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209 N Main St - 1869

Built for James and Mary Lawson in 1869, this house was copied from an architectural pattern book by James Riddell published in 1861. It was done in the Italianate style, popular in the mid 19th Century. The roof top belvedere, often missing from this style of houses today, completes the classic form. The large corner brackets under the eaves add to the massive appearance of the house. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, it is one of the finest surviving examples of the Italianate style.

10



205 N Main St - 1883

The Charles F Pancoast House was built about 1883. The curved steeply dipping Mansard roof typical of the Second Empire style became popular because it allowed more efficient use of the top most floor. Pre-mixed house paints were readily available by this time, and style manuals suggested overall paint schemes very much as this house appears today. Note the windows are now of the "one over one" variety, giving an unobstructed view to the outside.

11



49 N Main St - 1910

This grand house was built in the Eclectic style of the early 20th Century. The style combines details of earlier Colonial, Federal, Classical Revival and Victorian architectural elements into one structure.

Note the wrap around porch ending in a "port cochere" on the side of the house where visitors and residents would climb into their carriages or cars protected from the weather. The large 2nd floor Palladian window with stained glass was also common to the period.

12



110 S Main St - 1757/1792

The earlier house built by Jackanias Wood was destroyed by fire. Some of that brick house done in a pattern known as Flemish bond, can still be seen as a wing on the back of the house. The main house was built in the Federal style. Note the window panes, larger than in colonial times and having more narrow supports between the panes of glass. The dentils under the eave over the 3rd floor windows are noteworthy. The porch is a later Victorian addition.



A Central View of Woodstown

Main Street looking north from Marlton Road - 1844



12 - Located 2 Blocks South

Woodstown NJ

is located in Salem County at the intersection of US 40 and NJ 45. Parking is permitted on the street or in the municipal lot off N Main St opposite Bowen Ave.

On the first Friday of every December, many of these houses and others are open for the 'Woodstown by Candlelight' tour.

The Woodstown Historic District comprises approximately 50 houses in a residential neighborhood located primarily on North Main St. The District was created by an act of the Woodstown Borough Council that "recognizes that Woodstown retains a substantial inventory of architecturally and historically significant structures."

Visitors should feel free to enjoy viewing the houses with their accompanying descriptions. However, please respect the privacy of the homeowners and enjoy your walk from the public sidewalk or street.

Printed - Courtesy Pilesgrove-Woodstown Historical Society

Walking Tour

The Historic District

Woodstown NJ



Photo: The Salem County Historical Society

118 N Main St c.1820 - Summer 1902



A SIDEWALK TOUR
OF TWELVE
ARCHITECTURALLY
SIGNIFICANT
HOUSES OF THE
WOODSTOWN
HISTORIC DISTRICT

Presented by...

The Woodstown Historic
Preservation Commission



34 N Main St - c 1865

The Sara Dickeson house was built in the style known as Carpenter Gothic. The house retains virtually all of its original architectural details, including paired brackets under the eaves, “two over two” window sashes and original shutters. Note the Gothic window under the front gable common to this style. The finely detailed porch helps make this one of the finest and most elaborate examples of the mid 19th Century Gothic Revival form.



68 N Main St - c 1750

One of the oldest houses in Woodstown, it dates to c. 1750. Note the pedimented entry with its fine architectural details probably added in the late 19th Century. Measured drawings of this house and its millwork were made in 1938 as part of the Historical American Buildings Survey (HABS). The drawings can be located at the Library of Congress website <http://memory.loc.gov> where many more drawings and old photos of early Salem County houses can be found.



134 N Main St - 1850

This house was built in 1850 by Josiah Davis for his daughters. Sometime later it was renovated in the Carpenter Gothic style, with less ornamentation than house #1 of the tour. Note the random width wood clapboarding that appeared in many houses in that period. Beaded boards or shingles cut into various geometric patterns were often added under the front gable to give more visual interest to the house. The highly decorative gothic window under the gable is a fine example of the form.



229 N Main St - c 1921

Built in the Colonial Revival style, this house exhibits a sleeping porch on its south side. Sleeping porches were commonly added to existing house and new construction in the first half of the 20th Century. At night they served as breezy sleeping quarters. French doors on the first floor allowed low winter sunlight to brighten the room beneath the porch. The pent eave roof between the first and second floor was common to the Colonial Revival style, recalling mid 18th Century construction (see related detail on house #8).



60 N Main St - c 1825

The William Shinn House shows a simple center hall structure common to the period. Note the elliptically arched dormer windows on the 3rd floor that are indicative of the early 19th Century late Federal and early Classical Revival periods. These windows often had fluted pilasters on each side with ‘bullseye’ or similar corner plinths. The clapboard siding has a random width ‘reveal’ common in early house construction.



74 N Main St - 1850

This house, built in 1850 by Isaiah Clawson, also retains all of its exterior architectural details. The decorative square porch columns with chamfered edges are indicative of early Victorian porches. The house has its original “six over six” windows that give the house a somewhat earlier Federal era appearance. These windows were becoming less popular in the early Victorian era as the ability to make larger glass panes improved. The roof is a metal standing seam roof. These were often made of copper or other bendable metal alloys.



250 N Main St - 1931

This house was designed and built by J. Hartley Nixon in the popular Tudor style of the time. The long sweeping gable helps define the style. Note also the rusticated exposed stone blended into the stucco finish. The windows are steel casement windows. The garage was built first as a test of the construction techniques to be used on the main house. The house was set back because an older house stood where the front lawn is now. After the new house was completed the older structure was torn down.



223 N Main St - c 1790

This brick house was built around 1790 and attributed to Jacob Davis. It retains its classic Federal entry door and surround. Note the pedimented arch and the elaborate carved details of the doorway similar to house #3. The horizontal bands of brick between the 1st and 2nd floors are ‘belt’ or ‘drip’ courses that usually indicate a pent eave roof once was attached. This feature, seen in most 18th Century brick houses, would help protect the windows and mortar from the weather.