



**GUIDELINES FOR
ARCHITECTURAL STYLES**



Township of Hopewell Historic Preservation Commission

GUIDELINES FOR ARCHITECTURAL STYLES



The Jeremiah Van Dyke House is an early 18th century Dutch Colonial dwelling with a later wood framed addition.

PURPOSE

These *Guidelines* were prepared to assist property owners in understanding the historic character and special qualities of their property when considering the exterior alteration of a historic building, new construction within the context of historic buildings, or other property changes. They are not intended to replace consultation with qualified architects, contractors and the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC).

These *Guidelines* were developed in conjunction with Hopewell Township's Historic Preservation Commission (HPC). The HPC reviews Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) applications for proposed exterior alterations to properties locally designated as Historic Landmarks or within a local Historic District. The applicant is responsible for complying with the provisions of the Zoning and Building Codes at the time of application. The applicant must obtain a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) as well as all necessary permits prior to proceeding with any work. For more information, or to obtain permit applications, please call the COA Administrator at (609) 737-0612, ext. 643.

Please review this information during the early stages of planning your project. Familiarity with this material can assist in moving a project quickly through the approval process, saving applicants both time and money. Additional *Guidelines* addressing other historic building topics are available at the Township Administration Building and on its web site at www.hopewelltpw.org.

UNDERSTANDING HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP'S ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Because of Hopewell Township's development as principally an agricultural community, most of its buildings are utilitarian and vernacular. The term "vernacular" suggests they were based upon traditional or regional forms without being designed by an architect or similarly trained individual. As a result, many of the buildings are relatively simple with embellishments that are reflective of the period or popular styles of the day.

Styles can be difficult to define because of changes over time. As the prosperity of the residents flourished and a family's needs grew, buildings were commonly enlarged and houses updated to meet the tastes of residents. Some original buildings were subsumed into new construction or expanded and updated for current styles such as the adding of gingerbread brackets or turned posts to porches of an earlier period to make the house appear more "Victorian." As a result, many houses reflect multiple time periods and might not be easily categorized as reflecting a single or "pure" style.

It is hoped that the images depicting the variety of Hopewell Township's architectural styles and the lists of locally found features will help residents identify the character defining elements of Township buildings.



This Federal house on Scotch Road has brackets at the roof eave and turned wood posts on the left shed roof porch that were probably added as later embellishments.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP HISTORY

The settlement patterns and development of Hopewell Township greatly influenced the relationship between the landscape and buildings as well as the architectural styles prevalent in the area. The following historical information was extracted from the *2004 Hopewell Township Historic Preservation Plan*:

The in-migration of European settlers that began in the 1690s continued at a rapid rate through the first two decades of the eighteenth century. Virtually all who arrived during this period were farmers seeking agricultural lands no longer available in the region's older settlement areas. The settlement pattern that developed was one of dispersed farmsteads with individual settlers and their dependents living in relative isolation from their neighbors. The emergence of the dispersed settlement pattern – rather than the New England pattern of clusters of housing surrounded by farm fields – resulted from various factors, including the desire to live close to one's land and the absence of any substantial Indian threat. Hopewell Township's isolated farmsteads were linked by a network of primitive roads, many of which followed former Indian trail.

During the Colonial period, Hopewell Township remained as an agricultural region. It continued to be dominated by the dispersed settlement pattern that had characterized the previous three decades. Population growth, however, produced an increased demand for farmland. This eventually caused the large farms to be subdivided. These subdivisions produced a large number of farms of reduced size, while the movement onto marginal agricultural land involved a simple extension of the dispersed settlement pattern to areas that had previously been ignored.

This expansion of agriculture and population in conjunction with improved transportation facilities fostered the development of villages. Hopewell's villages were not planned, but evolved gradually. Hopewell's growing number of farmers required services such as processing facilities including gristmills for agricultural products, blacksmith and wheelwright shops for the manufacture and repair of farm equipment, and stores. Farmers and their families also had educational and religious needs which required the building of schools and churches. In addition, taverns and blacksmith and wheelwright shops provided important services for those traveling along Hopewell's growing network of roads. The present boroughs of Hopewell and Pennington both originated as settlements that provided these commercial, transportation, and community services during the Colonial period.

Life and landscape in Hopewell Township changed very little between the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. Hopewell Township remained essentially agricultural. Significant transportation developments were construction of the Delaware & Raritan Canal and Feeder, and the Belvidere-Delaware Railroad along the Township's western edge.

Hopewell's cultural facilities continued to develop along the lines established in earlier periods. The settlement pattern remained rural and was still dominated by scattered, isolated farmsteads. Population growth continued to stimulate a demand for more farmland. Villages continued to develop with both Columbia (Hopewell) and Pennington gradually expanding. Other smaller settlements such as Harbourton, Titusville, Mount Rose, Marshalls Corner, Woodsville, and Stoutsburg emerged as lesser centers of agricultural, transportation, and/or community services. There was also some industrial growth, but for the most part, "industry" was dominated by agricultural processing. Saw milling was an important new element, but it was relatively short-lived since by mid-century most of Hopewell Township's woodland was depleted. A later and more long standing development was the establishment of a number of extraction industries that exploited the Township's rock and mineral resources. By the time of the Civil War, stone quarries, mines, sand pits, and a brickyard had all appeared in the northern half of the Township.

Although Hopewell Township has retained much of its rural, agricultural character, substantial modifications began appearing during the late nineteenth century. The completion of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad (which was formally absorbed into the larger Philadelphia and Reading in 1879) provided the impetus for Hopewell Township's first wave of "suburban settlement" chiefly around the villages of Pennington and Hopewell. There was also some industrial expansion in both villages which fostered additional development and residential expansion. In 1890 and 1891, Pennington and Hopewell seceded from Hopewell Township and were established as independent boroughs. They attained their present configurations in 1915 through further annexations of additional land from the Township.

The Township experienced a brief period of more rapid population growth after World War I ended. Suburban development continued around both boroughs and in the Titusville-Washington Crossing area. The remainder of the Township retained its rural agricultural character. The Depression and World War II brought this period of growth to an end. The period between the World Wars also saw the expansion, straightening, widening and paving of roads. State funded construction of New Jersey Routes 29 and 69 (now 31) facilitated the first heavy traffic through the Township. The new roads in conjunction with the advances in automobile technology spurred the next, and still continuing, phase of population growth and new building construction.

DUTCH COLONIAL

Dutch Colonial homes tend to be one or one and one-half story residences with side gable or side gambrel roof forms. Dutch Colonial houses tended to be constructed in this area from the early 18th century into

the early 19th century. Many had “Dutch doors,” which were divided horizontally with the upper and lower halves operating on separate hinges.



Side gambrel roof form with minimal rake overhang

1½ stories in height

DUTCH COLONIAL

Local features:

- Early 18th – early 19th century
- 1-1½ stories in height
- Steeply pitched side gable roof
- Side gambrel roof after mid 18th century
- Possibly flared eaves after mid 18th century
- Little or no overhang at the gable or gambrel end
- Dutch doors
- Multi-paned double-hung windows

The c. 1740 Johnson Ferry House typifies Dutch Colonial style with its gambrel roof.



Rectangular transom window over door

12/12 double-hung windows

1½ stories in height, Flemish bond brick pattern

The c. 1765 Jeremiah Woolsey House has an I-shaped plan and combines both Dutch Colonial and later Colonial Revival features such as the dormer windows and later additions.

GEORGIAN AND FEDERAL

The Georgian style was regionally constructed from the early 18th century until the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The Georgian style was followed by the Federal style, also known as Adam

style, which is found throughout the area from the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 through the early 19th century, and tends towards more elaborate detailing.



The Georgian style Colonel Joseph Stout House was constructed c. 1752, and shows development of organized window and door openings.

Side gable roof form with chimneys near gable ends and projecting cornice

Individual 6/6 double-hung window sash

Central wood entry at 5-bay façade

GEORGIAN

Local features:

- Early 18th century – 1776
- Simple clapboard or masonry exterior walls, often with symmetrical fenestration
- Paneled entrance doors often with detailed surrounds and rectangular transoms
- Multi-paned double-hung windows with small panes of glass and wide and shallow muntins
- Classically inspired interior detailing at high-style buildings



The c. 1785 Federal style Major Henry Phillips House is an example of the cow-and-calf building form.

Side gable roof with chimneys located near the gable ends

12/12 double-hung windows with paneled wood shutters at the first floor

Paneled wood entry door with rectangular transom

Georgian and Federal style buildings have similar characteristics including relatively simple clapboard or masonry walls; generally side gable roofs with projecting cornices; multi-light double-hung windows; and

ornamentation at entrances such as a paneled door with a transom window and possibly sidelights (windows flanking door openings.) The entrances at Federal style buildings tend to be more ornate than Georgian.



- Side gable roof form with chimneys near gable ends, projecting cornice, and gable roof dormer windows with 8/8 double hung windows
- Individual 12/8 double-hung window sash at the second floor and 12/12 double-hung windows at the first floor with paneled wood shutters
- Symmetrical 5-bay brick façade with a double belt course
- Central paneled wood entry door with rectangular transom and pedimented surround

The c. 1790 Federal style John Burroughs House, is constructed of brick with a double belt course.



- FEDERAL**
- Local features:
- 1776 – early 19th century
 - Simple clapboard or masonry exterior walls
 - Elaborate entrance doors with paneled doors, detailed surrounds, transoms, fanlights and possibly sidelights
 - Multi-paned double-hung windows with paneled shutters on the first floor and lowered shutters above
 - Classically inspired interior detailing at high-style buildings

- Central paneled wood entry door with detailed surround

The early 19th century Levi Knowles House in Titusville is typical of this region and constructed of local stone.

GREEK REVIVAL

Greek Revival architecture was most common in the United States from the early to mid 19th century following the 1804 “discovery” of the Parthenon in Athens by Lord Elgin. The style was based upon classical Greek temples and was commonly used for residences as well as public and civic buildings. The overall form can vary from having a front gable roof, with the pediment facing forward, most common in this area) or a hipped or side gable roof with an entry porch featuring Classical detailing. Greek Revival buildings were constructed of masonry or clapboard and generally have a symmetrical principal façade with an entry porch featuring classical detailing.

Typical features include low-pitched gable or hipped roofs; pedimented gable ends; simple architrave bands at the eaves, entry porches with Doric style columns and horizontally spanning entablature; paneled front door with narrow sidelights and rectangular, semi-circular or elliptical fanlights; and multi-paned double or triple hung windows. Door and window surrounds tend to be fairly elaborate and might include Classical detailing. Tripartite window configurations, referring to a central window flanked by two smaller windows, might be present. Porches can be limited to the entry, extend across the full width of the façade, and be one or two stories in height.



The c. 1835 Ichabod Leigh House typifies the Greek Revival style with its front pedimented gable roof and classical detailing surrounding the windows, with a later clapboard addition.

- ← Front gable roof, square cupola with pediment detailing
- ← Pedimented, low slope front gable roof, cornice emphasized with wide band of trim
- ← Tripartite window with classical detailing at wood surround
- ← 1 story entrance porch supported by un-fluted Doric columns with relatively plain capitals and an emphasized horizontal entablature

GREEK REVIVAL

Local features:

- Early - mid 19th century
- Symmetrical façade
- Low-pitched roofs
- Columns and pilasters
- Pedimented gables
- 1 or 2 story entrance or full-width porches
- Paneled entrance doors with sidelights and transoms
- Multi-paned double or triple hung windows
- Tripartite windows
- Classical detailing



This later porch has Greek Revival detailing including the central porch with prominent, square Doric posts and emphasized entablature, as well as a paneled entry door with narrow sidelights and a transom window above.

GOTHIC REVIVAL

Gothic Revival can be found in the region beginning in the mid 19th century and continuing through the 1870s. It was based upon Christian medieval architecture and was a common style for churches, colleges and rural architecture. Gothic Revival architecture tends to have a vertical emphasis and can feature steeply pitched roofs

possibly with cross gables and gable dormers; symmetrical façades (more common locally than asymmetrical massing); scrollwork at gable ends and porches; pointed arch, lancet, windows; and grouped windows.



Steeply pitched roof

Front façade is symmetrical and extends into gable without a visible break, such as a change in materials or detailing

Pointed arch lancet windows

The 1879 Harbourton Baptist Church reflects a Gothic Revival chapel style of Protestant architecture which was common in the years following the Civil War.



Pointed arched windows, also referred to as lancet windows, are a typical feature of Gothic Revival architecture. This example includes wood louvered shutters.

GOTHIC REVIVAL

Local features:

- Mid 19th century – 1880
- Steeply pitched gable roof
- Vertical emphasis
- Cross gables or gable roof dormers
- Scrollwork or decoration at gable ends and porches
- Pointed arch lancet windows
- Windows and walls extending into gables
- Grouped windows
- Residences with 1 story full width or entry porch with flattened arch detailing

ITALIANATE

The forms of many Italianate buildings, dominant from 1840-1880, can be similar to those of Gothic Revival style. Typical features include low pitched or flat roofs with heavily molded or bracketed overhanging eaves. Tall narrow double-hung windows are found in 1/1 or

2/2 configurations, in single, paired or tripartite groupings, often with arched or rounded heads with elaborate hoods. Porches tend to be single story of restrained design supported by square posts. Entrance doors are molded, single leaf or paired.



Flat roof with elaborate, overhanging bracketed eaves

2/2 tall, narrow, double-hung windows with elaborate hood molding at symmetrical façade

Restrained entry porch with square wood posts

Central paired entry doors

This Italianate residence has elaborate wood detailing particularly at the eaves and window frames.

ITALIANATE

Local features:

- 1840 – 1890
- Flat or low-pitched roofs
- 2-3 stories in height
- Overhanging eaves with brackets or highly molded cornices
- Symmetrical façade with a central entry
- Tall narrow windows, generally 1/1 or 2/2 double-hung, commonly with arched or rounded tops, often grouped
- Elaborate window hood moldings
- Restrained porch with square posts
- Heavily molded doorways with single or paired doors



Low-pitched, cross-gabled roof with finial and heavily molded cornices at overhanging eaves

Paired, tall, narrow double-hung windows at symmetrical façade

Restrained entry porch, paired square wood posts, arched lintels

The mid 19th century Burroughs Farmhouse is simpler in design and detailing, and possibly incorporates an earlier 18th century building.

SECOND EMPIRE

The Second Empire style was popular from 1860 to 1900 and is often similar in form and detailing to the Italianate style, with the exception of its Mansard, or dual pitched hipped roof. Many Mansard roofs were originally slate, and featured dormer windows, wide

overhanging eaves and decorative brackets. Double-hung windows can be found in single or paired configurations and tend to have 2/2 windows, often with hood moldings. Entrance doors are often glazed in either a single or paired configuration.



Concave Mansard roof with alternating bands of square and fishscale slates and overhanging, bracketed eaves

Bracketed, gable roof, dormer windows with arched 2/2 double-hung windows

Tall, narrow, paired double-hung windows with elaborate hood molding

Central entry door and shallow hipped roof porch at symmetrical façade

The Mansard roof is a prominent feature of the c. 1870 Bidwell House in Titusville.



This Mansard roof at this double residence is straight rather than concave as in the Bidwell House above.

SECOND EMPIRE

Local features:

- 1860 – 1900
- Mansard roofs with dormers, often with patterned slate
- Bracketed cornices and overhanging eaves
- Symmetrical façade with a central entry
- Tall narrow windows, generally 2/2 double-hung, often paired
- Elaborate window hood moldings
- Restrained porch with square or turned posts
- Heavily molded doorways with single or paired doors, often glazed

COLONIAL REVIVAL

Colonial Revival represents the most ubiquitous architectural style in the United States. Begun in the later 19th century, Colonial Revival architecture draws its inspiration from the study of Colonial-era buildings that remain popular today. In many instances, stylistic elements from various early examples are combined and

re-imagined at an exaggerated scale compared to 18th century examples. Typical features include a pronounced central entry door, often with porches, door hoods, transom, or side lights; and multi-paned, single or paired, double-hung windows.



Gambrel roof with overhanging eaves and rake boards has continuous shed roof dormer with paired 6/1 double-hung windows

6/1 double-hung windows with shutters

The full-width porch, now enclosed, is supported by classically inspired columns

Dutch Colonial Revival houses with a continuous shed dormer were popularized in the 1920s.



COLONIAL REVIVAL

Local features:

- 1880 – present
- 1-3 stories in height
- Colonial-era forms including gable, hipped, and gambrel roofs
- Accentuated central front entry door with decorated hood, porch, transom window, or sidelights
- Single or paired, multi-paned, double-hung windows
- Colonial-era materials including stone, brick, stucco and wood clapboard for the wall surfaces, slate or wood shingles for the roof (or synthetic alternatives)

Side gable slate roof with hipped roof dormers

Paired 6/6 windows

Central entry door with sidelights

This modest scale house features Colonial-era materials including brick walls and a slate roof.

FOURSQUARE

Foursquares are a Colonial Revival houses with a distinctive square footprint and pronounced hipped roof with overhanging eaves. Typically the floor plan includes a room at each corner with a central stair hall. More modest examples might pair the corner rooms for larger spaces. Foursquares were most popular from

1900 through 1930 and typically feature pyramidal hipped roofs with overhanging eaves and shed or hipped roof dormers; full-width or wrap-around porches; individual or grouped double-hung windows; and classically inspired trim



- ← Hipped, pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves and a hipped dormer with paired double-hung windows
- ← Double-hung windows with shutters
- ← Full-width, hipped roof porch supported by Doric columns
- ← Grouped double-hung windows
- ← Accentuated central entry with elaborate surround and sidelights

At 3 bays in width, this is an unusually large example of a Foursquare.



Most Foursquares are two bays wide such as this example. Most Foursquares have a full width porch rather than a pent roof, suggesting this house might have been modified.

FOURSQUARE

Local features:

- 1900 – 1930
- 1½ -2½ stories
- Hipped, pyramidal roof with gable or hipped dormers and overhanging eaves
- Full-width or wrap-around porch with classical detailing
- Grouped or individual double-hung windows
- Accentuated entry
- Classically inspired trim and detailing

NEOCLASSICAL

The Neoclassical style takes its inspiration from the ancient classical and earlier Greek and Roman Revival periods. It has similar gable or more rarely hipped roof forms and was popularized in the early 20th century, continuing with simplified detailing to the present. The most distinguishing characteristics of neoclassical design are the prominent classically inspired porch supported by columns; classically inspired cornice with

dentils or modillions; elaborate entrance doors inspired by Georgian, Adam or Greek Revival precedents; generally multi-paned, double-hung windows, in some instances grouped in tripartite or Palladian configurations, with occasional fanlights or round windows; and classically inspired trim and details such as a roof-line balustrade.



Side gable, slate roof with elaborate pronounced cornice featuring dentils and modillions and gable roof dormers with double-hung windows

Full-height classically inspired entry porch, with fanlight at pediment, supported by fluted columns at center of symmetrical facade

Single and grouped, multi-paned, double-hung windows

Elaborate entrance doors possibly with door hood, transom windows and sidelights

The overall form is typical of Colonial Revival architecture, but the porch and classical detailing distinguish this as a Neoclassical style residence.



This full-height, classically inspired entrance porch is typical of Neoclassical architecture.

NEOCLASSICAL

Local features:

- 1895 – 1950
- 1-2½ stories
- Gable or hipped roof forms
- Full-height classically inspired entry porch supported by columns, can feature a pediment
- Symmetrically balanced façade with central door
- Elaborate entrance doors possibly with transom windows and sidelights
- Single or grouped, multi-paned, double-hung windows
- Classical detailing

BUNGALOW

The word “Bungalow,” as used in the United States was borrowed from the 19th century British term for a small one-story house in India with an encircling veranda and tile or thatched roof. The North American examples date from 1890 to 1935 with later examples being influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement and popularized when they became available by mail order from Sears and Roebuck. Bungalows are characterized

by a low, broad form; materials expressive of their natural state to harmonize with the landscape; free-flowing floor plans with a central dominant fireplace; and a lack of applied ornament. Typical features include low-pitch gable, or less often hipped, roofs with full or partial-width porches, often recessed under the principal roof, and single and grouped multi-paned window sash.



Continuous shallow shed roof dormer with grouped multi-paned casement windows

Accentuated low-pitched gable roof with exposed rafters at overhanging eaves and a prominent chimney

Wood shingle walls and stone foundation with lack of applied detailing

Full-width, recessed porch supported by square piers extending to porch level or ground

Bungalows are not common in Hopewell Township; this example probably dates from the 1920s or 1930s.



Another unique feature of this house is the concrete shingle roofing.

BUNGALOW

Local features:

- 1890 -1935
- 1-1½ stories
- Low-pitched gable roof with exposed rafters at overhanging eaves and prominent chimney
- Full or partial-width porches supported by square posts or piers, often tapered, extending to porch level or ground
- Use of natural materials, typically with high craftsmanship
- Single or grouped multi-paned windows
- Simple detailing with lack of applied ornament

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP'S HISTORIC SETTINGS – FARM COMPLEX

Hopewell Township's settlement pattern was one of dispersed farmsteads with individual settlers and farmers living in relative isolation from their neighbors, allowing individuals to live close to their land. Hopewell Township's traditional farms feature large expanses of fields with vistas of a building cluster that includes a main residential building surrounded by

deciduous trees, and nearby grouped farm-related buildings interspersed with deciduous trees. The use of specific buildings to house individual animals, such as chicken coops and sheep barns, or for dedicated crop storage, such as corn cribs, began in the 19th century and continues today.



Hopewell Living History Farm provides a view of farm life in 1900.



This farm complex includes older and more recent farm related buildings.

Grouped farm related buildings with scattered deciduous trees

Main residential building surrounded by deciduous trees

Building complex surrounded by fields providing long vistas and view sheds

FARM COMPLEX

Local features:

- *Main residential building surrounded by deciduous trees*
- *Grouped farm related buildings with scattered deciduous trees*
- *Farm buildings of specific functions, i.e. corn cribs, chicken coops, sheep pens, stables, etc.*
- *Building complex surrounded by fields providing long vistas and view sheds*

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP'S HISTORIC SETTINGS – CROSSROADS VILLAGE

The improvement of transportation routes and agricultural and population expansion fostered early village evolution in Hopewell Township. Increased numbers of farmers and their families required services. These included processing facilities for agricultural products; blacksmith and wheelwright shops for farm equipment; stores; schools; and churches. Travelers

along Hopewell Township's growing road network also used taverns and blacksmith and wheelwright shops. Several of Hopewell Township's crossroad villages continue to thrive, however the taverns and stores have been adapted to residences and offices. Remaining communities include Titusville, Harbourton, Woodsville, Marshalls Corner and Mount Rose.



Frame buildings, with later additions, are in proximity to roadway on relatively small sites with a mature deciduous tree canopy with parking and secondary structures located at the rear of main buildings

Adaptive reuse of buildings such as this former general store that is now used as an office

Mount Rose developed in the 19th century as a crossroads village community.



Harbourton includes a church, and the former store and tavern, since converted into a residence.

CROSSROADS VILLAGE

Local features:

- Buildings in close proximity to roadway
- Relatively small sites
- Usually frame buildings, typically principal core with later additions
- Adaptive reuse of buildings from other uses into residences
- Mature deciduous tree canopy
- Parking and secondary structures located at the rear of main buildings

DETERMINING A BUILDING'S STYLE

When trying to determine a building's style, it is helpful to know the original dates of construction and any major additions. If this information is not available, consider the major forms of the building such as the roof shape and composition of major volumes, and then consider the individual features such as the porches, windows, doors, etc. to try to identify the style. When trying to determine a building's style, it can be helpful to keep in mind:

- Style is not a function of building use - churches, courthouses, schools and residences can be of various styles
- Style is not a definitive function of period – multiple styles tend to overlap any given period, and although certain styles were most popular during a specific period, property owners often continued to build in that style, particularly in more rural settings
- Styles blend into each other where specific features from an earlier or different style will be incorporated into a building of an altogether different style to achieve a certain effect or design
- Many of Hopewell Township's historic buildings were stylistically simplified because they were constructed by homeowners or builders with limited budgets and knowledge of high styles and detailing
- Many of Hopewell Township's buildings evolved over a period of time and earlier houses could have been subsumed into larger buildings or decorated to appear more up to date and stylish
- Original elements could have been removed, replaced or modified so that they are no longer in keeping with the characteristics of the original style – such as the replacement of multi-paned windows with 1/1 windows at a Federal style building or the removal of porch brackets at an Italianate building

Some buildings defy any one style “label” and are difficult or impossible to classify. It is often the case that previous owners made choices or alterations based upon personal tastes, needs, economy or whimsy. It is more important to know what the most significant remaining features of a building are, and consider and protect those features when planning changes, than it is to categorize a building by a style label.

The HPC is available to provide assistance with identifying building styles. Residents are encouraged to reference individual *Guidelines* for architectural vocabulary related to each materials or feature and the *Guidelines for Historic Properties* for a list of architectural style books and architectural dictionaries.



The paired arched windows at the front gable of the former Marshalls Corner Schoolhouse suggest Italianate influences.



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Dominique M. Hawkins, AIA, of Preservation Design Partnership in Philadelphia, PA, prepared this publication.