

APPENDIX II:
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FORMS

1-264

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Delaware
COUNTY:	New Castle
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Welsh Tract Baptist Church

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Welsh Tract Baptist Church (Old School Baptist)

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Welsh Tract Road

CITY OR TOWN:
Newark

STATE: Delaware CODE: 10 COUNTY: New Castle CODE: 003

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate):			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Welsh Tract Baptist Church

STREET AND NUMBER:
Welsh Tract Road

CITY OR TOWN:
Newark

STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Hall of Records

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Dover

STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1936 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE: D.C. CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:
COUNTY:
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	(Check One) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unrepaired
	(Check One) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
<p>Welsh Tract (Old School) Baptist Church is a simple rectangular brick building with a wood-shingled jerkinhead roof. An iron date "stone" in the north facade, inscribed 1746, probably was cast at Abingdon Furnace on one of the other ironworks operated by the Welsh settlers.</p> <p>The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond, with segmental arches over the rectangular windows. The north (front) wall has been covered with smooth stucco. A bevelled-brick watertable almost at grade surrounds the building; below the watertable are two courses of brick that rest on the stone footings. A belt course survives on the rear wall, to which has been added a frame shed.</p> <p>A wide box cornice is one of the more remarkable features of the Church. The rear wall and the sidewalls each have two windows with modern six-over-six sash. An early doorway on the south has been bricked up. On the north, the two present doors replace the original central entrance. A bricked-up window opening on the west wall may mark the site of the original elevated pulpit. Near the north end of the west wall is a bricked-up opening at floor level, for which no explanation has been found. Air holes have been cut in the foundation to ventilate the crawl space below.</p> <p>Across the road are frame carriage sheds and a stone caretaker's house, still part of the church property.</p> <p>Behind the Church, on the north slope of Iron Hill, is the farm, still owned by the congregation, that was left to the Baptists during the eighteenth century by Hugh Morris. The Delaware Turnpike (I-95) now bisects the Church farm.</p> <p>Tombstones dating to the first half of the eighteenth century, some of native rock, survive in the surrounding graveyard.</p> <p>The interior furnishings are Victorian.</p>	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD: (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1746			
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<i>osophy</i>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<i>ities</i>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			
<p>In 1701, the Pennsylvania proprietary granted 30,000 acres in western New Castle County to a group of Welsh settlers. This grant, roughly the territory now included in Pencader Hundred, was subdivided into large rectangular lots, ranging in size from 100 to 500 acres. Near the northern edge of the tract, at Iron Hill, the Welsh settlers established mills and ironworks within a few years after their arrival.</p> <p>To this land near Iron Hill, a group of sixteen Baptists travelled in 1703 from the counties of Pembroke and Caermarthen in Wales. After a short stay in Philadelphia, they took up land in New Castle County. The group had already been constituted a church in Wales, and when they settled on the Welsh Tract, they proceeded to build the third Baptist Meeting House in America. From this meeting, groups went as far as the Pee Dee River in South Carolina to form daughter churches. In Delaware, the Duck Creek, Wilmington, and Mispillion churches looked to the Welsh Tract as their parent church.</p> <p>In 1746 the present meeting house was built, containing, according to church records, timbers from the original building. A badly mended portion of one wall is said to be the result of a cannon ball shot when the British encountered American militia at Cooch's Bridge in September of 1777.</p> <p>The Welsh Tract Church introduced liturgical and doctrinal variations to the churches of the Middle States, including singing, the practice of ruling elders, and the imposition of hands. These articles were signed by the Welsh Tract members in 1716, and were the source of controversy between the Delaware church and the Philadelphia churches.</p> <p>Morgan Edwards, Welsh Tract's minister and historian, mentions the disagreement between the two groups. In addition to efforts to found a Baptist College in Providence, later Brown University, Edwards wished to publish a history of the Baptist churches in America. He died in 1795, three years after publishing the second volume in the series. His notes on Delaware Baptists were to be his third, in which the Welsh Tract Church would have taken a central position.</p>			

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Edwards, Morgan. Materials Toward a History of the Baptists in Delaware State, Vol. III.
 "Records of the Welsh Tract Baptist Meeting: 1701-1828". Papers of the Historical Society of Delaware, XLII. Wilmington: The Historical Society of Delaware, 1904.
 Scharf, J. Thomas. A History of Delaware, 1609-1888. 2 vols. Philadelphia: L. J. Richards & Co., 1888.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	LATITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds		LONGITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	.	.	39	39	02
NE	.	.	75	45	08
SE	.	.			
SW	.	.			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 5

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Mr. Edward F. Heits and Rosemary Troy
 ORGANIZATION: Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs DATE: 7/18/72
 STREET AND NUMBER: Hall of Records
 CITY OR TOWN: Dover STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:
 National State Local

Name: E. Berkeley Tompkins
 Title: State Liaison Officer
 Date: 8-24-72

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
 Date: _____
 ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register
 Date: _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

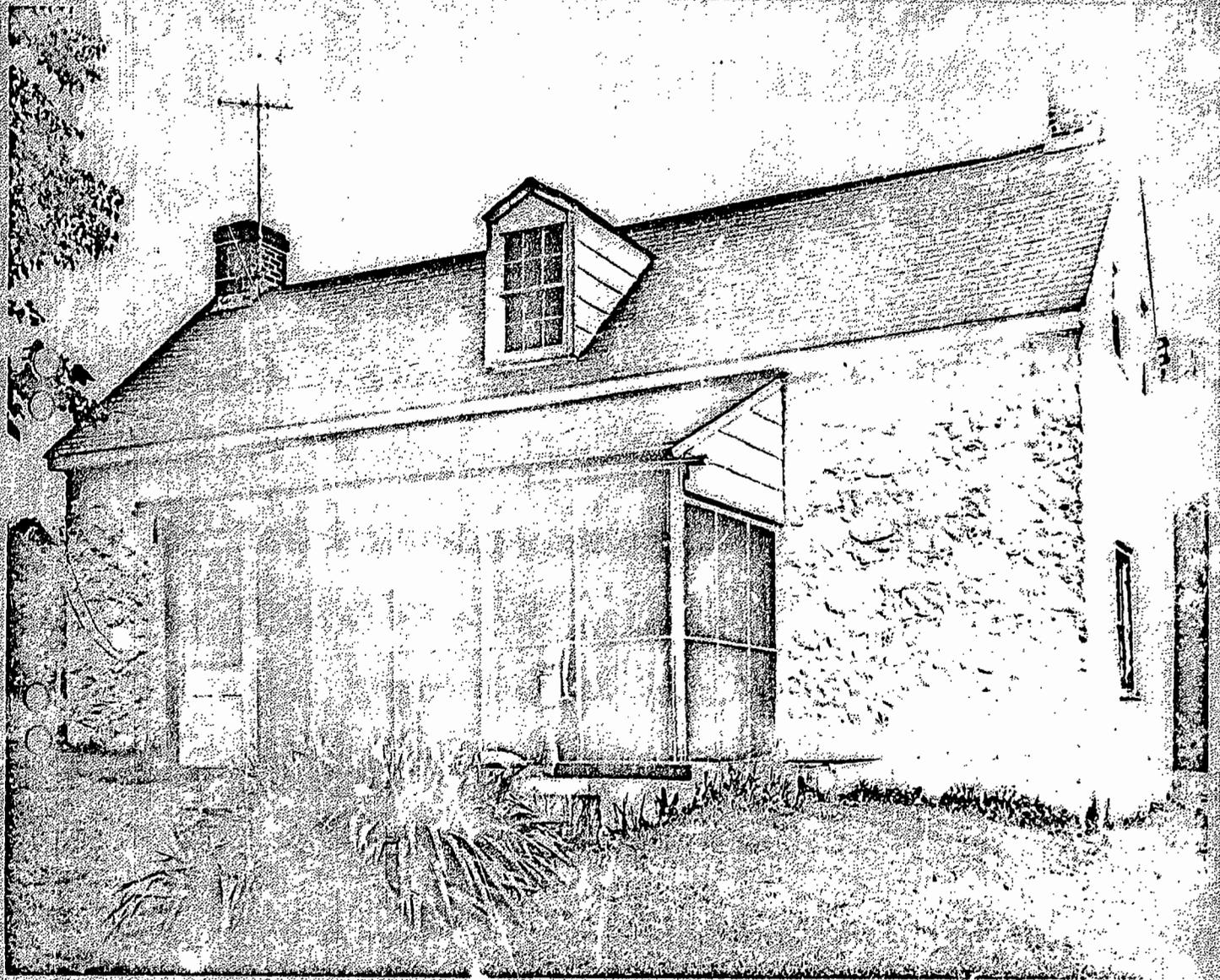
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Delaware	
COUNTY New Castle	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Welsh Tract Baptist Church			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Welsh Tract Baptist Church (Old School Baptist)			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Welsh Tract Road			
CITY OR TOWN: Newark			
STATE: Delaware	CODE 10	COUNTY: New Castle	CODE 103
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Graydon Wood			
DATE OF PHOTO: July 1972			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historic Registrar's Office, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Stone caretaker's cottage north of Welsh Tract Road, from south.			



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

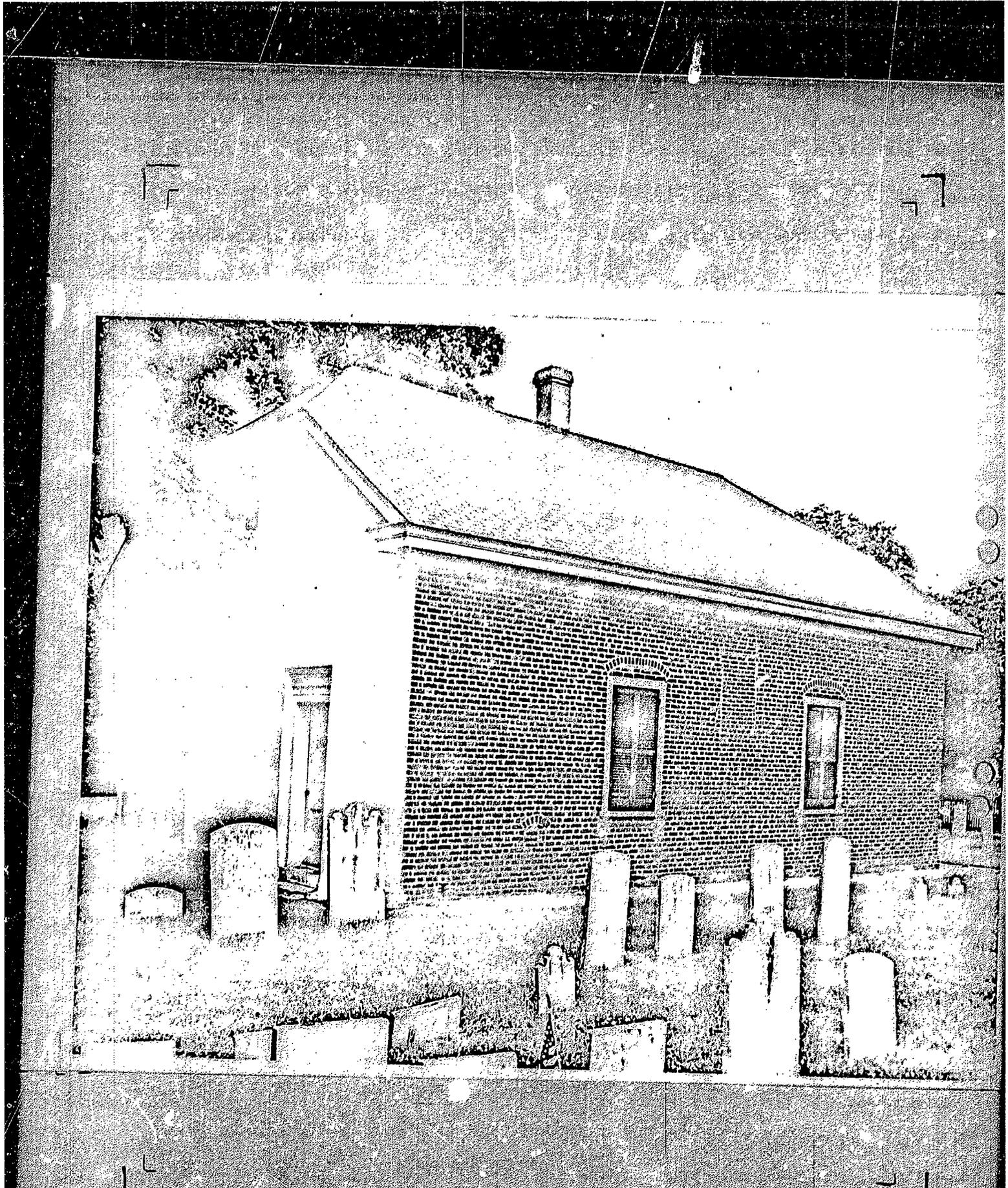
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

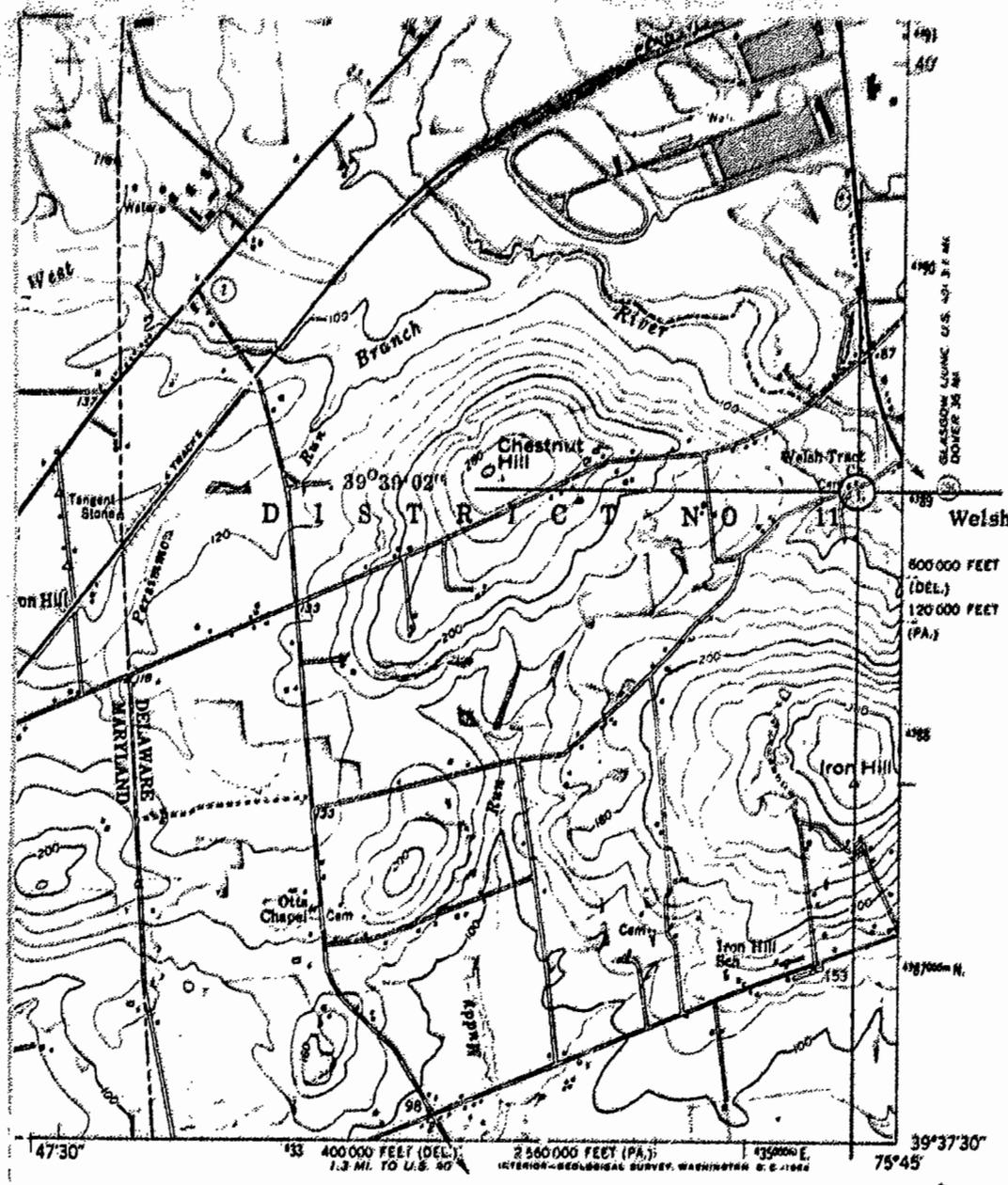
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	Delaware
COUNTY	New Castle
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Welsh Tract Baptist Church			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Welsh Tract Baptist Church (Old School Baptist)			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Welsh Tract Road			
CITY OR TOWN: Newark			
STATE: Delaware	CODE 10	COUNTY: New Castle	CODE 003
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Graydon Wood			
DATE OF PHOTO: July 1972			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historic Registrar's Office, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Three-quarter front view from northwest			





ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 1944
 Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
 Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt
 ○ State Route

MARYLAND
 QUADRANGLE LOCATION

NEWARK WEST, MD-DEL-PA.
 NE/4 ELKTON 15' QUADRANGLE
 N3937.5-W7545/7.5
 1953
 AMS 5863 III NE-SERIES V832

47°30' 133 400 000 FEET (DEL.) 2 560 000 FEET (PA.) 435 000 E. 75°45'
 39°30'02" 39°37'30"

500 000 FEET (DEL.)
 120 000 FEET (PA.)

GLASSBORO QUANG. U.S. 10° 37' 30" N.
 DANGER 35' 30"

150' 15' 08"

WELSH TRACT BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE
Near Cooch's Bridge, New Castle County, Delaware.

DEL
2 COVER V

Owners: Welsh Tract Baptist Church.

Date of Erection: 1746- so marked on tablet on facade.

Present Conditions: Good as to physical condition and as to changes.

Number of Stories: One story.

Materials of Construction: Brick in Flemish bond, stuccoed on front facade, shingle roof.

Other Existing Records: "Church Records of Welsh Tract Meeting House", J. Thomas Scharf, also "History of Delaware", same author, p.954-5.

Additional Data: This meeting house, as in the case of many other Delaware churches, succeeded an early log building. The meeting houses of all denominations were usually very similar in general aspects and size. This is quite a typical meeting house, rectangular with a pitched roof, docked gables and a rather heavy cornice. The two front doors are worthy of note. The bricked-up window on the west elevation seems to indicate that a pulpit and its window had formerly been there. The relieving arches over the windows with the brick filling between them and the window lintels show early influence.

Lanscet R. Royle

Approved

Walter H. Hake
District Officer

5/10/77 - TW

Field check July 29, 1970
H.W. Paul M.

Name: Welsh Tract Baptist Meeting House
County: New Castle Hundred: Pancader
Town: near Newark

Map Number AA N-264

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
Bennett, page _____
Vallandigham, page _____ photo opp. p. 265 Brick meetinghouse built 1746
Water Resources, page _____
WPA Guide, page 454
Eberlein and Hubbard, page 157
Hammond, page _____
Lewis, entry _____
Betty Harrington MacDonald, page 25
HABS, entry Del-56, 4 views, 1 plate
Historical Marker number _____
National Register, date _____

Other bibliography:
GWDC #10

NCCo Plan vol-11-1967

STATE OF DELAWARE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

INVENTORY
of historic sites,
bibliographical
record card



March 19, 1973

Mrs. Gertrude H. Johnson
Trustee
Old Baltimore Pike
Newark, Delaware 19711

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

It is my sincere pleasure to inform you that Welsh Tract Baptist Church has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, effective March 1, 1973. By virtue of its placement on the National Register, Welsh Tract Baptist Church now enjoys a certain measure of protection under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; the enclosed literature should explain the provisions of this law, but please do not hesitate to call on us if you have any questions.

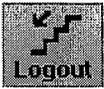
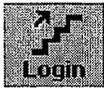
A certificate, certifying the award of this honor, will be mailed within a few weeks.

Sincerely,

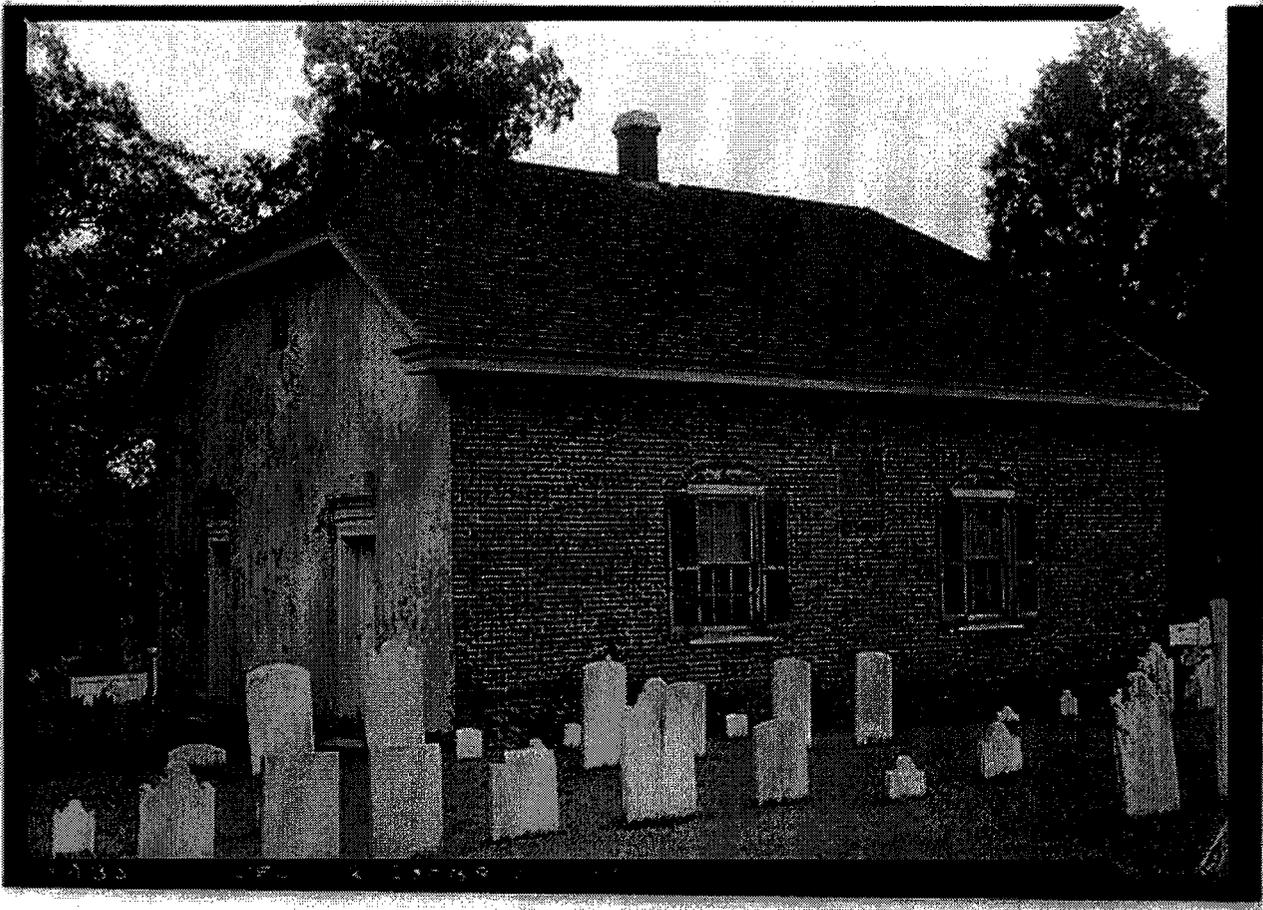
E. Berkeley Tompkins, Director
Division of Historical and
Cultural Affairs
State Liaison Officer for the
National Register

EBT:efb:pfl

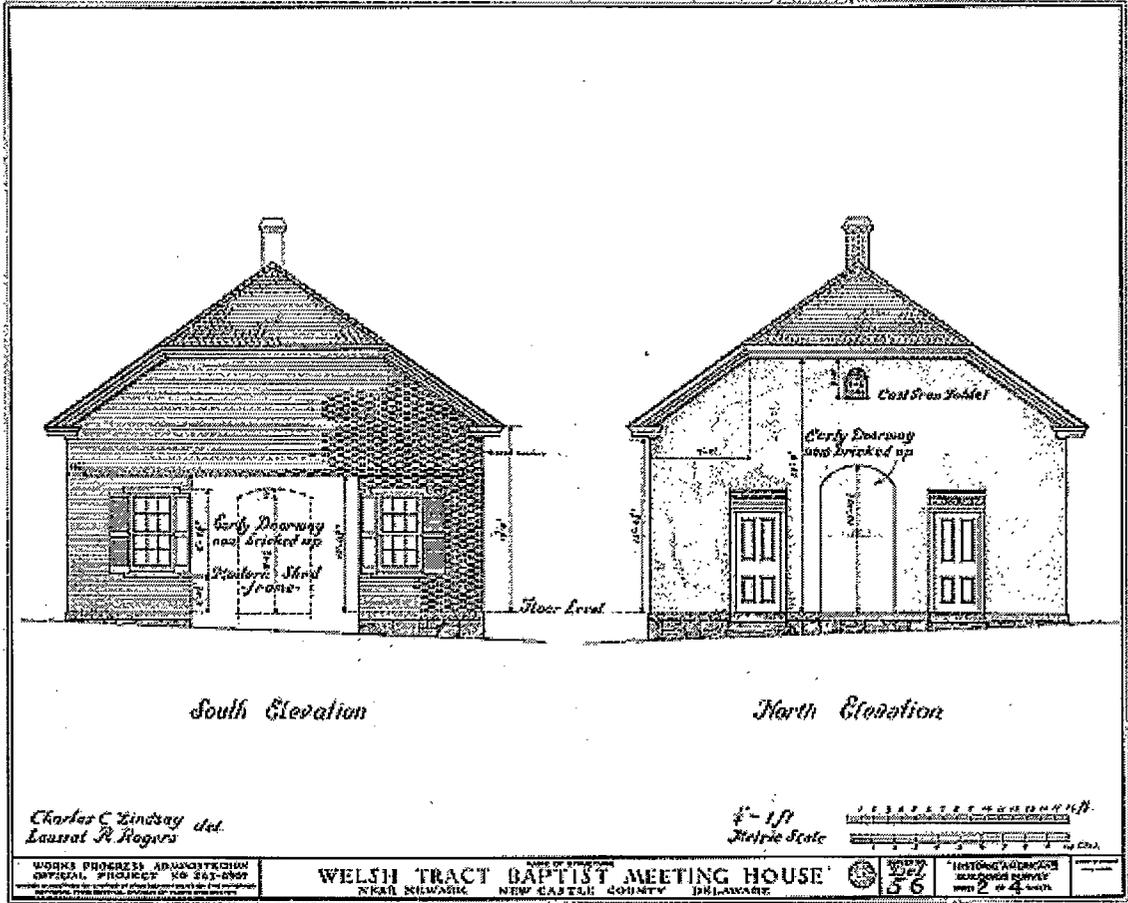
Enclosures



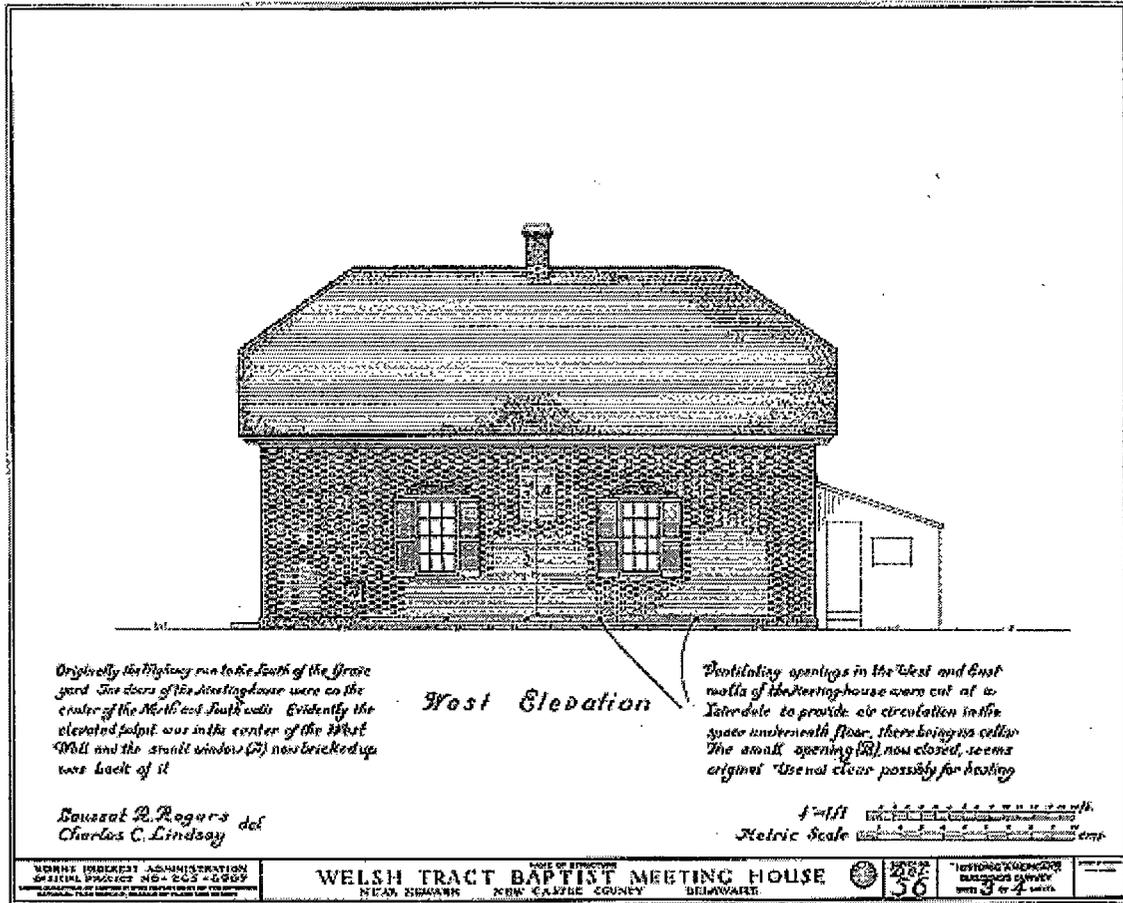
**1. Historic American Buildings Survey W. S. Stewart, Photographer Sept. 14,
1936 WEST ELEVATION
HABS, DEL,2-COBR.V,1-1**



Larger reference image (JPEG - 153K bytes)
Highest resolution image (TIFF - 17614K bytes)



Larger reference image (TIFF - 180K bytes)
Highest resolution image (TIFF - 653K bytes)



Larger reference image (TIFF - 202K bytes)
Highest resolution image (TIFF - 753K bytes)



Larger reference image (TIFF - 192K bytes)
Highest resolution image (TIFF - 736K bytes)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: DELAWARE
 COUNTY: Kent, Sussex, & New Castle
 FOR NPS USE ONLY
 ENTRY NUMBER: DATE: FEB 10 1975

1. NAME
 COMMON: Maryland-Delaware, Delaware-Pennsylvania boundaries and the "Post Marked West" site.
 AND/OR HISTORIC: Transpeninsular Line, Mason-Dixon Line, Tangent Line, The Arc, The 12-Mile Circle

2. LOCATION
 STREET AND NUMBER: Not applicable state boundary lines between DE-MD/DE-PA
 CITY OR TOWN: Not applicable
 STATE: Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania CODE COUNTY: CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> No

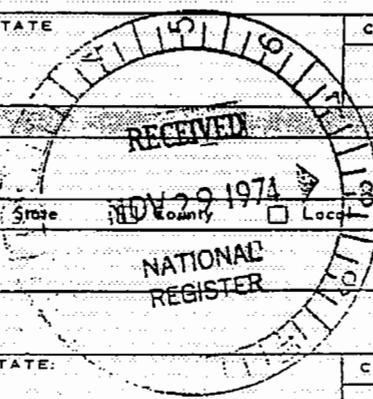
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
 OWNER'S NAME: The States of Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania and the United States
 STREET AND NUMBER: Not applicable
 CITY OR TOWN: Not applicable STATE: Not applicable CODE: na

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Delaware Hall of Records, Maryland Hall of Records, etc.
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
 TITLE OF SURVEY: Not applicable
 DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Delaware
 COUNTY: Kent, Sussex & New Castle
 FOR NPS USE ONLY
 ENTRY NUMBER: DATE: FEB 10 1975

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The present Maryland-Delaware, Pennsylvania-Delaware, and Maryland-Pennsylvania boundaries have resulted from a complex series of events that included court cases, surveys, resurveys, and physical violence. The seeds of conflict were sown in 1631, when a Dutch settlement was established at Zwaanendael, the present site of Lewes. In the following year, Charles I issued the Maryland charter, granting to Lord Baltimore the land "hitherto uncultivated" between Virginia and the fortieth parallel. Although the British never recognized the validity of Dutch claims on the Delaware shore, it was later argued that the Dutch had "cultivated" the area before the Royal Charter was issued to Maryland. The Penn charter for Pennsylvania was similarly vague concerning the location of the fortieth parallel. At the same time he was granted Pennsylvania by the King, Penn received from the Duke of York (later James II), a charter for the town of New Castle and the land on the west shore of Delaware Bay; the Duke claimed these lands by right of conquest from the Dutch.

King Charles ordered Lord Baltimore to "make a true division and separation of the said provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, according to the bounds and degrees of our said Letters Patents by setting a fixing certain Land Marks where they shall appear to border upon each other for the preventing and avoiding all doubts and controversies that may otherwise happen concerning the same" Since the wording of the charters was vague, and since the various charters contained geographical misconceptions, it was impossible to draw boundaries according to their provisions. Since the King could theoretically do no wrong, the courts were obliged to resolve the differences in accordance with the charters.

The two proprietary families finally reached an agreement in 1732, a century after the Maryland charter was granted. However, the map appended to this agreement contained the seeds for further controversy, since it identified the southern boundary of the Lower Counties as Cape Henlopen, but actually showed the Cape at Fenwick Island, 15 miles south of the actual location. In 1750, Maryland was ordered by the court to accept this line, and to draw her boundary with the Lower Counties along it. This transpeninsular line, drawn in 1751 and marked with monuments every five miles, was the first segment in the permanent boundary surveys. The definition of the middle point on this line was the subject of still more court debate.

Finally, in 1763, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, noted English astronomers, arrived to settle the dispute by mathematical means. They accepted the 1751 survey of the southern boundary of the Lower Counties, which had been marked by

S E E I N S T R U C T I O N S

Form 10-300a
(July, 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATE DELAWARE	
COUNTY Kent, Sussex & New Castle	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	7-9 1975

NOV 29 1974

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

NATIONAL
REGISTER

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

7. Description (continued)

crownstones every five miles and by a middle point marker. These crownstones bore the Penn and Calvert arms, and served as the model for Mason-Dixon survey markers at the five-mile points. In addition to the five-mile crownstones, Mason and Dixon placed on their line milestones marked with M and P.

The transpeninsular line today is marked by six monuments, exclusive of those at the middle point. The first monument, at Fenwick Island, stands on the grounds of the Fenwick Island Light House.

The north-south line between Maryland and Delaware begins from the middle point, where Mason and Dixon set their first crownstone, to a point where this line meets the twelve-mile circle around the town of New Castle. Since the point of tangency is somewhat south of the southern boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania, a wedge of disputed land was claimed by Pennsylvania until the present century. In 1849, the line from the point of tangency to the northeast corner of Maryland was resurveyed by Lt. Col. J. D. Graham, who set the present boundary stones along this portion of the line. There should now be 94 monuments along this line; 88 were still in place in 1950. The National Geodetic Survey is now resurveying and remonumenting the western and southern boundaries of Delaware.

The "Post Marked West" site, beginning of the line that became the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary, is now marked by a modern monument. The circle, or arc, line between Delaware and Pennsylvania is monumented by colonial markers as well.

The Maryland Board of Natural Resources Bulletin 4 (1951), contains the latest and most complete inventory of the markers along the Maryland portions of the colonial survey lines. A photocopy of the appropriate pages is attached.

For purposes of this registration, the boundary lines may be described as follows:

1. The southern boundary of Delaware, consisting of stones set every five miles, from Fenwick Island to the southwestern corner of the state, known as the "Middle Point", where three stones stand. This line is approximately 35 miles long, and is marked by six crownstones, exclusive of the three Middle Point stones.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

DELAWARE	
COUNTY	Kent, Sussex & New Castle
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 18 1975

(Number all entries)

7. Description (second continuation)

2. The western boundary of Delaware, from the Middle Point to the Maryland-Pennsylvania border. The northern terminus of this line is a stone set by Colonel Graham, who monumented the line from the tangent stone northward to this point. Along this line there should, theoretically, be 94 monuments; 88 of these were found and photographed in 1950. Every five miles, this line is marked by crownstones, and every mile it is marked by simple M-P stones.

3. The northern boundary of Delaware, an arc of a twelve-mile circle measured from the spire of the Old Court House in New Castle. Along this line, stones survive at regular intervals. This is the only circular state boundary in America.

4. The "Post Marked West" site, in northwestern Delaware, the beginning point for the measurement of Pennsylvania's boundary with Maryland. This point has recently been marked by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

5. The west line, due west from the "Post Marked West", forming the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania and a very small portion of the boundary between Pennsylvania and Delaware.



3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian; 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

When Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon completed their boundary survey between the Penn and Calvert proprietaries, their report represented the most sophisticated mathematical work every accomplished on the North American continent to that date, 1768. The remarkable accuracy of their survey is testimony to the high development that had been reached by scientific instruments.

Politically, the boundary lines represent an important turning-point in the history of Delaware. Until the western boundary of the three lower counties (Delaware) was finally established, large tracts remained vacant for want of clear title. When the boundary was finally settled, the land in lower Delaware west of tidewater could be confidently developed.

Mason and Dixon's report, when it was accepted, resolved the long-standing conflict between the two proprietaries, and ended a court battle that had begun in 1682, with the issuance of William Penn's vague royal charter. Because both proprietors could construe their charters to include much of the same territory, both colonies claimed jurisdiction over Sussex County, Delaware, parts of the northern counties of Delaware, and the territory around the present Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary.

The boundary markers survive today in a remarkably good state of preservation. Most of the original stones still are in place; at some points, they are preserved in public parks, but most can be found along hedgerows or in the woods. A very few of them have been mistreated, moved, or defaced. Others have been lost and replaced with newer markers. The historical societies of Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland have each preserved crownstones in their museums; these removed stones have been replaced with replicas.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
DELAWARE	
COUNTY	
Kent, Sussex & New Castle	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 13 1975

(Number all entries)

8. Significance (continued)

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the Mason-Dixon survey is its symbolic importance. Beginning at the "Post Marked West" in northwestern Delaware, the survey defines the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, a line that later became the symbolic division between slave and free states.

Even though the line is significant for historical, sentimental, and scientific aspects, it continues to serve a useful purpose as the boundary line for three states.

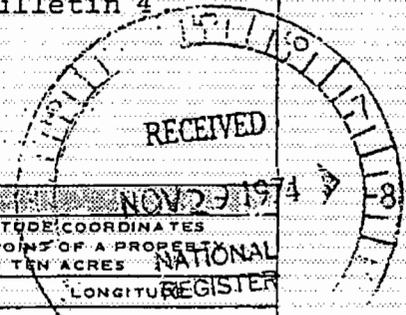


9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Delaware ... Philadelphia: Richards, 1888.

State of Maryland, Board of Natural Resources. Bulletin 4. Annapolis, 1951.

Delaware Boundary Commission minutes, Hall of Records, Dover



10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 . .	0 . .		0 . .	0 . .	
NE	0 . .	0 . .		0 . .	0 . .	
SE	0 . .	0 . .		0 . .	0 . .	
SW	0 . .	0 . .		0 . .	0 . .	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: not applicable

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Maryland		too numerous to mention	
Pennsylvania		too numerous to mention	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS
No UTM
HF

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Edward F. Heite, Historic Registrar

ORGANIZATION: Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs DATE: October 30, 1974

STREET AND NUMBER: Hall of Records

CITY OR TOWN: Dover STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Dr. Ronald M. Finch

Title: State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: 11/25/74

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

W. R. ...
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 2/18/75

ATTEST:

W. ...
Keeper of The National Register

Date: 2-14-75

Form 10-200g
(July 1973)

RECEIVED

NOV 29 1974

NATIONAL
REGISTER

(Number of entries)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Delaware	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	SEP 2 1975

Boundary Lines, Description, coordinates

(In lieu of item 10, Geographical Data)

The following coordinates on the Delaware boundaries were determined by the Geological Survey in 1892. See their bulletin 817, second edition, 1930, page 126.

The tangent point, where the 12-mile circle intersects the east boundary of Maryland:

latitude $39^{\circ}38'56.95''$

longitude $75^{\circ}47'20.04''$

The northeast corner of Maryland, where the so-called Mason-Dixon Line (latitude $39^{\circ}43'19.91''$) intersects the north-south boundary between Maryland and Delaware in longitude $75^{\circ}47'20.03''$

The southeast corner of Pennsylvania, where the so-called Mason-Dixon Line (latitude $39^{\circ}43'19.91''$) intersects the 12-mile circle in longitude $75^{\circ}46'26.69''$.

The northeast corner of Delaware, on the east bank of Delaware River, where the states of Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey meet is:

latitude $39^{\circ}48'27.92''$

longitude $75^{\circ}25'31.53''$

The beginning point for the transpeninsular line is a stone on the grounds of the Fenwick Island Light House, a short distance from the Atlantic Ocean. According to the United States Coast Guard, this monument stands at:

latitude $38^{\circ}27'05''$

longitude $75^{\circ}03'20''$

At the southwest corner of Delaware stands the Middle Point marker, the beginning of the north-south line and the end of the transpeninsular boundary, halfway between the Delaware shore and Chesapeake Bay. The monument and its modern cover are maintained by the Delaware Department of Highways and Transportation. According to the Department, the location of the corner is:

latitude $38^{\circ}27'35.869''$

longitude $75^{\circ}41'38.456''$

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DRAFT

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and 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 from 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 Lewis Weldin Farmhouse (Maple Springs Farm)

other name/site number Stafford Farm / N-6783

2. Location

street & number 857 Geoffrey Drive not for publication

city or town Newark vicinity

state Delaware code DE county New Castle code 003 zip code 19713

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby 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 of 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 of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Lewis Weldin Farmhouse
Name of Property

New Castle, Delaware
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.)

DRAFT		
Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
5	0	sites
0	0	structures
5	2	objects
11	3	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling
- Agriculture: animal facility
- Agriculture: storage
- Agriculture: agricultural outbuilding
- Agriculture: agricultural field
- Landscape: garden
- Landscape: orchard
- Landscape: unoccupied land

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling
- Landscape: garden
- Landscape: lawn

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: vernacular Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick
- walls Brick
Asbestos shingles
- roof Standing seam metal
- other Asphalt shingles
Asphalt paper

Narrative Description

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

The Lewis Weldin Farmhouse (Maple Springs Farm) is located in White Clay Creek Hundred, New Castle County, between the towns of Christiana and Stanton. The 7.40-acre property contains a farmhouse, garage, chicken coop, and three pole barns. A granary shed, machine shed and silo are contained in the Delaware Turnpike (I-95) right-of-way, owned by the state of Delaware, located immediately south of the property. The farmhouse and outbuildings are arranged in a linear plan with the house and garage located to the north and the outbuildings to the south and east. The property is approached by a paved drive from Geoffrey Drive, running perpendicular to Delaware State Route 58 (Churchmans Road). The complex is bounded by commercial development along Delaware State Route 7 (Stanton - Christiana Road) on the west, by Delaware State Route 58 (Churchmans Road) on the northeast, and by the Delaware Turnpike (I-95) on the south. (See accompanying site plans).

Lewis Weldin Farmhouse
Name of Property

New Castle, Delaware
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

DRAFT

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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

C. 1868-1942

Significant Dates

C. 1868; c. 1910

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Lewis Weldin Farmhouse
Name of Property

New Castle, Delaware
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.40

DRAFT

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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

Mark A. Bower, Associate Principal; M. Todd Cleveland, Historic
name/title Preservation Specialist; Jill Cremer, Historic Preservation Specialist
organization Kise Franks & Straw date December 1992
street & number 219 N. Broad Street telephone (215) 561-1050
city or town Philadelphia state PA zip code 19107

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Carl C. Stafford
street & number 857 Geoffrey Drive telephone N/A
city or town Newark state DE zip code 19713

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

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

DRAFT

Section number 7 Page 2

The following description of the Lewis Weldin Farmhouse (Maple Springs Farm) is separated into individual descriptions for each resource. The resources are listed by their historic use, followed by the current use. A number has been assigned to each resource, which is indicated on the enclosed site map.

(1) Farmhouse -- This building has historically served, and continues to serve, as the primary residence for the property. The dwelling is located at the top of the driveway leading from Geoffrey Drive, with the principal facade facing north toward Churchmans Road. The building is constructed in two distinct sections running east to west.

The west section of the farmhouse dates from c. 1868 and is a two-and-one-half story, three bay dwelling. The L-shaped section is laid in common bond brick, repointed circa 1950, with a brick foundation. The intersecting gables of the section are covered with a standing seam metal roof with an interesting flat rectangular area at the ridgeline at the west facade. This flat roof area may have been designed to support a balustrade, a belvedere, or cupola. This points up the most notable feature of the farmhouse: its incomplete state. For unknown reasons, the original builder of the farmhouse, Lewis Weldin, was never able to complete the building. Subsequent owners constructed their own additions to the farmhouse but never completed the brick portion off of the west facade. The original intent may have been to construct a five- or six-bay T-shaped building with a central roof feature as noted above. Elements of the existing building which illustrate its incomplete state include the lack of a roof overhang, eaves, a cornice, and brackets at the west facade; the use of inferior brick which has spalled over time and which was most likely never meant to serve as exterior face brick for an extended period; the presence of only one window opening at the second story of the west facade as well as a simple single-leaf door and one window opening at the first level; and the lack of a prominent entrance door on the north or west facade.

The flared roof ends of the west section reveal a molded cornice and large scrolled brackets in the eaves. The north facade contains three bays, with the center bay positioned closer to the east bay. Three basement windows with simple stone lintels, are located below the first story windows. Pairs of scrolled brackets in the eaves are positioned over each of the three windows on the second story. Two half-lunnette windows fill the east facade gable. The west facade is noted by a full one-story screened porch, with a central entrance door. The wood entrance door is paneled with one light in the upper half. Within the porch area, the first story of the west facade is stuccoed. The porch has a concrete foundation with a wood balustrade running along all three sides. Six brick piers support doric columns, a beaded-board ceiling, and a standing seam metal roof. Three canvas awnings extend from the screened porch to the west. (In the 1950s, the porch was screened and the concrete floor was installed). The south facade of the rear brick ell is one bay wide, with a small attic window in the gable. A bulkhead, leading to the basement, is centrally located under the first-story window. The east facade of the rear brick ell is two-and-one-half bays wide and contains the same details as on the north facade. Window openings throughout the brick portion of the dwelling are four-over-four, double hung, Italianate wood sash, with simple stone lintels and sills. Windows are fitted with three panel wood shutters at the first-story, and wood louvers at the second-story. A two-over-two, double hung, wood sash window is located in the south bay of the west facade, first story, under the porch roof. A narrow rectangular

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

DRAFT

Section number 7 Page 3

two-over-two, double hung, wood sash window is located in the north bay of the east facade at the second story. There are two interior brick chimneys with simple brick caps. One of the chimneys is located at the east end of the north facade roof ridge, and the other is located in the valley between the west and south gables.

The east portion of the farmhouse is in two distinct sections dating to circa 1910, according to the sister of the current owner. The first section is a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay building. The side-gabled roof is finished with asphalt shingles, and has aluminum gutters. The building is attached to the east gable end of the brick section, off-center by approximately five feet and located just below the brackets and attic windows of the brick gable. The second section is a one-story addition erected on the north and east facades of the two-and-one-half-story building. The addition is three bays by one bay on the north facade, and two bays by one bay on the east facade. The building has a flat roof covered with asphalt paper. At the southeast corner entry, the roof steps down slightly from the level of the rest of the building. The two sections have a concrete foundation, and are clad with asbestos shingles. Windows throughout are two-over-two double hung wood sash. The two-and-one-half-story section contains simple wood frame windows, and the one-story section windows have molded lintels and sills. A pair of canvas awnings are located at the first-story windows of the south facade of the two-and-one-half-story section.

The main entrance to the farmhouse is located in the south facade of the brick east gable wing, in a one-story extension of the two-and-one-half-story asbestos shingle building. The entrance door is a single-leaf, twelve-light wooden door with a simple surround and a simple wooden screened door. To the west is a two-over-two double hung wooden side light with a molded frame and a plain wooden sill. The entrance area is covered by a shed roof extension off of the brick section of the house. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and is supported by a single chamfered post. Other features include a beaded board porch ceiling, a concrete floor and steps, and iron banisters at the porch and steps. The circa 1910 additions to the farmhouse contribute to an understanding of the evolution of the house over its 124-year history.

The current owner of the property did not grant access to the interior of the farmhouse. However, a verbal description of the house was provided via telephone by the sister of the owner, Louise (Stafford) Dempsey.

The first floor in the brick section of the farmhouse contains a dining room and living room. The dining room is located in the north half of the dwelling, and the living room in the south wing. A staircase within a five-foot-by-six-foot hall is located in the northwest corner of the building. A central hallway, running on an east-west axis, separates the living and dining rooms. East of the central hall, the kitchen is situated in the one-story frame addition, with an enclosed entry vestibule at the southeast corner of the house. A family room is located in the first floor of the two-and-one-half-story addition. The second floor of the house contains bedrooms and a bath.

Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**DRAFT**Section number 7 Page 4

(2) Garage -- The two-car garage is located immediately east of the farmhouse. The circa 1950 concrete block building stands one story, with a side-gabled roof. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles, and there is clapboard siding in the gable. Window openings contain square, four-light metal sash, located on the east and west facades. Two overhead garage doors and a single-leaf entrance door extend across the south elevation.

Non-Contributing

(3) Hedgerow -- The hedgerow, pre-1942, encloses a small yard at the west porch and surrounds the farmhouse on the north, west and south sides.

Contributing

(4) Lawn -- The lawn, pre-1942, surrounds the farmhouse on the north, east and west sides, and extends north up to Churchmans Road. The lawn is referred to as "the meadow" by the Stafford family.

Contributing

(5) Hedgerow -- The pre-1942 hedgerow runs east to west along Churchmans Road, within the right-of-way, acting as a property boundary.

Contributing

(6) Peach orchard -- The orchard is located east of the farmhouse. The grove of trees was planted by the Staffords prior to 1942 for the family's own use.

Contributing

(7) Hedgerow -- The pre-1942 hedgerow extends north to south between the garage and chicken coop. The hedgerow acts as a barrier between the farmhouse and the lawn and orchard to the east.

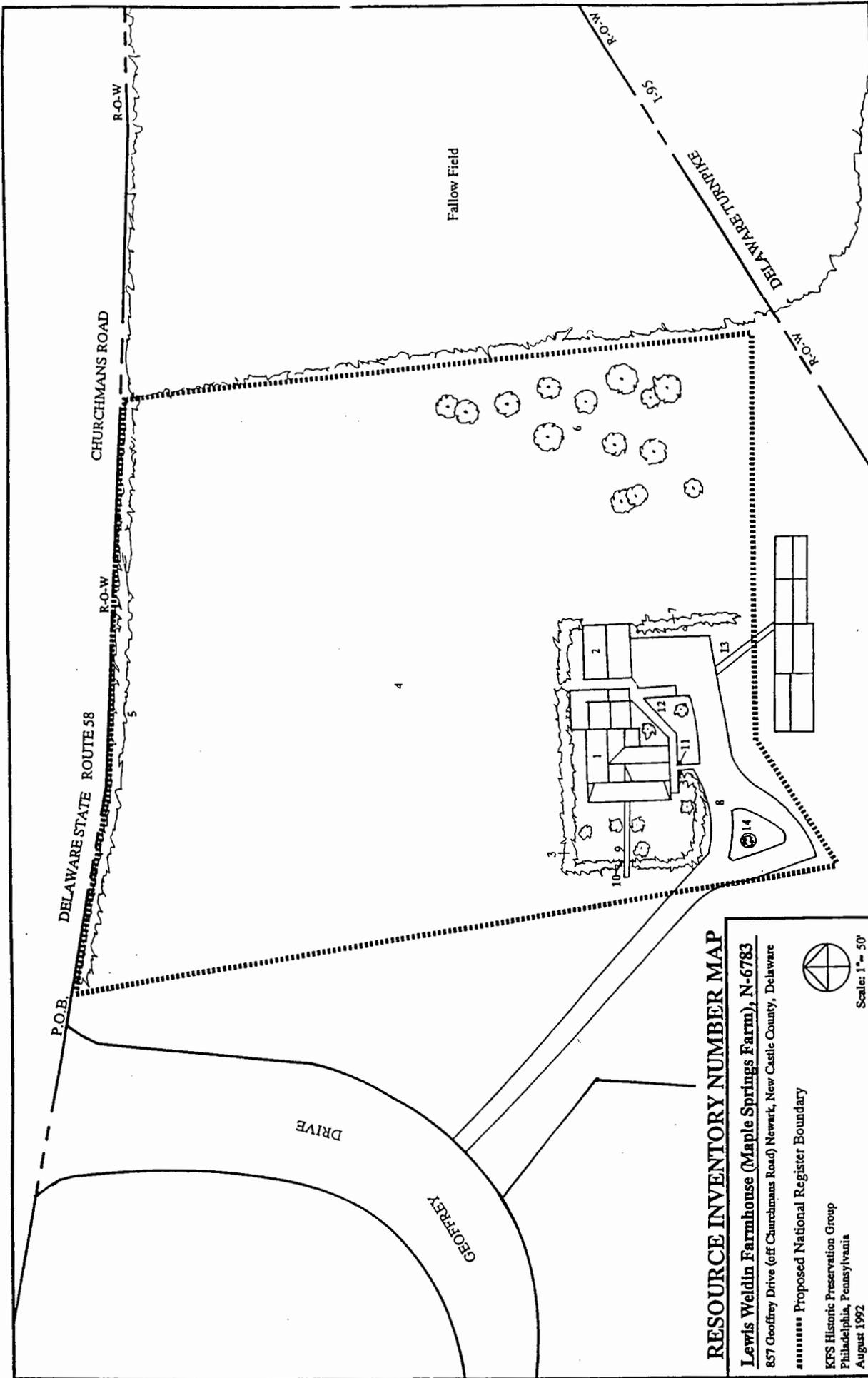
Contributing

(8) Drive -- The pre-1942 paved drive, with its circular turn-about, extends from a point just northwest of the circle, then around to the south (rear) side of the farmhouse where it terminates at the garage. That portion of the drive from the circle to Geoffrey Drive dates from the late 1980s and is therefore outside of the proposed National Register boundary.

Contributing

(9) Walkway -- The early-twentieth-century walkway provides access from the lawn on the west side of the farmhouse to the west facade porch entrance.

Contributing



RESOURCE INVENTORY NUMBER MAP

Lewis Weldin Farmhouse (Maple Springs Farm), N-6783

837 Geoffrey Drive (off Churchmans Road) Newark, New Castle County, Delaware

..... Proposed National Register Boundary

KFS Historic Preservation Group

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 1992



Scale: 1" = 50'