

**CHRIST CHURCH RECTORY** 1868. Second Empire style, Trenton brownstone, mansard roof, and dormers. John Fraser, architect. Porch added 1883. (Parish House behind rectory by Fraser's son, 1895.)

**10. 308 MAIN STREET** c.1870. Second Empire architecture. Mmm...good! From 1872, until the early 1890s, this was the home of Joseph Campbell, founder of Campbell's Soup Company. Beautiful frame house with mansard roof covered with hexagon-shaped tiles and edged with elaborate iron cresting. Notice original carriage mounting block at the curb, but the hitching post is a modern reproduction.



IRONWORK ROOF CRESTING



**11. 306 MAIN ST., RIVERTON LIBRARY** 1855. Small Carpenter-Gothic board and batten style cottage built for Dr. A. Willits; residence of George Senat 1863 to 1898. Mrs. Sarah Morris Ogden purchased it in 1907 and donated it the next year to the Riverton Library Assn. (since its 1899 founding, members met in reading room of Christ Church ) in memory of her late husband, Riverton's first mayor, Edward H. Ogden (1894).



**12. 304 MAIN STREET** 1855. Victorian home of indeterminate style. Eastlake style decorative woodwork added to front porch. Originally owned by Wm. C. Biddle. The town's first telephone (1886) was installed there. Hattie and Milton Cowperthwaite purchased the home in 1888 and promptly opened a combined drugstore and US Post Office in a room on the first floor.

**13. 301 MAIN STREET** c.1852. Italianate style. One of Riverton's earliest homes. In the 1930s, owner Owen Merrill designed and built a simple sailboat in a room on the 3rd floor. He and some friends lowered the craft from a window, took it down to the Delaware River, and christened it a Duster." Amateur sailors built hundreds of them.



**14. 207 MAIN STREET** 1884. Queen Anne style 2½ story frame residence with hipped roof and cross gables. Note the patterned shingles over clapboard, elaborate projecting bay windows, floor-length windows on first floor, right side, and sweeping veranda. This house won a 1992 Burlington County Freeholders' award for restoration, rehabilitation, and preservation, and planning.

**15. 213 HOWARD ST., PORCH CLUB** 1909. This is the Adirondack style clubhouse of the Porch Club of Riverton formed in 1890 by eight young women who originally met on porches as a reading circle once a week. The Club's interest in the health and education of children affected many positive changes— Burlington County's first public school kindergarten, first woman elected to a Board of Education, and in 1900, their efforts led to the forming of the State Congress of Mothers (now known as the PTA).



**16. 600 FIFTH ST., RIVERTON PUBLIC SCHOOL** 1910. Public education in Riverton far predates the construction of the present school. A one-room schoolhouse near Elm (1822) and two other frame structures (1865;1892) at the corner of 4th & Howard once served as public schools. Additions followed in 1935, 1955, and 1974.

**17. 505 HOWARD STREET, RIVERTON FIRE COMPANY** 1890. In 1886 volunteers from Palmyra and Riverton formed Independence Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 of Riverton and Palmyra, headquartered in Palmyra. After a disastrous 1890 fire destroyed Roberts General Store at Howard & Main Sts. and consumed several homes along Main St., Riverton saw the need to form its own fire company— Riverton Fire Company No. 1. In 1891, the Company paid \$2 to the first man who arrived with a horse to pull the apparatus to a fire.



CHEMICAL APPARATUS c1900



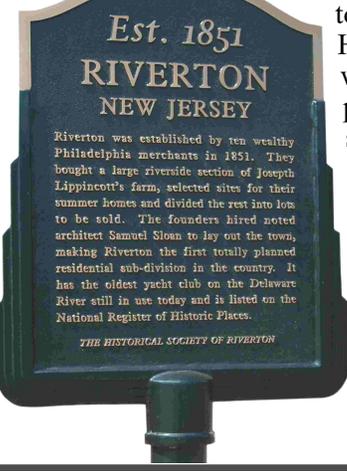
THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF RIVERTON PRESENTS A SELF-GUIDED Walking Tour of Historic RIVERTON Burlington County NEW JERSEY

red numeral indicates interpretive marker

No 1 in a series \$1 donation ©2021

**1. HISTORICAL SIGN, BROAD & MAIN** Ten Philadelphia merchants seeking summer homes for their families founded Riverton in 1851. They purchased 120 acres of Lippincott farmland and engaged prominent architect Samuel Sloan to design a new village and villas for the Founders.

The all-residential plan also included a walled and landscaped riverbank and a pier for transportation by riverboats. According to 19th-century architectural historian Henry Russell Hitchcock, Riverton was the first fully planned residential subdivision in America. All but one of the ten Founders were Quakers, and their influence set the tone of the new community and its growth over the next fifty years.



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# Riverton Walking Tour

Almost fully developed today, Riverton's gaslamp-lined streets still retain much of the Victorian charm of an earlier era. More than half of Riverton's buildings are included in the State and National Directories of Historic Places.

In its less than one square mile area, one will find almost 2,500 stately trees and six Victorian architectural styles represented. Riverton's many venerable clubs, organizations, institutions, and treasured traditions are testament to its residents' industry, generosity, and spirit of volunteerism.

**2. 501 MAIN STREET** c.1860. Rural Gothic Revival style with typical side-gabled roof and steep center-front gable. When the Wm.



GOthic REVIVAL STYLE

Harper family lived here, meetings held at 501 Main St. led to the formation of the Central Baptist Church of Riverton and Palmyra in the summer of 1885. From 1903 to about 1940, the back section of the building housed F.C. Cole Dairy, a raw milk depot business that bottled milk from outlying farms and sold it to consumers.



501 MAIN ST., 2010

**3. 410-412 MAIN STREET** c.1873. Second Empire brick dwelling with mansard roof. Front bay has round-top windows with ironwork cresting. Elaborate cornice with rosettes between brackets. Note the iron fence.



SECOND EMPIRE STYLE

**4. 408 MAIN STREET** c.1856. Italianate style, Eastlake front porch. First floor had been doctors' offices from 1909. In the 1930s, the upper floor had a "lying-in" hospital in which many local births occurred. Now a private residence having undergone renovations.



ITALIANATE STYLE

**5. 406 MAIN STREET** c.1865. Queen Anne style clapboard house with mansard roof. Turret with conical roof and curved windows on left side was originally an open porch. Dr. Marcy converted it to an office/waiting room when he purchased it in 1887 (for \$7500!). Later it became a music room. Notice the use of narrow clapboard and fish-scale shingles, complementing each other; the chimney—wider at the top than at the bottom; brick walk, herringbone pattern. On the right side is an oriel window with scrolled brackets beneath. The home remained in the Marcy family for almost a century.



406 MAIN ST., 2020



ORIEL

**6. 404 MAIN STREET** c.1868. Italianate style, clapboard house. This house and its next-door neighbor - No. 402 - are "sister" houses; both designed and built by local entrepreneur/realtor/census taker/Civil War veteran, Edward Hackney Pancoast in 1868. Front door with fan-light, side-lights, and french windows replaced original transomed doorway, probably during the "colonial revival" period sometime after the Centennial Celebration of 1876. Since 2000, a brick iron-railed terrace now adorns the front of the house, replacing earlier balconies, which in turn, replaced the original porch.



404 MAIN ST. (top) and 402 MAIN ST. (bottom)

**7. 402 MAIN STREET** c.1868. Second Empire style. Concave mansard roof; floor to ceiling front windows; paneled shutters. For many years the Pancoasts lived at 404 Main and operated this popular boarding house then known as the "Home Mansion."

**8. 400 MAIN STREET** c.1853. Late Georgian style, clapboard home; mortise and tenon construction; front porch removed. Built for home of Justice Louis Ourt.



GEORGIAN STYLE

**9. 305 MAIN ST., CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH** 1884. Gothic style, Trenton brownstone, slate roof. Architect, John Fraser. Note genuine Tiffany window, west wall, given in memory of Louis A. Godey, publisher of *Godey's Lady's Book*, seven different iron and stone Celtic crosses on the roof and wrought iron fence. Electrified replica gaslights are new.

