

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Robert M. Hogue Residence

and or common 100 Pelham Road

**USE THIS COPY
FOR DUPLICATING**

2. Location

street & number 100 Pelham Road

N/A not for publication

city, town Philadelphia

N/A vicinity of

state Pennsylvania

code 049

county Philadelphia

code 101

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Urban Investments, Ltd.

street & number 201 N. Broad Street - 4th floor

city, town Philadelphia

N/A vicinity of

state Pennsylvania

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Philadelphia County Courthouse, Recorder's Office

street & number 600 Market Street

city, town Philadelphia

state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date N/A

N/A federal state county local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town N/A

state N/A

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The structure at 100 Pelham Road is situated on the south corner of the intersection of Cresheim Avenue and Pelham Road. The building, originally designed as a residence and subsequently adapted to serve as a college, is part of a larger residential neighborhood called Pelham. Pelham, as part of Germantown, was one of the many streetcar suburbs developed around Philadelphia's city center. The prominent corner site grandly displays the 2-1/2 story Jacobean style home amidst other elaborate mansions along the curving suburban lanes in the park-like setting.

The lot (Block 1618, Lot 111) known as 100 Pelham Road contains a 2-1/2 story main house (53'-6" x 66'-0") a 1-1/2 story stable/carriage house (24'-0" x 42'-0") and a free standing stone fireplace. The perimeter of the lot is delineated by iron fencework on a stone bulkhead, terminating in stone piers and a double leaf iron gate on the northwest (front) side of the yard and a segmental arch gateway of coursed ashlar on the northeast side of the lot. The gateway features radiating voussoirs and a stepped gable. The fence piers and terrace wall around the house feature Indiana limestone detailing.

Built within the style of other noteworthy residential and collegiate architecture of its time, the 1896 Hogue mansion combines contrasting masonry and distinctive massing to create a fine example of the Jacobethan Revival. The solid, rectangular massing of the stone structure is heightened by the number of soaring cross gables and wall dormers, each topped by stone finials. Grouped diagonal chimneys, as well as diamond-paned, leaded glass windows in two-story, projecting bays reinforce vertical elements. The symmetrical exterior of the northwest facade is somewhat offset by chimney placement and a one-story wood frame porch on the southwest facade. Two pointed arch openings centered on the northwest (front) facade shelter a recessed window and double-leaf entry. The mahogany doors feature iron strap hinges and an elaborate iron gate repeating the patterns found in the perimeter fence.

Limestone string courses, modillion blocks and carved stone gargoyles line the first and second story cornices. Stone battlements cap the projecting bays and a carved limestone panel with repeating quatrefoil design acts as an entablature above the front entry. The juxtaposition of dressed limestone and the course, dark Chestnut Hill ashlar create the color and textural contrasts used to outline architectural elements.

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7. DESCRIPTION (continued..)

The southeast (rear) facade features a nine-paned, stained glass, stair hall window of massive proportions. Its size, stone surrounds and stone mullions create an impressive effect from without and within. The two rear wings of the house emphasize the symmetry indicated on the front facade and continue the use of stone and ashlar but with less elaborate sills, lintels and coursing.

A center front entry opens into a tiled and paneled vestibule with a single-leaf wood door leading into the grand entry and stair hall. The stair hall is backlit by the large, nine-paned window at the main stair landing. This central hall, like others of the period, was intended to accentuate circulation vertically and horizontally through the house. Originally this grand hall provided entry into all the major rooms on the first floor.

Features of note within the foyer/stair hall include decorative wood paneling running from floor to ceiling, ten foot high coffered ceilings and intricately carved woodwork of old English oak. A large fireplace lined with Roman brick and dressed with an Indiana limestone hearth and facings, features a carved and paneled mantel and overmantel. The harmonious carved newel posts and balustrade of the stairwell carries the carved wood motif from the hall up through to the arcade at the second and third floors.

On the first floor, the rooms to the right of the foyer functioned at one time as a large parlor and library, each with cornered fireplaces. The rear section or library retains an open fireplace with decorative mantel and marble facing. Both rooms feature ribbed plaster ceilings as well as wood window and floor moldings and plaster ceiling moldings. Entry into the conservatory is from the library. The interior walls of the conservatory have been covered with contemporary paneling, yet a slate floor, tongue-in-groove ceiling and wood benches along the perimeter of the room remain intact.

Across the main hall, the room to the left of the foyer is the dining room. As with the parlor, the dining room also features a ribbed, plaster ceiling and carved oak trim. An open fireplace backs onto the fireplace found in the stairhall and again features a carved mantel and overmantel.

To the rear of the dining room are the service areas, rear hall and stairways to the basement and second and third floors. Although less elaborate than the front hall, the service areas do feature original dark woodwork and moldings.

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7. DESCRIPTION (continued..)

The carved wood arcades of the front stairhall predominate in the upper stories. Four large rooms and two bathrooms divide the second floor. The corner fireplace in the west front room features carved woodwork and spindles in the overmantle. Window benches remain in the west rear room, originally designed as a billiard room.

The third floor originally housed the servants quarters and storage rooms. The current layout consists of four bedrooms and one bathroom. The north front room contains a small brick fireplace with a bracketed mantle and flanking shelving. Rooms feature sloped ceilings beneath the cross-angled, slate-shingled roof.

During the c.1963 conversion of the Hogue Residence into the Combs Music College, several secondary rooms were subdivided and the conservatory was enclosed with aluminum siding. The otherwise unaltered ell-shaped plan remains oriented around the main stair hall. Nearly all original mouldings and finishes have survived the transition.

The 1-1/2 story carriage house located to the south of the main house was built in 1901 with similar composition, detailing and materials. The northwest and northeast facades feature pointed arch entries into the stabling area, emphasized by limestone lintels. Three band windows with diamond paned, leaded glass and stone surrounds, in addition to a segmental arch, roof dormer provide second story lighting. The cross gable roof features slate shingles and a southwest gable endwall chimney. The northeast gable contains a datestone.

The pedestrian entry at the northwest facade leads into the stabling and carriage area. Brick interior walls, laid in common bond, feature a string of decorative modillions at a height of four feet. The original tracks for interior sliding doors are still intact. The stairwell to the second floor is lined with tongue-in-groove wainscoting. The second floor is one open room with a hip-roof, coffered ceiling. Heavy window molding, wainscoting and paneling cover the knee wall along the perimeter of the room. The fireplace at the southwest end of the room features sexagonal tiles across the facing and a paneled overmantle. A built-in inglenook bench separates the fireplace area from the stair landing.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1896, 1901 **Builder/Architect** D.K. and L. V. Boyd

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Designed by brothers David Knickerbacker Boyd and Laurence Visscher Boyd in 1896, the grand Jacobean stone house and its accompanying stone carriage house at 100 Pelham Road is among the most elegant of the estates newly built for the streetcar suburb of Pelham in Philadelphia's Germantown neighborhood. Commissioned by Robert M. Hogue, Esquire, the residence reflects the development of newly accessible suburbs created for Philadelphia's elite. Its prominent corner landscaped site, architectural grandeur and fine condition of original features distinguish the Hogue mansion as one of the finest residential examples in early suburban Philadelphia. The idyllic country setting created by developers Wendell & Smith through the winding street layout and bountiful greenery reminiscent of romantic English gardens has been epitomized in the rolling hills and perimeter garden architecture of the Hogue Residence. The revival style employed by Architects Boyd & Boyd at both the main house and carriage house highlights local materials found throughout the Pelham development interspersed with decorative limestone ornament to create an imposing, often symmetrical yet picturesque estate. Within the Architects' lives, the 1896 design stands as a tribute to their brief collaboration prior to embarking on careers of national significance. The quality and detailing of materials foretells of D.K. Boyd's pioneering role in standardizing construction methods, while the spatial arrangement and grandeur of design anticipate L.V. Boyd's nationally recognized career in residential architecture.

While less grand neighboring structures fall within exclusionary zoning guidelines procured by developers Wendell & Smith, the Hogue residence maximized the intent to create an elegant park-like setting for the upper class. The 1893 deed for new construction at 100 Pelham Road explicitly outlined the regulations for development of property in the Pelham area. These guidelines ranged from the distance of the residence from the street to the location of stabling and shrubbery, as well as a zoning ordinance of sorts restricting the erection of any industrial or drinking establishments on the property. The house was required to cost no less than \$5,000. The Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builder's Guide from May, 1896 states that Robert Hogue's home, as constructed by Jacob Myers and Son, cost \$20,000. The relatively large sum indicates the prominence of the new residence, even within a wealthy suburb such as Pelham.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued..)

Client Robert Hogue had been a resident of Germantown since the early 1890's as indicated by the Philadelphia City Directory. During the years before commissioning 100 Pelham Road, Hogue lived at 5728 Green Street only a few blocks south of the new home. He lived in the house at 100 Pelham Road until 1915, during which time the house, description, and its plan appeared in the Scientific American Building Monthly (April 1903).¹ In 1915 Hogue moved to 434 Allen's Lane in the 400 block of Mount Airy. While no further information is available on Robert Hogue, the continued prominence of 100 Pelham Road was evident by the guest occupancy of Winston Churchill during visits to the area.² Shortly after World War II, the property was converted by Nelson Brenner into the Philadelphia School of Criminology. Profits dwindled with the demise of the G.I. education bill, and the building was sold in 1963 to the Combs Music College, its occupants until 1983.³

At the turn of the century, prolific builders Wendell & Smith nurtured the rise of several famous Philadelphia architects while developing the northwest suburbs for the upper class. In addition to William L. Price and Horace Trumbauer, the firm of Boyd and Boyd was commissioned to design distinctive homes. In suburbs including Radnor, Wayne, Overbrook and Pelham, Boyd and Boyd designed picturesque homes to evoke the countrified setting sought by their clients. Many of the residences were speculative and therefore somewhat repetitious. At 100 Pelham Road and other homes designed for specific wealthy clients, Boyd and Boyd were evidently given the freedom to experiment with style and materials. During their relatively brief collaboration from 1893 to 1898, most of their published house designs were rather literal revivals of European country houses. In the Hogue residence, the formal symmetry at each facade is countered in the ell-shaped plan by the pragmatic separation of functions into service and main wings. Exemplifying the attention to quality detail was the importation of German craftsmen to hand-carve the elaborate ornamental woodwork. An overall balance of design combined with the stately siting and fine materials elevates the Hogue residence above other speculative ventures.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued..)

D. K. Boyd and L. V. Boyd continued to collaborate on residential designs for only two more years after the completion of the Hogue residence. Through their work amongst the elite clients and prominent architects of the region, they laid the groundwork for individual careers of national note. D. K. Boyd, the older of the brothers, gained national fame as a leader in civic and professional endeavors. He pioneered the standardization of building materials while serving on the United States Housing Corporation and the War Industries Board, established the set-back principle in the design of skyscrapers, helped to create the Independence National Historic Park in Philadelphia and served as vice-president of the American Institute of Architects.⁴ In addition, by 1931 he had designed, supervised or directed the construction of nearly 3,000 buildings.⁵

L. V. Boyd rose to prominence as a leader in residential design. His reputation became national when he was one of ten architects invited to participate in the national Delineator competition for the best \$3,000 house. His design style evolved from the symmetrical formalism of the Hogue Residence to the picturesque romanticism of later designs, featured regularly in the American Home Magazine. L.V. Boyd's successful career was cut short by his death in an automobile accident in 1941. The Hogue Residence stands today as a tribute to the brief collaboration of two prolific architects in an idyllic suburban setting prior to embarking on careers of national significance.

FOOTNOTES:

¹ Scientific American Building Monthly, April 1903, pp. 74, 86

² Lelar, Sarah, Oral Interview, September 11, 1985

³ Ibid

⁴ Tatman, Sandra and Moss, Roger, Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects 1700-1930, 1985, Boston, G.K. Hall & Co., pp. 89-93

⁵ Ibid

9. Major Bibliographical References

see attached listing

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property .79 acres

Quadrangle name Germantown

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	8	4	8	3	9	7	0	4	4	3	3	3	3	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification The property line at all sides is defined by the existing original stone garden wall and wrought iron fence. Refer to:

Block 1618, Lot 111 on tax maps

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steven Wiesenthal/Trish Bensing

organization Reshetar Architects, Inc.

date July 30, 1985

street & number 201 N. Broad Street

telephone (215) 569-0395

city or town Philadelphia

state Pennsylvania

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Dr. Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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UTM References

A

1	8	4	8	3	9	7	0	4	4	3	3	3	0
Zone		Easting				Northing							

B

Zone		Easting				Northing							

C

Zone		Easting				Northing							

D

Zone		Easting				Northing							

E

Zone		Easting				Northing							

F

Zone		Easting				Northing							

G

Zone		Easting				Northing							

H

Zone		Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification The property line at all sides is defined by the existing original stone garden wall and wrought iron fence. Refer to:
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state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A

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street & number 201 N. Broad Street telephone (215) 569-0395

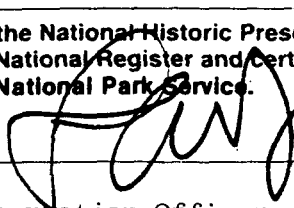
city or town Philadelphia state Pennsylvania

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title Dr. Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer date 12/12/85

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date

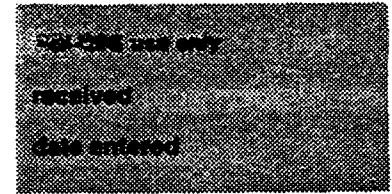
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- . "American Stone Trade", Feb. 5, 1912, p. 14
- . Lelar, Sarah, Combs Music College. Oral interview September 11, 1985
- . Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Feb. 22, 1944, p. F13
- . Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, volume 11
- . Scientific American Building Monthly, April 1903, pp. 74, 86
- . Tatman, Sandra & Moss, Roger, Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects, 1700 - 1930, 1985 Boston, G.K. Hall and Co., pp. 89-93
- . The New York Times, Feb. 22, 1944

Robert Hooper Residence Map

