

A Walking Tour of Old Woodbury



Sponsored by the
Woodbury Old City Restoration
Committee

" . . . fine, thriving village called Woodbury," so described our early town in 1747 as recorded in the Pennsylvania Gazette. Peter Kalm, Swedish naturalist, traveling in the colonies, referred to us as a *"small place in the woods."* After four centuries of political, social, economic and physical change, Woodbury retains its beauty, charm and hospitality. While much of the world around us drifts toward anonymity and homogeneity, Woodbury remains a real community. Combining the new and innovative with an appreciation and preservation of the old and enduring, Woodbury provides a warm and nurturing atmosphere where families can thrive amidst natural loveliness.

The Woodbury Old City Restoration Committee deeply appreciates the benevolence of its many members, supporters, and friends who so generously donate their time, energies, skills, and financial help year after year. Without them WORC's goals would be unfulfilled.

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Richard L. Skinner, Mayor

Woodbury Old City Restoration
Committee



West Side

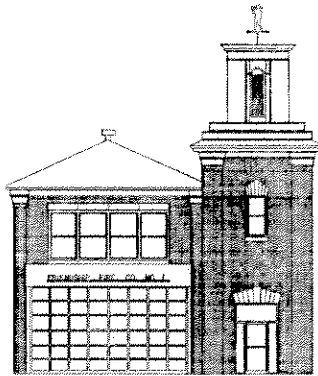
1 City Hall • 33 Delaware Street
This 2½ story Colonial Revival brick building has undergone several changes.

The east lower half, now City Hall, was originally the first permanent school built in 1774 by the Woodbury Friends. The second story was added in 1820 and the harmonious library addition in 1953.



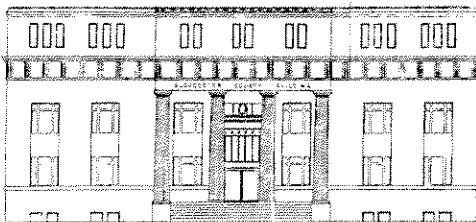
2 29 Delaware Street

The Victorian brick building originally had a much larger Italianate tower, reduced to a cupola in the 1950's. Woodbury's first fire company was formed in 1799; the original fire truck is now on display in the White House on Broad Street. Friendship Fire company is an outgrowth of the original organization.



3 Gloucester County Annex • Delaware Street

This 1925 Neo-Classical building of limestone and granite was erected to serve the needs of an expanding county. The recently reconstructed connection between the two historic county buildings accommodates the handicapped with easy access and elevators.



4 122 Delaware Street

This Queen Anne Victorian mansion, built in 1884, is on property that originally was the site of Hicksite Friends School established in 1840. It was the home of Major Shiver whose career spanned the Spanish American War and World War I.



5 125 Delaware Street
Of colonial style, this home was built in 1844 and has two distinct sections unified by a stuccoed exterior.

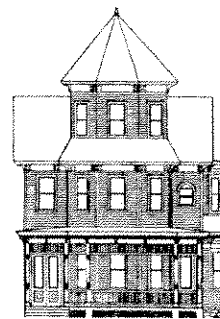
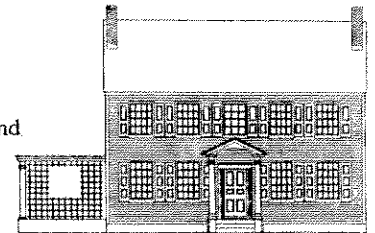
6 189 Delaware Street

This outstanding example of a Queen Anne style home was built in 1890. It features hexagonal wood shingles that form sunbursts in the gable ends, Eastlake style turned posts on the porch, diamond pane casements, and a double leaf entry with stained glass transom.



7 195 Delaware Street

This house is a 2½ story frame Colonial style farmhouse that dates back to 1792. There are later additions both to the rear and east facades. It is believed the property was part of the large Waite-Low estate.

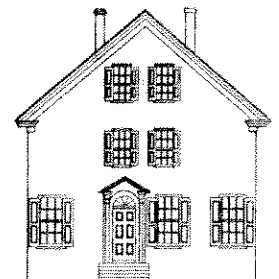


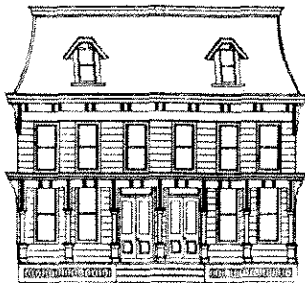
8 225 Delaware Street

This Queen Anne style home, recently restored and decorated, has never been altered in any way. Built in 1890, the center front octagonal tower with conical roof dominates the front facade.

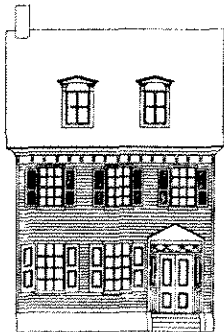
9 337 Delaware Street

Originally built in 1770 as a colonial farmhouse of brick laid in Flemish bond, it underwent a major change when the front entry was moved from the Horace Street facade to the present one on Delaware Street. This is also known as the Waite-Low house.



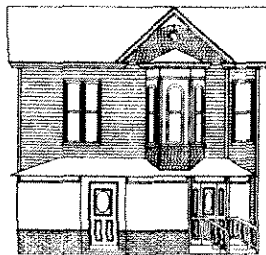


10 319 - 321 Glover Street
The Second Empire style duplex built in 1885 displays a 6 bay porch with bracketed cornice and elaborate molded posts. The two double leaf entries with transoms are adorned with very ornate coupled cornice brackets. Glover Street was developed for the influx of workers for G.G. Green's patent medicine factory.



11 24 High Street
Known as the Jacob Glover house, it was built in 1850 on Broad Street. Mr. Glover was a local blacksmith and businessman, and was the son of Thomas Glover. This house was moved around the corner to its present location in the 1940's.

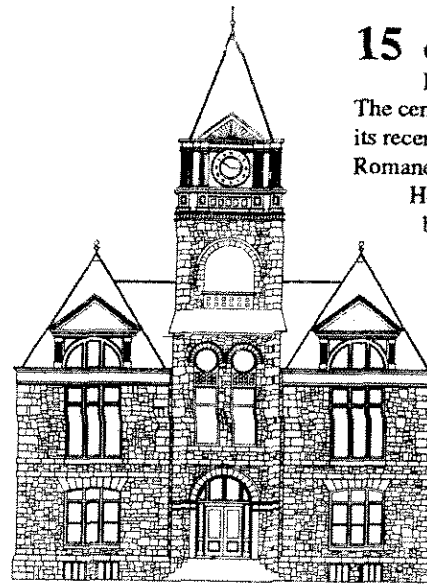
12 21 - 23 High Street
Built in 1900 as a Victorian duplex, it is a 2½ story edifice with immense gable ends featuring double Palladian windows and fish scale shingling.



13 101 S. Broad Street
Built in 1860, this Victorian building has long been used as a business/home establishment. The porch roof still remains after alterations to the 1st floor to accommodate a store front. The building recently underwent extensive restoration.

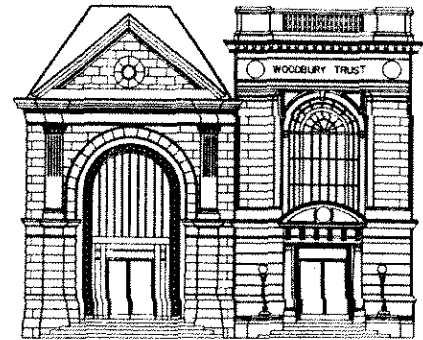


14 47 - 55 South Broad Street
This 1890 Victorian Second Empire style building was once a store and dwelling. The property marked the entrance to Stokes Lumber Yard. It was known as Mr. Lieberman's Meat Store during the 1920's.

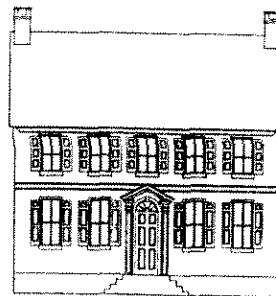


15 Gloucester County Court House
The centerpiece in Woodbury is its recently restored 1885 Romanesque style County Court House built of Trenton brownstone and Dauphin County trim. The clock tower is the highest structure in the city. The original brick colonial court house, dated 1787, was situated closer to the street corner and was razed to permit construction of the "new" building.

16 19 N. Broad Street
This 1916 Beaux Arts Classicism building is constructed of smooth coursed stone with a series of large, round arched window openings. It was formerly used as a bank before being purchased by the county in 1991.



Surrogate's Court
Like its next door neighbor described above, it was originally constructed in 1887 for use as a bank and is another example of Beaux Arts Classicism style. It is now connected to the Court House by an enclosed two story walkway.

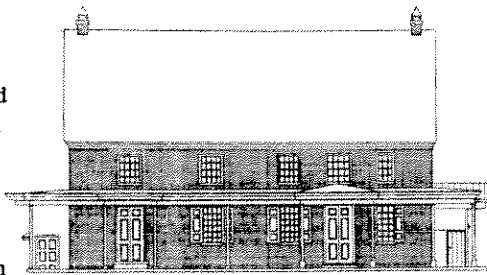


17 127 N. Broad Street
Built in 1802, this edifice is of brick laid in seven course common bond typical of Georgian design with formed and symmetrical composition. The two story frame extension is a later addition.

East Side

18 Friends Meeting House • 120 N. Broad Street

The Brick Quaker Meeting House, erected in 1715, is the first documented structure built south of the Woodbury Creek. The west portion is the original edifice; the east addition was built in 1785. The building was used as a barracks for British Revolutionary War soldiers and a hospital in 1777.



19 Gloucester County Historical Society Museum 58 N. Broad Street

Built in 1765 as a brick colonial, it now displays Victorian alterations; most notably a slate covered mansard roof. It was the boyhood home of Capt. James Lawrence whose dying words, "Don't give up the ship!" during War of 1812 became the watchword of the U.S. Navy.



20 44 N. Broad Street

This is known as the oldest house in Woodbury, built before 1765. Logs still exist under the clapboards, as does a small fireplace of square handmade bricks.

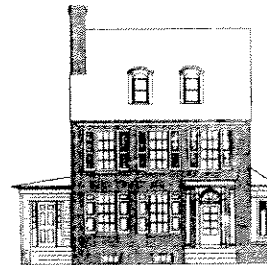
21 31 Newton Avenue

This home was built in 1893 in the Queen Anne Style by M.W. Newton, who opened Newton Avenue and constructed six brick and stone houses here. Next to G.G. Green, he is considered the second greatest influence in the city in the development of the city in the 19th and 20th centuries.



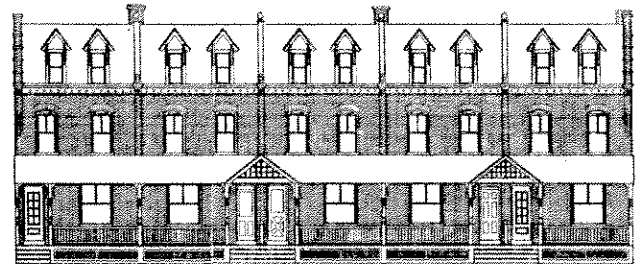
22 22 Euclid Street

An 1890 Victorian brick home with decorative banding in darker shades of brick.



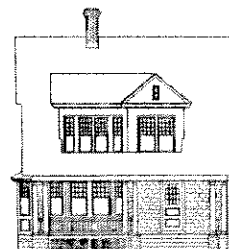
23 34 Hunter Street

Built in 1809, it originally occupied the site of the present U.S. Post Office on Broad Street. The brickwork of Flemish bond with glazed headers is noteworthy. In addition to its current use, the home was also used as a girls' school operated by Miss Fannie Howe.



24 118-126 Hunter Street

These rowhouses were built in 1890 as homes for factory workers employed by George M. Green. They retain many original Victorian features: front porches with turned balusters, spindles, and posts.



25 61 N. Bayard Avenue

This rusticated bungalow built in 1920, features a gabled roof with multi-colored slates, central chimney, and a lean-to-porch. This property once belonged to George G. Green.



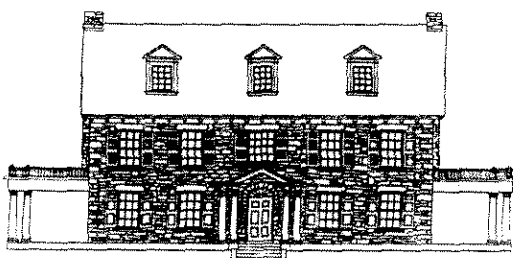
26 450 Spruce Lane

The property can be traced back to 1814; the home dates to 1910. It is an example of tudor revival with projecting pavilions, oriel, and diamond leaded windows.



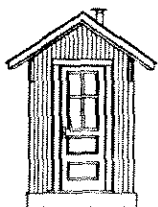
27 36 Rugby Place

Constructed in 1745 as a brick colonial farmhouse and altered in 1913, the house reflects the Colonial Revival style. Some ornamental plantings remain from the nursery business once operated here. Long referred to as "Evergreen" or "Tatum-Griscom-Mitchell House."



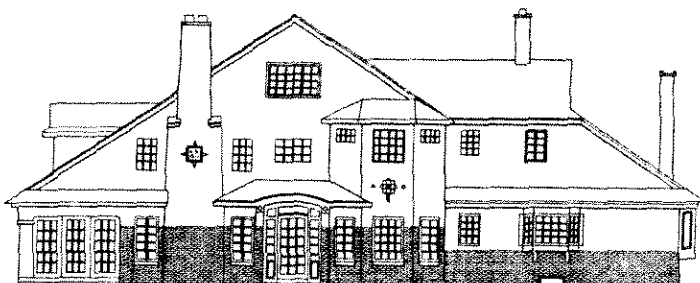
28 510 Cooper Street

An excellent example of Georgian Revival style, "Rugby Pines" was built in 1914 by Frank Stewart, founder of Stewart Electric Co. in Philadelphia. Stewart is best known for his South Jersey historical books and his recreational trust fund from which Green Acres Programs are sustained.



29 Railroad Watchman's Stand Evergreen and Cooper Street

This is the oldest surviving Conrail Watchman's Stand in New Jersey. Originally situated at N. Broad Street City boundary at Park Avenue, it was relocated to this park and refurbished by WORC in 1985.

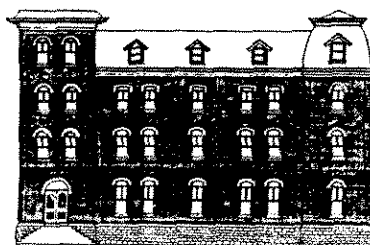


30 43 N. Woodland Avenue

This 1911 Arts and Crafts home incorporates West Coast Spanish influences: brick, stucco, long sloping gables, roofs with first floor pents, and glass enclosed porch with Tuscan columns. George G. Green built the home for his son.

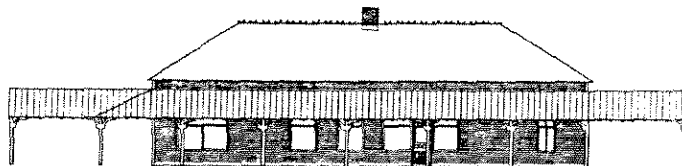
31 275 Cooper Street

This stately 1903 Georgian Revival home was built for Judge Lewis Starr and his wife. The front walkway went right to Cooper St. while the trolley was the mode of transportation. George Nolte, the next owner, changed the walkway to Woodland Ave. to accommodate the automobile. Formal gardens once extended to the lake.



32 122 Green Avenue

George G. Green built his commercial Victorian factory and matching carriage house in 1879. Jobs created at this factory prompted the most rapid wave of growth ever experienced in Woodbury.

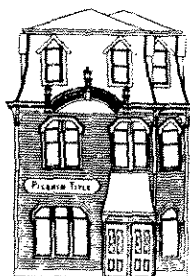
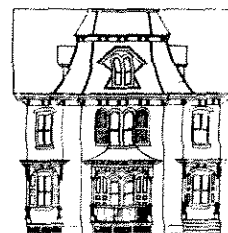


33 Woodbury Railroad Station • Cooper St. & Railroad Ave.

The station was built in 1883 in Eastern Stick style featuring a hipped roof with slate shingles and decorative "stick work" in exposed porch rafters. By 1917 the number of daily trains through Woodbury reached 139. WORC restored this building in 1981.

34 40 - 42 East Centre Street

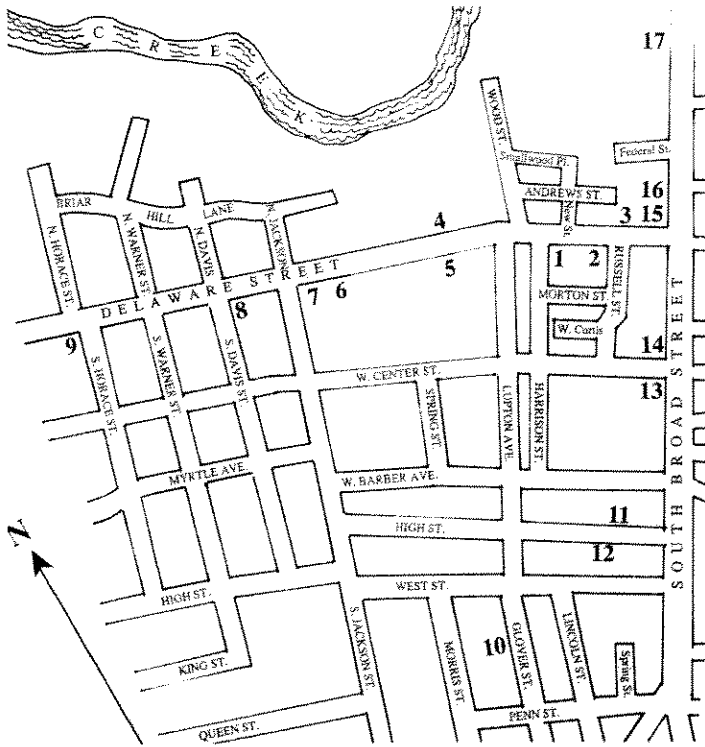
An 1880 Victorian residence constructed by John H. Bradway, a local businessman, state legislator and city council member when the city's charter was adopted in 1871.



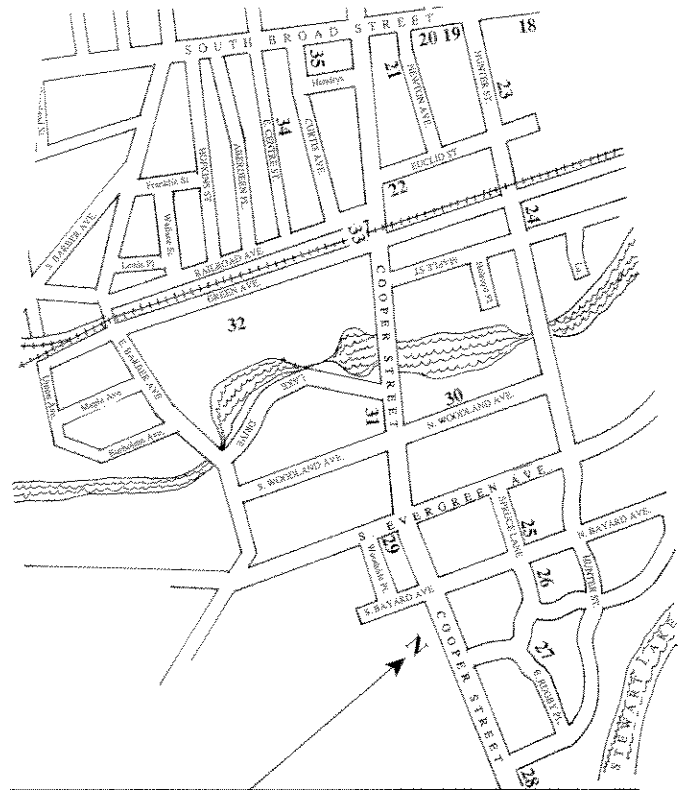
35 34 S. Broad Street

An example of Second Empire design, this home was built in 1860. Originally constructed as a two story building, it still retains its dramatic window eyebrows. Renovated and restored in 1981, it now serves as an office building.

Map • West Side



Map • East Side



Woodbury's history begins in Bury, England in the mid 17th century. A Quaker family named Wood set sail in 1689 to settle at the mouth of Woodbury Creek on the New Jersey shore of the Delaware River.

By 1715 the Quaker community had outgrown its initial settlement and a new site was selected inland where the King's Highway bridged Woodbury Creek. By the time of the Revolutionary War, Woodbury had emerged as a hamlet of considerable importance. The rebel cause found strong support in the Woodbury environs. Its close proximity by water to Philadelphia ensured many troop movements through the tiny town; it was alternately occupied by military forces of both sides.

Woodbury continued to prosper after the War of Independence and on into the 19th century. Schools, a library, fire companies, churches were all well established by 1825. During the Civil War, New Jersey's Twelfth Regiment had a rendezvous at Camp Stockton located where East Barber Avenue, West Jersey Railroad tracks and Mantua Avenue now exist.

continued on Map • East Side

By 1890 Woodbury had a population of 3,930 and had become a pharmaceutical manufacturing center as a result of the enterprising acumen of the Green family. Lewis Green and his son George amassed a fortune beginning with the production of patent medicines and later including glass works, bottle plants, and steam-planing mills. The development of the southern portion of town was a direct result of the tremendous success of the Greens' enterprises. Production of their patent medicines halted after World War I.

Through both World Wars, Woodbury's residents served their country: some on the battlefields, some in jobs at New York Shipyard, duPont powder plant, and oil refineries, some in domestic and international Red Cross work, and some in "Farmerette" groups.

By 1930 the population had grown to 8,172, and Woodbury began to assume an appearance more similar to that of today. Its basic residential character has been maintained. Its Historic District is on the State Register of Historic Places and has been nominated for placement on the National Register—a permanent monument to the Woods of Bury, England!