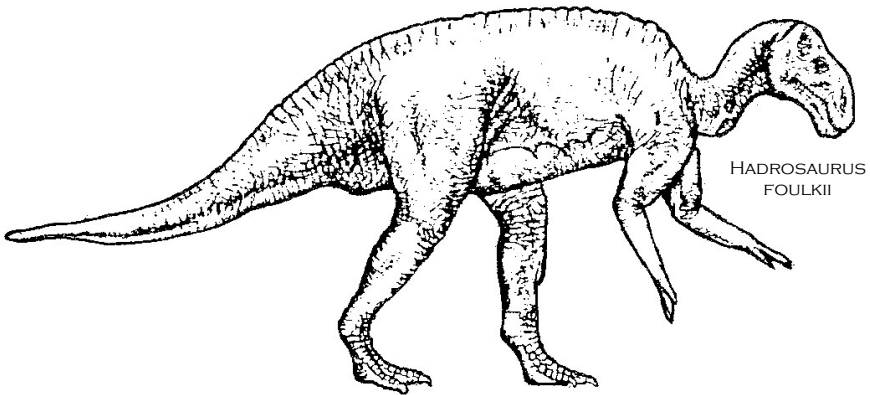


# *Hadrosaurus* *foulkii* Historic Trail



The *Hadrosaurus fossilii* Historic Trail tells the story of the revolutionary dinosaur discovery through nine relevant locations in Haddonfield, NJ. The trail visits the homes of prominent paleontologists Edward D. Cope and William P. Foulke, the meeting place of the Haddonfield Natural History Club, the bronze *Hadrosaurus* sculpture and the farm where the dinosaur was discovered, all within walking distance of the National Historic Landmark.

*Please note that several of the locations visited are private property and should be viewed from the street!*

## ***Hadrosaurus foulkii* National Historic Landmark *End of Maple Avenue***

In 1858 fossilized dinosaur bones were unearthed about 250 feet from this location. Unlike previously discovered dinosaur bones, those found here in Haddonfield provided the first nearly complete dinosaur skeleton in the world. Better than ever before, paleontologists, scientists who study prehistoric life, were able to conceptualize the form of a dinosaur and replace the creative visualizations of the day. The dinosaur species discovered here was named *Hadrosaurus foulkii* after its discoverer, William Foulke. *Hadrosaurus* was found in a *marl pit* on the farm which encompassed this site. Marl, green nutrient-rich clay derived from prehistoric sea beds, was mined for use as a fertilizer in the 1800s. In 1984, Troop 65 Boy Scout Christopher Brees worked to develop this park, erect the stone marker, and earn the declaration of a National Historic Landmark to honor the dinosaur discovery.

## **Birdwood Cottage *405 Birdwood Lane***



*Hadrosaurus* was found on the Birdwood Farm owned by William Estaugh Hopkins. This cottage was one of several outbuildings of the Birdwood Farm and was most likely occupied by tenants working at the farm. This particular building sits diagonally to the street rather than parallel as it originally sat on a lane

running from Kings Highway, past the main building of Birdwood Farm (visited next) to Grove St. Two additional tenant homes of the Farm are found at 80 and 82 Grove St., one block past Hopkins Ln.

## **Birdwood Farm *519 Hopkins Lane***

The main building of the Birdwood Farm was erected in 1794 by John Estaugh Hopkins for his son, William. By 1838, William's son John Estaugh Hopkins owned the home and the accompanying marl pit. Strange fossilized bones began turning up, ebony

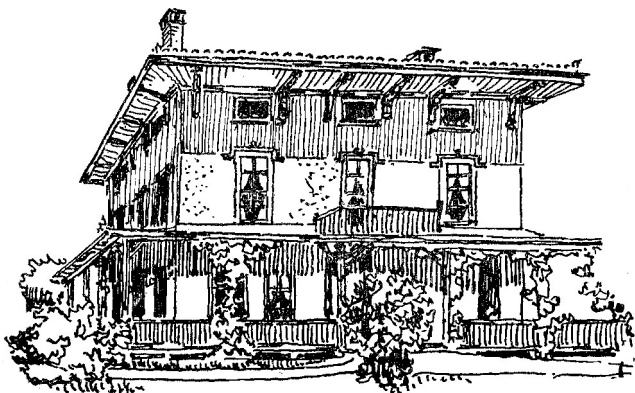
black and dense from iron in the soil. Their significance was unknown and, the story goes, they were given to friends as umbrella stands and door stops. Twenty years later, during the summer of 1858, William Parker Foulke, a paleontologist from the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, visited the Hopkins for dinner. Foulke was ecstatic when he heard of the bones! Hopkins authorized a second excavation and, after consulting the diggers who originally discovered the bones, found many additional bones and teeth.



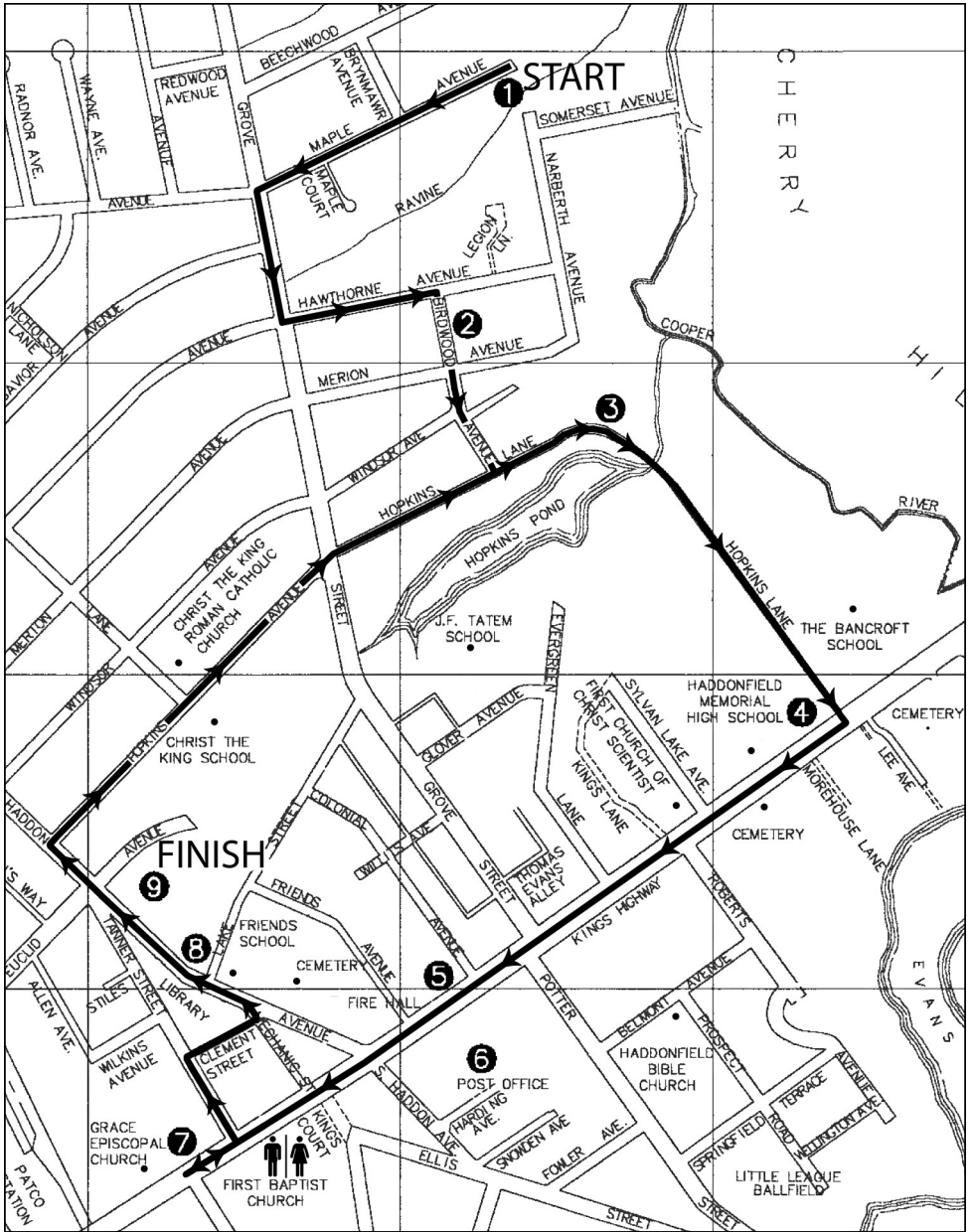
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## **The Lindens** *Corner of Hopkins and Kings*

During his visit to Haddonfield, Foulke stayed with his wife, Julia DeVeaux Powel, at her brother's family summer home, The Lindens. Unfortunately, The Lindens, constructed in 1852, burned down in 1968 while being demolished. The building which remains at this corner is Lullworth Hall, built in 1886. After collecting the bones, Foulke informed the famed Joseph Leidy, curator of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and shell specialist, Isaac Lea, of his discoveries. Leidy concluded the bones belonged to an herbivorous dinosaur resembling another well-known dinosaur, the *Iguanodon*. He named the new dinosaur species *Hadrosaurus foulkii*, in honor of William Foulke. Curiously, *Hadrosaurus*, a land animal, was found in marl, a marine sediment, alongside fossil shells and the teeth of fish and sharks. It is believed that the dinosaur was a "float-and-bloat": a bloated corpse which floated out to sea, sank and fossilized. Lea even discovered three new shell species alongside the novel dinosaur.



# Map of Haddonfield, NJ with Historic Trail



**Free parking** is available at the National Historic Landmark on Maple Ave.  
**Bathrooms** are indicated at the Haddonfield Visitor Center, 2 Kings Ct.

## Walking Directions (approximately 3 miles)

1. Head west on Maple Ave. from the *Hadrosaurus foulkii* National Historic Landmark ❶ and go 2 blocks.
2. Turn left onto Grove St. and go 1 block.
3. Turn left onto Hawthorne Ave. and go 1 block.
4. Turn right onto Birdwood Ave. Birdwood Cottage ❷ will be on your left in the first block. Continue on Birdwood Ave. until the end at Hopkins Ln.
5. Turn left onto Hopkins Ln. Birdwood Farm ❸ will be the last house on the left before the bridge.
6. Continue on Hopkins Ln., crossing Hopkins Pond, up to the corner of Kings Hwy. On your right is Lullworth Hall ❹, a historic mansion built in 1886. On your left is the former site of The Lindens.
7. Turn right onto Kings Hwy. and go 2.5 blocks. The Indian King Tavern ❺ will be on your right.
8. Cross the street and walk up the driveway on the left of Borough Hall. The driveway leads straight to the servants' quarters of the Cope-Porter-Pharo Home ❻. Walk back out the driveway, and turn left on Kings Hwy.
9. At the next light, cross Kings Hwy. and continue south on Kings, past Tanner St. The *Hadrosaurus foulkii* Sculpture ❼ will be on your right.
10. Turn about-face and continue on Kings Hwy. in the opposite direction to Tanner St.
11. Turn left onto Tanner St. and go 1 block.
12. Turn right onto Clement St. and go 1 block.
13. Turn left onto Haddon Ave., walk to the crosswalk and cross. Now cross Lake St. Immediately on your right is Boxwood Hall ❸. Continue on Haddon Ave. and the second house on the right is Samuel N. Rhoad's Home ❹. Continue on Haddon Ave. for 2 blocks.
14. Turn right onto Hopkins Ave. and go 3 blocks.
15. Turn left back onto Birdwood Ave. and retrace your steps to the *Hadrosaurus foulkii* National Historic Landmark. Thank you for taking the walking tour!

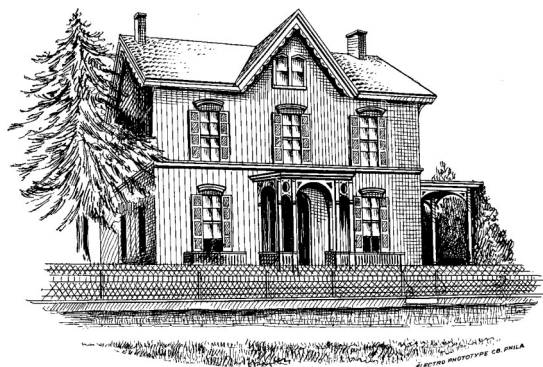
## Indian King Tavern *223 Kings Highway*

The Indian King Tavern has served many purposes over the years. In the 1910s the Haddonfield Natural Science Club met here. The Club's purpose was to "arouse an interest and cultivate a spirit of investigation in natural science in our community". The Natural Science Club was originally founded in 1890 as Chapter #342 of the Agassiz Association, named after the paleontologist Louis Agassiz, and changed their name in 1896. The



Club later met at the Haddonfield Library Company, 106 Kings Hwy., before moving to the Indian King Tavern. In the 1920s, meetings moved to the homes of members. Prominent presidents include Samuel Nicholson Rhoads, whose home will be visited later, and Charles W. Kimball, who lived nearby at 19 Potter St. The longtime secretary and treasurer, Hannah Cawley, lived and worked at the Haddonfield Library Company.

## Cope-Horter-Pharo Home *Behind 242 Kings Highway*



The home of Edward Drinker Cope, a prominent paleontologist employed at the Academy of Natural Sciences, once stood at the current site of Borough Hall. Behind Borough Hall the servants' quarters remain, now used by the Interfaith Caregivers. In 1868, Cope and his family moved to

Haddonfield where he spent ten of his most productive years working. While living here, Cope was entangled in a fantastic scientific rivalry between himself and Othniel Charles Marsh, professor of paleontology at the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History. The two began as friends, even naming species after one

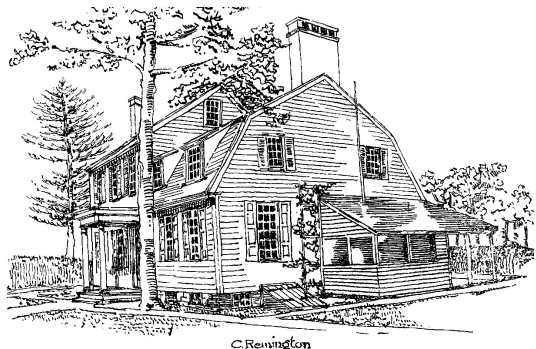
another. However, while Marsh and Cope were fossil collecting together at a South Jersey marl pit, Marsh bribed the workers to report fossil finds to him instead of Cope! Marsh and Cope, both well funded, moved the fight out west, where glorious dinosaurs were more abundant. They hired armed collectors to ship fossils back to the East Coast where the two researched and published furiously, each quick to point out the other's hastily published mistakes. In one instance, Marsh claimed Cope had made a terrible mistake in reconstructing the *Elasmosaurus*, a type of swimming dinosaur, putting the head on the tail! In fact, Joseph Leidy, Cope's former mentor, had already pointed out the error. By the end of the Bone Wars, as this academic war came to be called, unscrupulous tactics left both scientists with ruined reputations and empty wallets.

### ***Hadrosaurus foulkii* Sculpture Haddy Lane**

The skeleton of *Hadrosaurus foulkii* was sufficiently complete such that Joseph Leidy, Edward Drinker Cope and British artist Benjamin Waterhouse Hawkins were able to reconstruct and mount the skeleton at the Academy of Natural Sciences. Thus in 1868, this discovery became the first ever mounted skeleton. Hawkins' mount was eventually disassembled in 1984 and replaced with the more accurate model at the Academy today. In 2003, Haddonfield installed its own bronze sculpture, designed by local artist John Giannotti. Funds were raised by the Haddonfield Acts to Create *Hadrosaurus foulkii* or HATCH Committee. A town-wide 'Dino Day' was held with speakers, a children's 'dinosaur dig' and a 'Save-a-Saurus' fund raising program. The eight-foot sculpture was dedicated and unveiled on October 14, 2003 and quickly became a focal point of the downtown. The new sculpture received extensive media attention.

### **Boxwood Hall 65 Haddon Avenue**

Built in 1799 by John Estough Hopkins, Boxwood Hall is a pristine example of 18<sup>th</sup> century Haddonfield architecture. Recall that Hopkins also built the Birdwood farmhouse for his son, William. After John Hopkins died in 1806, the home stayed in the family until 1965. One



of Hopkins' nieces married Samuel Nicholson who lived in Boxwood Hall from 1839 until his death in 1885. Nicholson was a prominent citizen, surveyor and librarian among other titles. He was the grandfather of Samuel Nicholson Rhoads who lived next door at 81 Haddon Ave.

## Samuel N. Rhoad's Home 81 Haddon Avenue

Samuel Nicholson Rhoads, 1862–1952, was an important naturalist, scientific writer and enthusiastic collector of plants, birds and small mammals for the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He was president of the Natural Science Club and a founder and officer of the Historical Society in Haddonfield.



Nicholson wrote many books describing his expeditions and discoveries. He was a founder, secretary and later president of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club. Samuel Nicholson Rhoads lived at 81 Haddon Ave., which is now a funeral home, from 1913 to 1952. To the left of the driveway, a large depression, once a pond, can be seen.

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*Created by Haddonfield Troop 65 Eagle Scout Jacob Peacock, 2010  
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