



-- LEGEND --

1. Riverton Library
2. 308 Main Street
3. 400 Main Street
4. 402 Main Street
5. 404 Main Street
6. 406 Main Street
7. 408 Main Street
8. 410-412 Main Street
9. Christ Episcopal Church
10. Christ Church Rectory
11. 201 Main Street
- *12. 101 Main Street
- *13. 501 Bank Avenue
- *14. 503 Bank Avenue
15. Riverton Yacht Club
16. 100 Main Street
- *17. 407 Bank Avenue
18. 405 & 403 Bank Avenue
- *19. 311 Bank Avenue
- *20. 309 Bank Avenue
21. Baptist Home
22. 207 Bank Avenue
23. 205 Bank Avenue
24. 203 Bank Avenue
25. 201 Bank Avenue
26. 109 Bank Avenue
- *27. 102 Penn Street

WALKING TOUR OF HISTORIC RIVERTON

Sponsored by

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF RIVERTON

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1. RIVERTON LIBRARY, 306 Main Street, circa 1855. Small Carpenter Gothic board and batten building; paired lancet windows in center gable. Senat home, 1863 to turn-of-century. Donated to Riverton Free Library Assoc. in 1908 by Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, in memory of her husband, Riverton's first mayor (1894).
 2. 308 MAIN STREET, circa 1870. Second Empire architecture. Clapboard exterior, mansard roof with iron cresting. Carriage mounting block at curb. Home of Joseph Campbell, founder of Campbell's Soup Co., from 1872 until his death in 1900.
 3. 400 MAIN STREET, circa 1853. Clapboard, with mortise and tenon construction. Front porch has been removed. Built for home of Squire Louis Ourt.
 4. 402 MAIN STREET, circa 1855. Second Empire style. Concave mansard roof, floor to ceiling front windows; panelled shutters. E.H.Pancoast, realtor/census taker, res.
 5. 404 MAIN STREET, circa 1855. Italianate style, clapboard house. Front door has fanlight and sidelights. Floor to ceiling windows with small iron balconies, added when veranda was removed. For many years was the "Home Mansion", a popular boarding house.
 6. 406 MAIN STREET, circa 1855. Clapboard house with mansard roof. Left rear porch enclosed, making turret with curved windows and conical roof. Oriel on right side has scrollwork brackets. Brick walk, herringbone pattern. Became home of Dr. Alex Marcy in 1887, and remained in family for almost a century.
 7. 408 MAIN STREET, circa 1856. Italianate style, Eastlake front porch. First floor has been doctors' offices since 1909. In 1930s the upper floors had a lying-in hospital.
 8. 410-412 MAIN STREET, circa 1874. Brick dwelling with mansard roof. Facade of 412 remains unchanged. Front bay has round-top windows with cresting. Elaborate cornice with rosettes between brackets. Note also the iron fence.
 9. CHRIST CHURCH, EPISCOPAL, 305 Main Street built 1884. Gothic style, Trenton Brownstone, slate roof. Architect, John Fraser. Tiffany window, west wall, given in memory of Louis A. Godey, publisher of the Lady's Book. Note seven different iron and stone Celtic crosses on roof, boot scrapers on step, and wrought iron fence. (Electrified gaslights are new).
 10. CHRIST CHURCH RECTORY, 305 Main Street, built 1868. Second Empire style, Trenton Brownstone, with mansard roof and dormers. John Fraser, architect. Porch added 1883. (Parish House, arch. Fraser's son, 1895.)
 11. 201 MAIN STREET; earliest part of this brick Federal style house probably dates to late 18th century. Added to Joseph Lippincott farm in 1825. Note Greek Revival pediment; original blinds and shutters.
 - *12. 101 MAIN STREET, built 1853. Large Italianate style frame villa. Four-story square tower with roundhead windows, and balconies. Porches enclosed later. Designed by Samuel Sloan for founder James Clothier, but built by his brother, Caleb. Home of architect John Fraser, 1866-1902. Carriage house driveway is from Second Street.
 - *13. 501 BANK AVENUE, built 1851. Italianate style villa has undergone numerous renovations. Designed by Samuel Sloan for founder Dillwyn Parrish.
 - *14. 503 BANK AVENUE, built 1851. Large Italianate villa, hipped roof. Designed by Samuel Sloan for founder Caleb Clothier. A cupola was removed from roof, now used as a bathroom in the garden. Home of Ogden family for many years. Front columns and other changes made during 1930s.
 15. RIVERTON YACHT CLUB, end of Main Street, built in 1880 on existing pier. A fine example of Stick style, with cresting on roof, this building provided waiting rooms for steamboat passengers. It is now the oldest Yacht Club on the Delaware river.
 16. 100 MAIN STREET, circa 1852. Italianate style, stuccoed; two-leaf front door. Veranda has curved rafters. River side has bay window with iron balcony. Note chimney pots. Home of John Bioren, Phila. banker, from 1864-1905. Possibly Sloan-designed; originally planned for founder Chalkley Gillingham.
 - *17. 407 BANK AVENUE, built 1851. Large, modified Queen Anne style, of masonry and clapboard, now aluminum-sided. Some porches have been enclosed. Designed by Samuel Sloan for founder Rodman Wharton. Home of Edwin Fittler family in early 1900s.
 18. 405 and 403 BANK AVENUE. Contemporary homes have replaced Sloan-designed home of founder Daniel L. Miller, Jr., and the Lawn House, both demolished in 1930s.
 - *19. 311 BANK AVENUE, built 1851. Gothic revival style; double leaf central front door; extended center front section, with 2nd and 3rd floor porches added later. Floor length windows facing river. Small playhouse in rear. Samuel Sloan designed, for founder William D. Parrish. Home of Brigadier General William James, from 1878-1903.
 - *20. 309 BANK AVENUE, built 1851. Similar in design to above, with added porte-cochere. Note paired windows across front, and round-top windows with hood molds in gable ends. Architect, Samuel Sloan, for founder Robert Biddle, who died in 1902, the last living Riverton founder.
 21. BAPTIST HOME OF SOUTH JERSEY, 303 Bank Avenue. Main building, circa 1864, of ironstone, with high-pitched roof and front gable, was the home of Ezra Lippincott. Property now includes sites of: 307, Sloan-designed home of founder William C. Biddle, demolished in 1985; 305, site of Prof. Charles D. Cleveland (see #27); and 301, home of Edward Lippincott, demolished in 1940s. Note the fine wrought-iron fence and gate along street.
 22. 207 BANK AVENUE, circa 1876. Second Empire villa of Pennsylvania greenstone; hexagon slate roof. Three story tower on left front was topped with convex tower room removed in 1978 after a fire. Note tall, round-top windows in groups. Purchased by Charles M. Biddle, son of founder Robert Biddle, in 1878.
 23. 205 BANK AVENUE, circa 1870. Second Empire style of dressed ironstone with a mansard roof. Mansard tower room has been removed from center front section; front and right side verandas also removed, and portico and iron grillwork added. Thomas Roberts was original owner.
 24. 203 BANK AVENUE, built 1878. Second Empire style, dressed ironstone, with projecting center pavillion. Paired classical columns on veranda. Built for David Vantine, and later, home of Robert Biddle, Jr.
 25. 201 BANK AVENUE, circa 1876. Considered one of the finest examples of Second Empire architecture in Burlington County. Note concave mansard, cornice with brackets, dormer surrounds. Home of Henry C. Biddle, son of founder Robert Biddle; remained in his family for many years, well into this century.
 26. 109 BANK AVENUE, circa 1865. Graystone house with steep gabled roof and dormers. Porte-cochere added, 1905. Front porch roof has been removed. Built for William M. Thomas. Later, home of Mary Biddle Fittler, author of "Reddy", "Kid", and other books about Riverton.
 - *27. 102 PENN STREET, built 1851. Gothic Revival style; steep gabled roof and dormers. Label molds (over windows); shingled exterior. Architect, Samuel Sloan, for founder Professor Charles D. Cleveland. Originally located at 305 Bank Avenue; moved to this site in 1940s.
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- Other fine examples of Victorian era architecture may be seen in the Queen Anne style house at 201 Linden Avenue, and the Shingle style residence at 305 Lippincott Avenue.
- Founders James Clothier and Chalkley Gillingham did not build in Riverton, although early maps indicate sites for them. Both already had homes in the area. The founders' homes, identified by *, comprise the largest group of Sloan-designed villas in existence today.
- SOME FACTS FROM RIVERTON'S HISTORY
- Founded in 1851, when ten men bought land from Joseph Lippincott and engaged architect Samuel Sloan to design a new village for summer homes. Riverton was the first wholly planned residential sub-division in America.
 - First one-room public school within the village built in 1865, at Fourth & Howard Sts.
 - Riverton Yacht Club formed in 1865, the seventh oldest in the U.S.A. Steamboats and trains provided excellent transportation for early residents. (see also #15).
 - Dreer's Nurseries moved to Riverton from Philadelphia in 1873, and until liquidation in 1944, was town's largest industry. Visitors from all over came to see the vast gardens.
 - Riverton Fire Company was organized in 1890, after a disasterous fire.
 - Riverton separated from Cinnaminson township and incorporated as a borough, December 1893.
 - Riverton Free Library, begun in 1897, opened formally under that name, in 1899.
 - Riverton Country Club opened in 1900; Memorial Park was dedicated July 4, 1931, honoring the town's service men and women.