

**APPENDIX C: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DETERMINATION
OF ELIGIBILITY FORM, FOXHILL**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Foxhill

other names/site number Springer House

2. Location

street & number 1480 Old Kennett Road not for publication

city or town Wilmington vicinity

state Delaware code DE county New Castle code 003 zip code 19807

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:) _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Foxhill

Name of Property

New Castle, DE

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

private

public-local

public-State

public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

building(s)

district

site

structure

object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1 1 buildings

_____ sites

_____ structures

_____ objects

1 1 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls STONE

WOOD/Weatherboard

roof STONE/Slate

other WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Foxhill

Name of Property

New Castle, DE

County and State

8 Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1932-1941

Significant Dates

1932
1941

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

G. Morris Whiteside, II

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Delaware Department of Transportation

Foxhill

Name of Property

New Castle, DE

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 12.62

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18		
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer B. Leynes, Senior Architectural Historian

organization Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. date April 23, 2009

street & number 30 North Main Street/ P.O. Box 434 telephone 609-655-0692 x.314

city or town Cranbury state NJ zip code 08512

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Description

Foxhill is a Colonial Revival-style country house built in 1932 by William L. and Frederika N. Springer. Designed by architect G. Morris Whiteside, II, the house has a central, five-bay, two-and-a-half-story block with flanking three-bay wings and later additions. The main block and wings are faced with fieldstone and have a side gable roof with slate shingles. A denticulated brick cornice fashioned using stretchers and headers extends beneath the eaves.

The central block has three gabled dormers sheathed in clapboard siding with 6/6 double-hung sash windows and fieldstone chimneys with brick and stone caps in the former gable ends. The west-facing front façade has central paired wood panel doors with leaded glass transom set within a recessed wood panel entry; the elaborate wood surround features a segmental arch pediment with modillions and a frieze band with triglyphs supported on pilasters. Windows are 6/9 double-hung sash with paneled shutters on the first floor and 6/6 sash with louvered shutters on the second; all windows have simple wood surrounds and sills. The east elevation is nearly identical to the front façade; notable differences include paneled wood spandrels beneath first floor windows and a simplified door surround featuring a flat entablature with keystone. The paired doors are half-glazed and flanked by wood shutters.

The three-bay gabled wings are set back from the main block and are two stories in height. The south wing has 9/9 double-hung sash windows on the first floor and 6/6 sash on the second story. A fieldstone chimney matching those on the main block is located in the south gable end of the wing. The north wing has an entrance on its front façade containing a half-glazed door and transom set within a simple wood surround flanked by paneled shutters. Windows are 6/9 double-hung sash on the first floor and 6/6 sash on the second. The wing's gable peak has an oval inset featuring a large letter "S" curving around the letters "F" and "W" and flanked by the dates "1932" and "1941."¹ A 6/6 window is centered on the second floor of the gable end, and the first floor has an attached one-story room with hipped roof resting atop the basement-level garage. The room is clad in fieldstone on the front and rear elevations; the walls have a brick belt course and brick-framed rondels. The room's north end is clad in beadboard siding and has four, 9/9 double-hung sash windows. The two-car garage has a hipped roof and is faced with fieldstone.

Foxhill has two frame additions clad in beadboard siding, one on each wing. The south addition is attached to and set back from the gable end of the south wing. The two bays closest to the wing are two stories high, and the remainder is one story; windows have fixed decorative shutters and are 6/9 double-hung sash with six-light transoms on the first floor and 6/6 sash on the second. A multi-pane glazed door with fanlight and sidelights is centered in the façade of the one-story section. The rear elevation of the addition is the same as the front, except that some windows are paired. The south end of the addition has a large central lunette flanked by 6/9 sash with transoms. The gabled roof flares out over the first floor walls, arching over the doorways on the front and rear and the lunette on the south elevation.

The second addition extends from the rear of the north wing. This one-story addition has a pyramidal roof and is connected to the wing by a gabled hall. Windows vary and include large, multi-light picture windows. The addition has an exterior fieldstone chimney on its north wall and an arched dormer on the east elevation.

Foxhill is located on a hilltop accessed from Old Kennett Road by a long, curving asphalt driveway lined with iron light posts. A circular drive of cement pavers is located in front of the house, from which a secondary driveway extends downhill to a gated entry on Snuff Mill Road. The front yard has foundation plantings and stone paved walkways. A low stone retaining

¹ The "S" is for Springer, and the "F" and "W" for Frederika and William, the property owners. The Springers purchased a 12.62-acre lot in 1932 and subsequently built this home; the wings were added in 1941.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

wall extends around the addition on the south end of the building. Stone retaining walls are also located at the north end of the building; the gateposts have concrete urns and inset panels with the letter "P" flanked by the numbers "19" and "90."² A modern three-car garage, one-and-one-half-stories tall, is located north of the attached garage; the structure has beadboard siding and fieldstone foundation. Stone retaining walls with a stairway lead from the garage area to the backyard.

The east elevation has a flagstone patio that extends across the main block. The patio has low stone retaining walls. The backyard has a semi-elliptical terrace with stone retaining walls and a modern swimming pool at its south end. A grassy lawn sweeps downhill from the terrace.

The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.

² Richard C. Porter, II, and his wife Elizabeth purchased the Springer House in 1988 from the Springers' daughter. The Porters were responsible for the construction of the detached garage and adjacent retaining walls in 1990. They may also have made one of the frame additions.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

Foxhill was built in 1932 as the residence of William L. and Frederika N. Springer. The property is significant on the local level under National Register Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for its association with the American country house movement as it occurred outside Wilmington during the early twentieth century. It is also significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine example of a Colonial Revival-style country house and as the work of G. Morris Whiteside, II, a notable Wilmington architect who had a prolific career in Delaware from 1910-1963. The property relates to the following *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* contexts: Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change, and Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts, in the Piedmont during the period 1880-1940 ±, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization.

Property History

The property upon which Foxhill was erected in 1932 was subdivided from a much larger parcel that historically was part of the Archibald Armstrong estate. Born in 1759 in the Christiana Hundred, Armstrong was the grandson of an Irish immigrant by the same name who settled near Centreville (J.M. Runk & Co. 1899: 478). Armstrong purchased the subject property in 1792, farming the land until his death in 1839. His son Nathaniel inherited the 132-acre tract (NCCRD 1852). David W. Taylor purchased the entire tract in 1852 at public sale and subsequently subdivided the land into smaller parcels. From 1864-1874, the subject property was owned by Michael Kane, who lived in the dwelling at the southwest corner of Old Kennett Road and Snuff Mill Road (NCCRD 1859, 1864). These properties were historically associated until 1932, when a 12.62-acre lot on the east side of Snuff Mill Road was subdivided and sold to Frederika Nesbitt Springer (NCCRD 1932).

Springer and her husband, William Lobdell Springer, constructed Foxhill on the land in the same year. Born in 1908, Frederika Lachenour Nesbitt was the daughter of Frederick and Margaret Lachenour Nesbitt of Easton, Pennsylvania. In December 1931, Nesbitt married William Lobdell Springer. The couple likely met in Easton, where Springer was a student at Lafayette College. Springer was the son of a prominent Wilmington surgeon, Dr. Harold Love Springer, and his wife Carolyn Lobdell, whose family owned the Lobdell Car Wheel Company in Wilmington. Founded in the 1830s, the company manufactured chilled cast iron products, including railroad car wheels, and was the largest of its kind by 1860 (Bergane 1976: 2-5).

William L. Springer was employed by the Farmer's Bank of Wilmington at the time of his marriage in 1931 (*The Lafayette* 1931). He was subsequently employed as a purchasing agent in the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury Department's Wilmington office before going to work in the family business (*The Evening Journal* 1987). Although the Lobdell Car Wheel Company had been very successful during the late nineteenth century, by the mid-1920s it had begun a period of decline, precipitated in large part by the introduction of the steel car wheel. Springer joined the family business during its final period of decline: despite efforts to diversify after ceasing production of chilled cast iron wheels in 1940, the Lobdell Company was sold in 1946 and closed in 1950 (Bergane 1976: 2-5).

The Springers had one child, Margaret, and were active in Wilmington society. William was a member of the Wilmington Club and the Vicmead Hunt Club, the membership of which included the du Pont family. He was also a member of the Sons of Colonial Wars of Delaware and the Sons of the American Revolution (*The Evening Journal* 1987; Rudolph 1935: 187). Frederika shared her husband's interests as a member of the Society of Colonial Dames (*The Morning News* 1983). The family belonged to the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian Church, where the Springers are buried (Interment.net 2007). Frederika died first, in 1983, with William passing four years later. After his death, the couple's daughter sold Foxhill to Richard C. and Elizabeth

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Porter, owners of a car dealership in Newark (NCCRD 1988). The property's current owners, Stephen M. and Janine Marrone, acquired Foxhill from the Porters in 1999 (NCCRD 1999).

American Country House Movement

The Springers' purchase of land in the rural neighborhood near Centreville for construction of a country estate was indicative of a larger trend in the area. During the early twentieth century, Delaware's wealthiest residents, led by members of the du Pont family, built large country estates in the rolling countryside outside of Wilmington (Chase et al. 1992: 22). The estates were built over several decades and included houses in a variety of architectural styles designed by architects of local and national repute. Collectively, the estates "form Delaware's most famous architectural legacy, sometimes called Chateau Country" (Maynard 2008: 19).

The country house movement was not unique to Delaware but rather part of a national trend that focused near urban centers like New York and Philadelphia. Although it had its origins in the nineteenth-century writings of Andrew Jackson Downing, the American country house movement of the early twentieth century focused on creating show places for the display of wealth and gentility. The use of technology to improve the comfort and convenience of the residents was central to the movement, as was the emphasis on leisure, with estates designed to accommodate and entertain guests through provision of amenities like tennis courts, swimming pools, and horses for hunting and riding. Gardens and conservatories were also common hallmarks of the country houses of the period, and many estate owners developed model farms on their properties (Kise Franks & Straw 1992: 17).

The Philadelphia region, including the Brandywine Valley, was one of the centers of the movement (Aslet 1990: 87). A distinctive regional architecture for country houses, drawing on the vernacular traditions of farmhouses in rural Pennsylvania and Delaware, emerged in Philadelphia in the 1880s and thrived until the Great Depression:

Combining the materials and basic massing of the early Pennsylvania houses with a sensibility borrowed from modern English work, the architects of this regional school made an identifiable new architecture, creating beautiful and compelling twentieth-century country houses (Hewitt 1990: 198).

One of the reasons the Philadelphia country houses assumed a distinctive identity was the conservative and insular society maintained by the homeowners and architects. Perhaps because of the region's deep associations with colonial America, most wealthy residents sought to identify with their ancestors; some did so through the preservation and expansion of historic family farms, while others built new country houses, often with an accompanying "gentleman's farm" to facilitate the connection with the past (Hewitt 1990: 198).

The architects of the Philadelphia school understood and promoted this connection between their clients and the past. Led by firms like Mellor, Meigs and Howe, whose principals Walter Mellor and Arthur Ingersoll Meigs were themselves from wealthy Philadelphia families, these professionals formed a close-knit group that actively engaged and interacted with one another (Hewitt 1990: 198). According to author Mark Alan Hewitt:

[T]he T-Square Club was the epicenter of architectural ideas in Philadelphia during the eclectic era. From before the war into the late 1920s T-Square published its annual exhibition... featuring the work of architects and artists in concert and publishing travel sketches, student projects, and articles on architectural history. It was an idealistic and insular group, full of the romantic views of architecture that were held by modern

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Ruskinians in England. The domestic work its members produced had a focus and stylistic coherence testifying to the hothouse atmosphere that must have prevailed in its meetings (Hewitt 1990: 199).

As a group, the Philadelphia school honored the vernacular building traditions of the region and, in their best work, seamlessly integrated their residential designs into the rural landscape (Hewitt 1990: 206).

Estate development outside Wilmington was led by the du Pont family, which began building houses near the Du Pont Powder Company's mills on the Brandywine River during the nineteenth century. The number of country houses in the Christiana Hundred increased dramatically after World War I, when wartime profits made millionaires of many du Pont family members, and continued into the 1920s and 1930s, as the company's diversification and reorganization made fortunes for the family and many of their executives and business associates (Maynard 2008: 19-20; Kise Franks & Straw 1992: 19). Typical of country houses in the region, these Delaware businessmen often built in styles that created a connection with their ancestors; in the case of the du Ponts, designs reflecting the family's French heritage were most popular. The names selected for the family's estates – e.g., Nemours, Chevannes, Granogue – also suggested the family's identification with its past (Maynard 2008: 62).

In many cases, the du Pont homes were erected on larger estates – often 500 acres or more – than country houses in other areas of the Mid-Atlantic (Maynard 2008: 62). This fact is illustrated by a map of estates in the Christiana Hundred circa 1945 with a minimum size of 40 acres created by Howard Robertson. This map clearly shows that the Christiana Hundred was overwhelmingly populated by American country houses, although the acreage of the estates varied substantially in size: four property owners had landholdings of more than 450 acres each, while an equal number had estates containing less than 50 acres (Robertson n.d.). Although the estate map does not include properties smaller than 40 acres, several were located on the south side of Old Kennett Road in the vicinity of Snuff Mill Road, including the Ives-du Pont House (ca. 1928), Lauritsen House (ca. 1930), and the subject Foxhill (1932).

Notable architects designed the country houses of the du Ponts and their business associates in the Christiana Hundred and elsewhere in New Castle County. Alfred I. du Pont commissioned nationally prominent firm Carrere and Hastings to design Nemours and its gardens in 1909-1910; other notable architects who designed country houses in the area included Mellor, Meigs and Howe (Bramshott); Albert Spahr (Granogue); Albert Ely Ives (Chevannes, Ives-du Pont House, Lauritsen House); Clay McClure and Alexander James Harper (Archmere); and Laussat Richter Rogers (Walnut Hill) (Kise Franks & Straw 1992: 18; Lidz 2006: 4-5). Of these, Ives, McClure and Harper, and Rogers were all based in Delaware (Hewitt 1990: 199).

G. Morris Whiteside, II, Architect

Another prominent Delaware architectural firm during the early twentieth century was that of Walter Stewart Brown and G. Morris Whiteside, II. Founded in 1910, Brown & Whiteside were responsible for a wide array of projects in the state, including houses, schools, clubhouses, museums, banks, hospitals, and churches. The firm was the state's largest at the time of Brown's death in 1931 (Maynard 2008: 17, 163; Tatman 2006). Thirteen of the firm's buildings are showcased in W. Barksdale Maynard's *Buildings of Delaware*, including the National Register-listed Delmarva Power and Light Company and the Central Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), both in Wilmington (Maynard 2008: 115, 326).

After Brown's death, Whiteside continued to work in Wilmington under his own name. Born in Philadelphia in 1884, Whiteside earned a degree in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1905. He studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and at the American Academy in Rome before forming his partnership with Brown in 1910. After Brown's death, Whiteside established his own firm under the name G. Morris Whiteside, II. Whiteside continued to work

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

independently until 1956, when Whiteside, Moeckel & Carbonell was organized. This firm is still operating in Wilmington under the name Moeckel & Carbonell (Bevan 1929: 40-41; Tatman 2006; Moeckel Carbonell Associates, Inc. n.d.).

Whiteside's firms combined to design 1,147 projects during his long career. His obituary described him as "an architect who placed an indelible stamp on the face of Delaware," citing projects as diverse as the First and Central Presbyterian Church, Atlas Chemical Industries office, Wilmington Trust Building, Wilmington High School, Tower Hill School, and Eastlake Housing Project, all in Wilmington. Other notable commissions included "the houses of Paul J. Nowland, Greenville, and Pierre S. du Pont, Rockland, the utilitarian sweep of the Dover Air Force Base, most of the buildings at Delaware State Hospital and such engineering designs as several nearby Nike missile bases" (*Evening Journal* 1963). The last of these was a project of Whiteside, Foster, Damon & Doane, Inc., an architectural engineering firm also founded by Whiteside (*Evening Journal* 1963).

Significantly less information is available on Whiteside's residential commissions than on his commercial and institutional architecture. Maynard's *Buildings of Delaware* features more than 30 buildings attributed to Whiteside's firms during his 50-year career; however, only historic house restorations, not new construction, are featured (Maynard 2008: 326, 352). Published references to 17 houses designed by Whiteside's firms have been located; these include the aforementioned Nowland and du Pont residences; the R.R.M. Carpenter House in Montchanin; and the J. Frank Otwell and Daniel P. Barnard houses, both in Wilmington (*Evening Journal* 1963; American Buildings and Architects Project 2006a, 2006b; Allen L. Lauritsen Co. 1930[?]).

In addition to his prolific design career, Whiteside was actively involved in professional organizations and in the Wilmington community. In 1932 he organized the Delaware chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA); he also remained involved in the prominent T-Square Club in Philadelphia (Maynard 2008: 17; Bevan 1929: 41). Locally, Whiteside assumed an active role in the City of Wilmington, serving on the Zoning Commission (1930-1946) and the Mayor's City Planning Commission (1935), and served as president of the Delaware State Housing Commission (1930-1932) and the Delaware Board of Architectural Registration (1935-1937) (Tatman 2006). He also served as a director of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce for a number of years and belonged to a number of prestigious social organizations, including the Wilmington Club, University Club of Wilmington, Vicmead Hunt Club, and Brinton Lake Club (Wilmington Chamber of Commerce 1929: 35).

Foxhill

William and Frederika Springer hired Whiteside to design their home on Old Kennett Road in 1932 (Centreville Civic Association, Inc. 2001: 126). The Springers knew Whiteside through their social connections: both men were involved in the Delaware Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and were members of the Vicmead Hunt Club (Rudolph 1935: 152, 187). It seems likely that the Springers' interest in the Colonial period, which was shared by Whiteside, led to the selection of a Colonial Revival-style design for the home.

Foxhill is a fine example of a Colonial Revival-style country house. As built, the residence had a five-bay symmetrical façade with a central entrance surmounted by a segmental pediment on the west-facing front. The east elevation was nearly identical except for the doorway, which had a flat entablature. Elegantly sited at the top of a hill, the building has a fieldstone exterior, gabled roof with dormers, and interior end chimneys. In 1941, the house was significantly expanded by the addition of flanking three-bay wings. Although the architect of the additions is undocumented, the similarities in design suggest that Whiteside was also involved in this project. The wings are set back from the central block and are faced with fieldstone. The north wing bears the initials of the owners and the dates 1932 and 1941 in the gable peak.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Foxhill has two later additions. A frame addition with beadboard siding extends from the south elevation, continuing the linear arrangement of the original house and wings. Another addition is located at the rear of the house; this one-story, hipped addition extends from the north wing. This small rear wing was likely added in 2000; the other addition may date to the late twentieth century. In both cases, the design of the additions is identifiable as new construction but compatible with the original house and wings.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

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1987 Obituary, William L. Springer. 12 November, p. A8.

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1983 Obituary, Frederika N. Springer. 18 November, p. B8.

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1852 Deed, John Armstrong and Benjamin Armstrong, Executors of Nathaniel Armstrong, to David Taylor. Liber I6, p. 378. On file, New Castle County Recorder of Deeds, Wilmington, Delaware.

1859 Deed, David Taylor to Michael Kane. Liber G7, p. 198. On file, New Castle County Recorder of Deeds, Wilmington, Delaware.

1864 Deed, David Taylor to Michael Kane. Liber Z7, p. 439. On file, New Castle County Recorder of Deeds, Wilmington, Delaware.

1932 Deed, John W. and Emily T. Buffington to Frederika Nesbitt Springer. Liber B38, p. 379. New Castle County Recorder of Deeds, Wilmington, Delaware.

1988 Deed, Margaret Denham to Richard C. Porter II and Elizabeth Porter. Liber 714, p. 116. New Castle County Recorder of Deeds, Wilmington, Delaware.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Secondary Sources

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See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

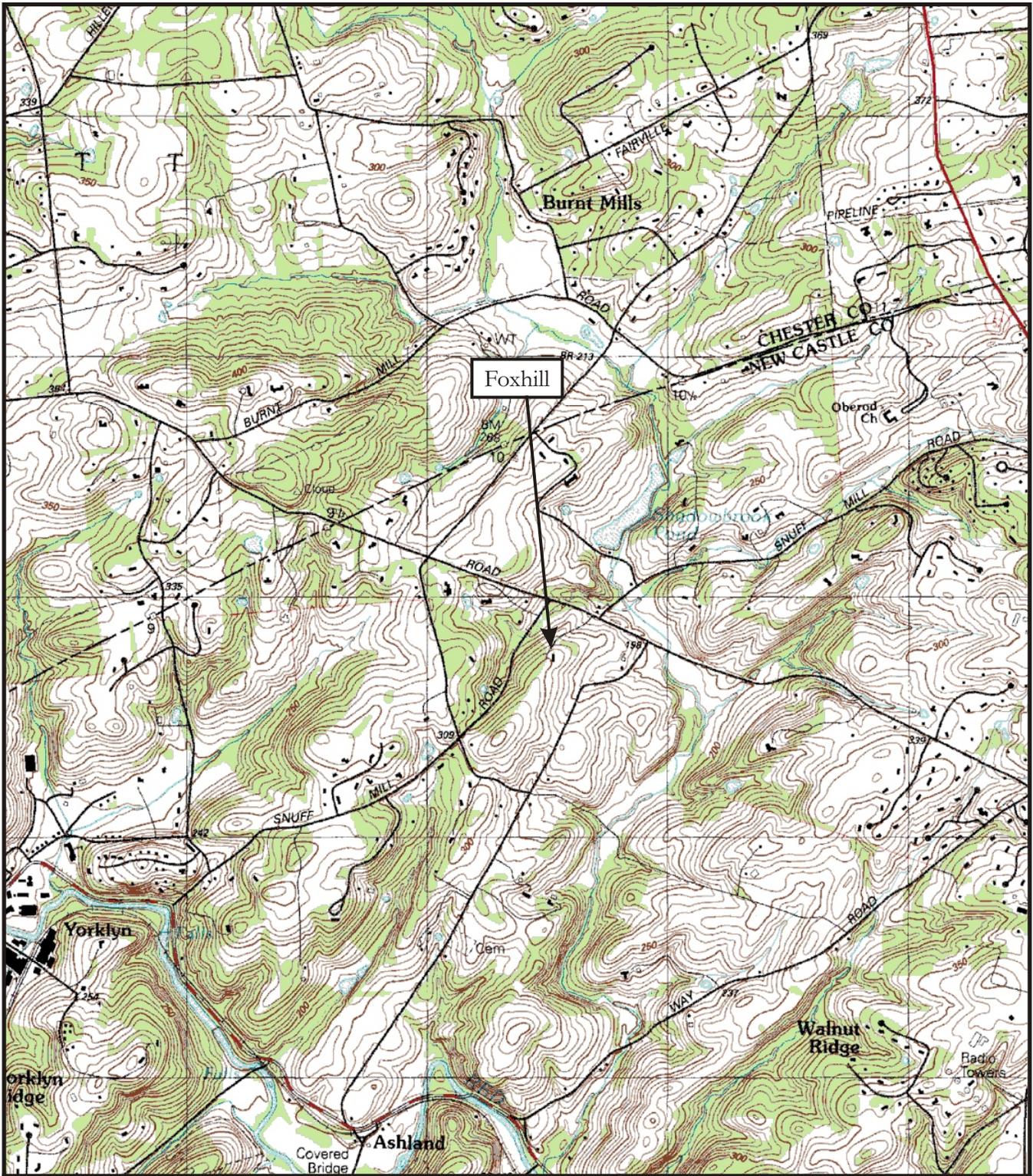
Verbal Boundary Description

New Castle County Parcel #0700500017

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes Parcel #0700500017 in its entirety. This parcel represents the 12.62-acre tract purchased by Frederika Springer in 1932 for construction of Foxhill. The property boundaries have not changed since the home's construction.

See continuation sheet



Location Map

Foxhill, 1480 Old Kennett Road, New Castle County, Delaware
From U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle: Kennett Square, PA-DEL 1993.

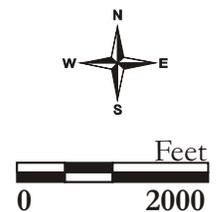




Photo Location Map

Foxhill, 1480 Old Kennett Road, New Castle County, Delaware
From New Castle County eParcelView Map 2008.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

Photographs

For all photos:

Property name: Foxhill, 1480 Old Kennett Road
Location: New Castle County, Delaware
Photographer: Jennifer B. Leynes
Location of original negative: Richard Grubb & Associates, 30 North Main Street, Cranbury, New Jersey



1. Foxhill, front (west) façade, viewed from southwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 2



2. Foxhill, original section built in 1932, viewed from west.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 3



3. Detail of front door surround, Foxhill, viewed from west.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 4



4. Foxhill, rear (east) elevation, viewed from east.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 5



5. Foxhill, east elevation, viewed from southeast. Note the frame addition on the south wing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 6



6. North elevation, north wing of Foxhill, viewed from north. Note the oval inset in the gable peak with the homeowners' initials and the frame addition extending from the rear.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 7



7. Addition to south wing, viewed from southwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 8



8. Rear addition to north wing, viewed from southeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foxhill
New Castle County, Delaware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 9



9. Modern garage (noncontributing), viewed from southwest.