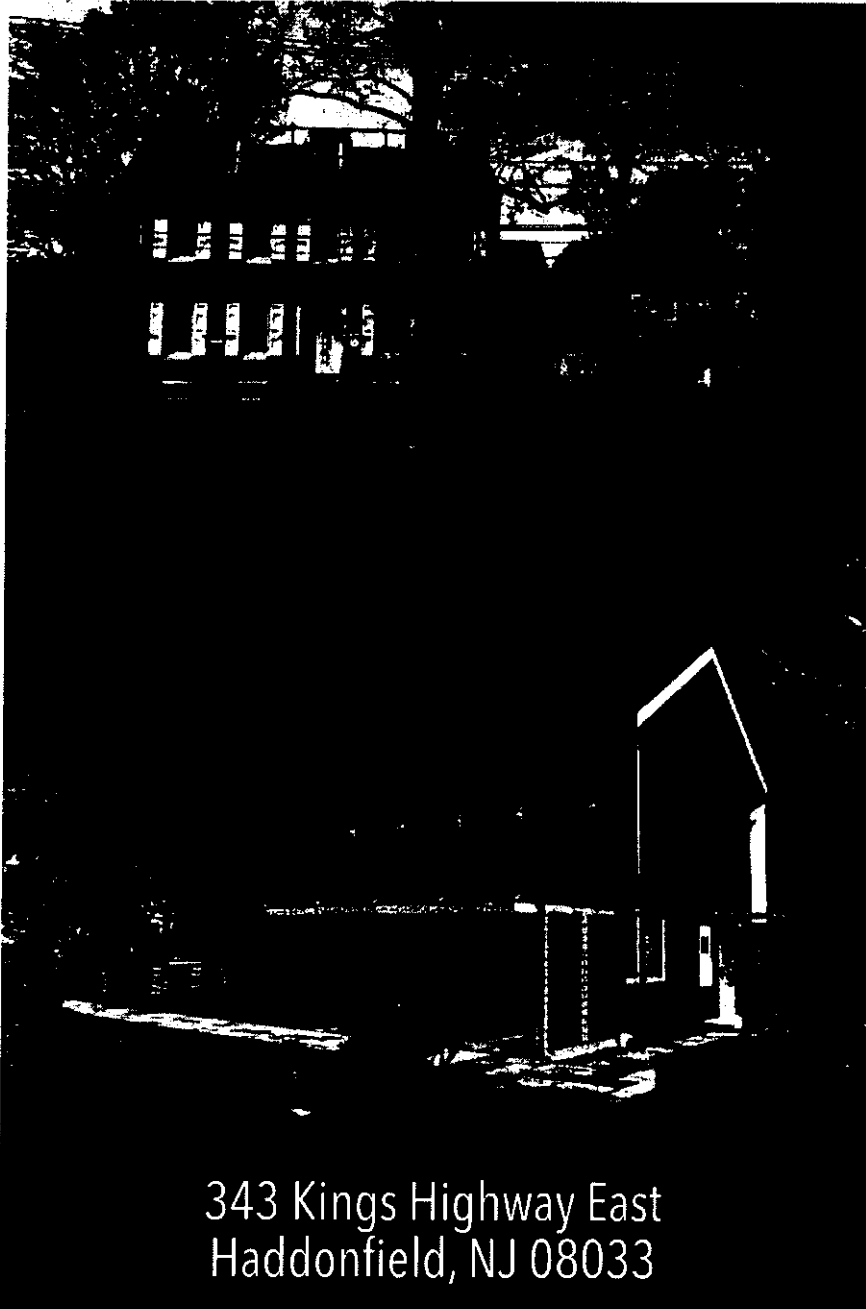


camden county

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# HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF HADDONFIELD



343 Kings Highway East  
Haddonfield, NJ 08033

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

BUILT IN CAMDEN COUNTY

COLONIAL TIMES

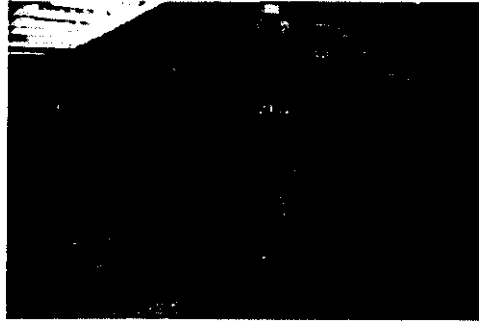
RIVER, ROADS & RAILS

MANY FACES OF CAMDEN COUNTY

WOMEN IN HISTORY



The Historical Society of Haddonfield exhibits textiles, furniture, tools, and much more in our headquarters, Greenfield Hall. We also oversee a rich archival collection housed in the Patricia Lennon Archives Center, and hold special events and programs throughout the year.



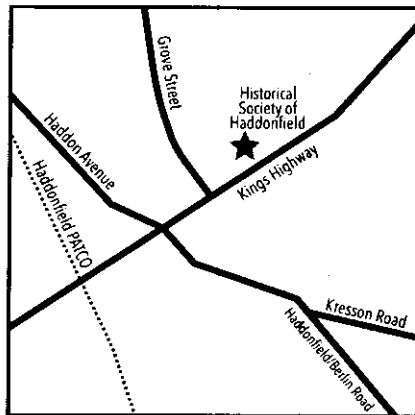
*Hours:*

Greenfield Hall - Monday, Wednesday, Friday:  
1:00 pm - 4:00 pm or by appointment  
The Archives Center - Tuesday & Thursday:  
10:00 am - 12:00 pm or by appointment

*We are closed to the public for the month of August, on major holidays, and the week between Christmas and New Year's.*

Free for members  
\$5 for non-members  
Donations Encouraged

*Address:*  
343 Kings Highway East  
Haddonfield, NJ 08033



For more information  
and to confirm open hours:  
(856) 429-7375  
haddonfieldhistory.org



Historical  
Society of  
Haddonfield



Special Thanks to



# HISTORIC BERLIN RAILROAD DEPOT



65 Washington Avenue  
Berlin, NJ 08009

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:  
BUILT IN CAMDEN COUNTY  
RIVER, ROADS & RAILS

Built in 1856, the Long-A-Coming Depot Berlin Railroad Station, is the oldest existing station in New Jersey. It was restored in 1994 by the Long-A-Coming Historical Society, and the station now houses memorabilia. Railroad enthusiasts and history lovers are invited to tour this architectural treasure!

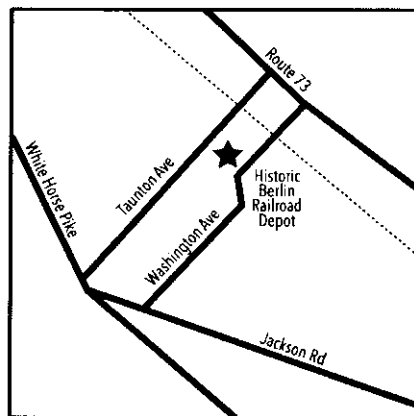


*Hours:*

3rd Saturday of the Month  
11:00 am - 2:00 pm  
(April - October)

FREE ADMISSION  
Donations Encouraged

*Address:*  
65 Washington Avenue  
Berlin, NJ 08009



For more information  
and to confirm open hours:  
(856) 768-0482  
[www.long-a-coming.com](http://www.long-a-coming.com)



LongAComing  
HistoricalSociety



Special Thanks to



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Camden County History Alliance

# INDIAN KING TAVERN



233 Kings Highway E  
Haddonfield, NJ 08033

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

BUILT IN CAMDEN COUNTY  
COLONIAL TIMES

MANY FACES OF CAMDEN COUNTY

Explore the Indian King Tavern Museum where 18th century tavern life bustled. Visit the very rooms in which New Jersey's newly formed patriot government convened. Located in historic downtown Haddonfield where a walk on Kings Highway highlights a blend of the old with the new.



*Hours:*

Wednesday - Saturday:

10:00 am - 12:00 noon

1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

Sunday:

1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

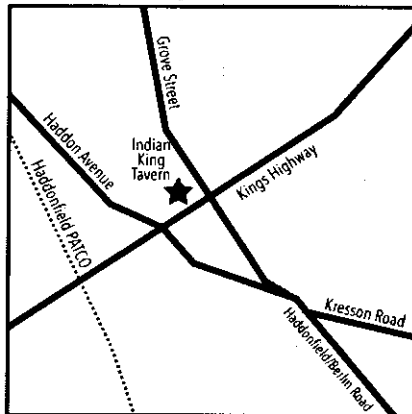
Tours available by calling

(856) 429-6792

**FREE ADMISSION**

**Donations Encouraged**

*Address:*  
233 Kings Hwy E  
Haddonfield, NJ 08033



For more information  
and to confirm open hours:

(856) 429-6792

[indiankingfriends.org](http://indiankingfriends.org)



FriendsOfTheIndian  
KingTavernMuseum

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HISTORIC  
TRUST

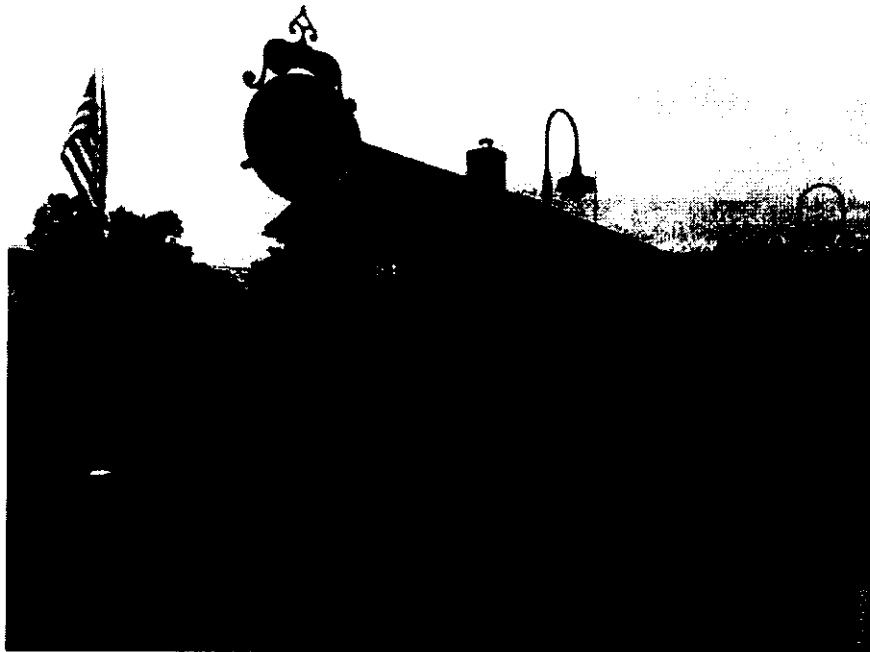


camden county

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# MAGNOLIA TRAIN STATION & PARK



215 West Evesham Avenue  
Magnolia, NJ 08049



SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

BUILT IN CAMDEN COUNTY

RIVER, ROADS & RAILS

MANY FACES OF CAMDEN COUNTY

WOMEN IN HISTORY

20TH CENTURY STORIES

The Magnolia Train Station was built as a replica of the original station located on the Clementon Branch of the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines. Stop in and visit us to learn about Magnolia's origins, events and people - past and present.



**FREE ADMISSION**  
Donations Encouraged

*Hours:*

Wednesday:

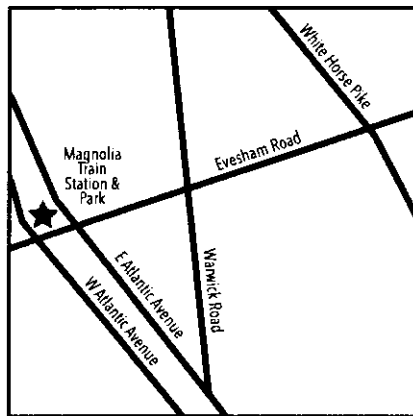
7:00 pm - 9:00 pm

*Address:*

215 West Evesham Avenue  
Magnolia, NJ 08049

*Mailing Address:*

208 Brooke Avenue  
Magnolia, NJ 08049



For more information  
and to confirm open hours:  
(856) 783 - 8585  
[magnoliatrainstation.com](http://magnoliatrainstation.com)



Magnolia  
Historical Society



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HISTORIC  
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Camden County History Alliance

# NEWTON FRIENDS MEETING



808 Cooper Street  
Camden, NJ 08102

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

BUILT IN CAMDEN COUNTY  
WOMEN IN HISTORY



The Meeting traces its origins to the founding of Camden in 1679. Today, the 1827 meetinghouse is the oldest religious structure remaining in Camden city. The meeting grounds, comprising about half of the original plot, provide an appreciated sylvan refuge within the downtown. The Friends are restoring the long-vacant meetinghouse for community group use. Newton Friends Meeting worships in the historic schoolhouse also located on the property.

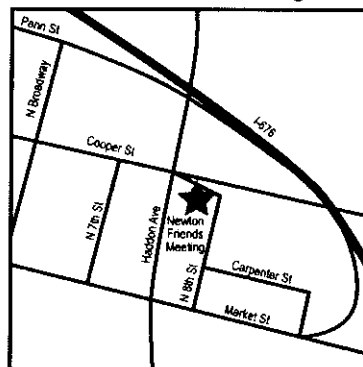


*Hours:*

1st Sunday of the Month  
Tours offered 11:30 am to 1:00 pm  
(April to November)

Free admission, donations encouraged

*Address:*  
808 Cooper Street  
Camden, NJ 08102



For more information  
and to confirm open hours:  
(856) 966-1376  
[newtonmeetingcamden.org](http://newtonmeetingcamden.org)

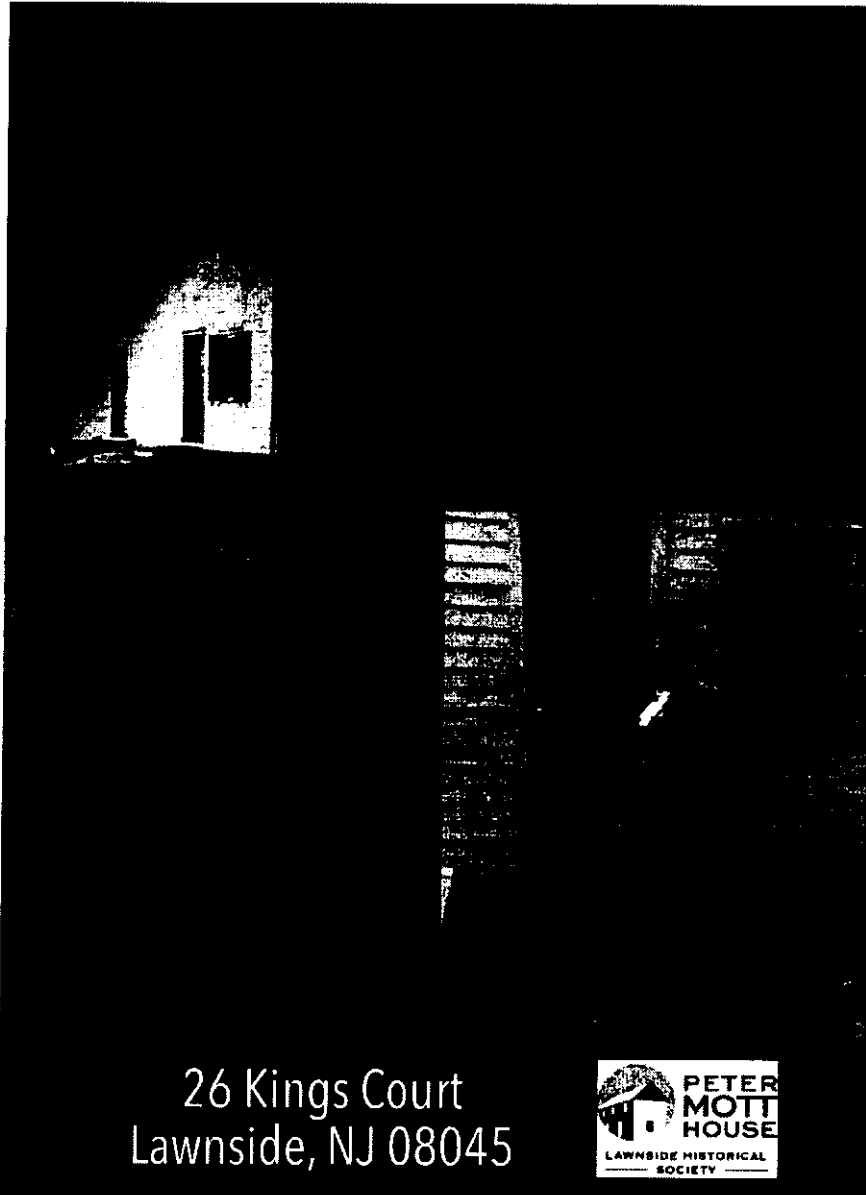


Special Thanks to



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# THE PETER MOTT HOUSE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD MUSEUM



26 Kings Court  
Lawnside, NJ 08045



SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

BUILT IN CAMDEN COUNTY  
COLONIAL TIMES  
AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE  
MANY FACES OF CAMDEN COUNTY  
WOMEN IN HISTORY  
20TH CENTURY STORIES

The Lawnside Historical Society preserves the heritage of Lawnside, New Jersey, a historic African American town founded by free people and fugitives from slavery. Learn more at the Peter Mott House Underground Railroad Museum, which once served as a stop on the Underground Railroad.



*Hours:*

Saturday:

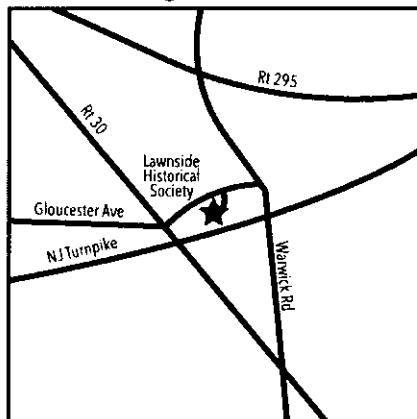
12:00 noon - 3:00 pm  
(Except August)

Group Tours for 5+ people can be arranged by appointment by completing a tour request form at [www.petermotthouse.org](http://www.petermotthouse.org).

\$10 for adults, \$5 for students  
Donations Encouraged

*Address:*  
26 Kings Court  
Lawnside, NJ 08045

*Mailing Address:*  
P.O. Box 608  
Lawnside, NJ 08045



For more information  
and to confirm open hours:  
(856) 546-8850  
[petermotthouse.org](http://petermotthouse.org)



Lawnside  
Historical Society

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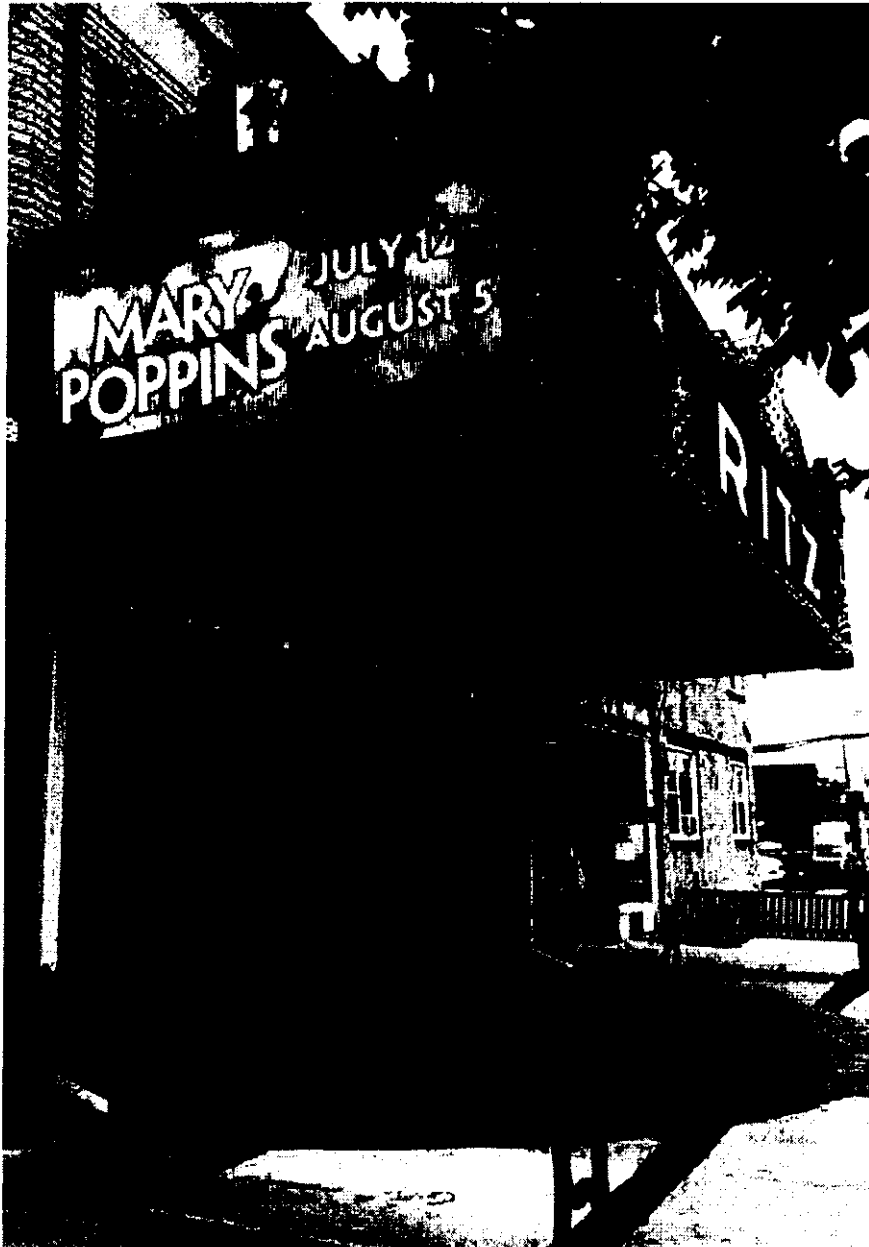
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Camden County History Alliance

# RITZ THEATRE COMPANY



915 White Horse Pike  
Haddon Township, NJ 08107

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

BUILT IN CAMDEN COUNTY

20TH CENTURY STORIES

The Ritz Theatre is an all-inclusive theatre company embracing diversity in our stories and those who share them. Join us for live performances for all ages in our historic 1927 Vaudeville theatre or register your child for theatre arts training!



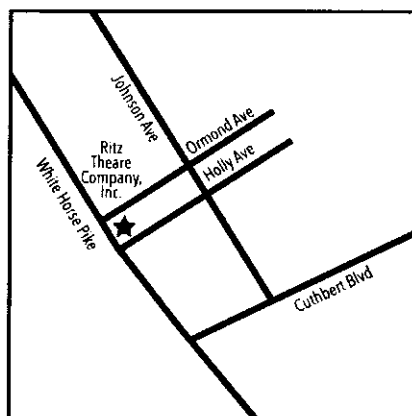
*Hours:*

Please call (856) 288-3500 to make an appointment for a tour or inquire about show schedule

Tours: Free Admission

Performances: Call for Ticket Prices

*Address:*  
915 White Horse Pike  
Haddon Township, NJ  
08107



For more information  
and to confirm open hours:  
(856) 288-3500  
[ritztheatreco.org](http://ritztheatreco.org)



Ritz Theatre Co

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HISTORIC  
TRUST



camden county

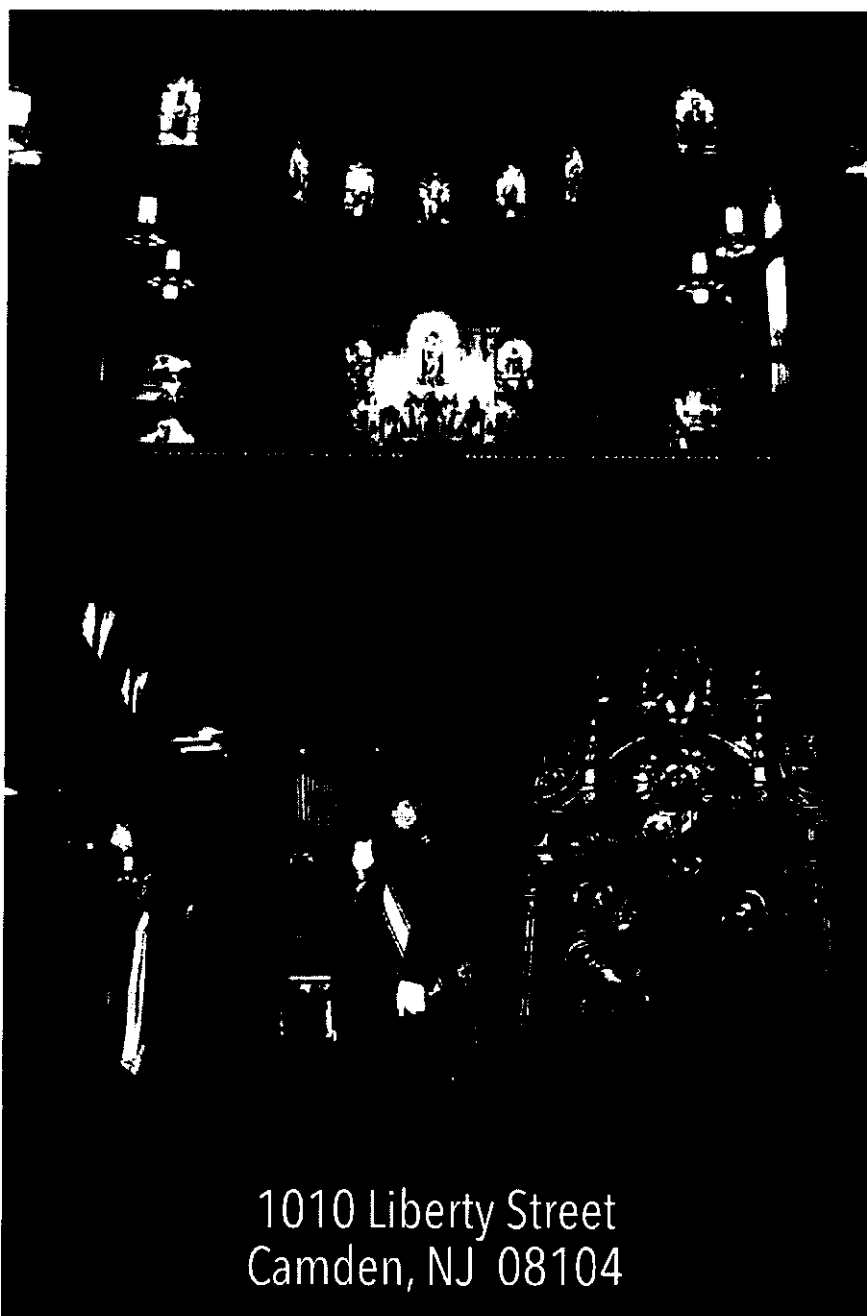
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Camden County History Alliance

# ST JOSEPH'S (POLISH) ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH



1010 Liberty Street  
Camden, NJ 08104

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

BUILT IN CAMDEN COUNTY

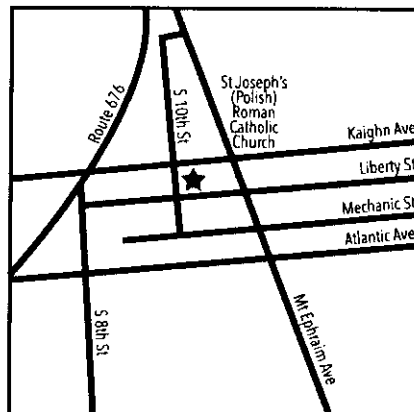
20TH CENTURY STORIES

Visit our baroque-style century-old church designed by renowned architect George I. Lovatt, containing magnificent stained glass windows, Polish-inspired elements and nearly 100 relics, including one of St John Paul II.



2nd Saturday of the Month:  
Tours offered at 2:00 pm & 2:45 pm  
(October - January)  
Mass offered every Sunday at 10:00 am  
**FREE ADMISSION**  
Donations Accepted

*Address:*  
1010 Liberty St  
Camden, NJ 08104



For more information  
and to confirm open hours:  
(856) 963-1285  
[theclio.com/entry/80618](http://theclio.com/entry/80618)



Saint Joseph's  
Polish Catholic  
Apostolate of the  
Diocese of Camden



Special Thanks to

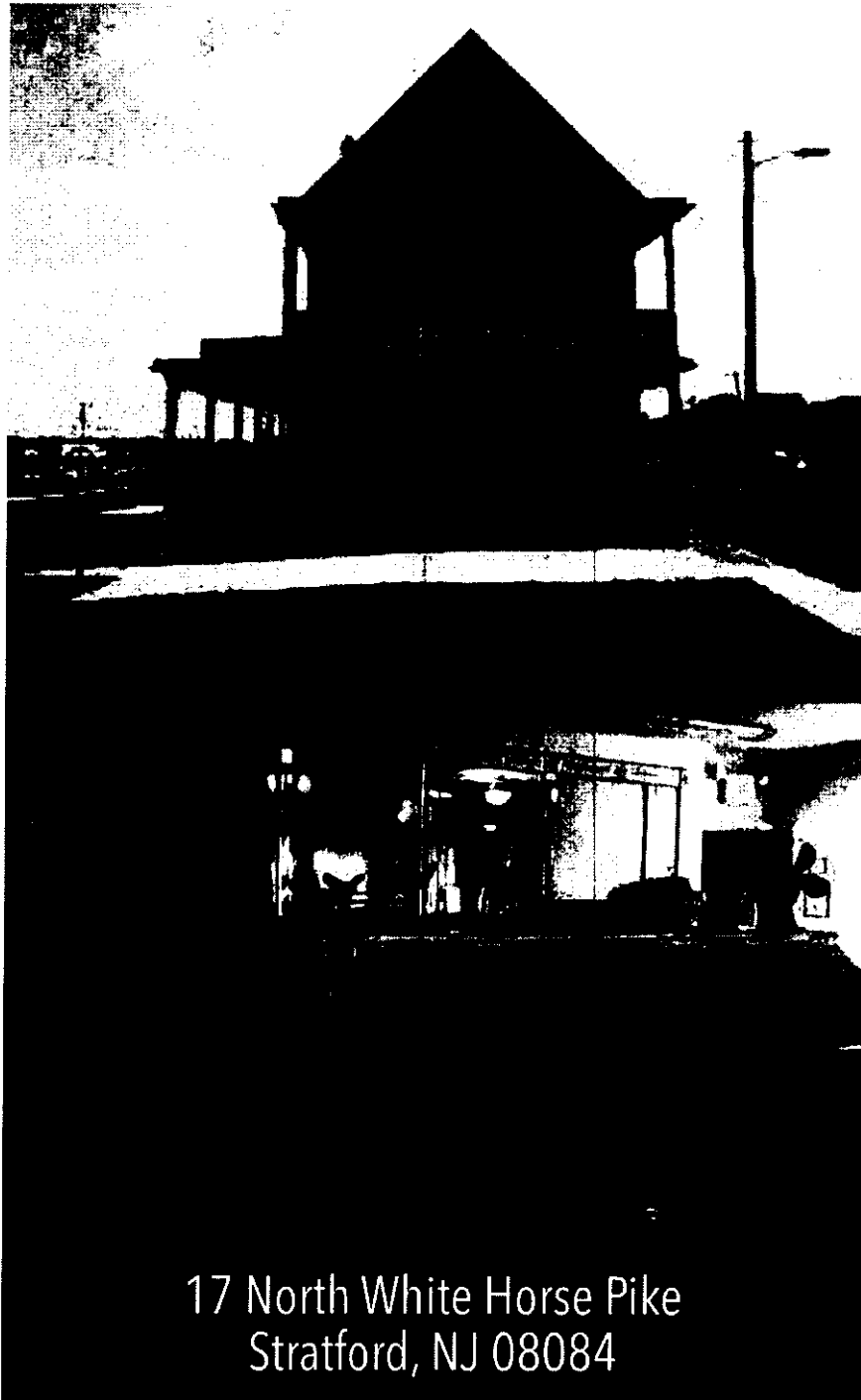


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# STRATFORD QUAKER STORE



17 North White Horse Pike  
Stratford, NJ 08084

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

BUILT IN CAMDEN COUNTY  
20TH CENTURY STORIES



In the village of White Horse (now Stratford), a General Store was built in 1743. In 1884, the current Quaker Store was built on its foundation. Step back in time and visit this historic store!



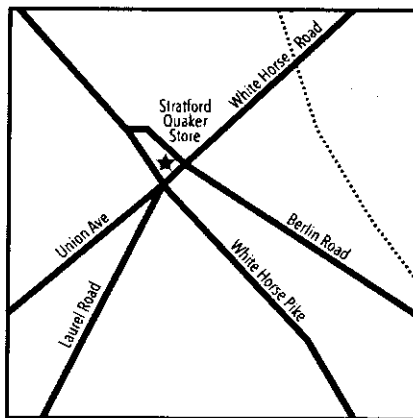
*Hours:*

Open by appointment only by  
emailing [di105n@yahoo.com](mailto:di105n@yahoo.com)

FREE ADMISSION  
Donations Encouraged

*Address:*

17 North White Horse Pike  
Stratford, NJ 08084

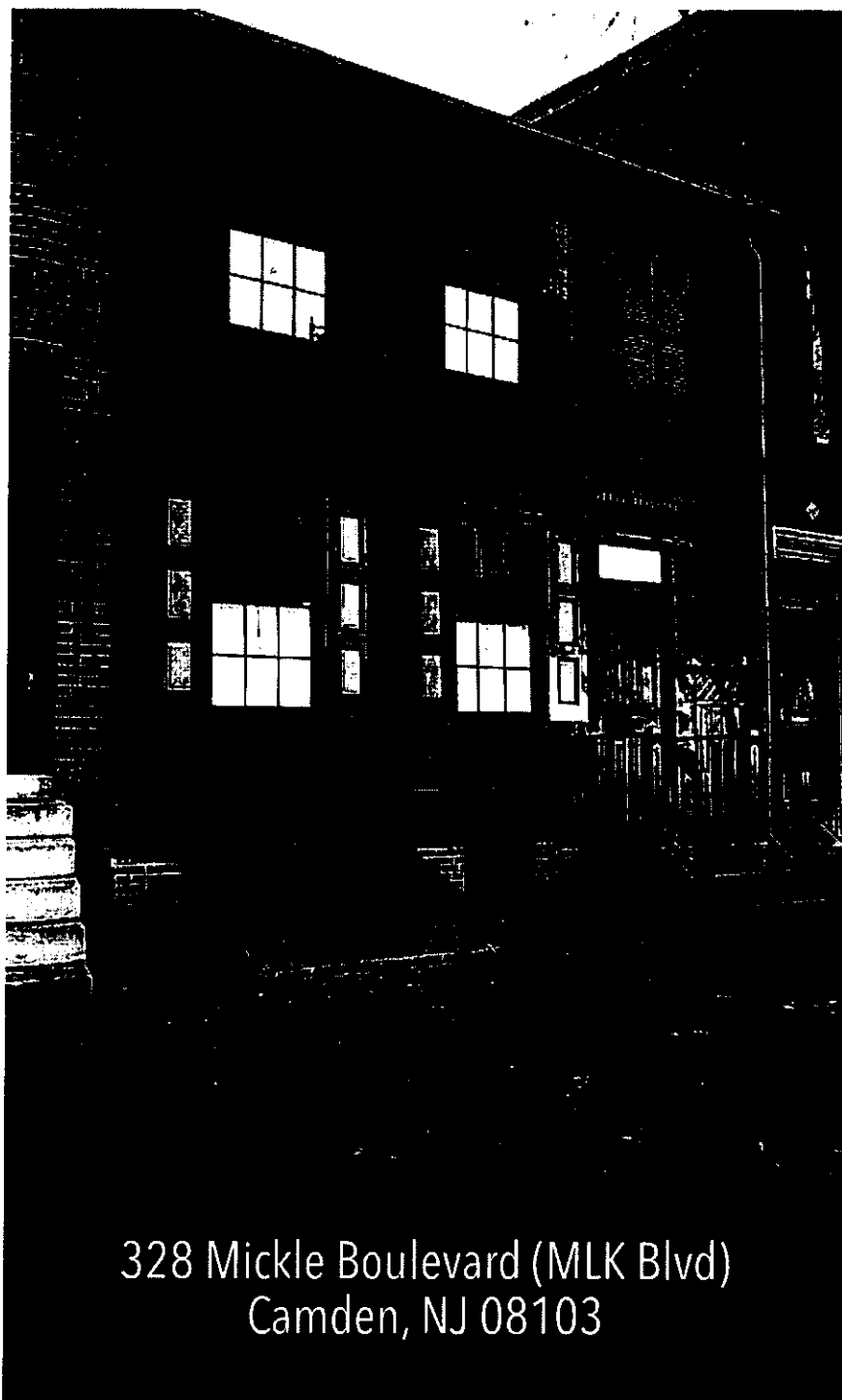


For more information:  
[stratfordnj.org](http://stratfordnj.org)

[di105@yahoo.com](mailto:di105@yahoo.com) or [caroled444@gmail.com](mailto:caroled444@gmail.com)



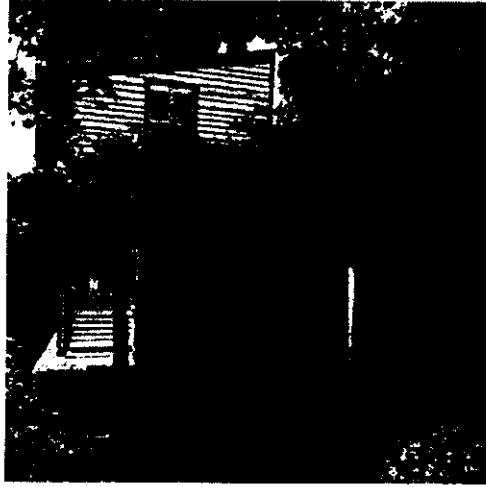
# WALT WHITMAN HOUSE



328 Mickle Boulevard (MLK Blvd)  
Camden, NJ 08103

SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:  
MANY FACES OF CAMDEN COUNTY

Come visit the historic Camden home of Walt Whitman (1819-1892). A guided tour of this 19th century wooden-framed house presents insight into the fascinating life and revered works of America's "Great Poet of Democracy."



*Hours:*

Wednesday - Saturday:

10:00 am - 12:00 noon ; 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

Sunday:

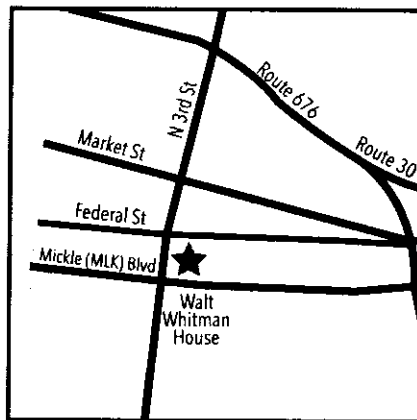
1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

Call to confirm hours and tour schedule

Visits to the Whitman House are by guided tour only and are limited in size. Group reservations are required three weeks in advance of your planned visit.

CLOSED most holidays, and Wednesdays following Monday or Tuesday holidays.

*Address:*  
328 Mickle Boulevard  
(MLK Blvd)  
Camden NJ 08103



For more information  
and to confirm open hours:  
(856) 964-5383  
[waltwhitmanassociation.org](http://waltwhitmanassociation.org)



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# WINSLOW TOWNSHIP HISTORY CENTER



124 Pump Branch Road  
Waterford Works, NJ 08089



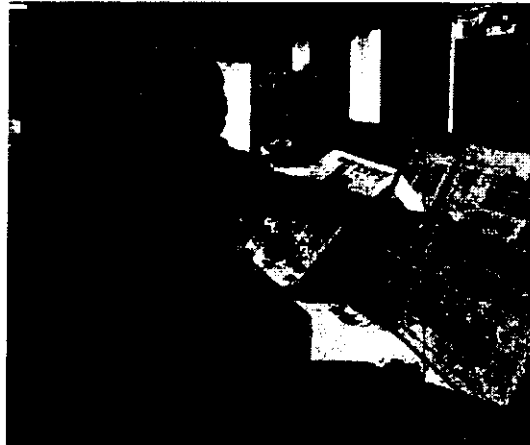
SEE EXHIBITS ABOUT THESE HERITAGE TRAILS:

COLONIAL TIMES

AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE

20TH CENTURY STORIES

Come visit this 1920's farmhouse located in Waterford Works and see artifacts and exhibits about early brickworks, glassworks, and agricultural life. Learn about the people, families, businesses, churches organizations, and schools of the largest municipality in Camden County.

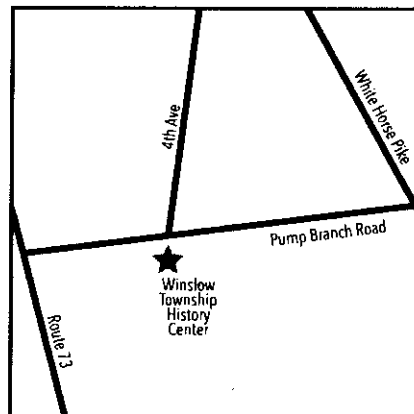


FREE ADMISSION  
Donations Encouraged

*Hours:*  
2nd & 4th Sunday of the Month  
12:00 noon - 4:00 pm

Or by appointment by calling  
(856) 753-0846 or (856) 520-3634 or  
emailing wt.history.center@verizon.net

*Address:*  
124 Pump Branch Rd  
Waterford Works, NJ  
08089



For more information  
and to confirm open hours:  
(856) 809-WTHC  
winslowhistory.org



Winslow Twp  
Historical Society

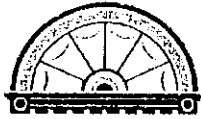


Special Thanks to



Making It Better. Together.

Reprint 2022



NEW JERSEY  
**HISTORIC  
TRUST**

PO Box 457  
Trenton, NJ 08625

**VIA CERTIFIED MAIL DELIVERY**

September 30, 2022

Ms. Patrice Bassett  
City of Camden  
520 Market Street, Room 105  
Camden, NJ 08101

Re: Discover NJ History License Plate Grant No. 17451813  
Spanish Integration for the tourism kiosk at Camden City Hall

Dear Ms. Bassett:

On behalf of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historic Trust, I congratulate your organization on being recommended for a Discover NJ History License Plate Grant funded through the Discover NJ History License Plate Fund for Heritage Tourism in the amount of \$5,000. The New Jersey Historic Trust Board of Trustees authorized the award at its meeting held September 28, 2022.

At your earliest convenience, please fill out and return both the enclosed information form and the board resolution authorizing the appropriate City of Camden representative to execute the grant. The resolution must be notarized and include a raised seal.

The Trust will generate your grant contract Letter of Agreement based on the application you submitted, which will be attached as an exhibit to the Letter of Agreement and the enclosed Information Form. As soon as it is generated, the Letter of Agreement will be mailed to you in duplicate for signature. If you have questions please contact Ashley Parker, Historic Preservation Specialist for Heritage Tourism, at [ashley.parker@dca.nj.gov](mailto:ashley.parker@dca.nj.gov) or (609) 913-4440.

Again, congratulations on your successful application. We look forward to working with you to preserve New Jersey's historic resources.

Sincerely,

Dorothy P. Guzzo  
Executive Director

Enclosures

**CAMDEN COUNTY CULTURAL  
AND HERITAGE COMMISSION  
AT CAMDEN COUNTY COLLEGE**



Patrice Bassett  
City of Camden County College  
520 Market Street  
Camden, NJ 08101

RE: 2023 County History Partnership Program

December 2, 2022

Dear Ms. Bassett:

Congratulations! I am pleased to announce that the Camden County Cultural and Heritage Commission at Camden County College approved your application for funding from the New Jersey Historical Commission's County History Partnership Program (CHPP). The Commission has awarded your organization \$4,500 in FY23 CHPP grant dollars to support the advancement of public knowledge and preservation of New Jersey history.

Please complete the attached agreement and return it to Miranda Powell ([mpowell@camdencc.edu](mailto:mpowell@camdencc.edu)) no later than December 31, 2022. Once we receive this documentation, the Commission can begin processing the first payment of your funding. Remember to adjust the financial pages to reflect the amount you have been awarded, which may differ from the amount you requested.

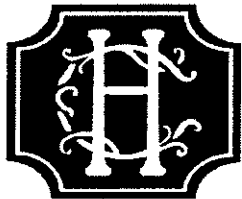
Please remember to keep detailed records as indicated in the initial proposal on all events and programs for which the funds are being utilized. In your final report, you will be required to provide documentation and narrative of how grant funds were spent. We also request that you share with us upcoming events and activities in 2023, so that we can assist with publicizing them on our social media pages.

In closing, the Commission asks that you provide recognition to the New Jersey Historical Commission and the Camden County Cultural and Heritage Commission in any promotional materials that you generate for programs utilizing these award funds. Information about the mandatory credit line is on page 4 of the contract.

Sincerely,

David Bruno  
Executive Director  
[dbruno@camdencc.edu](mailto:dbruno@camdencc.edu)

Attachment D



Heritage  
Consulting Inc.

**Donna Ann Harris** - Principal  
donna@heritageconsultinginc.com

**www.HeritageConsultingInc.com**  
o. 215.546.1988 c. 267.251.5444  
422 South Camac St., Philadelphia, PA 19147

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2023 Camden County Open Space Trust Fund application for Spanish Translation of the City of Camden  
Heritage Tourism Interactive Touch Screen Kiosk.

June 7, 2023

Patrice Bassett  
City of Camden Archivist  
520 Market Street  
Camden NJ 08101

Dear Patrice:

This is my work plan for the application being made by the City of Camden for the Spanish Translation of the Heritage Tourism Interactive Touch Screen Kiosk in the elevator lobby of City Hall Camden,. The project needs a work plan for a volunteer labor for at least \$500 to submit with the grant application.

Work Plan for Donna Ann Harris, volunteer

Donated hours to prepare the grant application to the Camden County Open Space Trust Fund.  
Please see my resume attached in the grant application.

10 hours @\$125 hours.                      \$1250 total

This is our current hourly rate for Historic Preservation Clients.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Donna Ann Harris', written in a cursive style.

Donna Ann Harris  
Principal



---

## PATRICE BASSETT

---

PaMcCart@ci.camden.nj.us ♦ 520 Market St Rm 105 Camden, NJ 08101 ♦ (856) 816-2816

### EDUCATION

Rutgers University

Graduated January 2015 ♦ Master's Degree Psychology

- Graduated Summa Cum Laude
- Dean's list all semesters
- Research Assistant / Teaching Assistant
- Presented publication at Vision Sciences Society 2014

Rutgers University

Graduated June 2013 ♦ Bachelor's Degree Psychology

- Graduated Summa Cum Laude
- Dean's list all semesters
- Dual degree student
- Research Assistant / Teaching Assistant

### EXPERIENCE

City of Camden ♦ 520 Market St. Camden, NJ 08101

**Records Manager & Archivist, CMR, MA** ♦ November 2018 – present

- Ensure all State of NJ legally required retentions are followed for the handling of municipal documents
- Obtain/maintain annual State Certification of document imaging system
- Trouble shoot technical issues with various applications, assist employees with problem solving
- Maintain databases and oversee on-site, off-site storage facilities of all municipal records
- Researches and recommends records maintenance media (archiving equipment/destruction companies)
- Analyze municipal document workflows and identify potential areas of inefficiency, putting in place new document management software when necessary
- Work with cloud based document management software to ensure created workflows are flowing properly, update exceptions when necessary, implement working branches and security groups based on office needs assessment
- Java script programming
- Create and train city-wide employees with best practices in records handling from creation to final disposition
- Prepare reports for municipal administration and records custodian

- Attend training seminars (CARMA – County Archives Records Management Association / SRC State Records Committee) on all things Records on behalf of the City of Camden, report findings back and suggests ways to

Patrice Bassett

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City of Camden ♦ 520 Market St. Camden, NJ 08101

**Records Manager & Archivist, CMR, MA** ♦ November 2018 – present

maintain compliance with State of NJ Records Management services (RMC/DORES) requirements and improve city wide efficacy and efficiency.

- Primary point of contact with State of NJ – enters all destruction requests through applicable ARTEMIS application. Arranges final disposition. Maintains files/electronic databases of all said actions.
- Work on side research projects as required by the Records Custodian and Mayor – including, but not limited to historical archiving/ historical displays for public viewing/ financial analysis and cost comparative studies.
- Identify potential sources of grant funding
- Apply for federal, state and county history & heritage tourism grants
- Administrator of Rediscover Camden History Initiative
- Work with historical collections, designing artifact/picture displays and historical programming
- Oversee Rediscover Camden team and review/approve all projects from inception to completion
- Identify appropriate vendors for history projects
- Complete historical research, historical program concepts and present designs to City of Camden Administration and City Council
- Identify and properly preserve items of historic relevance



# Heritage Consulting Inc.

**Donna Ann Harris** - Principal  
donna@heritageconsultinginc.com

**www.HeritageConsultingInc.com**  
o. 215.546.1988 c. 267.251.5444  
422 South Camac St., Philadelphia, PA 19147

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## Donna Ann Harris

### *Heritage Consulting Inc., Philadelphia, PA*

*Principal, 2004-present*

- Provide training, research, coaching, and consulting on historic preservation, downtown and commercial district revitalization, heritage tourism development, and organizational development issues for nonprofit organizations and government agencies nationwide
- Authored Second Edition of *New Solutions for House Museums: Ensuring the Long-Term Preservation of America's Historic Houses*, Rowman & Littlefield/AASLH, Nov. 2020
- Recipient of the Kress Fellow in Historic Preservation, James Marston Fitch Charitable Foundation, NYC, 2003
- 2022 Grand Jury Award Winner for Haddon Heights Design Guidelines from the Preservation Alliance for Greater Philadelphia, and 2021 Historic Preservation Commission Award for Haddon Heights Design Guidelines from Preservation New Jersey
- Recent clients: Tacony Community Development Corp., Roxborough Development Corporation Philadelphia, Columbus (OH) Landmarks Foundation, Downtown Joplin (MO), Newport (RI) Restoration Foundation, Historic Denver Inc.

### *Illinois Main Street Program, Dept. of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Chicago, IL*

*State Coordinator, 2000-2002; Acting State Coordinator, 2000; Manager, Chicago Office Illinois Main Street, 1999-2000; Suburban Coordinator, Office of the Lt. Governor, 1998-1999*

- Managed a staff of 12 and a budget of \$1.1 million for statewide economic development program
- Provided leadership and technical assistance to 56 communities using the Main Street Approach™
- Organized statewide heritage tourism effort for Illinois Main Street communities

### *Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois, Chicago, IL*

*Executive Director, 1997-1998*

- Managed a staff of eight, a budget of \$680,000, and an endowment of \$1.8 million
- Served a 42-member Board, staffed eleven Board committees, and managed gala event committee that raised \$148,000 for operating budget
- Successfully lobbied for the passage of the Illinois Public Act 90-114, an expansion of tax incentives

### *Kise Franks & Straw, Architects and Planners, Philadelphia, PA*

*Senior Project Manager, 1995-1997*

- Project manager in 35-person architecture and planning firm, prepared proposals, and letter contracts
- Managed contracts for government, nonprofit, and engineering clients including the supervision of up to eight staff for project completion on time and on budget

***Lower Merion Preservation Trust, Bryn Mawr, PA***

*President and COO, 1992-1995*

- Managed a startup nonprofit land conservation and building preservation organization with a staff of two, a budget of \$175,000, 24-member board, mission statement, and strategic plan efforts
- Created annual membership campaign and led easement marketing efforts
- Successfully advocated for the purchase of a 103-acre, \$4.3 million Rolling Mill public park, managed public hearings, media, public relations, and fundraising campaign, and raised \$150,000 from 900 donors in two months

***Philadelphia Historic Preservation Corporation, Philadelphia, PA***

*Director, Historic House Museum Challenge Grant Program, 1992-1993*

- Conceived, wrote, and managed a \$2.6 million grant that was awarded to 30 historic house museums for capital repairs and planning projects
- Managed a staff of three, organized constituent groups, developed application and programs

*Vice President for Program Development, 1988-1992*

- Second in command of a nonprofit organization, managed a budget of \$1.3 million and grew staff from four to 17; continued to manage easement program during growth to 180 easements
- Conceived, wrote, and managed grants and contracts totaling \$3.75 million

*Director, Preservation Programs, 1985-1988*

- Managed facade easement program, prepared easement documents, performed 130 yearly inspections, supervised interns undertaking easement inspections
- Authored successful planning grants to establish architectural salvage yard, artist housing program

***National Trust for Historic Preservation, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, Philadelphia, PA***

*Assistant Director, 1984-1985*

- Provided technical assistance to the public, constituent groups, and government agencies within a six-state region and managed advocacy efforts in several states, reviewed grant proposals

***14th Street Union Square Local Development Corporation, New York, NY***

*Merchant Coordinator, 1982-1984*

- Coordinated the creation of a \$3 million special tax assessment district (BID) including planning, incorporation, public notification, presentations, and acting as liaison with state and city agencies
- Administered and marketed a \$150,000 storefront grant and loan program

***Preservation New Jersey, Princeton, NJ***

*Executive Director, 1980-1982*

- Hired as first staff member for startup, statewide nonprofit organization
- Secured incorporation and tax-exempt status and wrote by-laws
- Wrote budget and successful grants, organized first conference, and began membership programming

***Education***

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, Master of Public Administration (MPA), Fels Center of Government, Graduate School of Fine Arts, 1994

Columbia University, NYC, Master of Science in Historic Preservation, Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, 1981

State University of New York at Albany, BA *cum laude*, American Studies, and Art History, 1976



## VALENTINA MILLER

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

**Production Lead, Night Kitchen Interactive** Jan 2020 – present

Valentina Miller is the Production Lead and an Interactive Designer at Night Kitchen Interactive with expertise in project management, animation, visual effects, and interactive design. Valentina is enthusiastic about enriching real spaces with playful and meaningful digital interactions. As Production Lead, she oversees the lifecycle of digital projects from conceptualization to installation.

**Adjunct Professor of Digital Media, Drexel University** April 2015 – present

Valentina has run over twenty classes at undergraduate and graduate levels centered on animation and digital storytelling. She designed and taught five new VR / AR design courses.

### Key Achievements

- Collaborated with dozens of clients and partners to envision custom digital interactives.
- Designed media for award-winning apps, tours, and exhibitions (2017, 2020, 2021, 2022).
- Directed and managed video, audio, oral history, 2D/3D animation, and XR productions.
- Developed sustainable post-production standards for museum-quality A/V deliverables.
- Presented at ASTC (2022), AASLH (2019, 2021, 2022), and EDULEARN (2016).

### Production Highlights

- New Bedford Whaling Museum: *Voyage Around the World* Multiplayer Touch-table (2023)
- Smithsonian Air and Space Museum: *Rocket Lab* Accessible Web Interactive (2022)
- African American Veterans Monument: Interpretive Videos & Online Exhibition (2022)
- SITES Smithsonian Traveling Exhibits: *The Bias Inside Us*, Video & Web Animation (2021)
- Bruce Museum: Natural History Galleries and Seaside Center, Digital Exhibits (2021, 2022)
- Naper Settlement: Virtual Field Trips, and *Unvarnished* Online Exhibition (2020, 2021)
- Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum: *Dove360* theater, VR Videography (2019 – 2022)
- FilVetREP: *Duty to Country*, Oral History Videography & Animation (2019 – 2023)
- College of Physicians: Architectural Animation, Immersive Installation (2019)
- Pearl S. Buck International: Interpretive Design, Animation Production (2018)

### EDUCATION

DREXEL UNIVERSITY  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Bachelor of Science, *Animation & VFX*  
Magna Cum Laude, June 2015

DREXEL UNIVERSITY  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Master of Science, *Digital Media*  
with Distinction, June 2016

DB  
07-18-23

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY OF CAMDEN TO EXECUTE A  
RIGHT OF ENTRY AGREEMENT TO ENTER A PRIVATELY OWNED PROPERTY  
LOCATED AT 620 CHESTNUT STREET (BLOCK 331, LOT 53) IN ORDER TO  
REMOVE CONTAMINATED SOIL**

WHEREAS, the previous owners of property located at 7<sup>th</sup> Street & Chestnut Street on Block 331 (the "Site"), illegally imported and stored contaminated soil and other solid waste at the site; and

WHEREAS, the contaminated soil and solid waste has encroached on neighboring properties including 620 Chestnut Street, Block 331, Lot 53 on the City's tax map ( the "Soudan Property"); and

WHEREAS, the City has acquired the Site via tax sale foreclosure; and

WHEREAS, the City has allocated resources to remove contaminated soil and solid waste from the Site and the Soudan Property; and

WHEREAS, Camden Redevelopment Agency (CRA) is managing the remediation activities for the Site and the Soudan Property; and

WHEREAS, CRA is ready to mobilize contractors to remove the contaminated soil and solid waste from the rear yard of the Soudan Property; and

WHEREAS, the City requires a Right of Entry agreement with Carlton Soudan, the owner of 620 Chestnut Street, in order for CRA's contractors to gain access to the Soudan Property and remove the contaminated soil and solid waste; and

WHEREAS, the Council of the City of Camden is of the opinion that it is in the best interest of the City of Camden to enter into a Right of Entry Agreement with Carlton Soudan; now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Camden, that appropriate City Officials be authorized to execute all necessary documents for the City to enter into a Right of Entry Agreement with Carlton Soudan.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:27BBB-23, a true copy of this Resolution shall be forwarded to the State Commissioner of Community Affairs, who shall have ten (10) days from the receipt thereof to veto this Resolution. All notices of veto shall be filed in the Office of the Municipal Clerk.

Date: July 18, 2023

The above has been reviewed and approved as to form.

  
DANIEL S. BLACKBURN  
City Attorney

\_\_\_\_\_  
ANGEL FUENTES  
President, City Council

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_  
LUIS PASTORIZA  
Municipal Clerk



# CITY OF CAMDEN — CITY COUNCIL ACTION REQUEST FORM

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: JULY 18, 2023

TO: City Council  
FROM: Daniel Blackburn, City Attorney

TITLE: RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY TO EXECUTE A RIGHT OF ENTRY AGREEMENT

Point of Contact:	Name	Department-Division-Bureau	Phone	Email
	Daniel Blackburn	Law Dept.	X 7467	dblackb@ci.camden.nj.us

## ENDORSEMENTS

	Recommend Approval (Y/N)	Signature	Date	Comments
Responsible				
Department Director				
Supporting Department Director (if necessary)				
Director of Grants				
Management				
Qualified Purchasing Agent				
Director of Finance				

Approved by:  
Business Administrator

Signature Date

Attachments (list and attach all available):

1. Waiver Request Form Attached for State DCA/DLGS Approval - (If applicable)<sup>1</sup>
2. Certification of Funds<sup>2</sup>
3. Addition supporting documents.

***"Walk-on" note: All walk-on legislation must be pre-approved by the Business Administrator. The Department Director and Contact Person are jointly responsible for delivering all necessary documents to the City Clerk for distribution at the Council Meeting.***

Received by:  
City Attorney

JUL 13 2023

Signature Date

<sup>1</sup> For Example: Form "A" - Request for approval of Employees Requiring Advice and Consent of Governing Body, Form "D" - Contract Request, Form "E" - Creation/Extension of Services, Form "G" - Grant Approval, Form "H" - Bond Ordinance or Contract Request, Form "I", "Best Price Insurance Contracting" Model Ordinance

<sup>2</sup> Mandatory for any financial commitment to the City or expenditure of City Funds.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**TITLE:** RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY TO EXECUTE A RIGHT OF ENTRY AGREEMENT

**FACTS/BACKGROUND:** (Executive level details. Short concise bullets)

- The former owners of the former junkyard located on multiple lots in Block 331 (7<sup>th</sup> St. & Chestnut St.) illegally imported and stored soil and other solid waste at the site which has encroached on neighboring properties including 620 Chestnut St., Block 331, Lot 53 on the City's tax map.
- The City has acquired the site of the former junkyard via tax sale foreclosure.
- The City has allocated resources to remove the pile of contaminated soil and working through the Camden Redevelopment Agency ("CRA"), who is managing the remediation activities, has begun to remove the contaminated soil from the site.
- The CRA is now ready to mobilize its contractors to remove the contaminated soil from the rear yard of 620 Chestnut St.
- The City and the CRA need to enter into a Right of Entry Agreement in order for CRA's contractors to get access to 620 Chestnut St. and remove the soil from this privately owned property.

**AMOUNT OF PROPOSED CONTRACT or TOTAL COST OF PROPOSAL:** N/A

**IMPACT STATEMENT:**

- If City Council approves this resolution, the CRA's contractors can begin removing the contaminated soil from the rear yard of 620 Chestnut St.
- The removal of the contaminated soil from 620 Chestnut St. will be beneficial to the owner of 620 Chestnut St. and to the surrounding neighborhood.
- If City Council does not approve this resolution, CRA's contractors will not be able to remove the soil from the rear of 620 Chestnut St.

**SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTS/ADVOCATES:**

- Camden Redevelopment Agency.
  - Attendance: (Y/N/Tentative). Yes.

**COORDINATION:**

- The private owner of 620 Chestnut St., the surrounding neighborhood and the City in general will all benefit from the removal of these contaminated soils, which are negatively affecting the environment.

**Prepared by:**

---

Name: Michelle Banks-Spearman, Assistant City Attorney  
Phone/Email: X7170 / mispearm@ci.camden.nj.us



**STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS  
DIVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES  
CONTRACT REQUEST FORM**

This form must be filled out in its entirety and is intended to provide the Division with appropriate information to determine whether to approve a new or extended service. Please provide any additional information you believe will help the Division make an informed decision.

Municipality	<b>City of Camden</b>
--------------	-----------------------

Professional Service or EUS Type	<b>Right Of Entry Agreement</b>
Name of Vendor	<b>Camden Redevelopment Agency ("CRA")</b>
Purpose or Need for service:	<b>This agreement will allow CRA to permit their contractors to gain access to 620 Chestnut Street and remove the contaminated soil from the private owned property.</b>
Contract Award Amount	<b>0</b>
Term of Contract	<b>1 yr.</b>
Temporary or Seasonal	
Grant Funded (attach appropriate documentation allowing for service through grant funds)	<b>No</b>
Please explain the procurement process (i.e. bids, RFQ, competitive contracting, etc.)	
Were other proposals received? If so, please attach the names and amounts for each proposal received?	

Please attach the RFP, evaluation memoranda or evaluation forms used to evaluate the vendors and a list of all bidders and the bid amounts associated with each bidder.

If the lowest bidder was not selected, please have the appropriate personnel sign the certification on page 2.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor's Signature\*

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Business Administrator/Manager Signature

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\*For direct appointments of the Governing Body, Council President or at the discretion of the Director, the most senior member of the Governing Body may sign the waiver in lieu of the Mayor.

The Chief Financial Officer affirms that there is adequate funding available for this personnel action.

\_\_\_\_\_ Funding Source for this action

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Financial Officer Signature

I certify that the vendor selected is in compliance with the adopted Pay to Play Ordinance and that the vendor was notified of any restrictions with respect to campaign contributions.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Certifying Officer

Date \_\_\_\_\_

***For LGS use only:***

Approved  Denied

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Director or Designee,  
Division of Local Government Services

Number Assigned \_\_\_\_\_

RIGHT OF ENTRY AGREEMENT

ADDRESS: 620 Chestnut Street, Camden

BLOCK 331, LOT: 53

OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

TO: City of Camden

The undersigned, Carlton Soudan, (hereinafter the "Owner") as prospective condemnee of property located in the City of Camden, County of Camden, State of New Jersey and known as Block 331, Lot 53 on the tax map of the City of Camden (hereinafter the "Premises"), does hereby grant permission to the City of Camden (hereinafter, the "Condemnor"), its contractors, employees and representatives as well as those contractors, employees and representatives engaged by the Camden Redevelopment Agency ("CRA") pursuant to that certain Shared Services Agreement between the City of Camden and the CRA dated March 17, 2022 to oversee the environmental cleanup of the Yaffa Site, to enter upon and to have the exclusive right of possession to that portion of the premises outlined on the Exhibit annexed hereto and made a part hereof for purposes of environmental remediation, including, but not limited to, surveys, clearing, soil removal to an appropriate facility, grading, drainage and the erection of structures or other improvements. Entry may be made immediately upon execution of the within document by the parties hereto ("Effective Date"). Entry shall be limited to the approximate area depicted in the red square on the attached Exhibit. Access to the entry area shall be limited to the rear of the Premises from the contiguous property and not from the Chestnut Street frontage. This right of entry is given in consideration of the following: Ten Dollars (\$10.00) and other good and valuable consideration.

Except, as expressly set forth herein, nothing herein shall prejudice the rights of either party with respect to the ascertainment of just compensation in accordance with the Eminent Domain Act of 1971.

The City of Camden and the CRA hereby agrees to defend, indemnify and hold the Owner harmless for any negligence and any damages caused by the City of Camden or the CRA, its contractors, employees or representatives as a result of the City of Camden or the CRA, their contractors, employees or representatives' occupation of the area outlined on the annexed Exhibit.

Owner:

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Carlton Soudan

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

[Signatures continue on following page]

City of Camden:

By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Victor G. Carstarphen, Mayor

Witness:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Luis Pastoriza, Municipal Clerk

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Camden Redevelopment Agency:

By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Olivette Simpson, Interim Executive Director

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Authorized by Resolution MC \_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewed and approved as to form

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Daniel S. Blackburn  
City Attorney