NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: **Cooper Grant Historic District (Boundary Increase)**
Other names/site number: Ruby Match Company Factory; Joseph Campbell Co. Warehouse No.1; Campbell Soup Company Warehouse No. 1

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

2. Location

Street & number: 300 North Delaware Avenue
City or town: Camden City State: NJ County: Camden
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination X request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X **A** ___ **B** ___ **C** ___ **D**

Rich Boeing — Ass't Commissioner 10/6/15

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

NJ DEP

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

12/1/15
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Cooper Grant HD (Boundary Increase) — Name of Property

Camden County, NJ — County and State

Category of Property (Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	☐
District	X
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
INDUSTRY/Manufacturing Facility
INDUSTRY/Industrial Storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER: Late 19th Century Industrial

Materials:(enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, membrane roofing

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

This boundary increase proposes to add the Ruby Match Company factory to the Cooper Grant Historic District in the City of Camden, Camden County, New Jersey. The Ruby Match Company factory is an industrial building, constructed c.1899, which is located at 300 North Delaware Avenue, abutting the west side of the district. The building is a tall one-story, red brick building typical of the late-nineteenth century industrial development near the Delaware River waterfront. It consists of a tall, gable-roofed center section with a clerestory and two abutting, lower, shed-roofed sections, a form commonly seen in industrial buildings. Windows historically lined the exterior at the street and clerestory levels on the east and west sides, with street-level and intermediate-level windows on the north and south sides. The first-floor windows have been infilled but the openings are clearly delineated on the interior and exterior. On the interior, the building has historically been one large open space, with exposed roof trusses, a west side loading dock at one time accessed by a side track from the train tracks running down adjacent Delaware Avenue and later modified for trucks, and a few small, one-story rooms added and removed over time. One detached building and two detached sheds formerly located at the north end of the property are no longer extant. The building has been generally used and maintained since its construction and is fair to good condition.

Narrative Description

Exterior

The Ruby Match Company factory is located on an L-shaped site occupying the western two-thirds of a block in Camden. The property is flat and is bounded on the south side by Penn Street, the west by Delaware Avenue, and the north by Linden Street (Photographs 1, 2, and 3, respectively). The east side (Photographs 3 and 4) faces the rear of a line of rowhouses. The property is fenced on the north and east sides with a small stretch of grass between the building and the fence, while the west and south sides are located directly on the sidewalk. Deciduous trees have been planted along Penn and Linden Streets in front of the building.

The former factory and warehouse is a symmetrical, rectangular brick building, approximately 167’ x 320’ in plan, originally designed with identical north and south elevations and nearly identical east and west elevations. Based on the former placement of sheds along the north elevation between the building and Linden Street, the placement of the west and south elevations abutting the sidewalk, and the current

and historical placement of the entrances on the west elevation facing Delaware Avenue, which is the largest of the three streets bounding the property, the west and south elevations would be considered the primary facades.

The south elevation is divided into three sections (Photograph 5). The center section is a tall brick gable-end wall divided by brick pilasters into four bays. Each bay contains two infilled, segmentally-arched windows at the first-floor level as well as at a second-floor level, although there are no interior floor divisions. A brick water table, formed by two additional wythes of brick at the base of the wall that step back one partial wythe per course to the main face at a height of about two feet, runs across the entire elevation. The brick is laid in common bond, with five stretcher courses between each header course. The brick pilasters continue up to a masonry raking cornice (Photograph 6). The brick cornice, from bottom to top, consists of five sections. At the bottom are brick dentils, each dentil formed by one header brick projecting one quarter of its length, beneath two more projecting half of their lengths. Next is a fascia four rows high. The bottom row is a headers course while the others are stretchers. Above the fascia is a three-row high string course consisting of a row of headers projecting about a quarter of the length of a brick beneath a stretcher course projecting another quarter brick length, and a top header course projecting about three-quarters of a brick length. Above this string course, a six row high fascia aligns with the fascia below the string course. The cornice is capped off by another three-row high string course like that below and a stone parapet cap.

The outer pilasters of the center section mark the division between the center section and the two outer, one-story, shed-roof sections. As these pilasters continue above the shed roofs and become corner piers, a pilaster corbels out about half a brick length from the face of the pier just below the point where the upper ends of the one-story section raking cornices terminate against the pilasters. A much smaller pilaster corbels out in a similar manner on the side (west and east respectively) at about the same point as the dentils on the cornice. The piers are capped by three corbeled rows of brick under a stone cap and the corners of the pier have three-row high corbels supporting the corbeled cap.

The outer two sections of the elevation each have three bays with two infilled, segmentally-arched windows at the first-floor level (Photograph 7). The brick detailing, including the water table, pilasters, and raking cornices is consistent with the center section. Brick piers abut the outer pilasters of these two sections. The piers project above the roofline, providing a terminus for the raking cornice and matching the detailing at the eaves of the center section with pilasters and corbeled brick caps. Beyond the infilling of the windows, this elevation has not undergone any changes in appearance since its period of construction. The north elevation, which was originally identical to the south elevation, has been changed only by the infilling of the windows and by the addition of a modern flush metal door in the fourth bay from the west end (Photographs 8 and 9).

The original sash configuration of the first and second-floor windows is not known. A 1909 aerial photograph that includes the building shows a smaller rectangular window within each of the arched openings. White paint is visible between the flat heads of the windows and the curve of the arch. A substantial portion of the lower part of the masonry window opening is also painted white. Due to the distance and blurriness of the photograph, it is not certain whether the lower sash were painted white, including the glass, or whether significantly smaller windows were installed and portions of the openings infilled with wood and painted.

The east and west elevations have a first story level and a recessed clerestory level (Photographs 10 and 11). Each elevation is sixteen bays long. On the east elevation, each bay originally had two windows matching those on the north and south elevations. The window openings are now filled in with brick. At the clerestory level, both elevations have 24-light sash windows that pivot on a horizontal axis for airflow, with 4 windows per bay. These windows are mostly in place, but have been covered with translucent corrugated plastic on the exterior. One window on the west elevation was converted to a flush metal door for access to the roof and another has been replaced with a fan.

The brick detailing at the first-floor level on the west elevation is similar to that on the north and south with the same water table, pilasters, and a simplified cornice that includes dentils and a two-row string course on a fascia. The upper section of the cornice is covered by modern metal cladding that wraps onto the roof. The east elevation has the same water table and pilasters as well, along with a further simplified cornice, with two rows of corbeled brick in lieu of dentils. The top of this cornice is also wrapped in metal cladding. The clerestory likewise has brick pilasters and is presumed to have a similar brick cornice. The details are currently concealed by the corrugated plastic. The roofs are clad with membrane roofing. The edge of the clerestory gable roof currently projects slightly beyond the face of the wall. This appears to be an alteration.

The west elevation differs from the east in at least one original detail and through several minor alterations. The south opening in the southernmost bay of the west elevation was originally a door with a segmentally-arched opening rather than a window (Photograph 12). Similar to the windows, however, the door opening has been filled in with brick. The first and third bays from the north end appear to have been converted to larger single door openings, removing the evidence of the previous windows. These twentieth-century openings have also been filled in.

Bays five and six from the south end have been converted to loading bays for trucks. The 1906 Sanborn map shows a side track from the train tracks that ran down Delaware Avenue running to the building at about the same location. This side track is not shown on the 1902 atlas, however, which suggests that the track was added for the Joseph Campbell Co., which had bought the building in 1905 and was using it as a warehouse. The track may have been laid to run to an already existing loading bay, given that the match factory would also have needed to bring in materials and load its finished products for delivery. The current opening, however, is a modern alteration, with the brick around the opening rebuilt to support a metal lintel and two commercial garage doors, removing any evidence of the original configuration. A modern door has also been added in the seventh bay, next to the loading bays.

Interior

The interior was designed primarily as one large, open, well-lit space (Photographs 13 and 14). Natural light was provided by first-floor windows around the building, second-floor windows on the gable ends, and clerestory windows running the length of east and west elevations (Photograph15). The floor is concrete; as it was labeled on the 1906 plan. The walls are exposed brick, covered with paint. Modern stucco has been applied in a few areas.

Within these brick exterior walls, the shed roofs, clerestories, and gable roof are supported by a system of wood trusses. Open trussed ironwork posts lined up along north-south axes under the clerestory walls support three separate sets of trusses (Photograph 16). At what would be the top of the first-floor shed level, aligned with the tops of the east and west one-story walls, the posts support Warren trusses running north-south under the clerestory walls (Photograph 17). At this same level, the posts support the bottom

chords of mono trusses that form the shed roof framing of the outer shed sections (Photograph 18). The outer ends of these bottom chords bear on brick pilasters in the east and west walls. The posts also continue up the clerestory walls to provide bearing for the Howe trusses that frame the gable roof (Photograph 19). In addition, braces run from the posts at the top of the parallel chord trusses up to the top chords of the Howe trusses. The braces are attached to both the top and bottom chords of the trusses, providing additional stability. There is a lateral double Warren truss at the southern-most bay, while the northern-most bay accommodated the chimney shown in the 1906 plan, but now removed (Photographs 19, 20, and 21). The ceilings are exposed wood sheathing on rafters above the Howe trusses. Framing survives for the openings that allowed the legs of the raised water tank (shown in the 1909 photo) to pass through the eastern shed roof to the ground (Photograph 22).

Although the one historic photograph provides little additional documentation of the original appearance of the interior, some early documentation remains and the few modern elements are obvious. The 1906 Sanborn plan shows a one-story boiler or engine room along the north wall and two one-story rooms along the south wall, one of which is marked “Office.” All three have been removed, along with the chimney mentioned above. The grade at the loading bays is lower than the surrounding floor. Concrete has been added around the base of some of the iron posts for protection from vehicles. A series of small, modern one-story rooms built in CMU with flush metal doors is located just north of the loading bays, projecting from the west wall. An older, one-story room with thick brick walls, a vaulted ceiling, and an arched door opening with a sliding metal door is located along the east wall (Photographs 23 and 24). The room contains sprinkler equipment that was added, along with the water tank that supplied it, by the Joseph Campbell Co. before 1909. Just south of that room is a small twentieth-century restroom. The most obvious change has been the infilling of the windows in all of the masonry openings, making the space much darker than it would originally have been. Also, as described on the exterior, at least one door at the south end of the west wall was infilled, while one modern door was added in the north wall at the western end of the center section. Larger access doors were added (and removed) near the northern end of the west wall.

8. Statement of Significance

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

[x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[ ] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance
c.1899-1930

Significant Dates
c.1899
1905

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Cooper Grant Historic District includes approximately four city blocks on the south side of the elevated approach to the Benjamin Franklin Bridge in Camden New Jersey. The district currently encompasses what is now a residential neighborhood developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, as well as remaining nonresidential buildings typical of an urban neighborhood during the period, including a church, a firehouse, and a free public library (now the Walt Whitman Cultural Arts Center). Through these buildings, the district represents several facets of the community development common to the blocks within and around the district in the decades around the turn of the century. The buildings stand on land that the Cooper family had owned since the early eighteenth century. When the land north of Cooper Street became available in the second half of the nineteenth century, developers began to build houses northward for Camden's expanding population. On the newly available Cooper land and in the adjacent blocks to the south near the waterfront, industries, including Esterbrook Steel Pen Factory, Campbell Soup Company, and the Victor Talking Machine Company provided much employment near the turn of the century. The Cooper Grant Historic District was near a local transportation hub; the Camden and Atlantic Railroad ran to the waterfront just north of the neighborhood, while the Pennsylvania and West Jersey Railroad ran to the river a few blocks to the south. Each had passenger and freight stations and connected passengers with the ferries crossing to Philadelphia and provided transportation for goods being produced in the new factories. The city blocks bounded by the railroads and the waterfront were a mix, to greater and lesser degrees, of dwellings, businesses, schools, religious and social institutions, and, increasingly, industrial plants. The period of significance identified for the district is 1864-1930.

The addition of the Ruby Match Company Factory/Campbell Soup Company Warehouse No.1 to the Cooper Grant Historic District provides a more complete historical understanding of the physical and social infrastructure composition of the community in neighborhoods near the Camden waterfront as they developed in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, enhancing the district's significance under National Register Criterion A in the area of community planning and development. In addition to the houses, church, firehouse, and library currently included in the district, a few small businesses and several industrial concerns were located within the current district boundaries during the period of significance (but demolished prior to the nomination of the district). Additional industrial and commercial buildings abutted the district. These buildings, with the exception of the Ruby Match Company Factory/Campbell Soup Company Warehouse No.1, have also been demolished. The factory, constructed c.1899, falls within the district's period of significance, and represents the missing component of late-nineteenth century industrial architecture that was once present both in and around the neighborhood.

The building has further significance in the area of industry as the only remaining building associated with the Campbell Soup Company during the most significant transformative period in the history of the company. Between 1897 and 1910, the company created the first condensed canned soups and developed a new market for inexpensive, quality foods. The original buildings, later known as Plant No.1, were located at Front and Market Streets. As the company began a period of rapid expansion in the first decade of the twentieth century, it purchased the former Ruby Match Company factory for use as a warehouse c.1904. The building became known as Warehouse No.1. Campbell's continued to expand and built a second plant across Delaware Avenue from Warehouse No.1 in the 1920s. The warehouse was sold in

1982, saving it from the whole-scale demolition of all remaining Campbell's buildings, including both plants, in 1991.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The development of the neighborhood included in the Cooper Grant Historic District is representative of the expansion and development of Camden near the waterfront in the late nineteenth century. The area north of Cooper Street had been in the Cooper family since the early eighteenth century. When the family began to sell the estate for development in the later nineteenth century, developers bought it to build houses for the growing population. Near the river, some of the land was ultimately sold for industrial development as well. The development of housing in the area correlated with the development of industry near the river. Large industrial companies, including Esterbrook Steel Pen Factory, Campbell Soup Company, the Victor Talking Machine Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the New York Ship Building Corporation provided employment that fueled the growth of the city.[1] Smaller industrial concerns and commercial businesses dotted the area as well, mixed in with the residential development, particularly near the changing shoreline, which moved west as fill was added to create additional land.

One industrial site within the boundaries of the Cooper Grant historic district was the Groft and Priestley Linden Worsted Mill, located on Front Street, north of Penn Street, just up the street from the original house on the Cooper Estate. Between 1885 and 1906, the location of the mill became the site of several different businesses in two of the original buildings, including Consolidated Electric Manufacturing Company, Pacific Steam Laundry, Furbush and Son Metal Factory, Standard Tank & Seat Co., and Sayford Paper.[2] A sampling of other businesses within the district boundaries included grocery stores, tobacconists, bakeries, drugstores, a restaurant, and a livery and stables. These businesses contributed to the mixed-use environment typical of local neighborhoods at that time. Other nearby industrial complexes abutting residential blocks included the Victor Talking Machine Company, the Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Company, the Domestic Conserve & Pickling Company, and numerous lumber yards.[3] The Ruby Match Company site was the G. Humes Spar house and lumber yard on the banks of the river behind the Point Street houses in the district in 1885. Smaller businesses directly adjacent to the district included more groceries, drugstores, tobacconists, bakeries and butchers.

At the end of the 19th century, the Diamond Match Company manufactured approximately 75% of American friction matches for fire starting. Despite this dominance, Diamond continued to acquire competitors and acquired an identity as the "match trust,"[4] with the primary competition being the Continental Match Company, operated by Edwin Gould, son of the speculative financier Jay Gould.[5] Newspaper reports of continued consolidation, as well as emerging competition, dominated the discussion of the American match manufacturing industry. In July 1899, Diamond acquired Continental.[6] At the same time, match-making machines, one with a capacity of 10 million matches per day,[7] were being patented and new companies incorporating, some in an apparent effort to be acquired by Diamond Match

[1] "Cooper Grant Historic District," National Register Nomination, 1982.
[2] *Ibid*; Fire Insurance Maps, Sanborn Map Company, 1885, 1891, and 1906.
[3] Fire Insurance Maps.
[4] "Match Company Sued By Trust," *Philadelphia Inquirer* June 30, 1900, p. p.4.; James Burnley, *Millionaires and Kings of Enterprise*, Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, p. p.238.
[5] *Saginaw [Michigan] News*, May 22, 1899, p. p.6.; *Chicago Daily Tribune*, May 18, 1899, p. p.9.
[6] *The Economist*, July 8, 1899, p. p.42.; Burnley, p. p.238.
[7] *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, May 2, 1899, p. p.2.

and others with the intent of fostering genuine competition in a globally expanding market.[8] Three match-making companies, Union, American, and Ruby incorporated in 1899.[9]

The Ruby Match Company, incorporated in Delaware in June 1899,[10] was the creation of Delaware businessman and politician John Edward Addicks. His most profitable investments involved the consolidation of gas works, primarily in Boston. To some contemporary journalists he was a "financial guerrilla" and "perpetual candidate for the United States Senate." Less kind descriptions included "votary of rotten finance," "corporation political trickster," and "all-round corrupter of men."[11]

Addicks' creation of the Ruby Match Company began with his association with Alexander Kelly, a former employee of the Diamond Match Company who had patented a match-making machine.[12] Kelley had trained as a master mechanic and machinist and was employed by Swift & Courtney & Beecher (Diamond Match Company) in Delaware, until the plant closed in 1896. After organizing the Kelley Machine Company, he designed a new match-making machine and obtained two patents for his machine, one on July 5, 1898 and the other on July 31, 1900.[13] He took his patent drawings to Addicks, who agreed to finance the production of the machine, as well as the sale of the machine and patent if Kelley could find a buyer. The machine was reportedly produced at the Harris machine shop at a cost of $20,000.[14] Kelley transferred a one-third interest in his patents to Addicks and another third to William B. Clerk, a Camden, New Jersey, associate of Addicks, retaining one-third for himself. Kelley then approached E. O. Robinson, vice-president and manager of the Diamond Match Company, with his machine. Robinson reportedly offered Kelley $300,000 for the machine and Kelley's services, but when Addicks learned of the offer, he demanded the price be increased to $500,000. The deal fell through.[15]

Consequently, J. Edward Addicks, William B. Clerk, and Alexander Kelley formed the Ruby Match Company in June 1899, selling the patents to the company in exchange for each taking a payment of

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[8] *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, October 20, 1899, p.4; ; *Saginaw [Michigan] News*, May 22, 1899, p.6; ; *The Evening Times* (Washington, DC), October 21, 1899, p.4.; ; *New York Tribune*, May 2, 1899, p.4.; *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, October 20, 1899, p.4.

[9] *New York Tribune*, June 23, 1899, p.8; *Philadelphia Inquirer*, June 23, 1899; *Trenton Evening Times*, May 2, 1899, p.3; "Union Match Company Formed" *The New York Times*, April 30, 1899; *Wall Street Daily News*, May 3, 1899, p.2.; "Big Match Combine" *Duluth News-Tribune*, May 5, 1899, p.2,;

[10] "Incorporated In Delaware" *New York Tribune*, (June 23, 1899) p.2.; "$6,000,000 Match Company" *New York Times*, (June 23, 1899) p.1.; "Six Millions In Matches" *Philadelphia Inquirer*, (June 23, 1899) p.1.

[11] Thomas W. Lawson, "Frenzied Finance, The Story of Amalgamated" *Everybody's Magazine*, July 1904, p.457.; "How J. Edward Addicks Came to Boston" *The New York Times*, (October 16, 1904) p.13; .J. Edward Addicks was born in Philadelphia in 1841. He purchased a home in Delaware in 1877. Addicks made his fortune in the financing of gas works, but is primarily known as a repeated candidate for the United States Senate from Delaware in the 1890s. Addicks managed to split the Republican Party for years, resulting in Delaware being unable to seat a senator in 1899, 1901, 1903, and 1905. Between 1901 and 1903, both Senate seats from Delaware were vacant. Addicks was particularly known for attempting to buy votes through tactics that included paying the poll tax for minority voters, paying delinquent taxes for voters in exchange for votes, and buying the support of state legislators, who at the time were responsible for choosing the Senate representation. He is believed to have spent $3,000,000 on his unsuccessful campaigns. Corruption such as that characterized by Addicks' campaigns was the impetus for early twentieth century voting reforms, including the elimination of the poll tax and the institution of secret ballot boxes. In 1913, the 17th Amendment was ratified, changing Senate election to popular vote.

[12] United States Patent 606.994, Filed May 22, 1896; *The Wood-Worker* XVI, No. 2 (Indianapolis, Ind.: S. H. Smith, April 1897). p.1.

[13] Howard L. Pyle, "40 Years Ago' Item Recalls An Unrewarded Genius," *The Sunday Morning Star*, [Wilmington, Delaware], July 5, 1936

[14] *Ibid.*

[15] *Ibid.*

$1,000,000 of the capital stock.[16] With a mortgage of $50,000 from Philadelphia financier Charles S. Hinchman, the Ruby Match Company purchased property in Camden and constructed the factory. With the installation of Kelly's patented match-making machines, the Ruby Match Company began operations, with Alexander Kelly as the company's Camden factory manager.

Ruby began advertising for "girls" and "experienced [box] fillers" in February 1900 and subsequently advertised for experienced "screw machine" operators and mechanics, an indication that operations were underway or soon would be.[17] In February and May 1901, the company advertised in the help wanted male section of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "Wanted: Experienced fillers. Come prepared for work."[18] No help wanted advertisements for the Ruby Match Company appeared after that. Instead, the company focused on defending itself from a patent infringement lawsuit that had been filed in June of 1900 filed by the Diamond Match Company.[19]

Diamond, seeking to maintain its predominance, was challenging a number of the newly formed match-making companies, including Ruby, with lawsuits alleging patent infringement. In the litigation, Diamond sought from the Ruby Match Company and its President, J. Edward Addicks, "an injunction and an accounting of the profits accruing from the use of an alleged [patent] infringement."[20] Kelly was also forced to personally defend his match-making machine from charges that he had derived the design from a mechanic that he had employed. Kelly prevailed in that litigation.[21] To defend against the allegations of patent infringement, Addicks engaged the services of Washington, DC patent attorney Edgar B. Stocking and Melville E. Dayton, a Chicago based "patent expert." But by October of 1902, Ruby was also being sued by Dayton who was seeking to recover over $1,000 that he was owed for his services in defending the Kelly patent.[22] Ruby was also being pursued by the Philadelphia Straw Board Company who was owed hundreds of dollars for match boxes.[23]

These were only three of the legal actions that would result in the eventual bankruptcy and disintegration of the Ruby Match Company. Additional legal actions against the Ruby Company, and J. Edward Addicks, included a suit by Edward B. Stocking to recover $9,000 allegedly owed to him for his representation of the Ruby Match Company, as defendant, in the patent infringement litigation initiated by Diamond Match.[24] In his personal lawsuit, Stocking alleged that Kelley, who had understood and managed the factory, but, after providing valuable service, including the patents, had been discharged from the company, resulting in mismanagement and insolvency.[25] Stocking would ultimately achieve a split victory for the Ruby Company

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[16] "Ruby Match Co.'s Creditors Sue," *Wooden & Willow-ware Trade Review* XXV, No. 8 (New York: Chas. H. Delano & Son, June 23, 1904). p.1.
[17] Philadelphia Inquirer, February 2, 1900, p.10; February 28, 1900, p.12; July 25, 1900, p.10; October 2, 1900, p.12.
[18] *Philadelphia Inquirer*, May 24, 1901, p.10; May 26, 1901, p.2.
[19] "Match Company Sued By Trust" *Philadelphia Inquirer*, June 30, 1900, p.4.
[20] *Ibid*.
[21] "Miller v. Kelly" Decisions of the Commissioner of Patents, 1901 (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1902) pp. 405-410.
[22] *Trenton Evening Times*, October 15, 1902, p.7.
[23] "Camden News Notes" *Philadelphia Inquirer*, December 17, 1902, p.3.
[24] "Ruby Match Co.'s Creditors Sue," *Wooden & Willow-ware Trade Review* XXV, No. 8 (New York: Chas. H. Delano & Son, June 23, 1904), p.1.; "Wants A Receiver For Match Company" *The Washington Times* [Washington, DC], June 15, 1904, p.14.; "Ruby Match Co. in Receiver's Hands," *Wooden & Willow-ware Trade Review* XXVI, No. 12 (New York: Chas. H. Delano & Son, February 23, 1905), p.94.; "Union Match Co.'s Victory," *Wooden & Willow-ware Trade Review* XXV, No. 5 (New York: Chas. H. Delano & Son, May 12, 1904), p.1.
[25] "Ruby Match Co.'s Creditors Sue"

The most damaging litigation was filed by Charles S. Hinchman for recovery of payments due on the bond and mortgage for Ruby's Camden property and factory. Hinchman, a prominent Philadelphia financier and president or director of at least 28 corporations, held the mortgage for the Ruby property and plant and had obtained a foreclosure on the property at the beginning of 1903. By this time, Ruby Match Company had ceased production and the State of Delaware had revoked Ruby's business charter.[26] Subsequently, the Ruby Match Company was placed in the hands of a receiver appointed by the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware[27] and Hinchman obtained a Sheriff's sale of the property on April 24, 1903. The sale of the property and building, to prominent Camden attorney Thomas B. Harned reportedly brought only $15,000, leaving Hinchman to sue for the balance of the money on a judgment entered in New Jersey.[28] The match-making machinery was purchased by Charles F. Keller, a company director and an agent for Addicks' Bay State Gas Company for $1,500.[29]

With Addicks' petition for a stay in the judgment against him dismissed, Charles Hinchman proceeded to have United States Marshalls seize and sell Addicks' personal property.[30] Despite seizing all of Addicks' personal property, consisting of four farms, a mill property, his furniture at his "Carrcroft" estate, and growing crops, only about $5,000 worth of unencumbered personal property could be found. Newspapers reported that all of Addicks' Delaware farms had previously been mortgaged to satisfy the payments made by Addicks for litigation involving the Bay State Gas Company.[31]

In January 1904, the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey ruled that 2 elements of the Diamond Match Company's match-making machine patents had been infringed upon, but dismissed other claims. The court decreed that a "master" determine the appropriate

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[26] Diamond Match Company v. Union Match Company *Federal Reporter* Vol. 129 (St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 1904), pp. 602-603.

[27] "Ruby Match Co. in Receiver's Hands,," p.94.

[28] "Ruby Match Co. Mortgage Deficiency Sued For," *Wooden & Willow-ware Trade Review* XXVII, No. 10 (New York: Chas. H. Delano & Son, July 27, 1905), p.74.; "Addicks In Camden" *Philadelphia Inquirer*, April 25, 1903, p.3; "Wilmington News Notes" *Philadelphia Inquirer*, June 21, 1905, p.4. Some subsequent newspaper articles reported that the sale of the property brought only $10,000.

[29] "Ruby Match Co.'s Creditors Sue," *Wooden & Willow-ware Trade Review* XXV, No. 8 (New York: Chas. H. Delano & Son, June 23, 1904).

[30] "J.E. Addicks Judgment in Ruby M. Co. Case Stands," *Wooden & Willow-ware Trade Review* XXVIII, No. 3 (New York: Chas. H. Delano & Son, October 12, 1905), p.22. Ruby Match Co. Receiver Closing Up Its Affairs," *Wooden & Willow-ware Trade Review* XXVIII, No. 3 (New York: Chas. H. Delano & Son, October 12, 1905), p.22.; Ruby Match Co. Foreclosure Sale Stands," *Wooden & Willow-ware Trade Review* XXVIII, No. 2 (New York: Chas. H. Delano & Son, September 28, 1905), p.14.; "J.E. Addicks' Property Seized on Ruby M. Co. Debt," *Wooden & Willow-ware Trade Review* XXVII, No. 12 (New York: Chas. H. Delano & Son, August 24, 1905), p.94.

[31] "Marshall Holds Addicks' Property, All Personal Belongings Seized Under Judgment" *Philadelphia Inquirer*, August 11, 1905, p.4.; "Addicks Loses The Last Of His Farms" *The Patriot* [Harrisburg, Pennsylvania], October 13, 1906, p.5.; "J.E. Addicks' Property Sold on Ruby M. Co Debt," *Wooden & Willow-ware Trade Review* XXVIII, No. 4 (New York: Chas. H. Delano & Son, October 26, 1905), p.30. "Matches," *Wooden and Willow-ware Trade Review*, Vol XXVII, No. 14 (New York: Chas. H. Delano & Son), p.94.;. "J. Edward Addicks' Real Estate Sold on Ruby Match. Co. Judgment," *Wooden & Willow-ware Trade Review* XXX, No. 4 (New York: Chas. H. Delano & Son, October 25, 1906), p.30.

penalties and costs.[32] The Ruby Match Company's rights, tile, and interest in the match-making machinery originally patented by Alexander Kelly ultimately passed to Alfred T. Gage and Edward B. Stocking, as creditors of the bankrupt Ruby Match Company.[33]

During the first two decades of the 20th century, Addicks continued to fight legal battles related to his various business activities and, in 1915, he was temporarily jailed in New York for contempt of court.[34] He died in 1919. Alexander Kelley, who had reportedly been dismissed some time before the company was placed into receivership, died four days after an explosion that occurred while he was attempting to create another match-making machine with his son, Harry, who died the day after the blast.

The Ruby Match Company Factory building survived the short and turbulent life of the company itself and became an integral part of the neighborhood. The building, which was constructed c.1899 and sold by Charles Hinchman to the Ruby Match Company, was built on the western half of the block bounded by Penn Street, Delaware Avenue, Linden Street, and Point Street on fill land that was still a riverbank in 1891. The red brick architecture, which was representative of industrial building development at the time, incorporated classical architecture references in brick on the exterior, including a water table, pilasters, segmental arches, and denticulated cornices, along with a clerestory such as is frequently found in cathedrals, borrowing from religious architectural vocabulary to fill its similarly large space with natural light. On the interior, the open, utilitarian space exhibited the increasing use of trusses to span the greater distances required in large industrial buildings. The industrial revolution had transformed the scale of the production of goods, creating the needs for large work spaces to house new machinery and large storage spaces to hold greater amounts of goods that would be moved much longer distances to be distributed to many more consumers than had been possible in the past. The mostly automated match-making machinery used at the factory had a linear flow, thus making the longer open spaces found in the building desirable.

In 1900, Alexander Kelley lived at 306 Linden Street within the current district boundaries.[35] A match factory worker lived at 332 Point Street as well with his parents and two brothers.[36] These examples are indicative of the relationship between the industrial companies and the neighboring residences found in the area at the turn of the century.

Due to the financial difficulties created by J. Edward Addicks, the Ruby Match Company ceased operations by 1903 and was sold at a Sheriff's sale, as indicated above. It was reported in the *Information for Use in the Location of Industries on Lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company* in 1903 regarding the building: "Building formerly occupied by the Ruby Match Co., located at Delaware Avenue and Penn Street; available for manufacturing purposes; building about 200 feet front and 150 feet deep, with track

[32] "Diamond Match Co. v. Ruby Match Co.," *The Federal Reporter* 127 (St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 1904), pp. 341-349.
[33] "Ruby Match Co. Patent Sale Confirmed," *Wooden & Willow-ware Trade Review* XXVIII, No. 6 (New York: Chas. H. Delano & Son, November 23, 1905), p.46. "Ruby Match Co.'s Patents Sold," *Wooden & Willow-ware Trade Review* XXVIII, No. 5 (New York: Chas. H. Delano & Son, November 9, 1905), p.34. The lawsuit brought by the Diamond Match Company, Diamond Match Co. v. Ruby Match Co., in 1904, alleged that Kelley's design infringed on the Beecher patent No. 389,435, from September 11, 1888. The court ruled that the design did infringe on the patent in accordance with two of the suit's claims.
[34] Addicks Jailed In New York For Contempt" *Boston Herald*, May 18, 1915, p.1.
[35] United States Census, 1900.
[36] Ibid.

running into building from Delaware Avenue extension. Property for rent and in the hands of W.B. Barrow, 130 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia."[37]

On April 24, 1904, the Victor Talking Machine Company suffered a fire at its machine shop located on Front Street, just south of Cooper Street. Subsequently, a report in The *Music Trade Review*, entitled "Victor Talking Co's.[sic] Plant Destroyed," noted, "The Victor Talking Machine Company have secured the old Ruby Match Company factory at Delaware Avenue and Penn Street, Camden, which they will occupy at once until the Front Street plant can be rebuilt. As soon as the insurance adjusters permit its removal, the machinery not ruined by fire will be installed in the Front Street factory."[38]

The building was purchased in 1904/1905 by the Joseph Campbell Company, later the Campbell Soup Company, and converted to use for storage and a warehouse. Campbell Soup Company had begun in 1869 as a partnership between Abraham Anderson, a tin smith who had opened a canning factory in 1862, and Joseph Campbell, a traveling purchasing agent for a local fruit-and-vegetable wholesaler.[39] The new company, Anderson and Campbell, canned produce, much of it grown in southern New Jersey, such as "Celebrated Beefsteak Tomato," "Strictly Fancy Small Peas," and "Fancy Asparagus," as well as other items including corn and sweet potatoes. They then added jams, jellies, apple butter, and mincemeat to their lines of products.[40] Anderson and Campbell amicably dissolved the company in 1877, allowing Campbell to form a new company, Joseph Campbell & Co. with three new partners, Walter Spackman, Joseph S. Campbell, and Arthur Dorrance, and to move forward with expansion plans, producing numerous new specialty items in addition to the existing product lines.[41] The company continued to expand on the block bounded by Front Street, Market, Street, Second Street, and Arch Streets where it had started many years before. In 1892, the name was changed to the Joseph Campbell Preserve Company and by 1893, Arthur Dorrance had a controlling interest in the company and Joseph Campbell retired.[42]

In 1897, Arthur Dorrance hired his nephew, John T. Dorrance, a graduate of M.I.T. with a degree in chemistry and a Ph.D. from the University of Gottingen in Germany. John Dorrance saw the opportunity to create and sell a new product: condensed soups. His challenge was threefold. First, he had to develop an industrial process for the manufacture and canning of condensed soup, soup without much of the water found in the finished product, which basically amounted to a concentrated sauce in cooking terms. Second, he had to encourage Americans to think of soup as a daily meal, something that was far more common in Europe than the United States in the nineteenth century. Finally, he had to convince people that this affordable new canned product was as good in quality and taste as fresh, homemade products, at a lesser cost and with less work.[43] The condensed soups, a result of Dorrance's many efforts in different areas, including chemistry, cooking (he trained as a chef to learn how to create a quality product), and marketing, were an instant success and the company began to grow rapidly. It invested in new equipment

[37]*Information for Use in the Location of Industries on Lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company* (Philadelphia: Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Department, 1903), p.8.
[38] "Victor Talking Co's. Plant Destroyed" in *The Music Review*, n.p.; Alan Sutton, "A Camden Chronology: The Evolution of the Victor Talking Machine Company Complex (1899-1929)" in *The Victor Recording Pages*, site copyright 2009 www.mainspringpress.com/vic-camden.html, cited 10 December, 2014.
[39]Douglas Collins, "America's Favorite Food: The Story of the Campbell's Soup Company" (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., Publishers, 1994), pp.13, 21.
[40]*Ibid*., pp. 22, 24.
[41]*Ibid*., pp. 25-26.
[42]*Ibid*., pp. 28-29.
[43]*Ibid*., pp. 30-40.

in 1900 and bought the former Ruby Match Company factory in 1904/1905.[44] The building would be identified as Warehouse No.1.

As the brand recognition grew and sales of condensed soup increased, the company stopped producing preserve items. This was reflected in its 1905 name change to the Joseph Campbell Company, eliminating the word preserve. That same year, the factory put out twenty million cans of soup, up from the initial ten-case output from the first year of condensed soup sales.[45] By 1913, the company had ceased production of all other items, other than pork and beans, which it added to fill downtime in the factory on Mondays when the soup stock was going through its slow simmering process. Pork and beans also proved immensely popular. In 1914, soup sales totaled $5,738,200 and bean sales totaled $2,283,036.[46] John Dorrance had transformed the company in under two decades into a national success, by creating a new food manufacturing process and a new market for inexpensive quality convenience foods.

The company continued to prosper. In 1921, John Dorrance, now owner of the company, changed its name for the last time to Campbell Soup Company.[147] Later that decade, the company would expand Plant No.1, the original site, with new buildings and construct Plant No.2 on the waterfront across Delaware Avenue from the Warehouse No.1. Over the course of the twentieth century, the company expanded through the acquisition of other food companies producing different types of prepared food products and through the construction of new factories throughout the country, becoming a leader in the prepared food industry. Gradually, the importance of the aging facilities in Camden began to fade. The corporate offices moved out of Plant No.1 to a different part of the city. Finally, in 1990, as part of cost-cutting measures, the plants were closed. They were demolished in 1991.

Campbell Soup Company Warehouse No.1 continued in use as a warehouse for Campbell's until 1982, when it was sold, allowing it to escape the fate of the other Campbell's buildings. It remained in use as a warehouse for other companies, however, until a few years ago. All of the industrial buildings between Delaware Avenue and the Delaware River and in the general vicinity of the building (with the exception of the one RCA building), meanwhile, were demolished in the years following the listing of the Cooper Grant Historic District. While the purpose of excluding the industrial component of the neighborhood generally and the factory specifically from the original residential nomination was likely due to a lack of awareness of the historic industrial uses within the district, the reality of the history of development near the Camden waterfront in the late nineteenth century was one of multiple interests and purposes which resulted in the inextricable intermingling of industrial, commercial, and residential buildings in the same neighborhoods. The development of the community evolved after the turn of the century, when industrial development in the area moved almost exclusively to the land between Delaware Avenue and the Delaware River, while residential development continued elsewhere. Both the buildings of the Cooper Grant Historic District and the Ruby Match Factory/Campbell Soup Company Warehouse No. 1, however, belong firmly to the earlier period of mixed development and dynamic urban neighborhoods that had homes adjacent to businesses and factories. The addition of the factory to the district, therefore, enhances the interpretation of the history of the neighborhood during the late nineteenth century.

Notes

[44] *Ibid*., pp. 45-46.
[45] *Ibid*., pp. 47, 53.
[46] *Ibid*., pp. 54-55.
[47] *Ibid*., p.104.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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United States Census, 1900.

"Victor Talking Co's. Plant Destroyed," in *The Music Trade Review*, April 26, 1904.

Westfield, Margaret. "The Quest to Save the Fallen Campbell Soup Can: November 1991 – May 1996." Haddon Heights, NJ: Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants, 2000.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
__X previously determined eligible by the National Register
_____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
_____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:
_X_State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __1.23_acres_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 39.949681 Longitude: -75.126997

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is the lot indicated as Block 60, Lot 1 on the City of Camden Tax Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the land historically associated with the Ruby Match Factory/Joseph Campbell Company Storage and Warehouse no.1.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Sheila Koehler, Associate
organization: Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants
street& number: 425 White Horse Pike
city or town: Haddon Heights state: NJ zip code: 08035
e-mail sheila@wa-pc.com
telephone: (856) 547-0465 date: 29 April, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Ruby Match Factory
City or Vicinity: Camden City
County: Camden; State: NJ
Photographer: Michael M. Westfield
Date Photographed: 3 November, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

01 of 24 West and south elevations, camera facing northeast from Penn Street and Delaware Avenue.
02 of 24 West elevation, camera facing southeast from Linden Street and Delaware Avenue.
03 of 24 North elevation and northern end of Point Street houses, camera facing west along Linden Street.
04 of 24 South elevation and southern end of Point Street houses, camera facing west along Penn Street.
05 of 24 South elevation, camera facing north from across Penn Street.
06 of 24 South elevation brick cornice and pier detail.
07 of 24 South elevation outer one-story section, camera facing northeast.
08 of 24 North elevation, camera facing east.
09 of 24 North elevation, center section, camera facing south.
10 of 24 East elevation, camera facing northwest.
11 of 24 West elevation, camera facing northeast.

12 of 24 West elevation, details of brick water table and cornice and original infilled door and window openings, camera facing east.
13 of 24 Interior, camera facing southwest.
14 of 24 Interior, camera facing north.
15 of 24 Clerestory window detail, camera facing northeast.
16 of 24 Interior, camera facing southwest.
17 of 24 Interior truss details, camera facing southwest.
18 of 24 Mono truss detail, camera facing north.
19 of 24 Lateral double Warren truss detail, camera facing south.
20 of 24 Detail showing corbeled brick pilasters supporting lateral truss, camera facing southwest.
21 of 24 Detail of northern end showing ghost of original chimney and no lateral truss, camera facing north.
22 of 24 Detail showing framing at former location of water tank support in shed roof on east side.
23 of 24 Interior, brick sprinkler room, camera facing northeast.
24 of 24 Interior of brick sprinkler room, camera facing northeast.

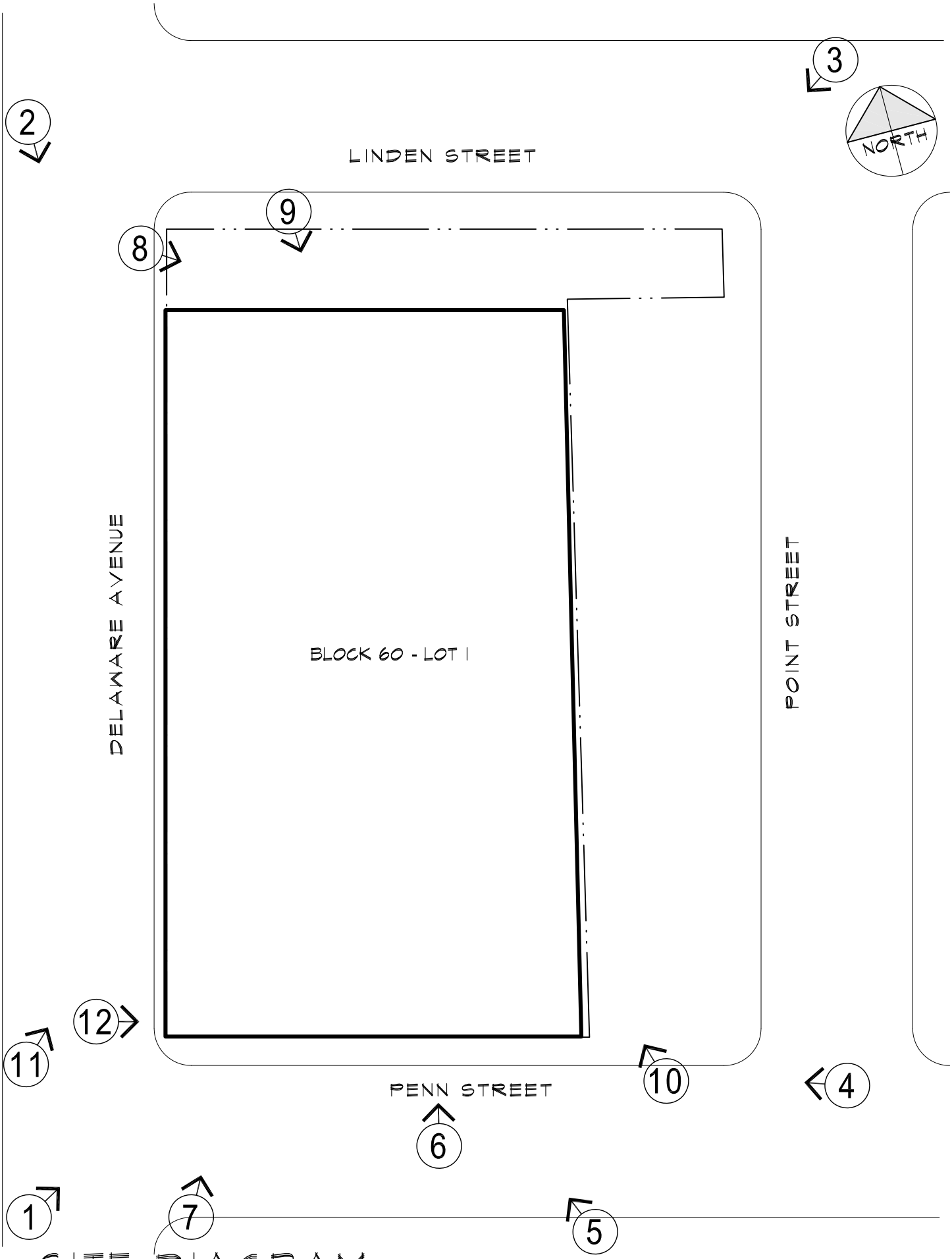
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Cooper Grant Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Ruby Match Factory
300 North Delaware Avenue, Camden
Camden County, New Jersey
Lat: 39.949681 Long: -75.126997

Key

Green Boundary: Existing Historic District
Red Boundary: Boundary Increase
Yellow Marker: Ruby Match Factory

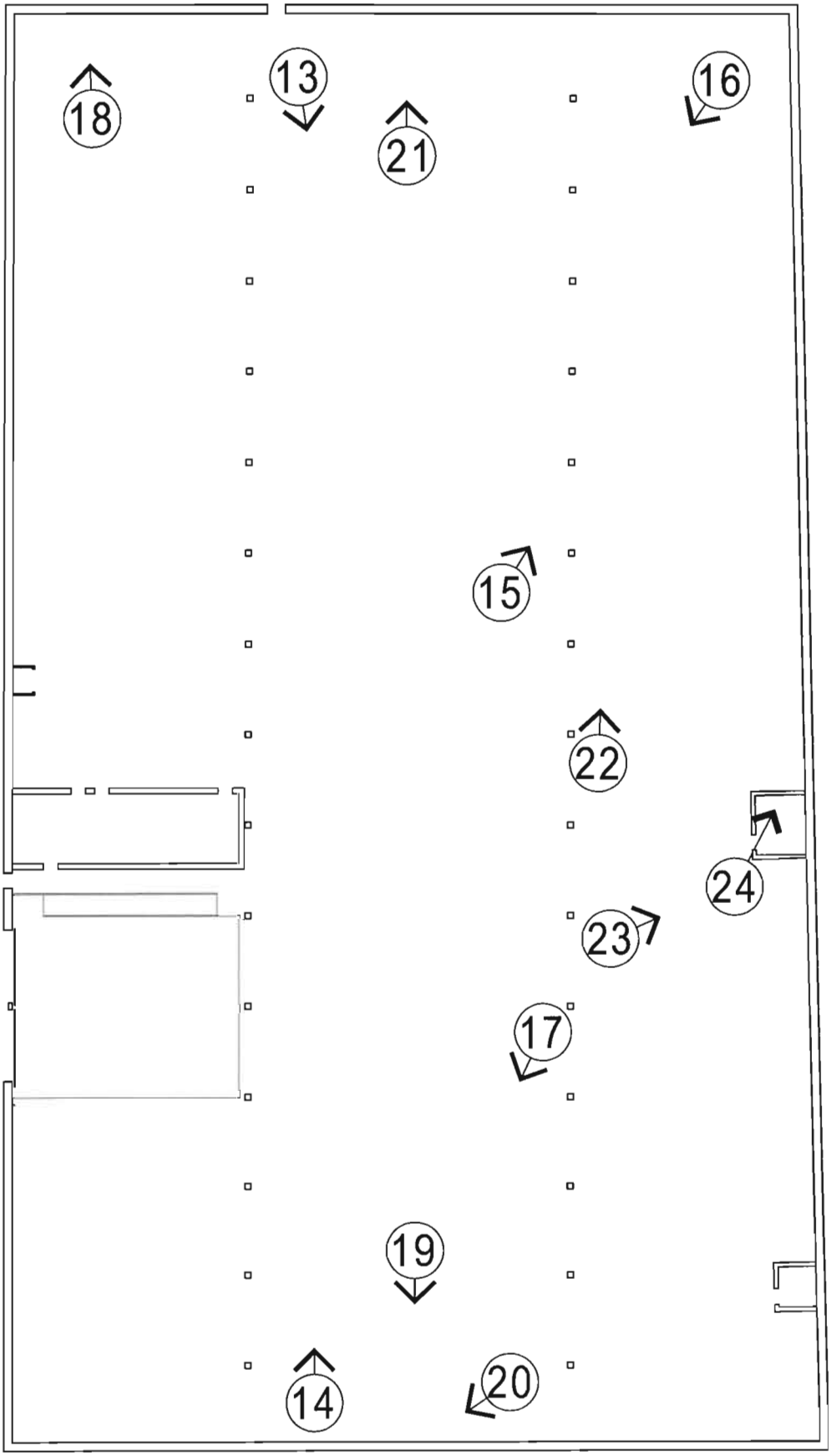


SITE DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1" = 50'

0 10' 20' 40' 80'

Cooper Grant HD
(Boundary Increase)
Camden, Camden County, NJ



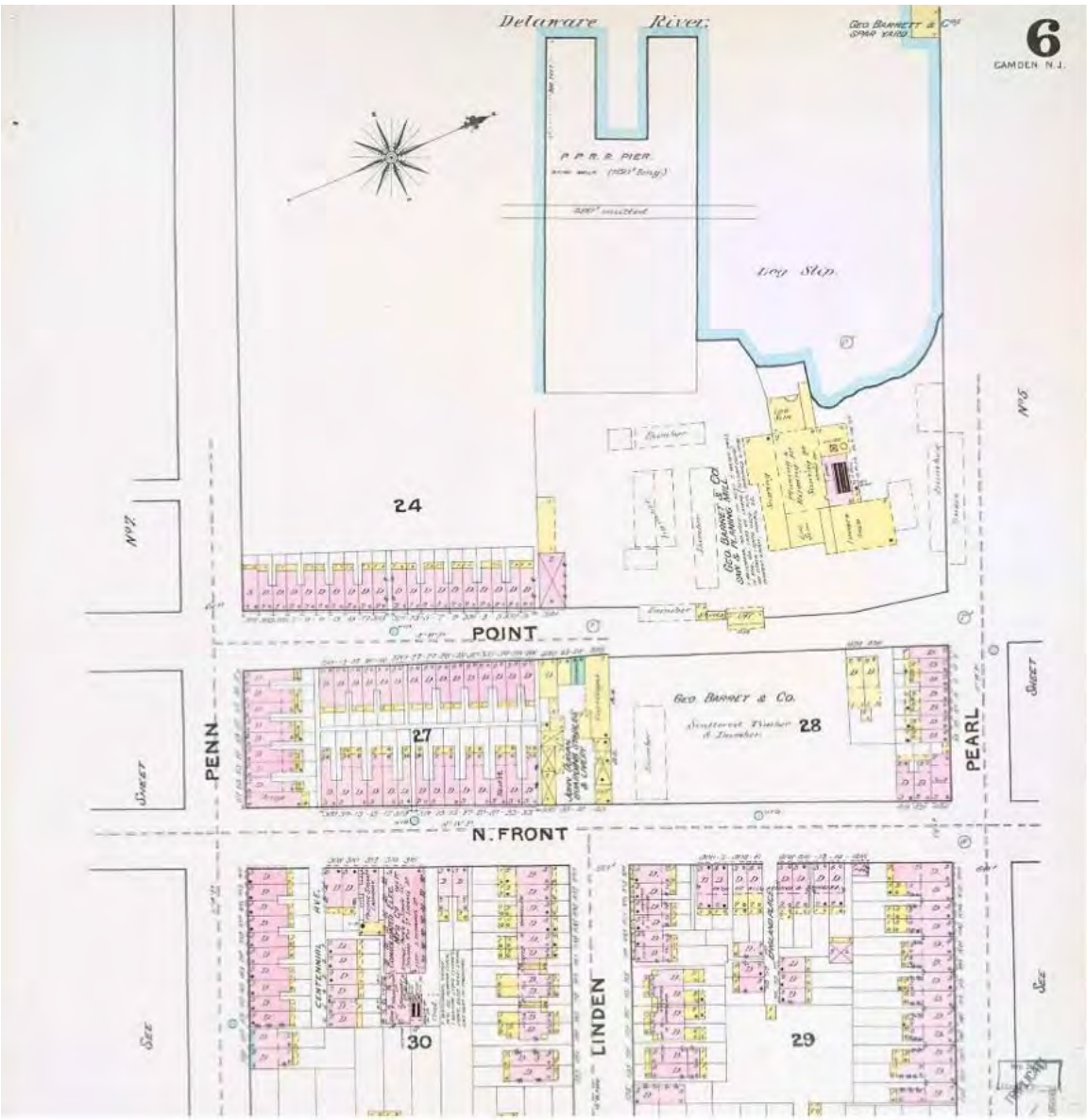
FLOOR PLAN DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"

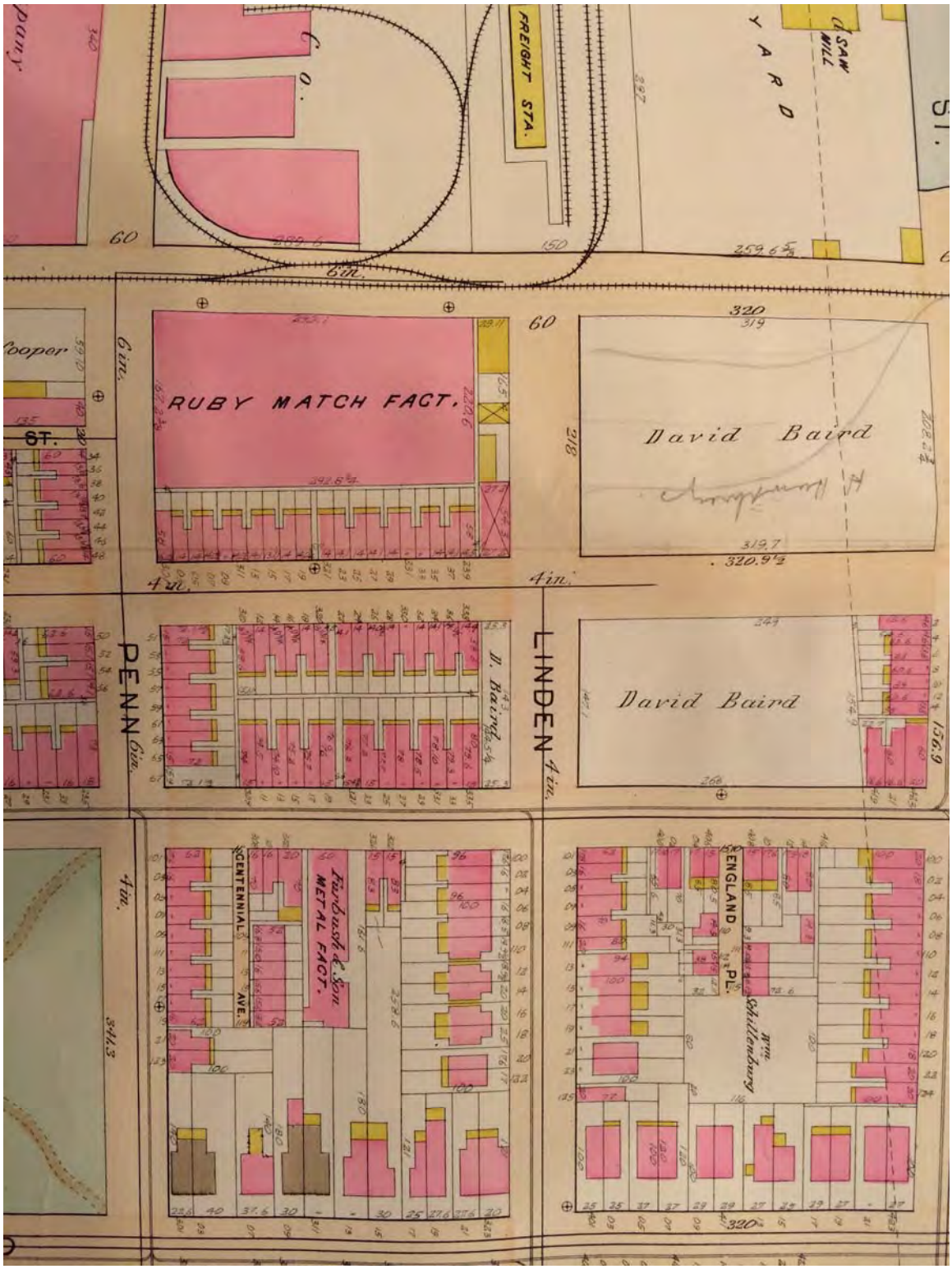
0 5' 10' 20' 40'

NORTH

Cooper Grant HD
(Boundary Increase)
Camden, Camden County, NJ

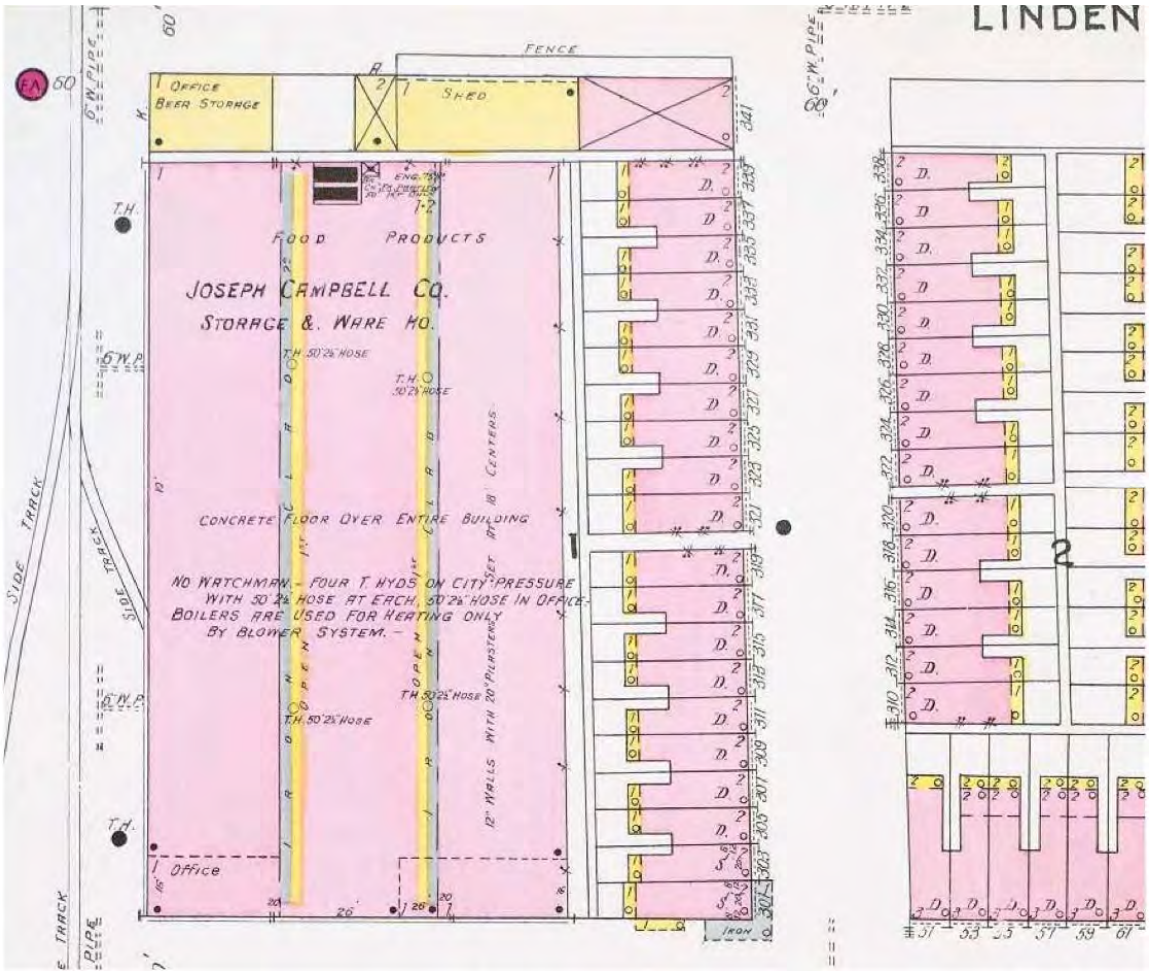


Cooper Grant Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Future Site of Ruby Match Company factory west of Point Street on Penn Street
1891 Sanborn Map



Cooper Grant Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Ruby Match Company Factory
Baist's*Property Atlas of the City of Camden*, 1902

Cooper Grant Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Ruby Match Company and factory and neighborhood, including current district
Baist's*Property Atlas of the City of Camden*, 1902

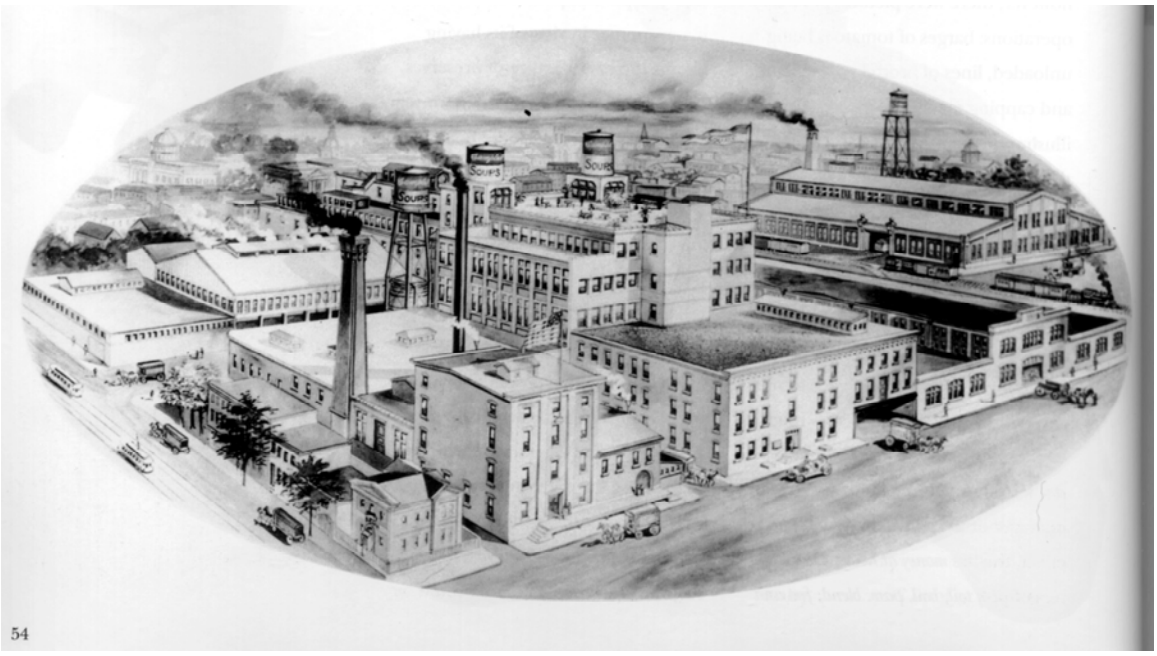


Cooper Grant Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Joseph Campbell Co., Storage and Warehouse
formerly Ruby Match Company Factory
1906 Sanborn Map

Cooper Grant Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Joseph Campbell Co., Storage and Warehouse
With surrounding neighborhood.
1906 Sanborn Map

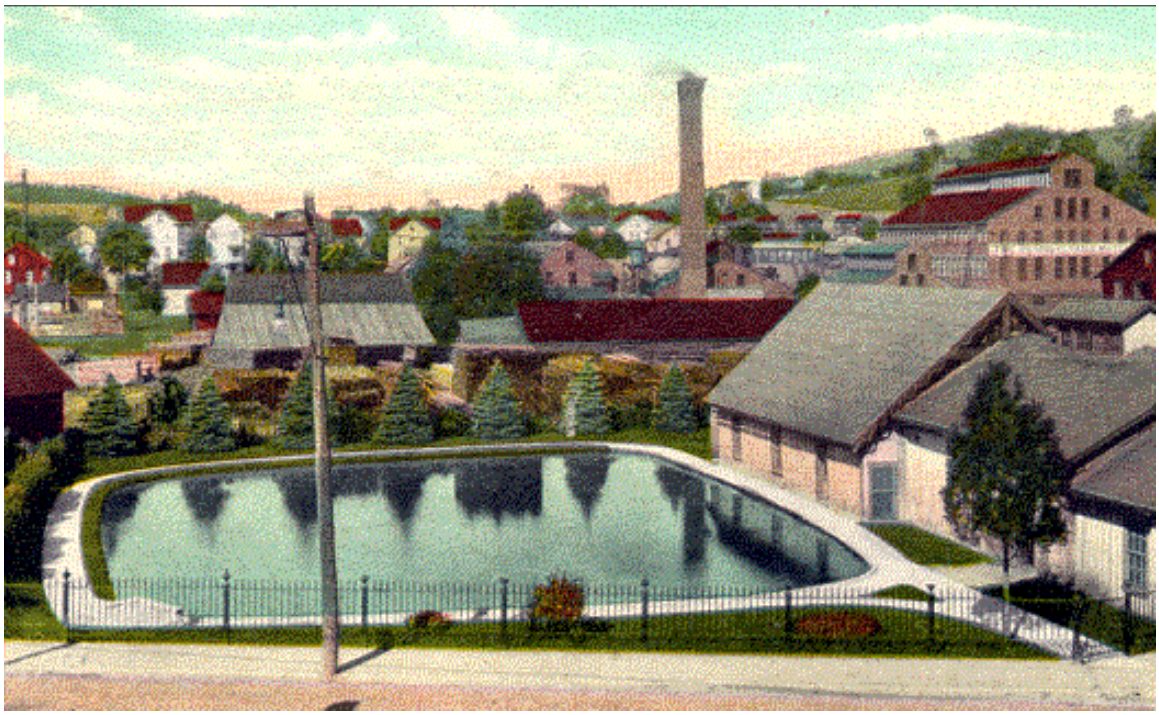
Cooper Grant Historic District (Boundary Increase)
1909 Aerial Photograph of the Camden waterfront showing Joseph Campbell Co. Warehouse No.1 in the lower right corner with its "soup can" water tower, as well as some of the houses on Point Street that are included in the Cooper Grant Historic District. In the 1920s, Campbell's would build its Plant No.2 across Delaware Avenue, on the site of the large red brick industrial buildings at center.

Cooper Grant Historic District (Boundary Increase)
c.1905 photograph of the interior of the building in use as a warehouse for Campbell Soup Company (known as Joseph Campbell Co. at that time), showing the interior space and what appear to be the east and south walls, at left and right respectively.



c.1910 composite drawing showing Campbell's Plant No. 1, located on Front Street (in foreground) below Market Street (at left) with the warehouse and railroad tracks inserted at upper right. The warehouse was actually located two blocks to the north and one block to the west of Plant No.1.

Diamond Match Factory, Chico, CA
Constructed 1903
Supplemental Photograph #1



Pennsylvania Match Factory, Bellefonte, PA
Constructed 1900, shown at upper right with clerestory
Supplemental Photograph #2

Pennsylvania Match Factory, Bellefonte, PA
Constructed 1900, current photograph, shown after clerestory removal
Supplemental Photograph #3

DO NOT
ENTER

POINT
LINDEN
COOPER-GRANT
HISTORIC

NO
PARKING
THIS
SIDE

PENN ST
ONE WAY

PENN

A 2
A 3

SW
SW

E1
E2

E1

Sangiu

456-1616 24hrs
#1
#2
#3