



HISTORIC HOUSES IN HADDONFIELD: A PRESERVATION GUIDE

By

Daniel I. Vieyra

with

**The Borough of Haddonfield
Historic Preservation Commission:**

William D. Brookover, Chairman

Thomas Wagner, Vice Chairman

Joan L. Aiken

Caroline Moody

Garry Wheeler Stone

Peter Hamilton, Alternate, Secretary

E. Guy Elzey, III, Alternate

Project Team:

Anton Franc Majc, Team Coordinator

Edward H. Adelman

Alan R. Burge

Michelle Ciechanowicz

Richard Cutler

Published by:

The Borough of Haddonfield, New Jersey

John J. Tarditi, Jr., Mayor

Letitia Colombi, Commissioner

Edwin L. Spragg, Commissioner

Richard B. Schwab, Borough Administrator

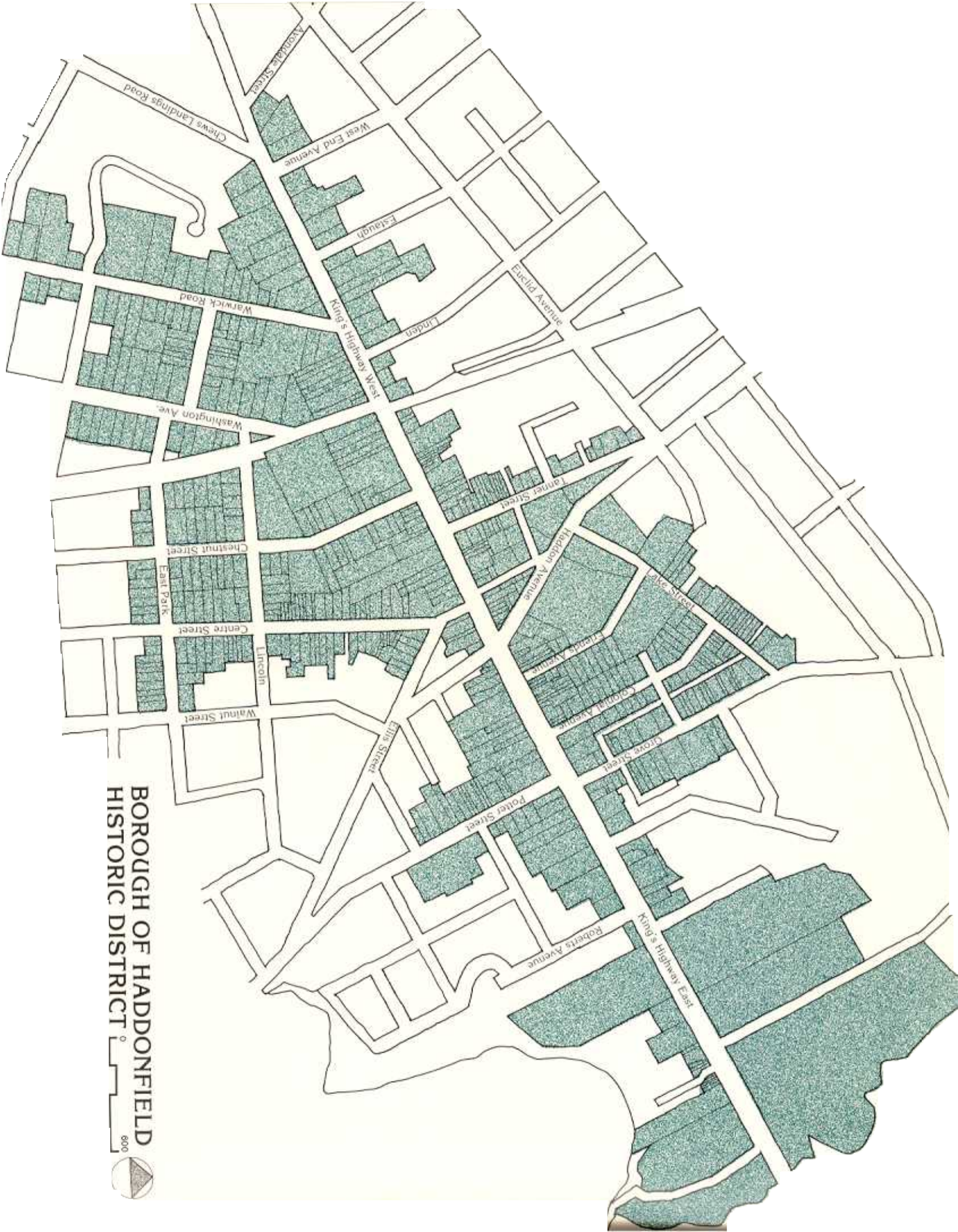
1988

Frontispiece:

Henry Pennypacker House. 1834

255 King's Highway East

This publication was made possible by a survey and planning grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service administered by the State of New Jersey, Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks & Forestry, Office of New Jersey Heritage.



BOROUGH OF HADDONFIELD
HISTORIC DISTRICT



TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Overview

How to Use This Guide	1
Why Historic Preservation?	2
Why a Historic District?	3

II. Haddonfield Past and Present

A Brief History	4
Researching Your House	8

III. Haddonfield Houses: An Architectural Guide

A Word About Styles	10
The Colonial Style	11
The Federal Style	13
The Greek Revival Style	15
The Italianate Style	17
The French Second Empire Style	19
The Gothic Revival Style	21
The Stick Style	23
The Queen Anne Style	25
The Vernacular	27
The Colonial Revival Style	29

IV. Preservation Techniques and Standards

Avoiding Mistakes	31
Preservation Standards	32
Roofs	33
Facade Materials	37
Entrances	45
Cornices & Trim	46
Windows, Shutters & Blinds	47
Foundations & Chimneys	50
Fences	52
Archaeology	53

V. Proceeding With Work

How to Obtain a Certificate of Appropriateness	54
--	----

VI. Additional Information

Sources of Further Information	55
Glossary of Terms	57



HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

I. Overview

THIS guide is organized to lead you to an understanding of what is important to preserve in your house and how to repair and maintain it while preserving its historic character.

Section I, Overview, provides a context for preservation in Haddonfield. It explains the benefits of historic preservation and gives an historical perspective on how preservation has become so successful in Haddonfield.

Section II, Haddonfield Past and Present, provides a brief historical sketch of the borough and provides the tools for documenting the history of your house.

Section III, Haddonfield Houses: An Architectural Guide, provides an overview of historical styles found in the historic district. Read "A Word About Styles" for an understanding of how architectural styles evolve. Look through this section to find the style similar to that of your house. Study this section to learn the important characteristics of your house's architectural style.

Section IV, Preservation Techniques and Standards, leads you through the exterior components of a historic house and gives you proper methods for their repair and preservation. Read "Avoiding Mistakes" and "Preservation Standards" to gain an understanding of preservation philosophy. Look through this section for advice on particular issues or problems that may have to be addressed in the preservation of your house. Brief bibliographies direct you to sources of additional technical information on specific subjects.

Section V, Proceeding with Work, explains how to obtain the required approvals from the Borough.

Section VI, Additional Information, provides the names and addresses of local, state, and national pre-

servation organizations that can answer preservation questions. A general bibliography directs you to sources dealing with a broad range of preservation issues, from pragmatic preservation philosophy to detailed preservation techniques. A glossary defines architectural terminology used in the guide.

WHY HISTORIC PRESERVATION?

"Haddonfield is one of the most attractive communities I've ever seen. This is due primarily to the preservation and restoration of its historic structures. Haddonfield is a shining example that historic preservation is good business and works to improve all aspects of a community."

Paul J. Taylor, Curator, Historic Sites, Office of New Jersey Heritage. November 16, 1983.

IN May of 1966, the MacNeill House, a magnificent nineteenth century mansion on West King's Highway was lost to the wrecker's ball. This represented the continued loss of Haddonfield's eighteenth and nineteenth century houses that were demolished and replaced by parking lots and undistinguished buildings. In 1967, the high speed line brought with it new development pressures. More historic homes were destined for demolition to make way for high density apartments and office buildings. One by one Haddonfield's landmarks and landscape were vanishing.

The loss of Haddonfield's rich architectural heritage also took the form of the inappropriate alteration of the town's significant historic buildings. Architectural features which gave these buildings their period character, distinction and charm, the work of master craftsmen, were removed or altered beyond recognition. Gone were wonderful porches, graceful cornice brackets, finely turned posts and balustrades. Synthetic siding covered up quality wood and architectural details that defined the design.

Haddonfield's three hundred year heritage is not locked in a museum. It is displayed in its historic buildings which give the community its uniqueness and identity, its sense of time and place. Much of the social and economic history of Haddonfield can be read from its architecture. Our historic structures help us understand how people lived.

Historic preservation also has economic benefits. Areas in the center of Haddonfield once undervalued by local realtors are now among the most sought. Historic preservation protects neighborhoods, thus attracting people to move into the center of town and invest in restoring its historic structures. The demand

for historic properties continues to grow.

In the historic district the value of tax ratables has increased significantly. The viability of the business community was once threatened by nearby shopping malls and written off by local officials. It has been restored through a revitalization effort guided by the Historic District Ordinance's design standards. Haddonfield's "Main Street" has become a model throughout the State.



WHY A HISTORIC DISTRICT?

"Buildings in combination with one another create a sum that is greater than their parts."

The National Trust, *America's Forgotten Architecture*

THE purpose of Haddonfield's Historic District Ordinance, enacted in 1971 and amended in 1987, is "to safeguard the heritage of the Borough of Haddonfield by preserving that part of the Borough which reflects elements of its cultural, social, economic and architectural history." The creation of a historic district, in contrast to individual historic designations, preserves and enhances the overall historic environment.

Historic district designation protects the entire ensemble. The streetscapes have an architectural harmony that is enhanced by trees, brick sidewalks, gardens, fences and gates. In the business district architectural harmony includes storefronts, signs, lighting, awnings and paving - the amenities that contribute to Haddonfield's historic character.

Haddonfield's Historic District includes four hundred eighty-eight houses, buildings, and sites in the town's historic core of which more than 150 are of the highest historical or architectural significance. These meet the criteria of evaluation for historic preservation used by the National Register of Historic Places. The remainder are architecturally compatible, presenting a harmonious environment. Every building in the historic district contributes to the entire district.

The District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982, subsequent to its listing on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places in 1980. The dual listing in addition to local designation provides an important combination of protective mechanisms.

The National Register of Historic Places was established by an Act of Congress in 1966. Listing on the Register insures that properties affected by undertak-

ings that are federally executed, licensed, or financially assisted will be subject to review by the Office of New Jersey Heritage, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the public. Listing on the National Register also makes every qualified structure in the District eligible for tax credits. For tax credit information, contact the Haddonfield Preservation Society at 429-5486.

Listing on the New Jersey Register requires the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection to review projects proposed by the state, county or local government to insure that the historic properties are protected.

National and State recognition supplement Haddonfield's Historic District Ordinance. Administered by the Haddonfield Historic Preservation Commission, which is advisory to the Planning Board, the Ordinance provides for review of proposed modification to buildings within the Historic District to insure appropriateness. Accordingly, the Commission advises home and business owners on viable preservation techniques. It is because of the cooperation of property owners in the District with the Commission that Haddonfield has been recognized as the best preserved historic town in all of Camden County.

A BRIEF HISTORY

1682 - FRANCIS COLLINS

Elizabeth Haddon, the most illustrious name in Haddonfield history, is credited with founding Haddonfield. However, Francis Collins was its first white settler. Born in 1635, a member of the Religious Society of Friends, he emigrated from England with his family to Burlington, then the capitol of West Jersey.

By 1682, he, as a master bricklayer, completed the construction of a market house and a court building in the capitol. The legislature compensated him for his services with a grant of land. Collins chose a series of parcels which include the present day Haddonfield. One of these gave him frontage on Cooper's Creek which was then navigable, providing transportation to Philadelphia and Burlington. Collins built his own home on a nearby parcel. The brick house which he named Mountwell was located near the corner of what is now Centre Street and Cottage Avenue. Mountwell was destroyed by fire about April 15, 1872.

Francis Collins was a distinguished citizen who played an important role in the community's early government. In 1683 he was elected to the Provincial Assembly and appointed to the Governor's Council. In 1685, as a Commissioner of Highways, he was responsible for locating new roads, a task which had implications for the future development of the state.

1713 - ELIZABETH HADDON

Poems and stories, some fact, some myth, have been written about the romantic figure of the young Elizabeth arriving in the new country in 1701 at the age of nineteen to take up her father's lands. In 1702 she married John Estaugh, a Quaker preacher, and in

1713 they built their first home on her family's land within the boundaries of present day Haddonfield at the site of 201 Wood Lane. She named it New Haddonfield (Haddon Fields) after her father, thus giving the town its name.

In 1721, John Haddon deeded a piece of land near King's Highway and Haddon Avenue to the Religious Society of Friends where they constructed a meeting house and cemetery. Haddon Avenue, at that time a well traveled Indian trail, was an important artery which ran north to the Delaware River and Philadelphia, the center of commerce. Thus, Haddonfield



II. Haddonfield Past & Present

*Nathan Willets House. 1836
8 King's Highway West
C.1870 Photo (courtesy
Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Kain,
Stretch-Evans-Kain
Funeral Home)*



developed as a regional center for worship and transportation, both important factors in the growth of the village.

In 1724 the Estaughs bought the part of the Collins tract on the north side of King's Highway between Tanner Street and Avondale Avenue. In doing so, this created a property boundary along the present day King's Highway, spurring residential development along this route. This fixed the future street plan of the town and laid the foundation for what is now King's Highway to be extended through Haddon Heights, Mount Ephraim and old Gloucester City, as it developed into one of the county's major thoroughfares.

Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh, by her forceful personality and good works left an indelible mark on her community. She died at the age of eighty-two and is buried in the historic Friends Cemetery on Haddon Avenue. The Estaugh home was destroyed by fire in 1842.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE

By the time of the Revolutionary War, Haddonfield had developed into the largest village and trade center in the area. Its site possessed all the essential ingredients for the growth of a colonial village: tidal water for transportation by boat, a fording place for roads, and streams that could be dammed to provide water power for mills.

From the first settlement in 1682 to the Revolutionary War, virtually all transportation of goods was by means of flatboats floating on the tidal streams. Public landings were established near the head of tide-water where products were brought from inland for

shipment. The commercial benefits to the area adjacent to these landings and the surrounding village developed as commerce grew and the population increased.

The erection of mills, using the power of flowing streams above tidewater, further advanced the commercial advantages of Haddonfield. Area settlers came to its sawmills for lumber and to gristmills to have grains ground into meal or flour. The fording place of the Cooper River was just above the head of tidewater. Indian trails converged here to cross the waterway, then branched out again in various directions.

One trail from the ford ran northwardly to the Delaware River where Camden is today. This trail, now known as Haddon Avenue, still follows its original route. Leading to Cooper's Ferry, the most convenient crossing place along the Delaware, this trail provided access to Philadelphia markets. Philadelphia, by the mid-1700s, had become the largest business and cultural center in Great Britain's American colonies, providing a substantial market for all local products.

The second trail headed west and terminated at today's Gloucester. This branch is now called King's Highway, a name it acquired early in this century. The trail from Haddonfield was used as part of the route of the Great Road from Burlington to Salem laid out in 1681 by the General Assembly of West Jersey and completed five years later.

THE INDIAN KING

The focal point of Haddonfield's colonial history is the Indian King Tavern on King's Highway, now preserved as a State Museum. Built in 1750 by Matthias

Aspden, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant, it had the most illustrious history of the five taverns built in Haddonfield before 1800.



In 1777, New Jersey legislators, routed from one meeting place to another by the onslaught of the British Army, selected Haddonfield as a safe place to convene. Before adjourning to Princeton on September 24th, the legislature debated reform of the militia laws, raised troops, and granted draft exemptions to iron workers casting munitions at Batsto Furnace. Two momentous steps toward full statehood occurred here. At the Indian King on May 10th, the legislature adopted the Great Seal of New Jersey. On September 20th, it enacted a law substituting the word "State" for "Colony" in all commissions, writs and indictments. The Council of Safety, formed to examine persons arrested as Tories or suspected opponents of the patriot cause also met at the Indian King in 1777.

Revolutionary Haddonfield was more than a rebel sanctuary. Located on West Jersey's major north-south road across from the ferry to Philadelphia, Haddonfield residents witnessed the passage of numerous units from both American and British armies. Among the war heroes who quartered in Haddonfield were General Nathaniel Greene, Anthony Wayne, Count Pulaski, the Marquis de Lafayette and "Light Horse" Harry Lee.

Another luminary frequenting the tavern was Dolley Payne of Philadelphia, a niece of innkeeper Hugh Creighton. She visited and danced at her uncle's inn before she married James Madison in 1784 and became one of history's most celebrated first ladies.

The Indian King closed in 1873 when Haddonfield elected to prohibit the sale of liquor, a law in force to this day. Reopening as the "American House" the building became a boarding house and ice cream



parlor. In 1902 it was purchased by the State of New Jersey which operates it as a museum interpreting this vital chapter in Haddonfield's and the State's history.



THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

During the nineteenth century, the Industrial Revolution transformed towns and cities across the United States. The changes in Haddonfield mirrored this national trend. Carriage-builders, wagon makers, shoemakers, tanners, and pottery makers and other trades were carried on, making Haddonfield the center of commerce.

Another major event that had an effect on the growth of Haddonfield was the advent of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad in 1852. It ran through Haddonfield on a route connecting Camden with Atlantic City bringing economical and up to date transportation to the area.

A number of prosperous merchants and notable professionals built elegant Haddonfield residences the design of which reflected their owners' success and status. Quite a few of these Victorian mansions survive. The work of eminent architects such as Samuel Sloan and builders such as Jacob Clement and William Coffin Shinn, enrich the architectural heritage of Haddonfield. A well known example is the house designed by Samuel Sloan at 200 Washington Avenue built by William Coffin Shinn for William Massey, a wealthy Philadelphian and founder and president of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

In 1861 Haddonfield contained about one hundred fifty dwellings, four houses of public worship, five mercantile stores, two grist mills, two tanneries and a large woolen factory. On April 6, 1875 the Village of Haddonfield officially became a Borough. The new Borough had a population of approximately one thousand two hundred people.

Today Haddonfield's population of twelve thousand five hundred lives in 4,500 households make up the community. Through the protection afforded by the Haddonfield Historic District Ordinance the community has included preservation as a vital part of its planning process, insuring that Haddonfield's historic character will be preserved for the future.

*Indian King Tavern. 1750.
233 King's Highway East.*

RESEARCHING YOUR HOUSE

ONE of the most fascinating aspects of a historic house is discovering its history. When was it built? Who built it? Who lived in it? What alterations and additions have been made? What historical events and/or persons are associated with the structure?

These are some of the questions researching your house can answer. The principal sources to consult for information are: documentary sources, deeds, wills, maps, directories, books and newspapers, architectural and physical evidence.

Deed Searching You may check the age of your house in the record of ownership by tracing the title of the property back to its earliest recorded date. Start at the Register of Deeds Office on the first floor of City Hall in Camden, New Jersey. If you are not knowledgeable about deed searching, ask the person at the front desk of the Register of Deeds Office to help you get started.

The procedure is known as “grantee-ing” your property and consists of working backwards from the deed you obtained when you bought your house. The person who conveys the property to you is known as the Grantor and you are the Grantee. The basic process of tracing title to your property back to the earliest possible date is to “grantee” the grantor. This means that you go to the grantee index books and look up the name of the person who conveyed the property to you and check the deed. The description in the deed should match yours, or be very similar, unless a part of a larger tract was conveyed to you.

Keep “grantee-ing” the grantors of the parties who conveyed the premises to your predecessors in title. In the Camden County Register of Deeds Office you can

trace back the title to your property to 1844, when Camden County was created out of Gloucester County. For deeds recorded before 1844, search the Clerk’s Office in Woodbury, Gloucester County.

Unfortunately, the deed usually will not refer specifically to a house or other structure on the property but will merely refer to “all that land and premises” so that it is not often practical to determine the date of construction of your house from the deed. That date is more realistically obtained from tax records or old tax bills, if available. If there is a structure on the property, it will be labeled “improvement” on the portion of the tax bill that relates to the assessment of the property.

Similarly, checking the property’s mortgages could reveal a structure’s date of construction. If the land was purchased for a small amount, when a larger mortgage was placed on the premises, it probably meant a house was being built.

Wills In many cases, property passes not by deed but by will. Evidence of this is that deeds under a particular family name are not listed over a long period of time. If this happens, check the listing of wills, under the name of the last known owner. These are also filed at the Court House. When the will is located, check to see who received the title of the property. Take this name and check the Grantee-Grantor books and resume the “grantee-ing” process. These wills often contain valuable information about the house and its contents.





Directories A city directory is primarily used for finding the names of past owners of houses. Often the occupation of the residents is given. Occasionally it is useful in pinpointing the age of a house. The collection of local city directories in the Haddonfield Public Library includes the following years: 1895, 1908, 1931, 1940, 1950, 1952-3, 1954-5, 1956, 1957, 1958, and 1961.

Maps The Public Library and the Historical Society have a valuable collection of old maps, dated, so if you can find your house on one of these maps, you know that it existed at that date. For example, if your house is shown on the 1861 map, the earliest map in the Library, you know it was built prior to that date, but not how many years earlier.

At the Public Library are the following dated maps: 1861-Haddonfield, Camden County. 1875-Borough of Haddonfield. 1877-Atlas of Philadelphia and Environs. 1899-Haddonfield. 1907-Atlas of the Vicinity of Camden. 1929-New Jersey, Book 3, Sanborn Map Co.

Books, Newspapers, Photographs The Public Library has scattered copies of old newspapers. In the issues of 1894, there ran a series of Haddonfield houses of noted persons in the Borough. If yours is one of these houses, the brief biographies and descriptions are an excellent source of information.

The Public Library also has old copies of the Haddon *Gazette* on microfilm. Real estate advertisements may verify the existence of a house on the property.

The Historical Society has a significant collection of old photographs of houses built in the nineteenth

century which are particularly valuable in acquiring documentary evidence of original architectural details.

The Public Library has a copy of the Preservation Society's "Inventory and Description of Houses, Buildings and Sites in the Historic District," which gives thumbnail architectural description of every property in the District, many with dates or periods when built.

Architectural Evidence In cases where no written records can be found, you must fall back on information from the house itself. Houses built prior to 1830 may provide many clues from the material used in construction of the house itself. In this period, most construction materials were handmade and enough variations in materials exist to provide rough dating clues.

After 1830, machine technology became widespread, and, as a result, materials and methods of construction are more or less uniform. So it is difficult to date the late nineteenth century house from materials alone. To help you interpret the physical clues, you may call on the Historic Preservation Commission or an architectural historian.

A WORD ABOUT STYLES

A building's Style is the key to its character, and therefore essential to its preservation. Every building possesses a special style which results from the collection and arrangement of its architectural elements. These range from a structure's proportion and massing to its detailing and ornamentation. Specific features vary in scale, material, texture, and form, but combine together in a unified architectural composition that creates a building's characteristic style. Although products of their time, stylistic themes do not emerge instantly on a particular date, nor do they suddenly disappear. Instead, they evolve gradually, reach a climax, and fade away.

As styles evolve, elements are sometimes combined from various sources to form buildings that are hybrids. For instance smaller third story windows, called knee windows which are the hallmark of the Greek Revival are often nestled in the broad cornices of later Italianate style structures. A hybrid of a different type is created when a building of one style is redesigned with elements characteristic of a later period. A Colonial era house featuring Italianate brackets, or an Italianate structure featuring an added French Second Empire roof provides important indications of the evolution of style. Changes which have withstood the test of time and represent solid craftsmanship should be preserved.

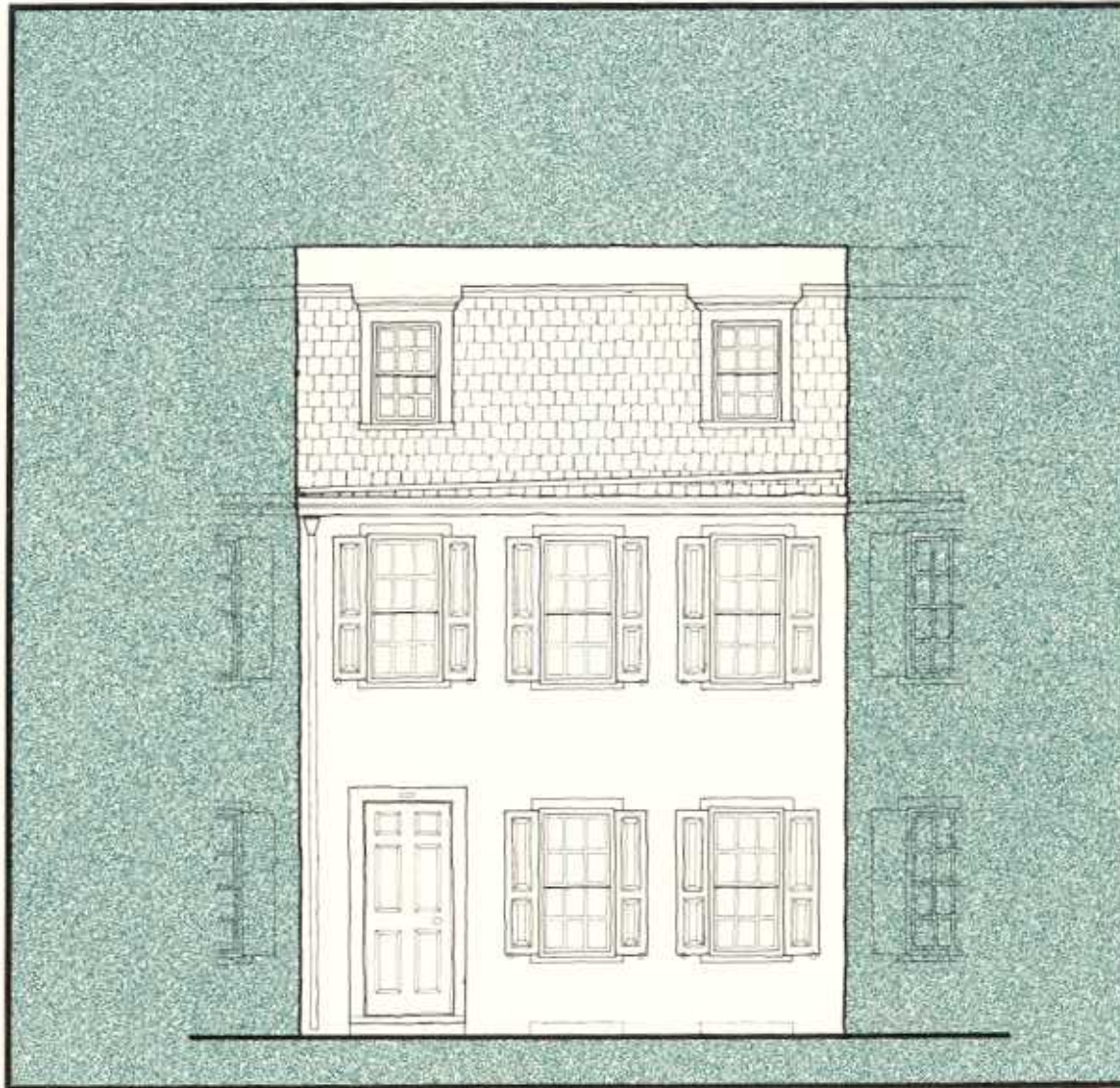
While reflective of the craftsmanship and technology of the eras in which they were built, structures of various architectural styles also reflect the cultural aspirations of their times, evoking images from previous periods in history. The Ancient Classics are recalled in Haddonfield's Federal and Greek Revival style structures, while Renaissance interpretations of Classi-

cal architecture are evoked in Italianate and French Second Empire style structures; an escapist reaction to industrialization led to a romance with a pastoral past as medieval, picturesque forms were reinterpreted in the Carpenter Gothic, Stick, and Queen Anne styles. Finally, the Colonial Revival style of this century returned us to the Classical roots of our civilization.

The styles of Haddonfield's houses range from colonial to contemporary. Various styles in evidence which contribute to the character of the historic district include the Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, French Second Empire, Carpenter Gothic, Stick Style, Queen Anne, Vernacular variations, as well as the Colonial Revival.

III. Haddonfield Houses

THE COLONIAL STYLE



THE Colonial Style, as it evolved in Haddonfield, from early settlements through the founding of the Republic, is a folk style. This sets it apart from the high style modes which emerged later, and, through their use of formal architectural vocabulary, are definable in academic terms.

The Colonial Style is based on the late medieval building crafts and traditions which settlers brought with them from their homelands in various parts of Europe and England. The resulting cross cultural exchanges which occurred on this continent combined with indigenous conditions to formulate a new folk architecture. The local availability of construction materials, climatic factors and the abilities and backgrounds of the craftsmen created a style that is more known for its regional differences than for its national unity.

The influence of the more formal, symmetrical, classically inspired Georgian style, often associated with "high style" architecture of the colonial era is not evidenced in Haddonfield until the end of the eighteenth century.

The Samuel Mickle house (c. 1725) is Haddonfield's prime example of the folk Colonial executed in wood. The construction of such houses outside of what were to evolve as town centers, and their subsequent relocation to new sites in the nineteenth century, combined with the impermanent nature of wood, accounts for the fact that few examples survive. The heavy timber frame and wood joinery of these houses is associated with the English yeoman's dwelling. The double sloping wood shingled gambrel roof, punctuated by simple shed roofed dormers, is a folk adaptation of the gable roof. This

roof form emerged in response to the need for more usable attic space and is associated with rural English and continental building traditions.

In an urban setting, the gambrel roof form caps rows of two-and-one-half story brick structures, such as the Guard House on King's Highway East. The taverns of the Colonial era are more imposing, vertically oriented structures with gable roofs. The pent roof sheltering the Indian King Tavern's first floor belies its German folk tradition. The Gibb's Tavern's simple modillioned cornice and brick belt courses draw on the classical traditions associated with the

more formal Georgian style. This classical tradition becomes increasingly important, influencing the development of the styles of the early nineteenth century in Haddonfield and throughout the country.



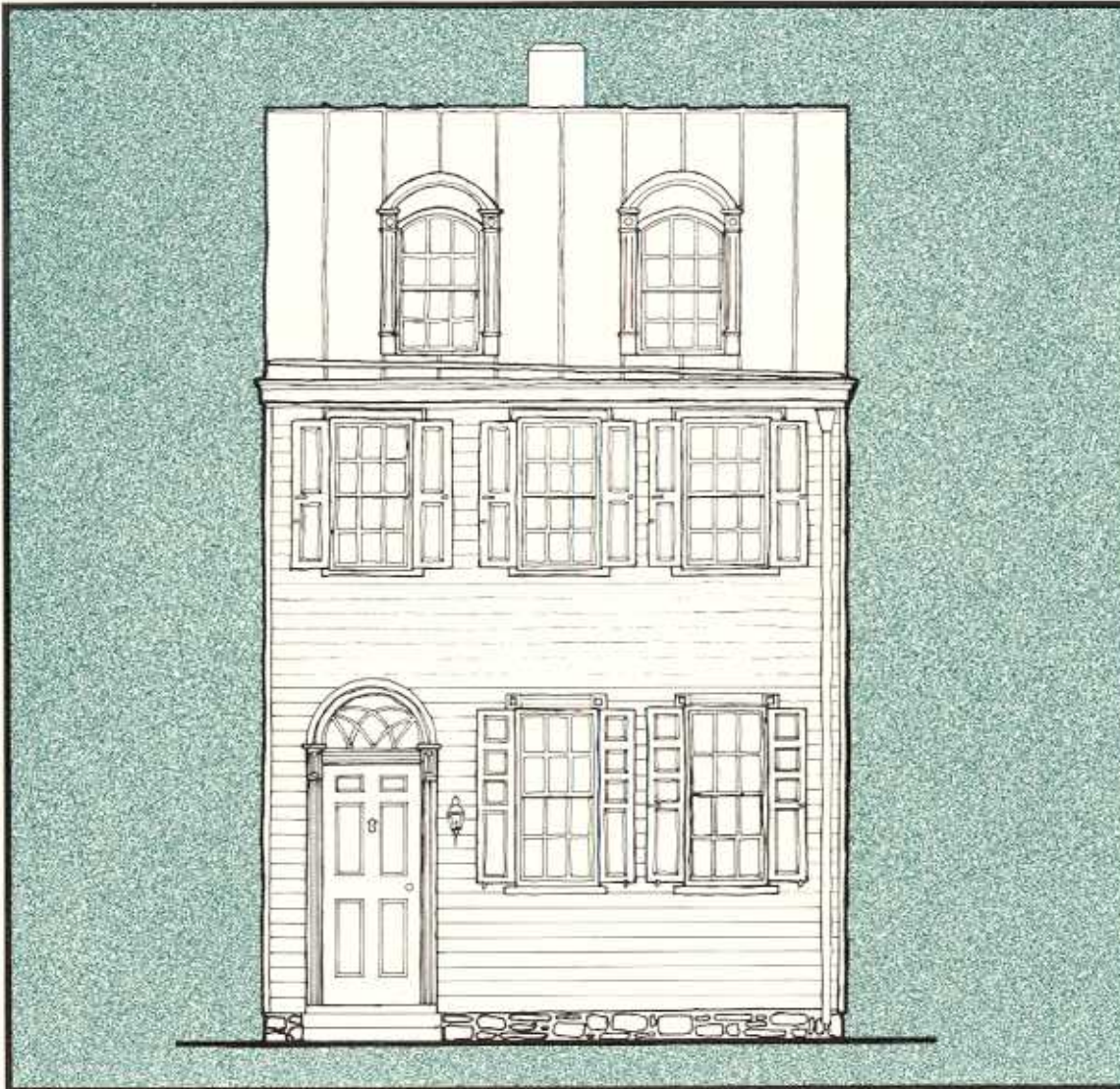
CHARACTERISTICS:

- two-and-one-half or three stories
- brick masonry walls, sometimes with belt courses
- six panel door with flat rectangular transom
- small six over six pane double hung sash
- panelled shutters
- box cornice, sometimes with modillions
- pole gutters
- gable or gambrel roof with shed or gable roofed dormers
- wood shingle roofing

Gibb's Tavern, 1777
127-129 King's Highway
East

far left:
Guard Houses, c.1740
258-260 King's Highway
East

THE FEDERAL STYLE



THE Federal style emerged during the early years of our country in an era of rapid growth following the building hiatus of the Revolutionary War. The style is sometimes referred to as Adamesque, after the Scottish born Adam brothers, who, through their tremendously popular architectural practice in England promoted this rich, yet playful architecture. Robert Adam, after a two year tour devoted to studying domestic Roman architecture in Italy and the Mediterranean, developed a lavish style based on archeologically correct prototypes that made original and creative use of decorative motifs such as urns and garlands. In 1773, *The Works of Robert and James Adam* was published, contributing to the style's acceptance.

In America, the Federal style was popularized by builders guides or handbooks. By giving complete instructions for designing and constructing homes, these guide books played an important role in the dissemination of styles in America. Books such as *The Country Builder's Assistant* (1796), one of several by Asher Benjamin, provided direction for fashioning intricate ornament out of easily worked and readily available materials such as wood.

Since the style was one that featured decoration, it found many interior applications, especially updating existing structures. In fact, one of the first applications of the style in this country was the decorative work in the dining room of Mt. Vernon executed for George Washington in 1775.

The Federal style represented a change from the solid, austere rectilinear Colonial modes of building; it was richer, more varied, and characterized by a light curvilinear system of ornament based on the inventive

use of Classical forms. As the trend evolved toward the more archeologically correct, this lavish style was supplanted by the Greek Revival.

Structures were built in the Federal style in Haddonfield for several decades in the beginning of the nineteenth century. These buildings feature bold silhouettes enlivened by delicate, attenuated ornamentation. Based loosely on classical motifs, this decoration usually includes columns, pilasters, urns, swags, garlands and fan shaped motifs. Federal structures are either constructed of brick, usually in a Flemish bond, or of wood clapboards. In contrast to their Colonial



predecessors, these structures rest on raised bases and therefore feature a few steps which set off their attenuated entries which are capped by fanlight transoms articulated by a weblike tracery.

Window openings are large and vertically oriented often offset by decorative wood trim in frame houses. The double hung sash features larger panes of glass and smaller mullions than evidenced in the Colonial era. Shutters flank the windows.

The cornice is simple and barely projects from the wall plane. Gabled roofs with their ridge poles parallel to the street facade are often sheathed with standing seam metal roofing and are punctuated by dormer windows, which often feature pilasters, and elliptical or curved heads. Paired chimneys generally define the ends of free standing Federal style houses.

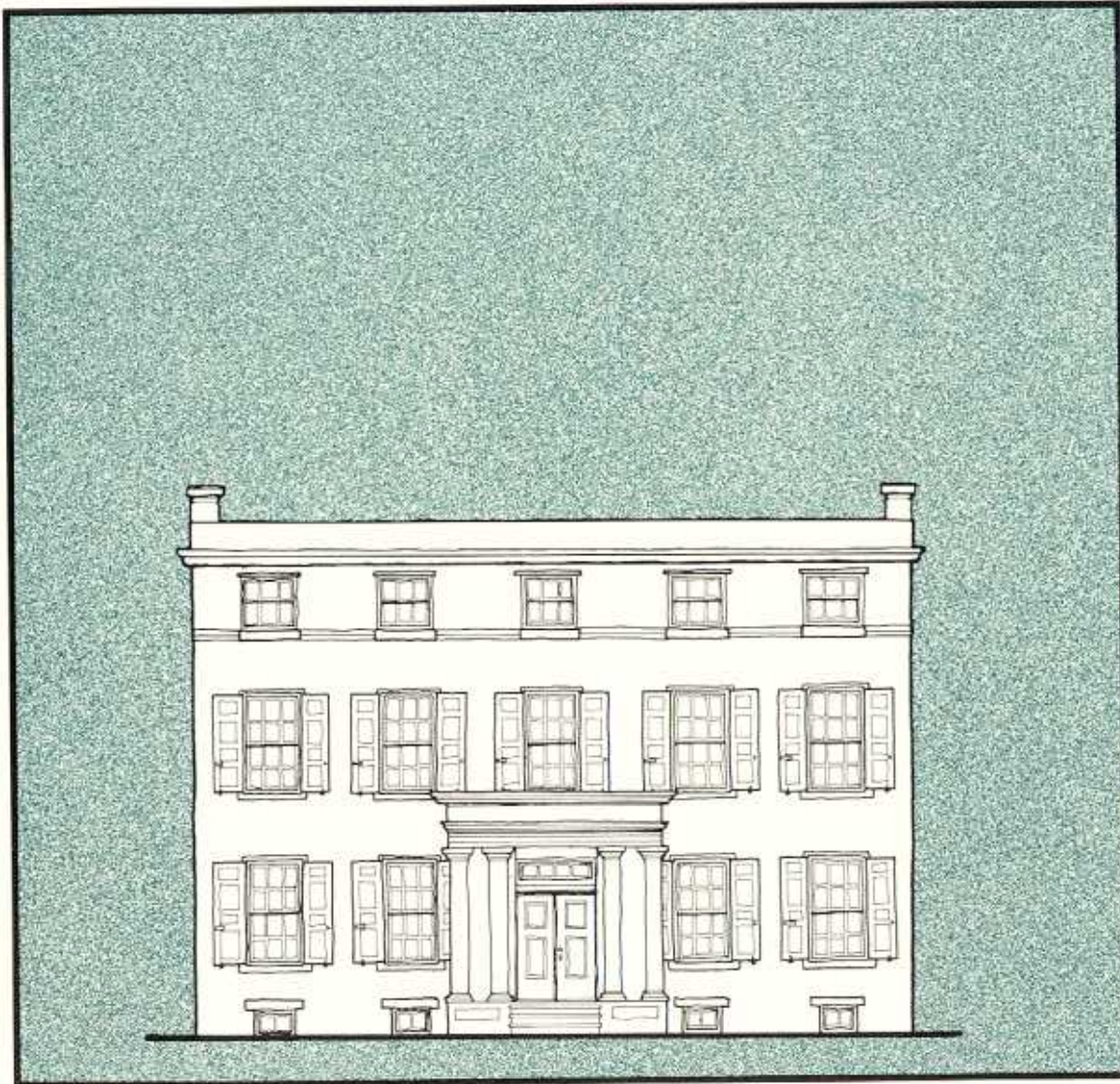
CHARACTERISTICS:

- two-and-one-half stories
- brick walls or clapboard siding on stone foundations
- six panel door with attenuated ornamental trim and fanlight transoms
- large six over six pane double hung sash
- panelled shutters
- box cornice
- pole gutters
- gable roofs with segmentally arched dormers
- standing seam metal roofing
- paired end chimneys

far left:
Willis Appleton House, 1836
22 Roberts Avenue

Roberts Homestead, 1816
344 King's Highway East

THE GREEK REVIVAL STYLE



THE Greek Revival is perhaps the most popular style in American architecture. Its widespread acceptance and longevity have led it to be referred to as the National Style.

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Greek civilization and its architecture received the focus of public attention. The excitement of the Classical past began with the Adam brothers' exploration of Roman ruins and the development of their fanciful interpretations which were the basis of the Federal Style. The rediscovery of Greece, the forebearers of Roman civilization, Lord Elgin's "rediscovery" of the Parthenon in 1804 and the archeological expeditions of Stuart and Revett which culminated in lavishly illustrated folios such as their *Antiquities of Athens* sparked interest in the artifacts of Greek culture. The Greek War for Independence from the Turks (1821-30) became the focus of international attention, this was especially so in the United States which saw itself as the spiritual successor to the democracy of Greece. Greek ideals of beauty, simplicity and permanence or timelessness were seen as especially appropriate for the new republic which was itself in search of an appropriate architectural idiom.

Like the Federal style, the Greek Revival was popularized by pattern books. Asher Benjamin's *The American Builder's Companion*, published in 1827, was one of the first to include Greek orders. Minard Lafever's *Young Builders' General Instructor*, 1829, popularized the Greek Revival, providing a handbook of ornament and construction details. There were also a number of professionally trained architects who embraced the style. Benjamin Henry Latrobe, and his

pupil William Strickland, architect of the Second Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, 1818, promulgated the style.

The Greek Revival prevailed in Haddonfield from the 1830's through the 1850's. Examples survive primarily in free standing houses, which feature archeologically correct decoration which is less lavish than its Federal counterpart. Porches, supported by classical columns become a prevalent facade element. Classically inspired friezes, often containing knee windows, create a planar horizontal band which caps the structure, replacing the dormer windows which



punctuate the roofs of Federal era structures.

The dignity of Greek Revival buildings derives from their simple and straight forward character. An absence of ornamentation and a rectilinear silhouette typify homes built in this mode. In Haddonfield, Greek Revival homes generally possess two-and-one-half story brick facades which rest on subtly articulated bases. Their entries, often sheltered by classically inspired porticoes, are broad, often featuring panelled double doors offset by simple surrounds. Window treatment of six over six paned double hung sash with unadorned stone or wood sills and lintels, contributes to the character of these homes of simple elegance. Shutters grace the major windows. The shallow top floor or attic defined by the fascia board, is lighted by knee windows. These openings are perhaps the most distinguishing features of the Greek Revival facade. The top of the facade is articulated by a cornice which often features a row of blocks called dentils. A shallow gable or flat shed roof often screened by a parapet encloses the structure.

CHARACTERISTICS:

- two-and-one-half stories
- brick masonry walls
- broad panelled double door entry with simple surrounds
- large six over six pane double hung sash
- panelled shutters
- attic, or knee windows
- box cornice with dentils
- built-in gutters
- shallow roof screened by parapet

*far left & left:
Isaac Wood House, 1841
201 Wood Lane*

*Isaac Wood House, 1841
201 Wood Lane*

THE ITALIANATE STYLE



THE Italianate Style signalled the beginning of the picturesque movement in America, rejecting the formal Classicism which had dominated American architecture. The Italianate was inspired by vernacular villas and farmhouses of the northern Italian countryside. Alluding to a pastoral past, this style found ready acceptance as our country entered a new era of industrialization. Ironically, technological advances, such as the steam powered scroll or jig saw, made the elaborate embellishments that characterize the style possible.

The Italianate style was popularized by pattern books of a new genre, which emerged promoting picturesque principles. These pluralistic publications advocated a point of view rather than a particular style. Illustrated with perspectives and plans, featuring descriptions and cost estimates these books were written as much for the prospective homeowner as for the carpenter. Alexander Jackson Downing published a series of such books beginning in 1841 with his *Treatise on the Theory & Practice of Landscape Gardening* and *The Architecture of Country Houses* first issued nine years later. Other publications of the type included Samuel Sloan's *The Model Architect* published in 1852.

The first manifestation of the style is generally recognized as the work of Scottish born architect John Notman, in 1837 designed an Italianate Villa for Bishop Doane in Burlington, New Jersey. This design became widely known since a line drawing of it illustrated the Italianate in Downing's book in 1841.

By the 1850's the Italianate had supplanted the Greek Revival in Haddonfield. Its general forms, massing and characteristic features create a dramati-

cally different style from its predecessor. Italianate buildings are not severe, but quite lavish. Typically the facades of these two or two and one half story houses have horizontally oriented silhouettes which are decorated by tall, elongated elements which create a dramatic counterpoint.

The first floor is usually sheltered by a continuous front porch articulated by square columns or posts which are capped by elaborate, curvilinear brackets. The doorway, located at the center is recessed and often features double doors decorated with rich moldings and circular or oval motifs. Flanking first floor windows are tall and contain large two over two pane double hung sash. This fenestration is repeated at the second level with somewhat shorter windows. A broad cornice crowns the entire composition. This cap sometimes features square two over two double hung



windows, reminiscent of Greek Revival knee windows, nestled under the overhanging eaves which are supported by scrolled brackets. Often paired, these protruding brackets add substantial depth and interest to the facade. The roof above is a simple gable.

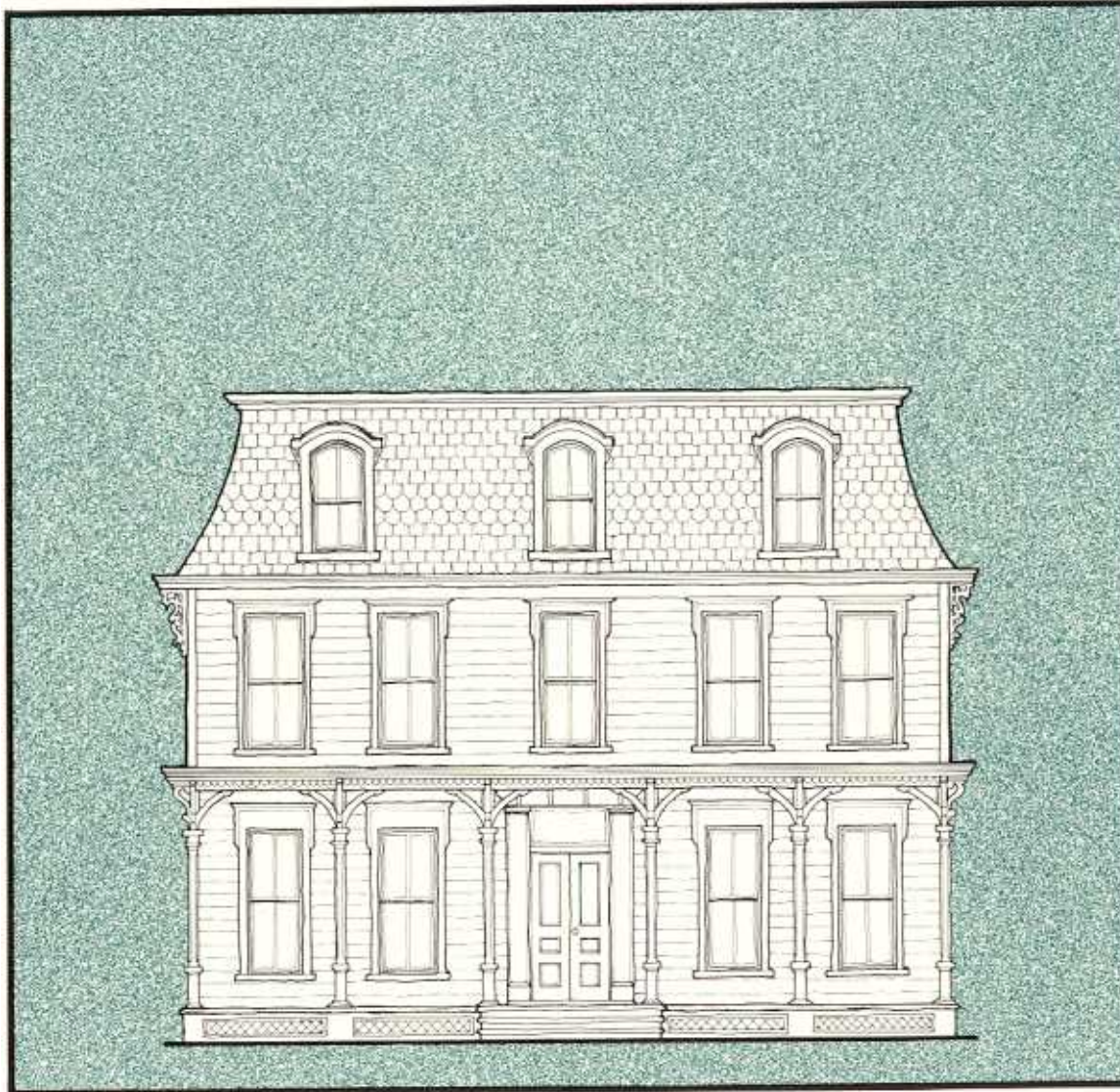
CHARACTERISTICS:

- two or three stories
- clapboard siding with corner trim
- double doors with rich moldings, circular or oval panels with glazing, and large individual transoms
- broad porches with elaborate jig sawn brackets and trim
- tall elongated windows with two over two or four over four double hung sash surrounded by elaborate trim
- panelled shutters at first floor; louvered shutters above
- broad overhanging cornice with scrolled bracket
- built-in gutters
- shallow roof

*far left:
306 King's Highway East,
1860 (with porch restored)*

*E. Hodgson House, 1865
134 Warwick Road*

THE FRENCH SECOND EMPIRE STYLE



THE French Second Empire or Mansard Style was inspired by French architectural traditions as they emerged in mid-nineteenth century Paris. Emperor Napoleon III's reign witnessed the transformation of France's capitol from a medieval maze of narrow streets to a city of grand boulevards lined with lavish, monumental buildings. This redevelopment, under the direction of Austrian born engineer Baron Haussmann, combined with the city's hosting two widely attended expositions in 1855 and 1867, made Paris the standard bearer of design for Europe and America.

By the late 1860's Americans had widely adopted the French Second Empire for their public buildings. One of the first essays in this mode of design was James Renwick's 1859 design for the Corcoran Art Gallery, in Washington, D.C. Philadelphia City Hall, designed by John McArthur, Jr., begun in 1871, is one of the grandest buildings in the style.

Given its origins, the French Second Empire was considered the urbane counterpart to the rural inspired Italianate. Stylistically, however, the two styles are closely related, and many architectural characteristics and details are common to both. The style is therefore often considered to be an elaboration of the Italianate. By the 1870's it was the dominant architectural style in Haddonfield.

The mansard roof is the hallmark of the French Second Empire style. Named after French seventeenth century architect Francois Mansard, it gained popularity as a pragmatic yet stylish method of adding a usable floor level to a composition. The roof form became popular in updating many homes, making the French Second Empire the style of many Victorian era remodellings. Resting on a small, bracketed cornice,

the steeply pitched, nearly vertical roofs may be either straight or bowed. Dormer windows provide light and air to the attic rooms created by the mansard. Delineating the composition, the roof is often topped with a decorative cast iron cresting. Roof tiles are frequently slate, often featuring multi-colored and semi-circular or hexagonal roof tiles.



The roof contributes to the vertical orientation of French Second Empire houses. Like the Italianate, the first floor is sheltered by a continuous front porch. The fenestration throughout usually consists of vertically oriented two over two paned window sash, which often feature rounded top rails and hood molds. Entrances are similar to those of Italianate houses. Three sided projecting window bays balance on either end of a front facade adding depth while maintaining a dignified symmetry.

CHARACTERISTICS:

- two-and-one-half stories
- clapboard siding with corner trim
- double doors with rich moldings, circular or oval panels and glazing, and large individual transoms
- broad continuous porches supported by bracketed posts
- elongated windows with one over one or two over two double hung sash capped by hood molds; segmentally arched or round headed dormer windows
- broad overhanging cornice with scrolled brackets
- built-in gutters
- mansard roof with patterned multi-colored slate

far left:
Benjamin Lippincott House
1876
43-45 King's Highway West

Glover Finley House 1870
51-53 King's Highway West