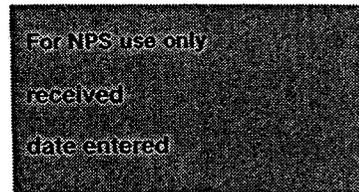


APPENDIX A:
COPIES OF PREVIOUS
DOCUMENTATION FOR LISTED
AND ELIGIBLE RESOURCES

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

N-105

Property Name: Fields Heirs (1868), built ca. 1820, enlarged mid 19th century

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

The Fields House is located on the west side of route 71, 200 feet west of the roadway and .2 miles south of the junction of 71 and business 896. The house and outbuildings are surrounded by cultivated fields and the town of Middletown is clearly visible to the east. The nominated parcel includes 3 acres containing the house and contributing outbuildings.

The nominated parcel begins 100 feet north of the intersection of the present farm land and route 71, extends west 500 feet parallel to the farm lane, turns north for 400 feet at 90° to the previous line. From this point the parcel extends westward 600 feet and then turns southward at 90° and runs 750 feet. The line then turns eastward and continues back to route 71. The final line parallels route 71 and joins the two points defining the north and south boundary lines. The nominated acreage includes all grounds, buildings and the entire agricultural complex as well as sufficient land to preserve the site and its immediate environs as a whole.

UTM 18-37600-67520 Tax parcel 13-015.00-002

Owner: Prinz Von Croy
c/o Colonial I & M Co.
Dover, Delaware
19901

Description:

The Fields House is a two-and-a-half story, five-bay by two-bay center-hall plan residence with a one-and-a-half story rear wing forming an L-shaped house. The exterior walls are weatherboard under asbestos siding. The foundation is rubble stone with a full basement running under the main block of the house.

The gable roofs of both the main block and addition are covered with tin. The main block contains brick interior gable-end chimneys with corbelled caps, while the wing houses two interior brick chimneys of two different styles indicating multiple periods of construction. The wing, built of logs, has a total of four dormers, three on the south side and one on the north side, each with returning eaves and six over six sash. The cornice is boxed with no decorative trim.

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Continuation sheet N-105

Item number 7

Page 2

The windows are six-over-six sash with wood surrounds. The attic is lit with four-light gable end windows flanking the endwall chimneys. The center front entrance is a single leaf door surrounded by a single pane transom and four pane sidelights. There is a shed porch on the south facade of the addition.

In 1980 the roof was covered. In the process, the two dormers on the east side of the roof were removed. The tops of these dormers were segmentally arched. A front porch which featured classical columns, a decorative cornice and pilasters on the facade of the house were also removed. Evidence of the porch can still be seen on the east facade of the house as one of the pilasters was left in place and brick foundation still exists.

On the interior are mid nineteenth-century mantels, woodwork and stairs. The fireplace in the south room is bricked over with a stove in front. The fireplace in the north room is boarded up. The woodwork on the mantels and around the doors is fluted wood with corner blocks.

A large number of outbuildings accompany this farmhouse. All are situated to the north and west of the farmhouse, forming a courtyard area. These buildings include a drive-through granary directly north of the house. Connecting the granary to the gambrel roof barn is an equipment shed. Directly west of the farmhouse is a row of equipment sheds, some open and others enclosed. Within the courtyard are the remnants of a windmill, a concrete block milk house and another small, one-story, frame structure with vertical planking, corrugated tin roof, and four-light windows flanking a center doorway. The gambrel roof barn, windmill, concrete milk house, and equipment sheds are listed as noncontributing elements.

Historical Background and Significance

Little is known about the Fields House other than that in 1868 the farm was in the hands of an estate, and that in later years was owned by C. G. Ash and contained 382 acres. The paucity of information in this case is particularly significant. As the rebuilding cycle progressed many landholders acquiring new farms simply turned over the existing houses to farm managers as their personal residences. Ash's absence from any of the later agricultural census returns indicates that an unknown tenant and not the owner occupied and ran this farm adjacent to the most fertile and productive lands in St. Georges Hundred.

Architecturally, the dwelling exhibits the formal traits characteristic of the rebuilding period. Central stair-passage, secondary entries, service ells, and a clear progression from the front of the house to the rear in terms of both domestic

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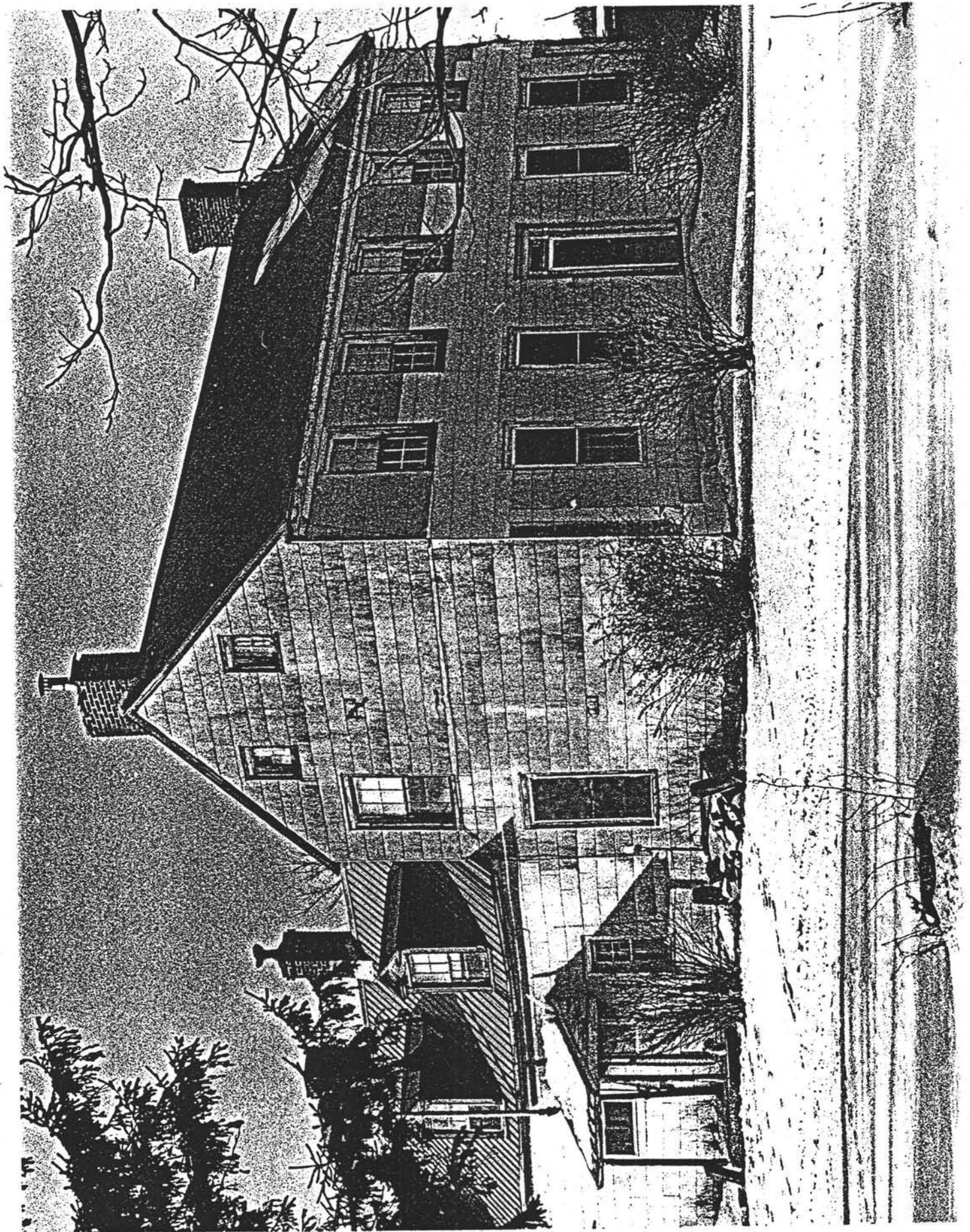
Continuation sheet N-105

Item number 7

Page 3

life and social interaction are hallmarks of this local building tradition.

Nomination by Bert Jicha, Trish Bensinger, and William Macintire

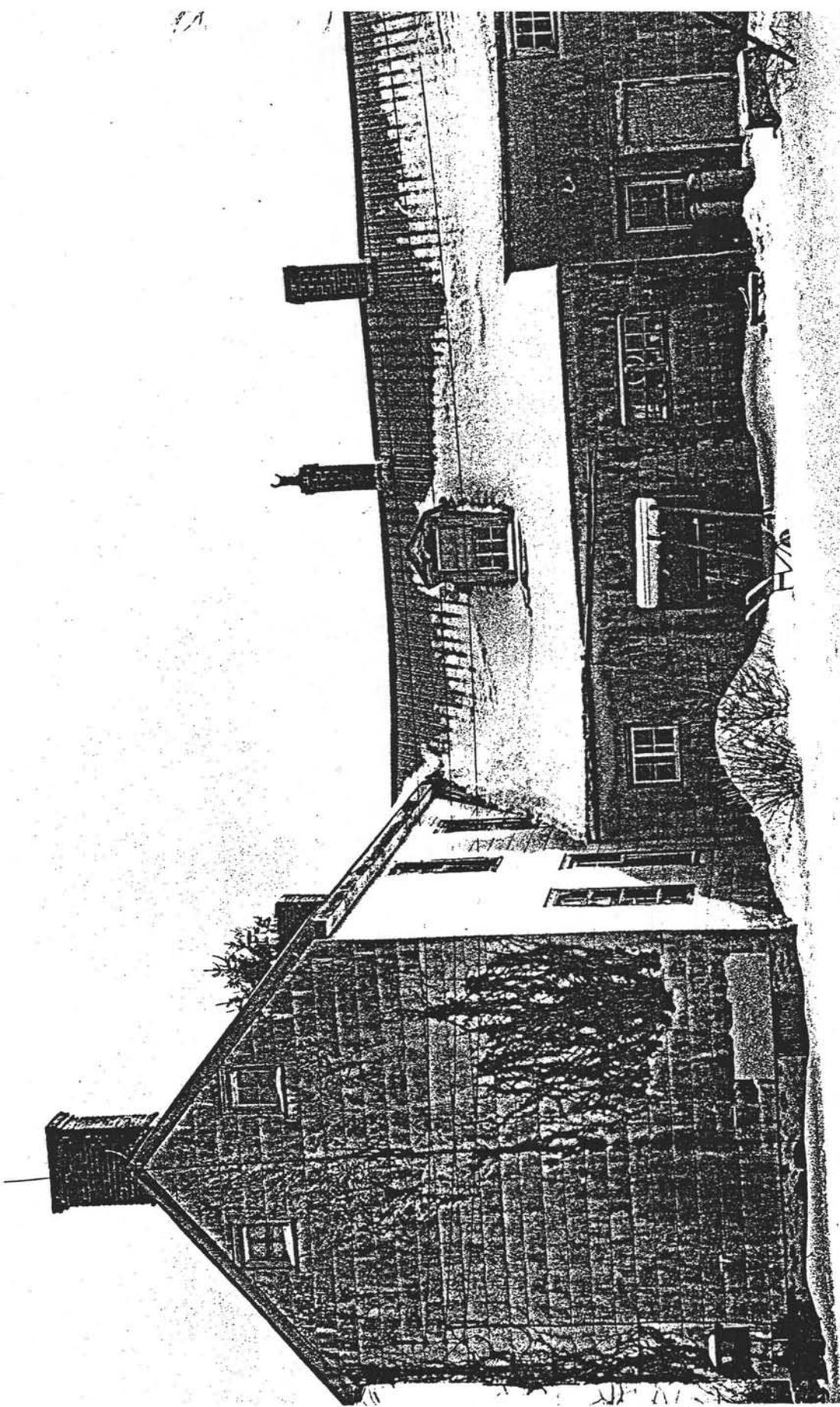


Fields-Heirs
CHR #: N-105
Location RT # 87C
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP
View From

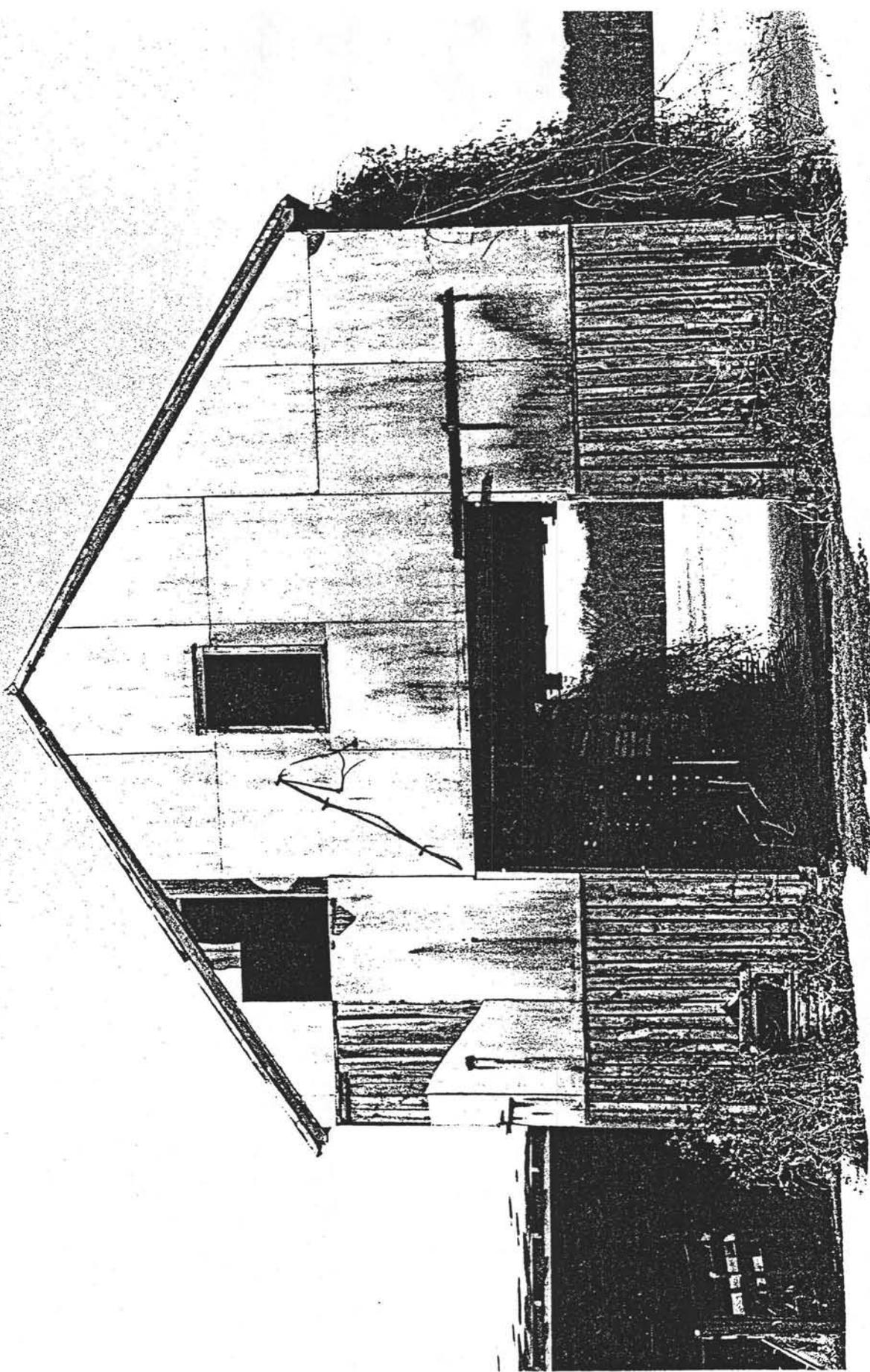
500746637

Photo #: 2 of (7)



Fields-Heirs
CHR #: N-105
Location: RT # 892
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP
View From
North
Photo #: 3 of (7)



Fields-Heirs *Galobry*

CHR #: N-105

Location: RT# 896

St. Georges Hundred

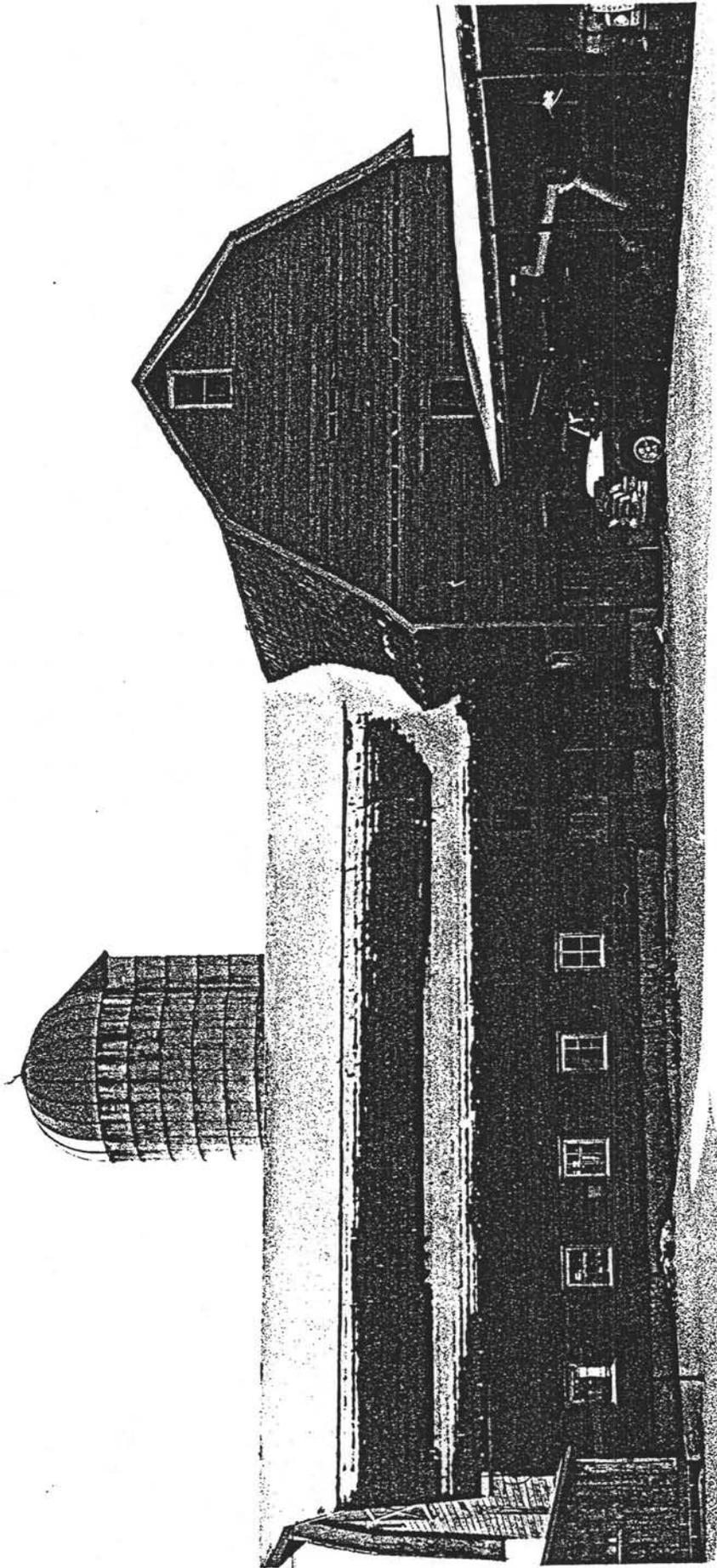
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHF

View From

506764

Photo #: 4 of (7)

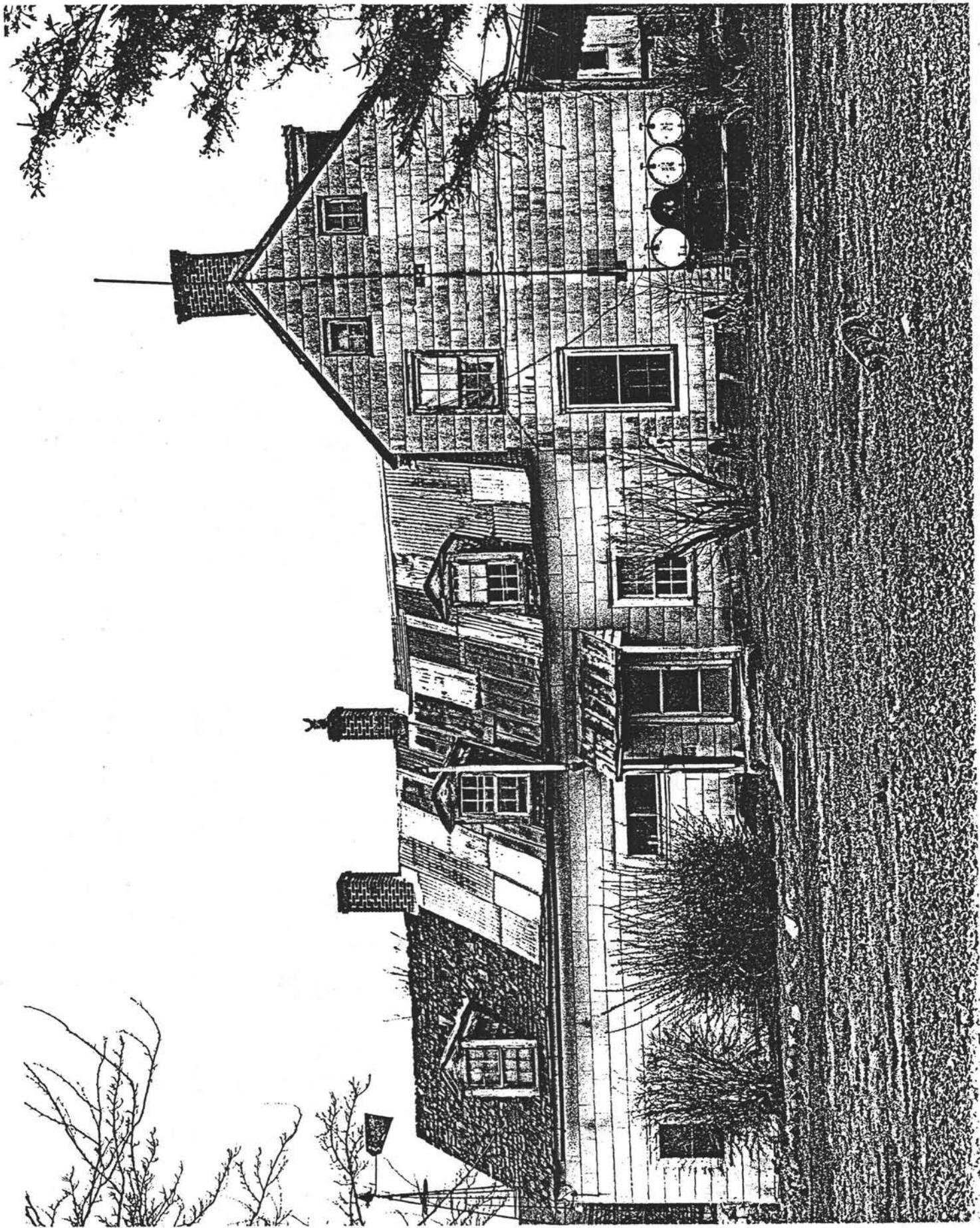


Fields Heirs *Stn*
CHR #: N-105
Location: RT # *896*
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHF
View From

North

Photo #: 5 of (7)

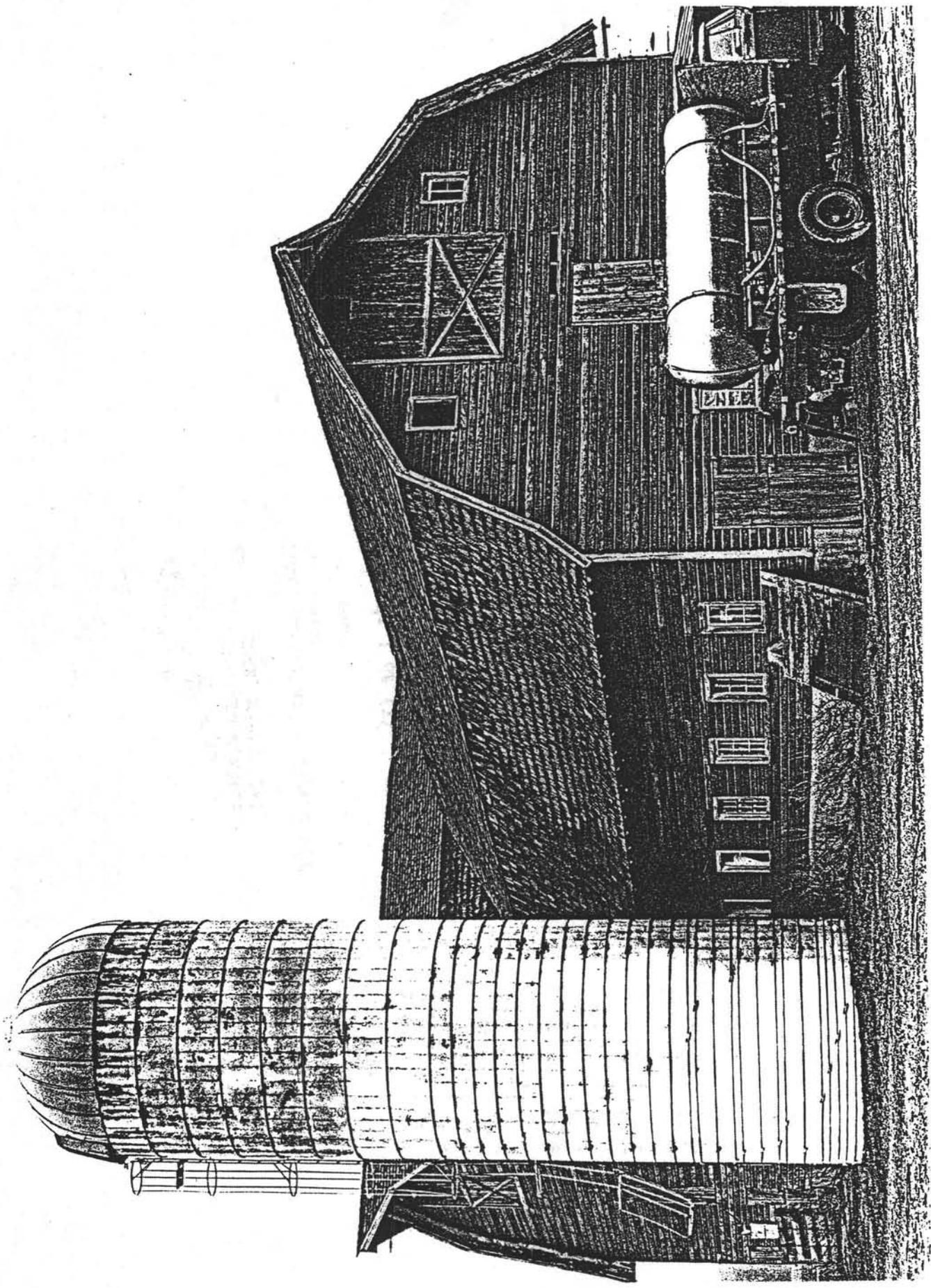


Fields-Heirs
CHR #: N-105
Location: RT# 296
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP
View From

50374

Photo #: 1 of (7)



Fields-Heirs *Born*
CHR #: N-105
Location: RT# *896*
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP
View From

2002/4/23/87

Photo #: 6 of (7)



Fields-Heirs

CHR #: N-105

Location RT # 896

St. Georges Hundred

Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

View From

60074 EAS7

Photo #: 7 of (7)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS I. HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES - COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND OR COMMON

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHB

2 LOCATION

SITING A RECORD IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF BUILDING 1111 ROAD, R.F. 300,

APPROXIMATELY 1 MILE NORTH OF ICS INTERSECTION WITH

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY/TOWN

Middletown

VICINITY OF

One

CODE

STATE

Delaware

CODE

10

New Castle

002

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE:

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

X OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

BUILDING

X PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

X PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

YES RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

X NO

MILITARY

OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

John M. Gibson

STREET & NUMBER

Box 76

STATE

CITY/TOWN

Drumore

VICINITY OF

Pennsylvania

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURT HOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Public Building

STREET & NUMBER

Rodney Square

STATE

CITY/TOWN

Wilmington

Delaware

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Delaware Cultural Resource Survey N-106

DATE

1977

FEDERAL X STATE LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

CITY/TOWN

Dover

STATE

Delaware

CONDITION
EXCELLENT
X GOOD
FAIR
DETERIORATED
RUINS
UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE
UNALTERED
FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAH
ALTERED
CHECK ONE
ORIGINAL SITE
MOVED DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Maples is a good example of how classical architectural features can be effectively applied to vernacular architecture. The style in which the Maples is built is typical of many Delaware houses of the nineteenth century. However, the quality of the Greek Revival and Second Empire detailing distinguishes it from others of its type.

The Maples is laid out in an L-shape. The L-shaped pattern is repeated in the front porch which returns around the end of the house, meeting the wing. This porch extends from the front to the side door, and breaks the otherwise balanced facade. The porch is supported by square columns across the front and wrought iron piers along the side. The flat roof has a simple box cornice. The facade of the structure is pierced by five openings on each floor and surmounted by a gable roof with dormers. The sash have six-over-six lights and are flanked by paneled and louvered shutters. The dormer windows have two-over-two lights and were a later addition to the mid-nineteenth century house.

Centered on the roof and placed so as to break the cornice, and thereby extend the facade, is a form of cross-gable. It has a double-pitched roofline which is reminiscent of a mansard roof, a pierced bargeboard, and a balcony set under the window. This feature is found on structures built in the Second Empire style.

The pitched roof of the main section is presently sheathed with patterned shingles. These were installed at the same time as the cross-gable. The peak of the roof is broken by two interior end chimneys. A bracketed box cornice returns into the gable ends of the house. The north gable end of the house has only two small attic windows; the south gable end is more unusual in that a window has been placed next to the chimney on the first and second floors.

The house was originally sheathed in clapboard and the corners were marked by pilasters. In the 1920's, wood shingles were affixed to the house without removing the clapboard. The owner hopes to restore the original siding.

The interior plan of the Maples is a common one. A center hall is flanked by a parlor and living room. Access could be gained to the front and rear porches from this hall. A door in the rear of the living room provided access to the dining room and kitchen, both of which are in the wing. Doors leading to the front and rear porches were also found in the dining room. The rear porch has been almost entirely removed. A slope-roofed shed on the rear of the wing covers the rear door of the wing and the cellar entry.

Three staircases are found in the house. All rise the full two-and-a-half stories. One rises from the center hall, one from the living room, and one from the kitchen. The first of these is an open-string stair in the Greek Revival mode with a heavy newel and delicately turned balusters. The other two stairs are winding stairs set back to back and centrally located on the north wall of the wing. The second floor bedroom over the parlor, living room, and dining room are connecting; the room over the kitchen seems to have been segregated. The attics of the three sections have

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FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

always been isolated from each other. The two attic rooms in the wing are separated by the two staircases and the flue of the wing's central chimney.

The Greek Revival detailing found in the Maples is among the finest in the area. The designs of Minard Lafever, as found in his Builder's Guides, are reflected in the house. The front door is set between narrow sidelights with inside shutters and surmounted by a transom. Narrow, elongated recessed panels are found on the door. The windows are set on pedestals and have heavily moulded architraves with corner blocks. These corner blocks are particularly fine and are carved in a floral motif. The interior doors in the front section of the house are similarly detailed.

The two downstairs mantels have been replaced; however, the upstairs bedrooms retain their original mantels. The latter are quite plain; the sides are formed by simple Doric pilasters and the mantel shelf is very plain. The moulding which supports this shelf repeats the cyma reversa moulding found in the first-floor baseboards.

The wing is detailed in a much simpler manner than the front of the house. Window and door architraves and baseboards consist mostly of beaded boards. Doors have four panels, whereas those in the front of the house have six panels. The central fireplace in the wing has been covered over, but evidence as to its location is clear. Next to the fireplaces, and under the winding staircases in the kitchen and dining rooms, are closets. There is a small pass-through from between the closets. The kitchen has been modernized, but there is still evidence of the vertical board wainscoting which was around the room. At the same period that the main roof was replaced, a bay window was added to the south wall of the wing.

One of the most interesting features of the house is its window, cupboard, and door hardware. The front door lock is of a type that the outside doorknob is stationary; a key is needed to release the latch from the exterior even if the door is not locked. The chimney breast cupboard doors and interior shutters have spring latch catches and the windows have catches with porcelain knobs. The interior door latches are also quite unusual.

The Maples is located on the Choptank-Bunker Hill Road northwest of Middletown. It draws its name from the many maple trees in the front yard of the house. Beyond the house are modern farm buildings which are not included in this nomination.

GENERAL ADVICE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	ARCHAEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	REGION
1400-1499	ARCHAEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
X 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION-SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS-GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAH

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Maples, a prime example of Delaware vernacular architecture, is particularly notable because of its unusual combination of architectural embellishments.

The Delaware vernacular style served as a basis of Delaware architecture for over one hundred years. From the mid-eighteenth to the late-nineteenth century, two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, single pile, center hall houses were built in Delaware. Many of these are still extant and have become a part of the agrarian landscape. One of the peculiarities of the Delaware vernacular is the manner in which it adopted the most current stylistic elements, while maintaining its continuity of form and plan. Should the wealth of the owner and/or the skill of the carpenter permit, the interior and/or the exterior of the vernacular style house might be detailed with the most fashionable stylistic elements. Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, and Gothic Revival elements were frequent and pleasing additions to the Delaware vernacular form. It was not often, however, that later nineteenth-century elements were incorporated into the vernacular form. The Maples is an example of this uncommon occurrence.

The Maples was built in the 1850's. The two-and-a-half-story, five-bay facade is pierced by six-over-six sash, has a doorway with sidelights and transom, and is surmounted by a bracketed cornice. These architectural features are indicative of the Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate, respectively. In the 1880's, the house received embellishments of the Second Empire style. One of the most outstanding features of the Second Empire was the mansard roof with its patterned shingles and highly detailed dormers. The Maples retained its gable roof but it was sheathed with patterned shingles and improved by the addition of a variation on the Graham Gable.

The Graham Gable was a form of cross-gable meant to be used with the mansard roof. As pictured in an 1880 pattern book, the gable is shown to be convex in shape with a pierced bargeboard, window and balcony. As found on the Maples, the gable is concave with a pierced bargeboard, window and balcony. Both forms were popular on Second Empire houses in Delaware cities and towns. Nearby Middletown, for instance, has several extant examples. However, its use on a country house is unusual.

George Derricksen, Sr., owned a great deal of land northwest of Middletown. Among his property was a tract called Indian Range, which he had purchased in 1837 and was his home until the mid-nineteenth century when he purchased land nearby and built the

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Maples. George's oldest son, Charles, retained the Indian Range farm until after his father's death. At about that time, Charles married and moved to the Maples. It was Charles who updated the house with the Second Empire features.

Although the Maples continues to be owned by the descendants of George Herrickson, it has been in the hands of tenants since Charles' death in 1926. Some rather unsympathetic changes have been made to the interior fabric, but old photographs reveal that the significant exterior architectural features remain. The current owner has taken an interest in the property and hopes to restore some of its lost details.

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAH 7/1

Family and ... 1771, 1780.
 See ... 1832.
 ... History of the First State, Vol. II. New York:
 Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1947.
 ... Architectural Drawings, New York: Bicknell and
 ... 1890.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA Latitude: 39° 27' 17"
 Longitude: 75° 44' 18"



VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
 The property line begins at Bunker Hill Road, south of the house, with a frontage of 200 feet. The east and west boundaries extend back 350 feet to form approximately 2 acres. The nominated area does not include any of the outbuildings of the farm.

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY
 NAME: Jean M. Norton, Architectural Historian DATE: March 1977
 ORGANIZATION: Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs TELEPHONE: (302) 678-5314
 STREET NUMBER: Hall of Records
 CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE: Delaware
 COUNTY: _____ ZIP CODE: 19901

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION
 THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:
 NATIONAL _____ STATE _____ LOCAL X

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER'S SIGNATURE: Lauren [Signature] DATE: 10/25/77
 TITLE: Director/ Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs

FOR NPS USE ONLY
 I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION DATE _____
 ASST. DATE _____
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

16 3004
REV. 10/74

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Bears' Atlas of Delaware, 1868.

Rea and Price, Map of New Castle County, 1849.

Baist's Atlas of New Castle County, 1895.

New Castle County Deeds.



FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHPS

Maples Farm
Middletown, Delaware

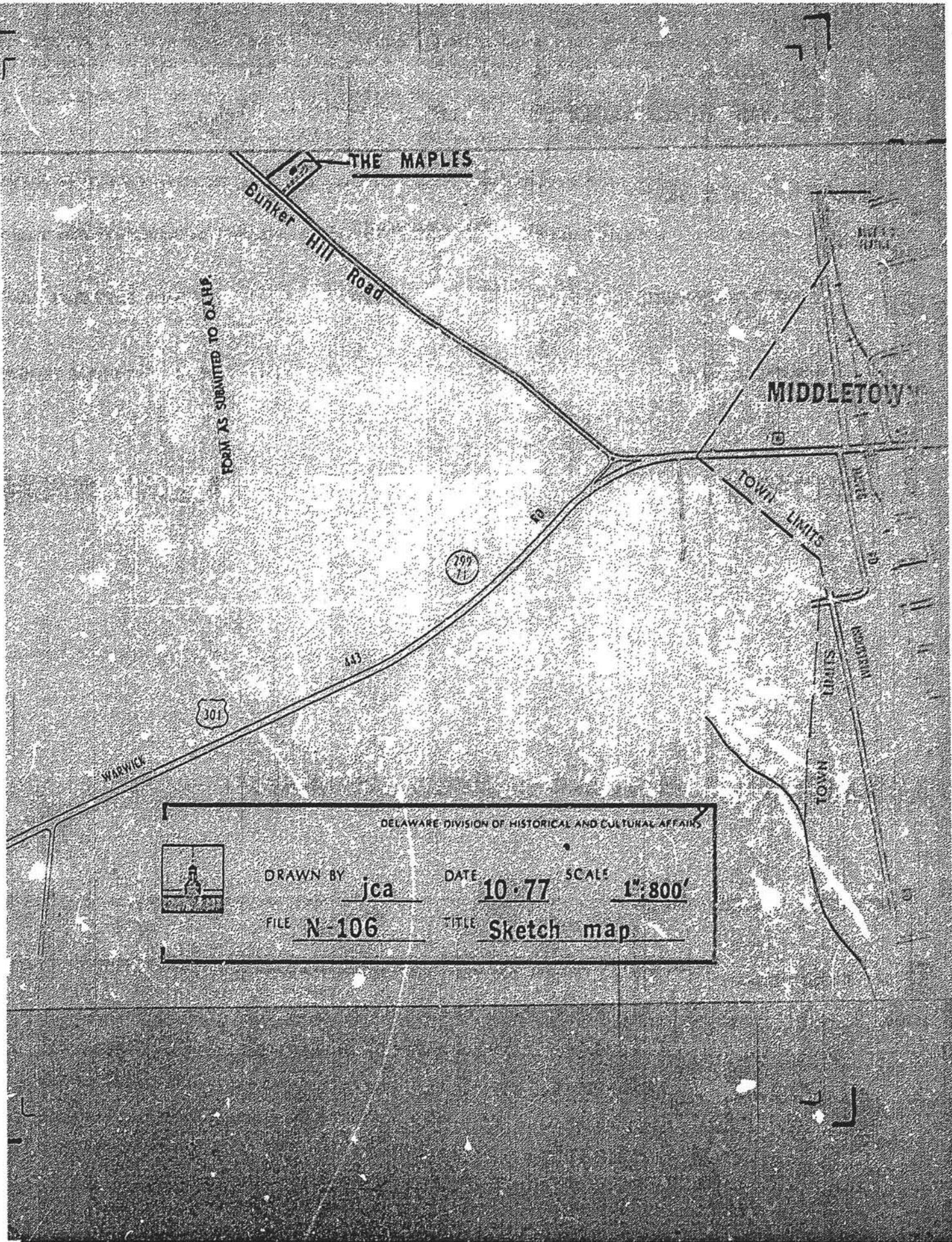
References:
 Latitude 39° 27' 17"
 Longitude 75° 44' 18"

The Maples

on Road 299, northwest of Middletown, DE
Ed Herbenar's Post-Card & Music Shop

John M. Gibson,
Box 76
Drumore, PA

1
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FORM AS SUBMITTED TO O&HS

THE MAPLES

BUNKER HILL ROAD

MIDDLETOWN

TOWN LIMITS

301

299

443

WARWICK

SILVER CREEK
MOUNTAIN CREEK

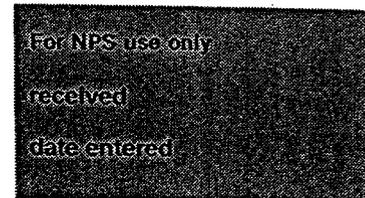
DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS



DRAWN BY jca DATE 10-77 SCALE 1"=800'
FILE N-106 TITLE Sketch map

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National Park Service

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Continuation sheet N-107

Item number 7

Page 1

N-107

Property Name: S. Holton Farm, (1868); built mid-nineteenth century

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

The Holton Farm is located in cultivated farmland (including the entire 165 acre parcel of the mid-nineteenth century farmstead) on the east side of Rt. 435 approximately 2 miles northwest of Middletown. The house and outbuildings are set back about one-hundred yards from the road within a yard of dense ornamental plantings. The nominated parcel includes five acres containing all the outbuildings, the house, grounds, and the lane leading in from Rt. 435.

The nominated parcel begins at a point 250 feet south of the intersection of the present farmlane and Rt. 435 and extends in a line 1000 feet to the east at which point it turns 90° to the north and proceeds for a distance of 750 feet. From the northeast corner the line runs back to the east side of Rt. 435, turns 90° and joins the two points forming the western boundary.

The nominated parcel includes sufficient acreage to provide for the preservation of the house, outbuildings, grounds and immediate setting.

UTM ~~18.36640.69140~~ Tax parcel 13-017.00-093

Owner: Mary Crossland

P. O. Box 74

Middletown, Delaware

Description:

The farmhouse is a ca. 1850 three -story ell-shaped frame dwelling in the Greek Revival idiom and Georgian I-form. It has a five-bay symmetrical facade, central-hall plan, and a shallowly-pitched hipped roof with two square brick chimneys set in from each gable end. The two-story rear ell has a shallowly-pitched gable roof with a central brick chimney, and corrugated iron sheathing. The structure has a 5" weatherboard exterior, painted white, with a wide plain board used as a frieze beneath the cornice and a central facade porch supported by four square and turned posts with scrolled cutwork supports. There are six-over-six sash windows on the first and second floors, and three-over-three shallow sash windows on the third floor. The central doorway is a simple interruption of Greek Revival style, with transom lights and side-lights atop wood-panel pilasters. The door is paneled wood. Windows and doors have plain wood lintels, sills, and surrounds. Trim is painted green.

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The house retains its integrity. The facade remains unaltered in its feeling and rhythm although shutters have been removed, and has the box-like feeling of the nationally popular Greek Revival style. The farm outbuildings, particularly the granary and two milk-houses, contribute to the integrity of the approximately five-acre site immediately surrounding the house as they indicate the changing but continual use of the farm since at least the early nineteenth century. The lane leading to the house appears to be in its original place, and contributes to the integrity of the complex by retaining the setback from Choptank Road.

The overall dimensions of the core structure are 39' by 18'4". The rear ell on the north side of the house measures 34' long by 14'2" wide, excluding the porch addition which runs the full length of the ell and is 7'2" wide.

The single-pile house is entered through a central passage, with a staircase leading up the south side of the hall and symmetrical floor plan is repeated on the two upper floors. The staircase features turned balusters and a curved mahogany rail, and terminates in an octagonal newel post. The first floor front rooms have matching fireplace mantels with cupid's-bow or Moorish arch openings. From the back of the house, the stairway can be seen to be illuminated by two windows; the fenestration is irregular, and may have been altered at one time.

Interior access to the ell is through the north room of the core, where a large open doorway leads to the inside room (now a dining room) of the ell. The ell is single-pile, two rooms long, and two stories high, and was built in two sections. The inside room is pierced by opposing doors and windows, which form the north side of the ell and suggest a one-third Georgian facade. Stairs lead from the northeast corner of this inside room to upper chambers. The inside room shares a hearth wall (although it has no fireplace opening) with the kitchen, which features a large stone hearth. There are built-in cupboards and winder stairs on the west wall of the kitchen, leading to upper chambers formerly occupied by hired help. The kitchen has doors set opposite each other on the north and south walls, with the south-side door providing access to the house from the porch. Fenestration is symmetrical from side to side. There is an original chair rail in the kitchen. A shed-roof enclosed porch has been built along the south side of the kitchen/dining room ell; access to the basement, originally an outside entrance, is through this porch.

The ell shows evidence of some remodeling during or after the construction of the core; it can be read as two adjoining units with a chimney centrally located between them. The kitchen, or outside part of the ell, is set on stone piers which have been filled-in with brick. The inside room has a full basement of brick, as does the northern room of the core. There is a brick staircase foundation and a crawl-space beneath the southern room of the core structure, which overall has a half-foundation. This structural system is fairly typical of mid nineteenth-century building in the area.

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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date entered

Continuation sheet N-~~111~~107

Item number 7

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There are several contributing outbuildings on the farm site, including a shed (formerly a chicken house), two milkhouses (one near the house, the other near the foundations of a cattle barn), a granary, and a small shed, as well as a gasoline pump. Of these, the granary and milkhouses are notable for their contribution to the integrity of the property, as they embody changing uses of the farm over time. The granary is a double-crib, drive-through, two-story timber-frame structure with a corrugated iron roof; it measures 32' long by 24'4" wide. The old milkhouse, formerly located near the well on what is now the enclosed south-side ell porch, was moved to the northeast corner of the house when a larger milkhouse was built closer to the cattle barn. The newer milk-and-pump-house survives with its cement watering trough and pump near the foundations of the cattle barn, torn down after the dairy herd was sold in the late 1930s. The foundations measure 32' x 32'. There are the remains of an apple orchard, three trees along the south side of the lane continuing towards woodlands at the eastern end of the property; the site of the orchard, which formerly had about 75 trees, is now a cultivated field. All of the outbuildings contribute to the integrity of the property surrounding and including the farmhouse and are included in the boundaries of the nomination, the approximately five acres surrounding the farmhouse and outbuildings, including the lane leading to the house from Choctank Road.

Historic Background and Significance:

The property was purchased in 1838 by Spencer Holton, from Andrew Eliason. Eliason had inherited some of the holdings of his father-in-law, William Cann, who owned ten different properties in Pencader and St. George's Hundreds. A description of the property, dated 1838, while Eliason still held it in trust for Cann's young son, Thomas, indicates three adjoining properties. Improvements on the land included "an old frame dwelling house", apple orchard, and outbuildings - a stable, log kitchen, and corncrib. Neighboring holdings contained several log buildings in various states of repair (see continuation sheet, item 8, page 6). An earlier record of these properties indicates a separate parcel from a fifty-acre tract of land by a private road (see continuation sheet, item 8, page 7). It is unclear exactly which portions of land Holton purchased from Eliason in 1838, but we know that he added to his acreage in 1850 with the purchase of adjoining lands from Adam Carson to bring his farm to its size of 164 acres. The farm has remained largely unchanged in size since that time and now totals about 165 acres.

In 1850, Holton was producing corn, wheat, oats, butter and potatoes as well as hay and clover seed. His livestock included milch cows, horses, other cattle, a couple of sheep, and some swine. The farm was valued at \$6,000, which was below the average valuation for other farms in St. George's Hundred in 1850. His total acreage of 165 acres was also below the average landholding of 184 acres, but Holton's land was 100 percent improved, or cultivated. Given the data provided by the 1850 agricultural census, it is apparent that Spencer Holton was neither the biggest nor the smallest farmer in the area. In all the enumerated categories, his farm came in just under the average, with the exception of the production of butter, potatoes, and seed clover, which exceed the mean. He had an average number of milch cows - possibly very productive ones, given the large amount of butter the farm produced, and more than the average number of swine. He slaughtered \$110 worth of animals that year, and either sold or used the meat.

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Although comparative figures are not yet available for subsequent years of the agricultural census, we can follow the fortunes of the Holton Farm through 1880. The value of the farm increased to \$8,500 in 1860, then leapt to \$16,500 in 1870, before dropping again (despite an increase in size to 191 acres) to \$10,000 by 1880. There was some diversification with the addition of market orchards sometime between 1860 and 1870; in 1870, the farm produced \$725 worth of orchard products. By 1880, 25 acres of peach trees had been planted, although they were not bearing that year; the single acre of apple trees, however, produced 50 bushels of marketable apples. By 1880, also, poultry, eggs, milk, and rye were listed among the farm's output. Thus the farm shows a measure of diversification, perhaps in response to falling conditions in the wheat market after the Civil War and a general decline in farm price levels during the 1870s.

The family that occupied the farmhouse during the period it achieved significance included Spencer Holton, his wife, and several children. Various sources indicate that there were seven or eight Holton children. In 1860, Spencer Holton, as head of household, was enumerated as farmer, while his older sons, Samuel, Randolph (or Jesse) and Andrew were listed as farm laborers. In addition to the family, the household included six black servants, farm laborers, and children. By 1870, the oldest surviving Holton son, Randolph (Samuel died in 1869) had taken over the farm after Spencer Holton's death in early 1870. Spencer Holton's was inventoried and valued at \$433.85 in March 1870, with the largest values in livestock and crops; from the list of household furnishings, we can see that the Holton family enjoyed amenities such as a coal stove, large areas which were carpeted, a clock and looking glass, all items in keeping with a middling amount of farm prosperity.

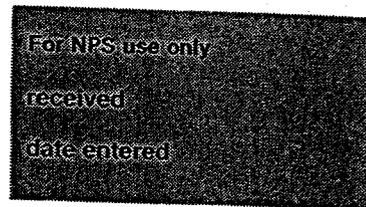
In 1870 the household had dwindled in family and increased in hired help. Randolph (or Jesse) paid out \$600 in wages that year, including the cost of board; there were five black servants and farm laborers living on the farm, some in the farmhouse and some in another dwelling on the farm. By 1880, the Holton family on the farmstead numbered only three, helped by three black farm hands and two domestic servants. Jesse Holton hired 100 weeks' worth of labor that year, paying \$250 in wages, while the value of the farm decreased somewhat.

By 1886, the Holton farm was being auctioned for the payment of debts. The highest bidder, who paid \$6,600 for the farm, was John Baily, executor of the estate of George Baily of Philadelphia, to whom a debt of \$6,000 had been owed. The auction price of the farm was a further drop from its 1880 valuation of \$10,000.

In 1893, the Holton farm was being worked by Thomas P. Riley, a farmer apparently hired by John Baily. Riley had been farming in east St. George's Hundred since at least 1860; in 1880 it was noted on the agricultural census that he "rents for share of products." The farms Riley had worked previously were similar to the Holton farm, producing wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, butter and hay and having a variety of livestock. In 1880, Riley's rented farm was diversifying in the same ways as the Holton farm, growing peaches and apples and producing poultry, eggs, and cattle for market.

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Continuation sheet

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The farm went through a series of owners around the turn of the century. It was purchased by Howard and Mary Crossland, parents of the current owner, in 1928, and has been in the Crossland family since that time. Dairy, vegetable and grain farming have been the most recent uses. Howard Crossland was forced to sell his herd of prize Guernsey cattle in 1938 because of an ongoing battle with the county health department over his refusal to put cement floors in the cattle barn. He had been selling milk (with the lowest bacteria count of any milk in the area) to Middletown until that time.

The farm is currently in corn and wheat, and retains much the same acreage as it did when Spencer Holton consolidated the land in 1850. According to the present owner, George Crossland, "field-swapping" was common practice among the neighboring farmers as a matter of convenience; this did not affect the size of individual farms, however.

Throughout the period of its agricultural use, the site has contained buildings - the farm dwelling and several outbuildings - that are significant both in their own right and in relation to the farm enterprise as a whole. The house that Spencer Holton built in the mid-nineteenth century, adding to or replacing another building on the site, was emblematic of rising agricultural fortunes in the area. Holton chose to build in a style that proclaimed both respectability and good taste. The main part of the house is a frame-built example of the Greek Revival style, which was used in buildings of every sort across the nation during the mid-nineteenth century. Holton's farmhouse is a relatively simple version, but it features-and, more importantly, has retained - the classic features of the Greek Revival.

Although simple in detail and degree of embellishment, the core structure embodies the essence of the Greek Revival: classical symmetry and proportion. These attributes are also evident in the symmetrical fenestration on all three visible sides of the core, and in the central positioning of a facade porch whose roof is supported by four evenly-placed turned posts decorated with scrolled cutwork brackets.

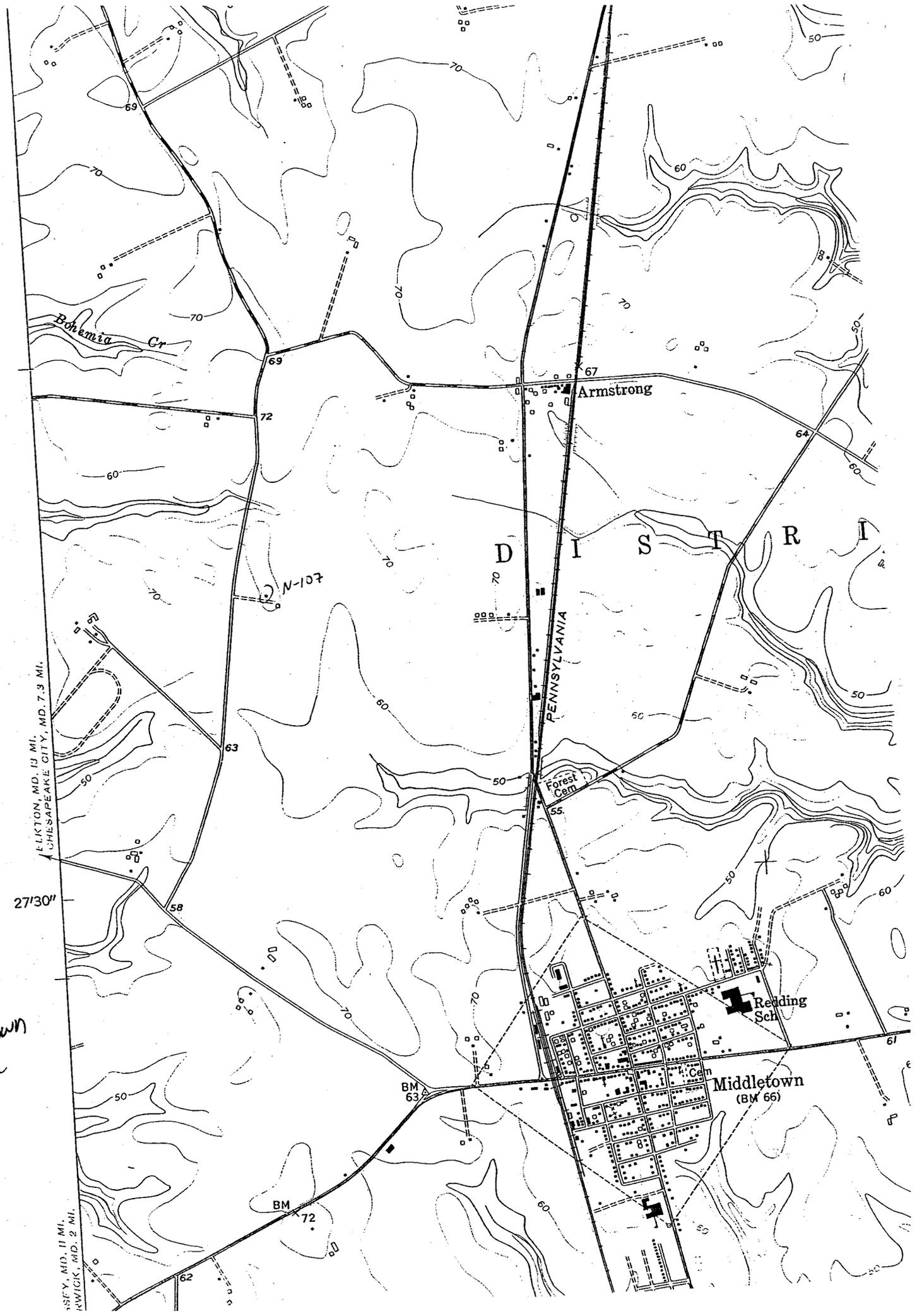
With increasing agricultural prosperity in the nineteenth century, a fashionable house was a matter of pride in achievement for the farmer. The Holton farmhouse embodies this achievement and pride: it is a building in the local vocabulary that uses the national style of its time to proclaim democratic values and middle-class respectability. The Greek Revival symmetry and Georgian-idiom plan, stylistic details, and overall integrity of the structure are all emblematic of the progress of farmers and the achievement of wealth in nineteenth-century rural Delaware.

The farmhouse, with its related outbuildings, is significant on a local level as being one of many examples of rebuilding in the area. As Holton's prosperity increased, he was able to build a finer dwelling on his farm; he was able to diversify agriculturally as well. Thus the boundaries of the nomination include not only the house, but also the outbuildings - all of which are contributing factors-, the area of plantings surrounding the house and yard, and the approach to the house including the lane leading in from Choptank Road, a total of about 5 acres. The integral nature of the complex and the close ties of the house to its agricultural context justify these boundaries.

Nomination by Anne Witty

6160 Farm

Middletown Quad



ELKTON, MD. 13 MI.
CHESAPEAKE CITY, MD. 7.3 MI.

SEY, MD. 11 MI.
RWICK, MD. 2 MI.

27°30'

BM 72

BM 63

PENNSYLVANIA

Armstrong

Forest Cem

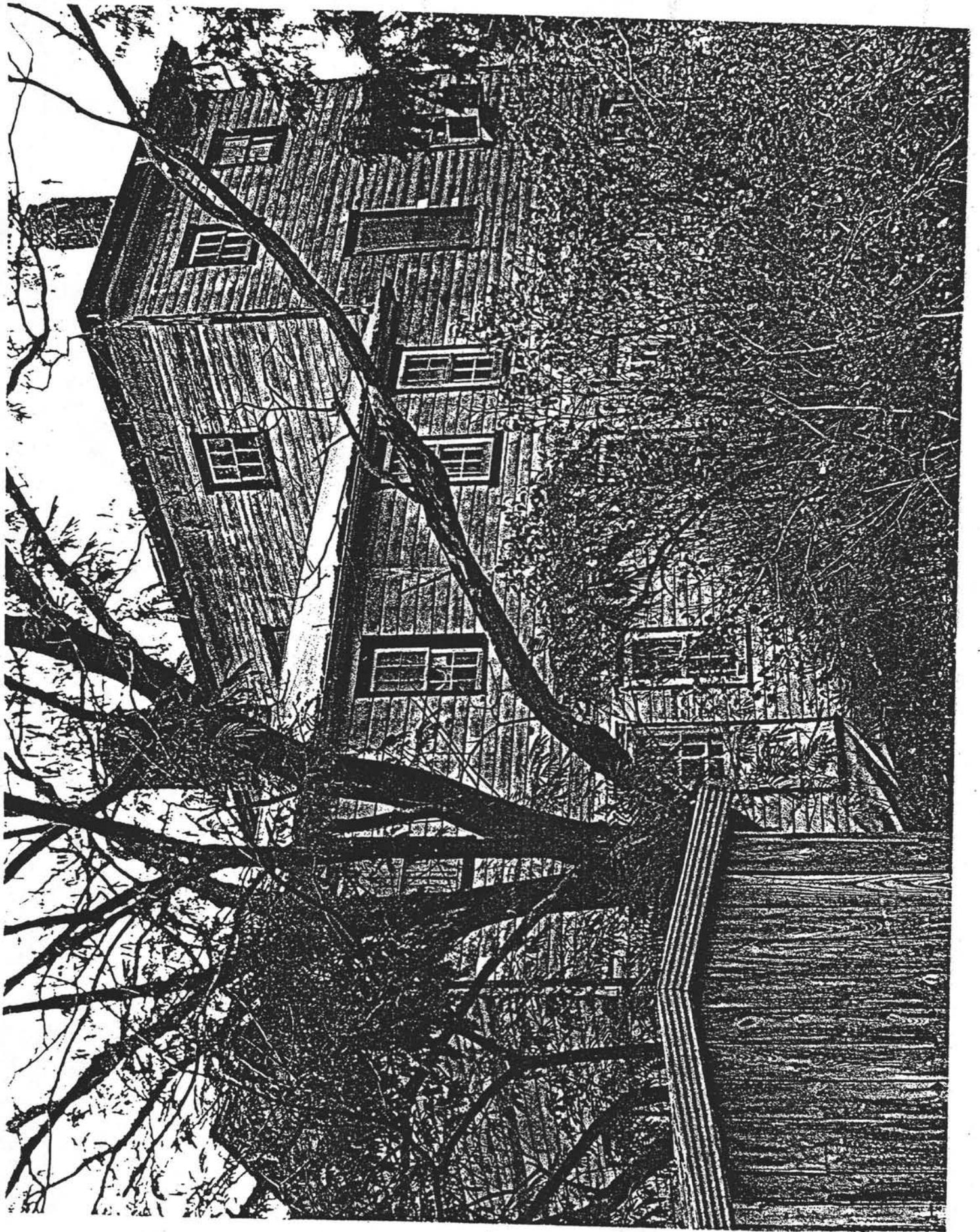
Reading Sch

Middletown
(BM 66)

Bohemia Cr

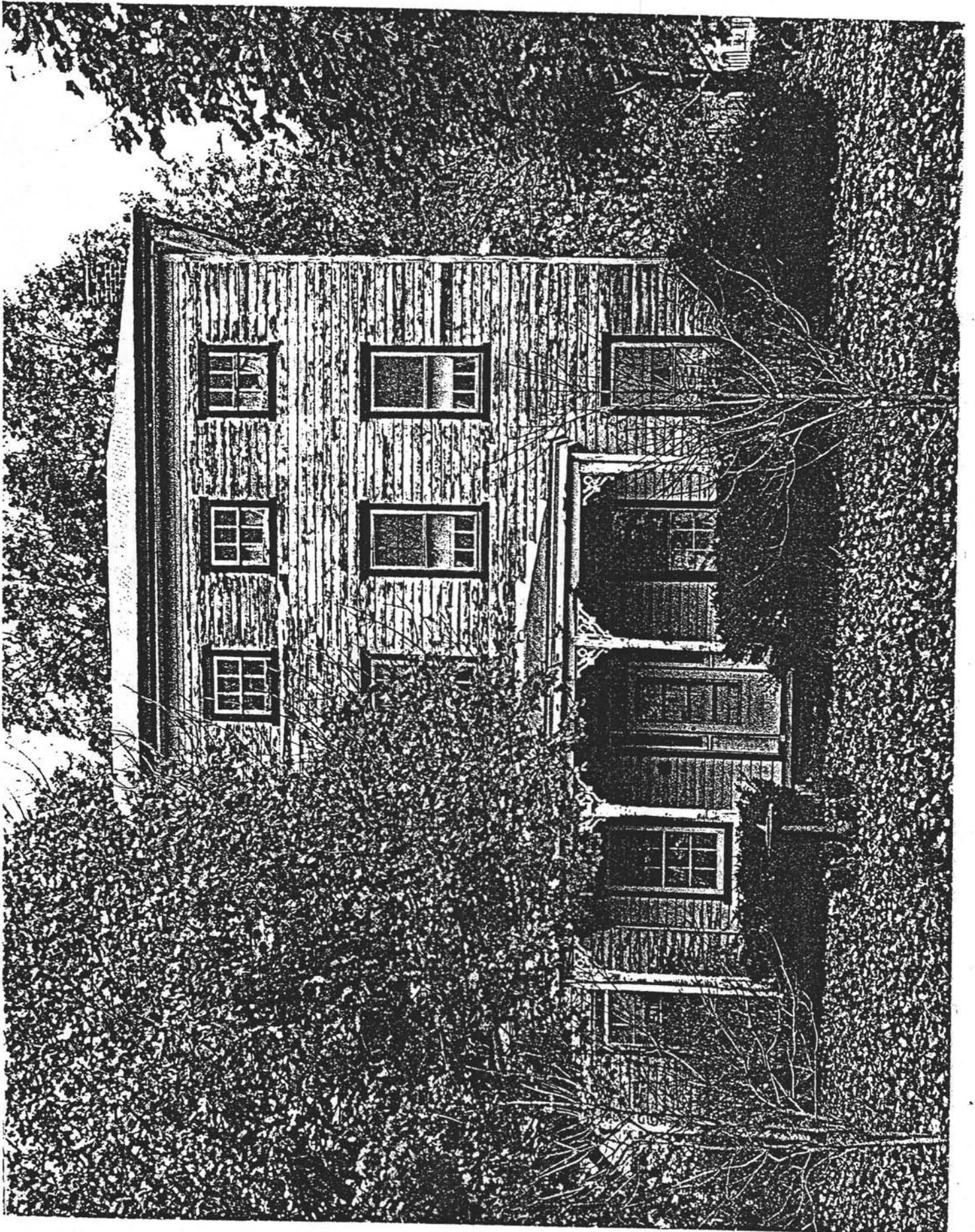
76°10' N

M I D D L E T O W N



S. Holton Farm
CHR #: N-107
Location: RT# 435
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE: March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHF
View From
NORTH
Photo #: 1 of (4)



S. Holton Farm

CHR #: N-107

Location: RT# 435

St. Georges Hundred

Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

View From

west

Photo #: 2 of (4)

27628



S. Holton Farm *Milk House?*

CHR #: N-107

Location: Rt # 435
St. Georges Hundred

Photo: CHAE; March 1984

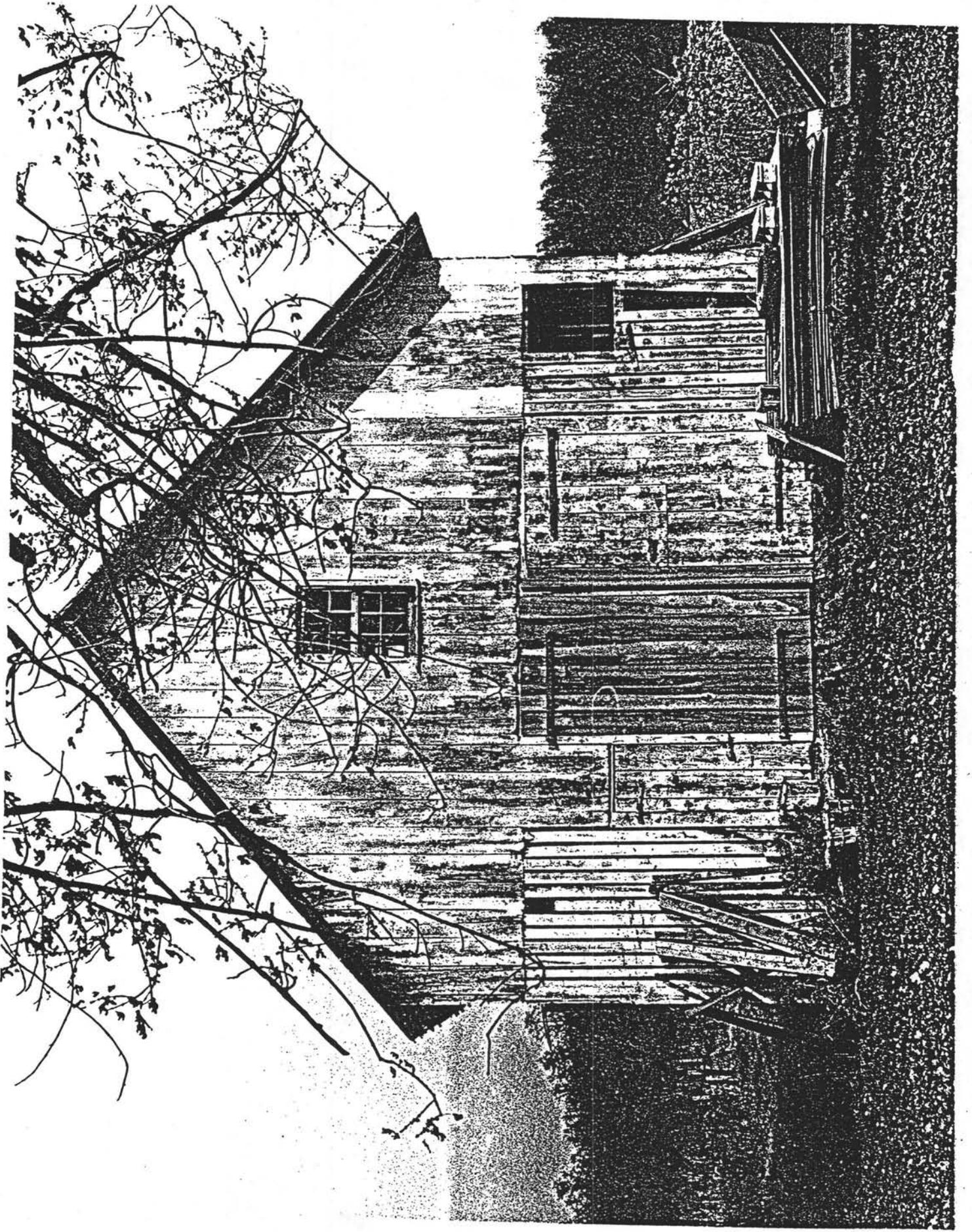
Photo Location: Delaware BHP

View From

west

Photo #: 3 of (4)

2762-20A



S. Holton Farm *614000000*

CHR #: N-107

Location: RT# 435

St. Georges Hundred

Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

View From

50074

Photo #: 4 of (4)

2762-13

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Continuation sheet N-109 Item number 7 Page 2

The standing brick foundation of stretcher bond, the main block of the house is 26' x 43' with an attached kitchen wing on the northeast corner measuring 15'1" x 16'2". An 8' high basement runs the entire area under the main block of the house with a slightly shallower crawlspace under the kitchen. The walls of the basement are laid in stretcher bond brick covered with concrete stucco. In the basement, there four large (2'6" and 5' x 8' tall brick piers, also laid in mechanical bond, that support the floor joists and the rest of the house.

The first floor has 10' ceilings and is divided by a central entry hall, with a parlor and pantry on the south side and a large living area on the north. The kitchen opens onto the back of the living area. The entry hall houses a large staircase that reaches all the way to the third floor, doubling around a central axis.

The second floor is also divided in two by the central stairs. The master bedroom encompasses the entire south side of this floor. The north side of the floor is equally divided into two subordinate bedrooms. Over the kitchen, are two small rooms that were servant quarters, accessed by a steep and turning stair from the kitchen. During renovations, these stairs were removed due to their disintegrated condition and were not replaced. All ceilings are 8' high.

The third and uppermost floor is, like the others, divided by the central stairs into north and south sides. These are each equally divided into two subordinate bedrooms. Over the kitchen, are two small rooms forward and back of the central stairs. All the ceilings on this floor are 6'6".

The front facade is divided into five bays and the sides are divided into two. The first and second story windows are six-over-six light double hung sash; on the third floor are three-over-three lights double hung sash. All windows have wooden louvered shutters. The roof is tin sheet, painted green.

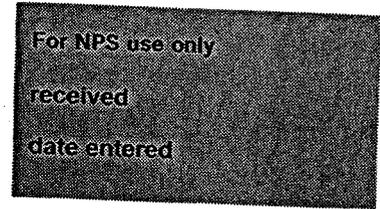
The farm structures associated with the site are all contemporary to the house. Those remaining are a large barn (64'6" x 20'2"), a corn crib (30'5" x 28'6"), and a small shed (18'3" x 15'6"). All are of timber frame construction and covered with vertical board siding. The barn and corn crib are roofed with corrugated sheet metal and the shed with tar paper.

Historical Background and Structure:

When the farm was begun in the 1850-1860 era, the agricultural census showed 240 acres planted primarily in corn, oats and wheat with a cash value of \$18,000.00 for the farm. Ten years later, in 1870, the farm's value had jumped to \$25,000.00 and it comprised only 190 acres with grain production much lower than in the previous decade. The large crop that seems to have boosted this farm's value was a peach orchard which had produced \$2,500.00 of income in 1869. But the peach industry of this area was doomed

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N-109

Property Name: Choptank (J. Clayton, 1868), built ca. 1850

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

Choptank or the J. Clayton Farm is situated on the east side of Route 435, .65 miles south of its intersection with Route 432. The house and related outbuildings stand amidst cultivated fields at the end of the drive extending 400 feet east of Route 435. The nominated area extends along the drive from Route 435 in a rectangle back to a pond at the rear of the property, and from 200 feet north of the barn to 200 feet south of the main house. The total acreage is approximately 8 acres.

The nominated parcel begins at a point on the east side of Rt. 435, 200 feet south of the present farm lane and runs east (northeast) for 1,200 feet towards the creek. At this point the line turns north (northwest) at 90° and runs for 500 feet before turning west (southeast) for 1,200 feet back toward Rt. 435. The western boundary is formed by joining the two points along Rt. 435.

The nominated parcel includes sufficient acreage to protect the house, outbuildings, grounds and immediate setting.

UTM ~~18-36340-71920~~ Tax parcel 13-012.00-007

Owner: Francis Rhoades

Box 513, Choptank Road

Middletown, Delaware

Description:

The Thomas Clayton farmhouse facing Rt. 435 is a three-story low-hip, roofed dwelling built circa 1850. It is of timber frame construction and is sheathed with sawn, horizontal weatherboard now covered with white aluminum siding. The surrounding fields are currently under cultivation as working farmland and a large pond exists east of the house on a small tributary stream.

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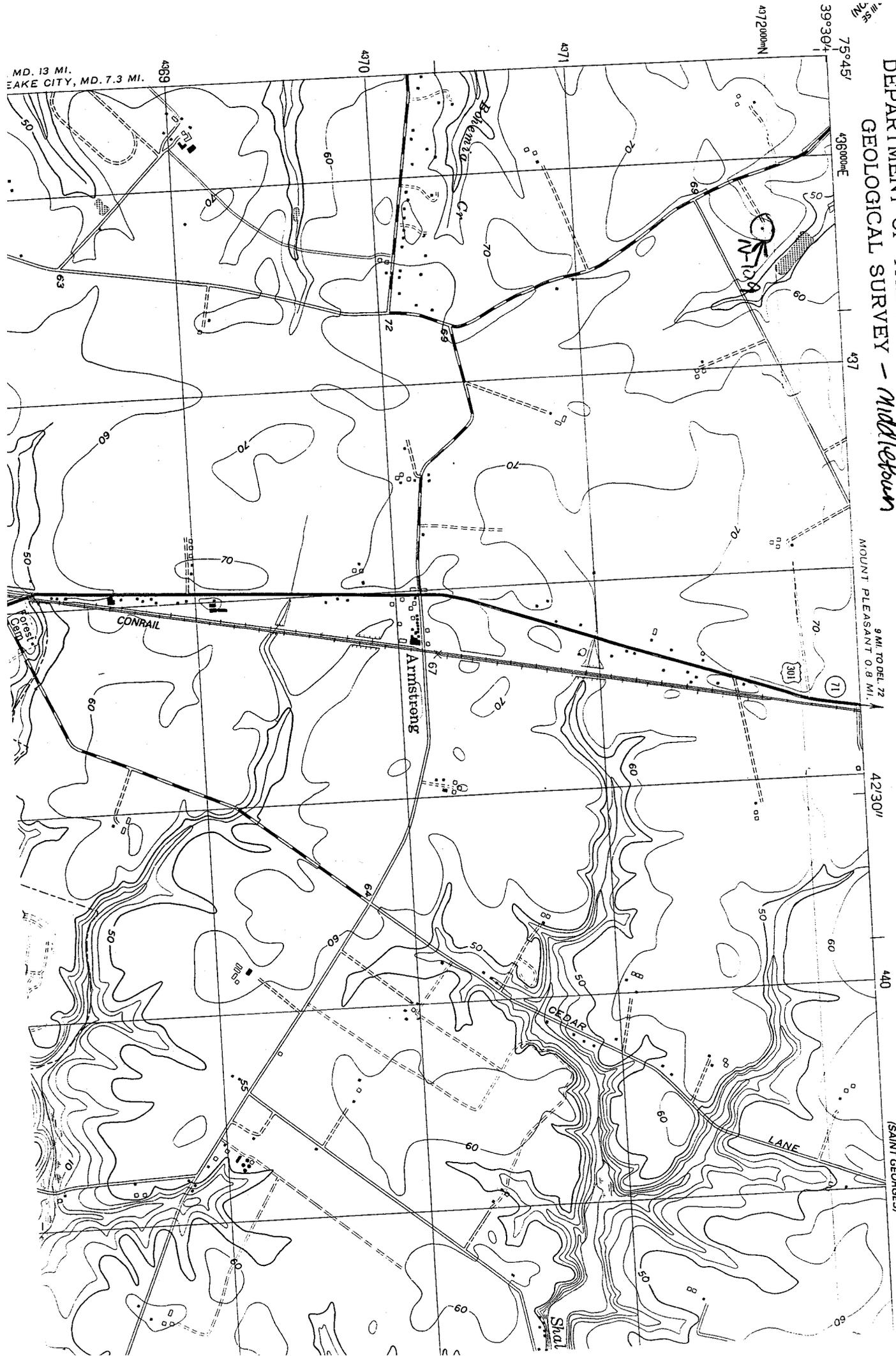
Item number 7

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and this farm like many others, was to suffer. The agricultural census for 1880 shows a marked drop in farm cash value to \$15,000.00 and overall farm production was down to \$2,569.00 with a 2,900 peach tree orchard on the farm. The orchard was not making money and a shift back to livestock, specifically milk cows and feed grains seemed to have bailed the farm out of its economic troubles. This property remained in the Clayton family until 1952, when the present owners purchased it from Elizabeth Clayton.

Nomination by Richard Lush

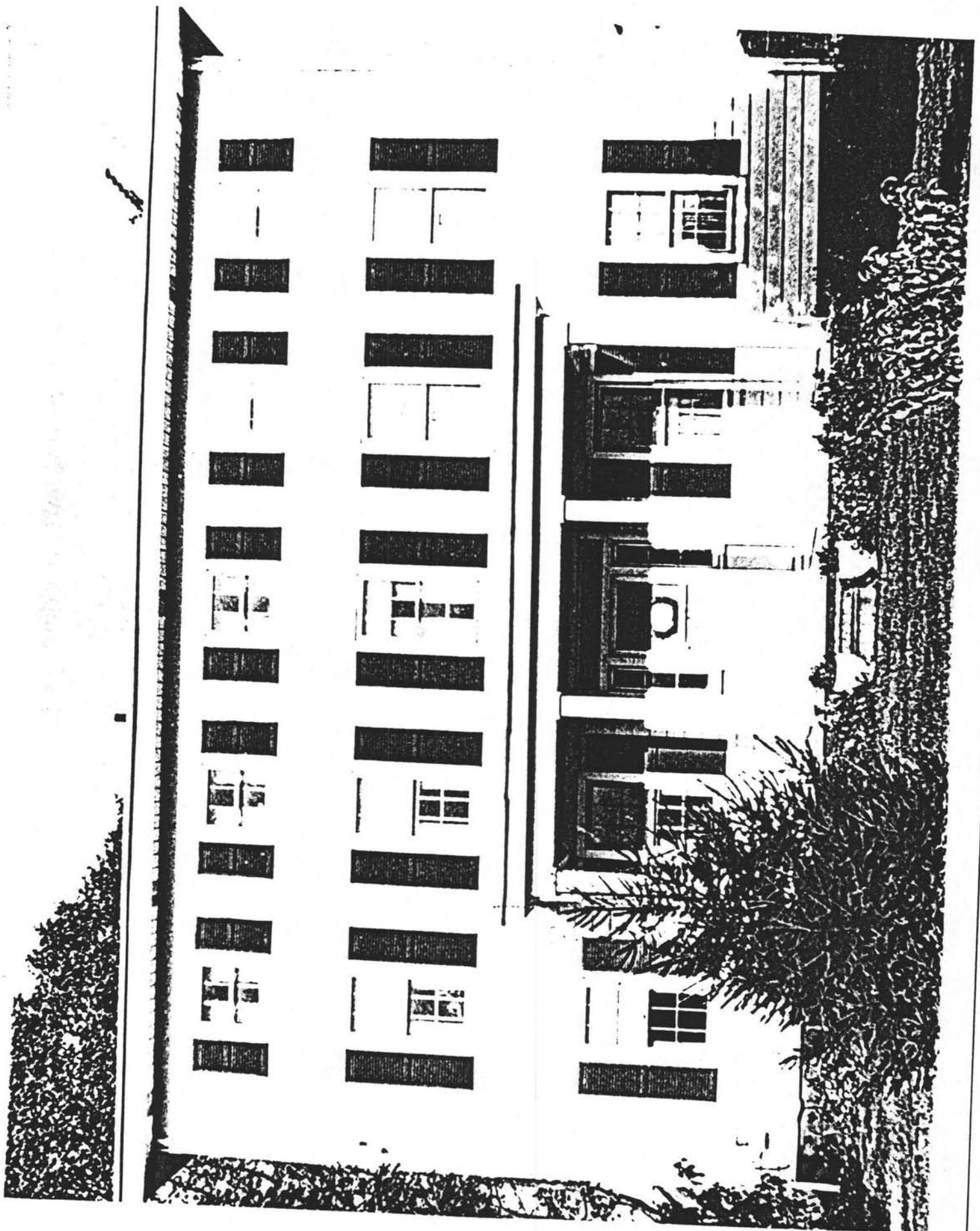
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - *Middleton*



MD. 13 MI.
LAKE CITY, MD. 7.3 MI.

9 MI. TO DEL. 72
0.8 MI.

5863 11 SW
(SAINT GEORGES)



NAME: *Choptank N-109*

Location: St Georges Hundred, New Castle County

Photographer: B. Herman

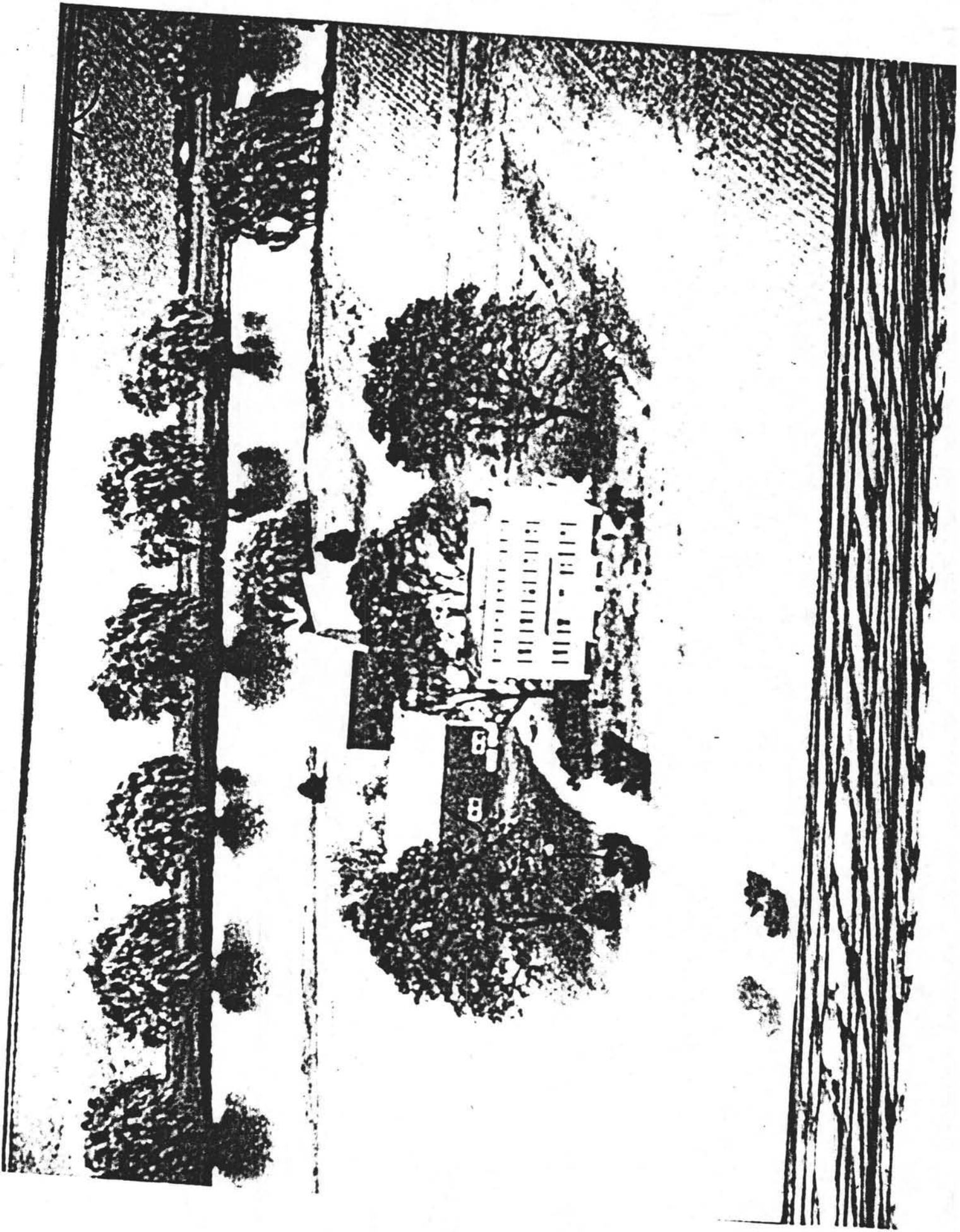
Date of Photograph: May 1985

Location of Negative: University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture
& Engineering

Description: View from *W*

Photograph Number:

1 of 2



NAME: *Choptank N-109*

Location: St Georges Hundred, New Castle County

Photographer: B. Herman

Date of Photograph: May 1985

Location of Negative: University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture
& Engineering

Description: View from *W & VP*

Photograph Number: *2 of 2*

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RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES - COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC NAME
Runsey Farm
AND/OR COMMON

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
U.S. Rt. 301, On right 1.5 mi. west of RR tracks
CITY/TOWN
Middletown
STATE
Delaware

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
One
VICINITY OF
CODE
10
COUNTY
New Castle
CODE
002

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Jefferson P. Pool
STREET & NUMBER
Runsey Farm
CITY/TOWN
Middletown

STATE
Delaware

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Public Building
STREET & NUMBER
Rodney Square
CITY/TOWN
Wilmington

STATE
Delaware

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Delaware Cultural Resource Survey
DATE
1972
DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS
Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs
CITY/TOWN
Dover

N-113

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

STATE
Delaware

CONDITION
 EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE
 UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE
 ORIGINAL
 MOVED DATE
FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Situated on a 400-acre farm in southwestern New Castle County, Rumsay Farm is a superior example of Delaware architecture characteristic of the peach prosperity. Built in 1934, it contains all the major characteristics of that style.

Rumsay is L-shaped in plan as were most of the peach houses. The wing is placed so as to extend one endwall of the main body of the house. From the lane which approaches the house, this presents a well-calculated illusion that the house is square. The roof is relatively flat and therefore does not detract from this impression.

Flat roofs with protruding bracketed cornices were characteristic of the Italianate, one of the styles reflected in peach house architecture. On Rumsay, the box cornice protrudes; however, enlarged Georgian dentils compose the bracket course. Below this is an unembellished frieze and an architrave with guttae. This same cornice is found on all of the porches on the house.

Window placement is balanced and reflects the ceiling height of the interior. The facade is broken by five lights on each floor. Both of the endwalls in the main block have windows flanking the chimney. The rear wall of the wing has no fenestration. The sashes are small-paned and have thin muntins as in windows of Federal period houses. The sashes have six-over-six lights on the first two floors; three-over-three on the third floor. Shutters flank each of the windows throughout the house, paneled on the first floor, covered on the second and third.

Porches are found over the front and side doors and in the right angle of the rear. The front porch is small, being only wide enough to cover the entry. It is held up by square columns in the Doric order. Similar pilasters are fixed on each side of the door. The six-panel door is surrounded by narrow sidelights and transom. The moulding of the recessed door panel is repeated in the square columns, pilasters, and in the panels under the sidelights. The side porch encompasses the area which is the wing of the house. It is supported by square columns at the corner and by posts. The architrave has been replaced by lattice work. The door has four horizontal recessed panels and is flanked by sidelights. The door frame is plain and is similar to the front door. The rear porch has been screened. The fully-developed entablature is supported by square Doric columns similar to those on the front porch.

The Greek Revival style is reflected not only in the porches with their Doric columns, but also in the Doric pilasters with recessed panels which form each of the front corners of the clapboard-sheathed house. All of the detailing on the house is of wood.

The finest carpentry in the house can be found on the interior. The parlor of the house, its largest room, reflects this. A white marble mantel is set on the side wall and is flanked by windows. All of the windows are set on pedestals and are surrounded by a heavy moulded architrave, which terminates in a fully-developed entablature. The door is similarly detailed. The architrave takes the form of heavily moulded pilasters set on plinths. The architrave and frieze of the entablature are devoid of embellishments and the cornice is slightly arched. The door has four recessed panels set with cyma reversa moulding and a brass doorknob with a porcelain keyhole cover. The

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FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

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baseboard is quite high and terminates in a cyma reversa moulding. This same moulding is repeated throughout the house. Another interesting feature is the folding doors which were located between the living and dining rooms. They have been removed but are in storage in the house. Plainer marble mantels and less elaborate window and door architraves are found in the latter two rooms.

Rumsey has a stacked floor plan. The front door opens onto a central hall. The parlor is to the left, the living and dining rooms to the right. Behind the dining room in the wing is the kitchen. From the center hall, the open string stair rises to the second and third floors. The bedrooms on the upper floors are located directly over the rooms below. On each of the upper floors, two bedrooms are located on the parlor side, and two over the living and dining room. The rooms are less elaborately detailed on the second floor and there is almost no detailing on the third floor. The wing, in which there is only one room on each floor, is even plainer for it was used for the servants. Two more stairs are located in this area.

The current owners have installed central heat and plumbing. Prior to 1957, heat had been provided by coal-fired heaters. Vents in the floor allowed the heat to travel to the second floor where there were no fireplaces. Only the parlor fireplace is operable since the installation of central baseboard heat. Other than running water in the kitchen, and a copper bathtub in a room behind one of the bedrooms, there was no plumbing in the house until 1957. There is now a bathroom located in the front of the center hall on the second floor. The privy is still standing, however, not far from the rear of the house. The kitchen of the house has been modernized, but some of the old woodwork is still present. The only major architectural feature which the present owners have added is the chair rail in the dining room.

Rumsey is set on a naturally landscaped plot of ground, two-tenths of a mile off of U. S. Route 301.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC	ARCHAEOLOGY/ETHNOLOGICAL	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	DESIGN	SCIENCE
1500-1599	ARCHAEOLOGY/HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	X AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	MILITARY	MUSIC	THEATER
1700-1799	X ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
X 1800-1899	COMMERCE	INDUSTRY	INVENTION	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER/SPECIFY
1900	COMMUNICATIONS				

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHPE

SPECIFIC DATES 1854 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Mr. Stevens

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Rumsey Farm is a finely detailed and preserved architectural expression of Delaware's peach prosperity, built by one of the State's most prominent agriculturalists, Governor John P. Cochran.

The peach industry developed in Delaware at about the middle of the nineteenth century. In the Levels, west of Middletown, the industry was extensively cultivated. The land was well-suited for peach orchards, and the peach growers prospered. They often chose to express their new wealth in their houses. Combining stylistic elements of the Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate, a highly eclectic style of architecture was created. Buildings of this style have come to be associated with the peach prosperity and have been termed peach houses. The Levels has many extant examples of this style, one of which is Rumsey Farm.

Rumsey Farm is one of the finer examples of Delaware's peach house architecture. It is L-shaped in plan, has a flat roof, the heavy bracketed cornice of the Italianate, the Doric corner pilasters of the Greek Revival, and the small-paned, thin-muntined windows of the Federal style. All of these features appear elsewhere on houses of the peach style; however, in its interior detailing Rumsey is surpassed by few. Among its finer details are interior doors with reeding on the flat of the exterior edge and fully-developed door and window surrounds. Changes to the fabric have been sympathetic and do not detract from the architectural character of the house.

In building Rumsey, Governor John P. Cochran contributed significantly to the architectural integrity of the Levels. Within sight of it are his other fine contributions - his own home, Cochran Grange, and Hedgelawn, a house almost identical to Rumsey. Cochran is said to have engaged a Mr. Stevens to build Rumsey. The same man is most certainly also the builder of Hedgelawn. The skill and craftsmanship exhibited in these two houses is also evident in the later work of a firm called Stevens, Miller and Company, and known to have been working in Middletown in the early 1880's.

Governor Cochran never introduced his children into political life, but he provided adequately for their establishment in agricultural pursuits. His goal seemed to be to provide each son with a farm so that he could draw his livelihood in that manner. Rumsey and Hedgelawn are two of the fine houses which he provided for his children. Rumsey was built in 1854 on land which Eliza Cochran had been recently bequeathed by her father, William Polk. In his will, Polk states that this tract was purchased from William Rumsey. The Cochran's intention may have been to deed the 400-acre

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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farm to their oldest son William, who would soon come of age. Eliza's death in 1855 caused a change in these plans. As the land was still in her name, and she had died intestate, the land descended to her husband by right of courtesy and to her six children. In the next year, 1856, Hodgekorn was built on land which John Cochran owned and which he deeded to his oldest son William. There is no evidence to point to who lived in Rumsey until 1868 when Beer's Atlas lists Charles Cochran, John's second son, as the occupant. His marriage in 1867 may have precipitated the move to Rumsey.

Rumsey Farm did not come again into a single ownership until 1878, when William Cochran bought the other shares from his family. Throughout this period, about two hundred acres of the farm were used for the cultivation of peaches. The peach blight brought insolvency to many of the growers. In 1894, William Cochran was forced to sell Rumsey to pay his debts. In the next three years, the property changed hands several times. In 1897, it came into the possession of Jefferson B. Foard, the grandfather of the present owner.

Foard, a retired Middletown merchant, bought the property for investment purposes. He rented the land to tenant farmers who lived in the mansion house on the property. A half-mile horse track was built on the property and his interest in horse racing caused him to be on the farm quite often. The farmland has continued to be rented out to the present day. The main house returned to owner occupancy in 1957.

Rumsey Farm is fortunate to have retained not only the elegance of its mansion house, but also its full acreage as first possessed by the Cochrans in 1851, and an owner who is descended from a branch of the Cochran family.

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

By Cassia County Deeds and Wills,
 Kent's Atlas of Delaware, 1868.
 Historical & Biographical History of Delaware, Wilmington: Aldine Publications, 1982.
 Colonial Pool Papers, unpublished MSS.

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3 acres

Latitude: 39° 26' 28"

Longitude: 75° 14' 58"

UTM REFERENCES



VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The frontage of the nominated area on Route 301 is approximately 200 feet. It extends back (north) approximately 800 feet. The north boundary line falls at the rear of the flower garden in back of the house. The farm outbuildings are not included in the nomination.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE

Joan M. Norton, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs

DATE

March, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

Hall of Records

TELEPHONE

(302) 678-5314

CITY OR TOWN

Dover,

STATE

Delaware

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Director, Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs

DATE 10/25/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

490 188 444



Route 701, west of Middletown, DE

"RUMSEY FARM"

Jean Athan
1977

Div. of Hist. & Cultural Affairs,
Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preserv., Dover, DE

Facade which faces south.

N-113



FORM AS SUBMITTED TO O.A.H.P.

Rumsey Farm

Route 301, west of Middletown, DE

Jean Athan

1977

Div. of Hist. & Cult. Affairs,
Bureau of Archaeology & Hist. Preserv., Dover, DE

Detail of rear porch.

4

N-113

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)

N-117

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Cochran Grange

AND/OR HISTORIC: Cochran Grange, John P. Cochran House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: U.S. Route 301, 9/10 mile west of Penn. Railroad tracks on left

CITY OR TOWN: Middletown

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" 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: Charles M. Cochran III

STREET AND NUMBER: U.S. Route 301, 9/10 mile west of Penn. Railroad tracks on left

CITY OR TOWN: Middletown STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Public Building

STREET AND NUMBER: Rodney Square

CITY OR TOWN: Wilmington STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Appraisal of Delaware Heritage Buildings and Areas in New Castle County

DATE OF SURVEY: 1963 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Greater Wilmington Development Council

STREET AND NUMBER: 300 Delaware Avenue, Suite 1320

CITY OR TOWN: Wilmington STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is a five-bay, two-story structure, with a main block housing rooms for use by the family; a two-story wing to the left of the main block, houses a kitchen and rooms for the help. The first floor of the main block contains a center hall with a stair that bisects the building. A ballroom runs the full depth of the right half, and a living room and a dining room occupy the left. There is access to the servants' quarters and kitchen wing through doors in both the living and dining rooms. The wing houses a kitchen and a general work room (now a modern kitchen), on the first floor, and a serving room and servants' bedrooms on the second floor.

Architecturally, the building is a composite, encompassing three styles: the Georgian, the Greek Revival, and the Italianate Revival. Under the influence of the Georgian style can be listed the five-bay facade; double pile floor plan; brickwork (although there is no water table or belt course) with higher quality bricks laid in flemish bond on the facade and second-grade bricks laid in common bond on the sides and back; and the Federal (or late Georgian), fanlight and sidelights. The Greek Revival style is seen in the two-story porch with its provincial square paneled Doric pillars, the one-story back porch with square fluted Doric main block of the house.

The building is surmounted by a square, flat - roofed cupola. This cupola originally had Greek decorative detailing, with antefixa on the corners and pediment-like structures on the sides.

The roof of the house is nearly flat, being influenced by the Italianate Revival style, and although now covered with asphalt shingles, was originally tin with raised seams. Other features of the exterior include wooden window sills, a plain cornice with no detailing on the wing, some original walks, paths, and plantings, and a part of the original fence located near the road. A few of the out-buildings remain as well, notably the slave quarters. There is scored stucco on the end wall of the wing and on the east wall of the main house. The stucco is, however, a later addition added to retard dampness in the walls.

In contrast to the all-white exterior woodwork now found on the house, there is evidence that the original trim colors were green and white.

The paneled pillars on the front porch formerly had their raised corners painted green and their middle panels painted white, the cornice being treated in a similar manner, with horizontal striping. The cupola was painted similarly, the shutters alone remaining a solid green. This color scheme was most likely the original one.

The interior of the house has remained in nearly its original condition. The wall coverings have changed; a modern bathroom has been added in the wardrobe at the end of the second-floor hall, and a modern kitchen has been added in the general work room on the first floor of the servants' wing. Apart from these necessary changes, however, all else has been left as nearly original as possible.

SEE INSTRUCTION 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION (continued)---

The interior, as a whole, is fairly plain for the period, especially when one considers the Greek Revival houses of Philadelphia or New England. The somewhat late date (1842), and the provincial character of the building may account for this plainness, however. The living and dining rooms are very much alike, both in size and treatment, having papered walls, no paneling of any kind, and modest moulding around the windows and doors. Their one notable feature is the fireplace (one in each room), made of black marble with fine Roman Doric columns supporting the mantle. The ballroom contains two black marble and slate fireplaces with simple Greek Revival detailing, six windows with panels below each window, and modest mouldings around the windows and doors. The original window cornices with Greek Revival details reminiscent of antefixa, painted in green with gold leaf, remain in their original locations. The stair hall was papered and had no paneling except for the section of wall under the stairs. One of the original lamps is found in the stair hall.

The second floor rooms are all similar, being papered, and having wooden fireplace mantels and simple mouldings around the doors and windows.

All the rooms in both stories of the main block of the house have ceilings eleven feet high. Rooms in the servants' wing have ceilings eight feet high and are three steps lower than the floors of the main block. This accounts for the difference in exterior height between the main block of the house and the wing.

The rooms in the wing are smaller and less well-finished than those of the main block. They appear to have been of painted plaster rather than papered. The mouldings are simple almost to the point of crudeness.

The old kitchen is the least well-finished room in the house, with rough plaster whitewashed walls. There was a board running around the room approximately five-and-one-half feet off ground level that was used for the hanging of pans and utensils. The cooking fireplace and bake oven have been rebuilt to the exact specifications of the original by the present occupants.

The basement is large with many small compartments for the storing of various necessities. The floor is brick laid in sand.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1812-1845			
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 type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" 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			
<p>Cochran Grange was the home of John P. Cochran, forty-third Governor of Delaware (1875-1879). His family, of Scotch-Irish descent, originally settled in Maryland. After they came to Delaware, they acquired much of the eastern portion of Bohemia Manor, where Cochran Grange now stands. Governor Cochran was born in Appoquinimink Hundred in 1809; from the time of his birth, he spent nearly all of his life on a farm. He was one of the leaders in the development of peach growing in Delaware, and eventually became the largest peach producer in St. George's Hundred.</p> <p>The house has remained in the hands of the Cochran family since it was built, and now is occupied by the Governor's great-grandson, who retains some of the original furnishings.</p>			

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Eberlein, Harold Donaldson, and Hubbard, Cortlandt V.D. Historic Houses and Buildings of Delaware. Dover: Public Archives, 1963.

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Delaware: 1609-1888. 2 vols. Philadelphia: L. J. Richard & 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			LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39	26	35	75	44	11
NE						
SE						
SW						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 10

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Mr. Richard Schmidt

DATE

7/11/72

ORGANIZATION

Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

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
Dr. E. Berkeley Tompkins

Title

Director, Div. of Historical and Cultural Affairs

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

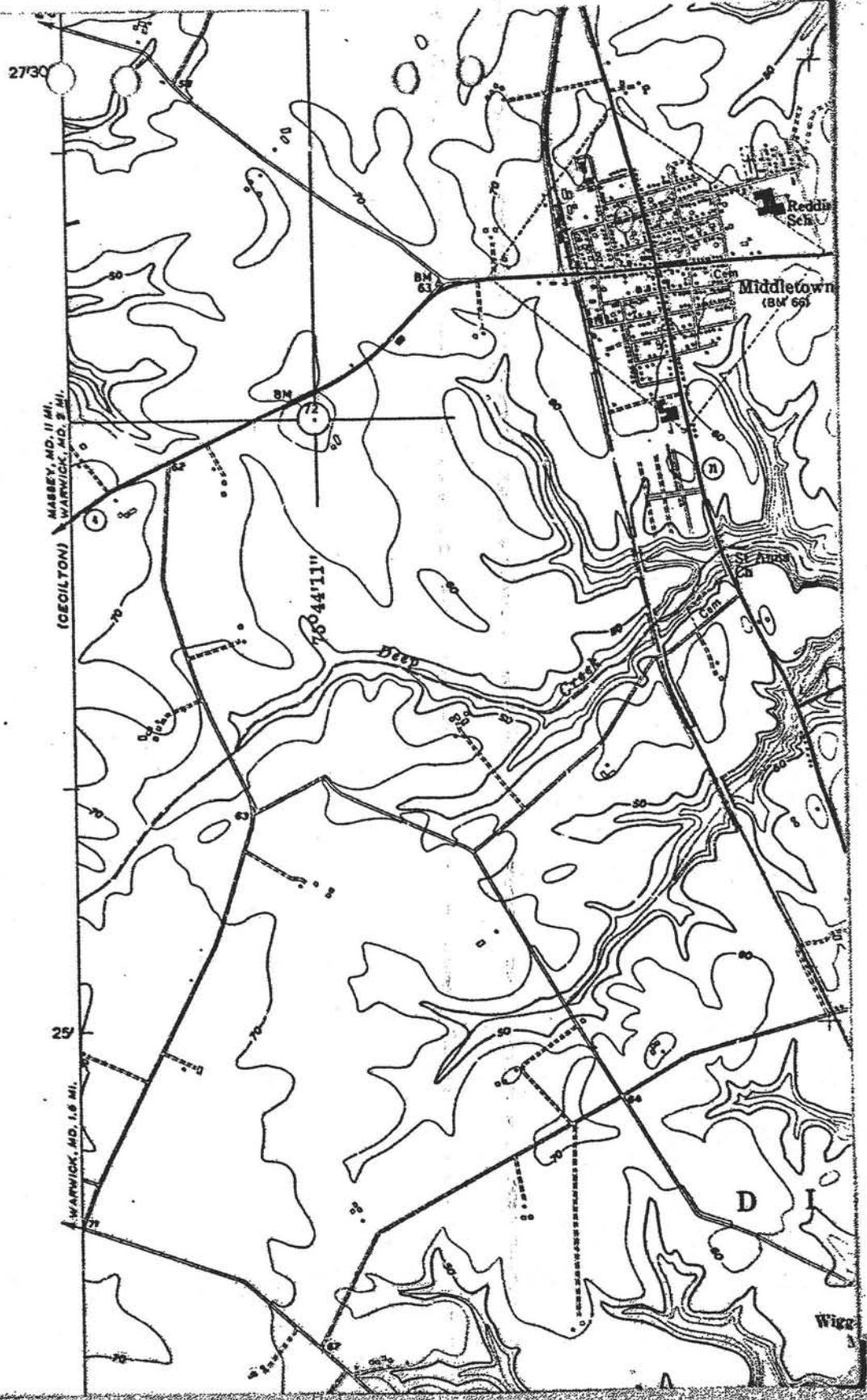
Date

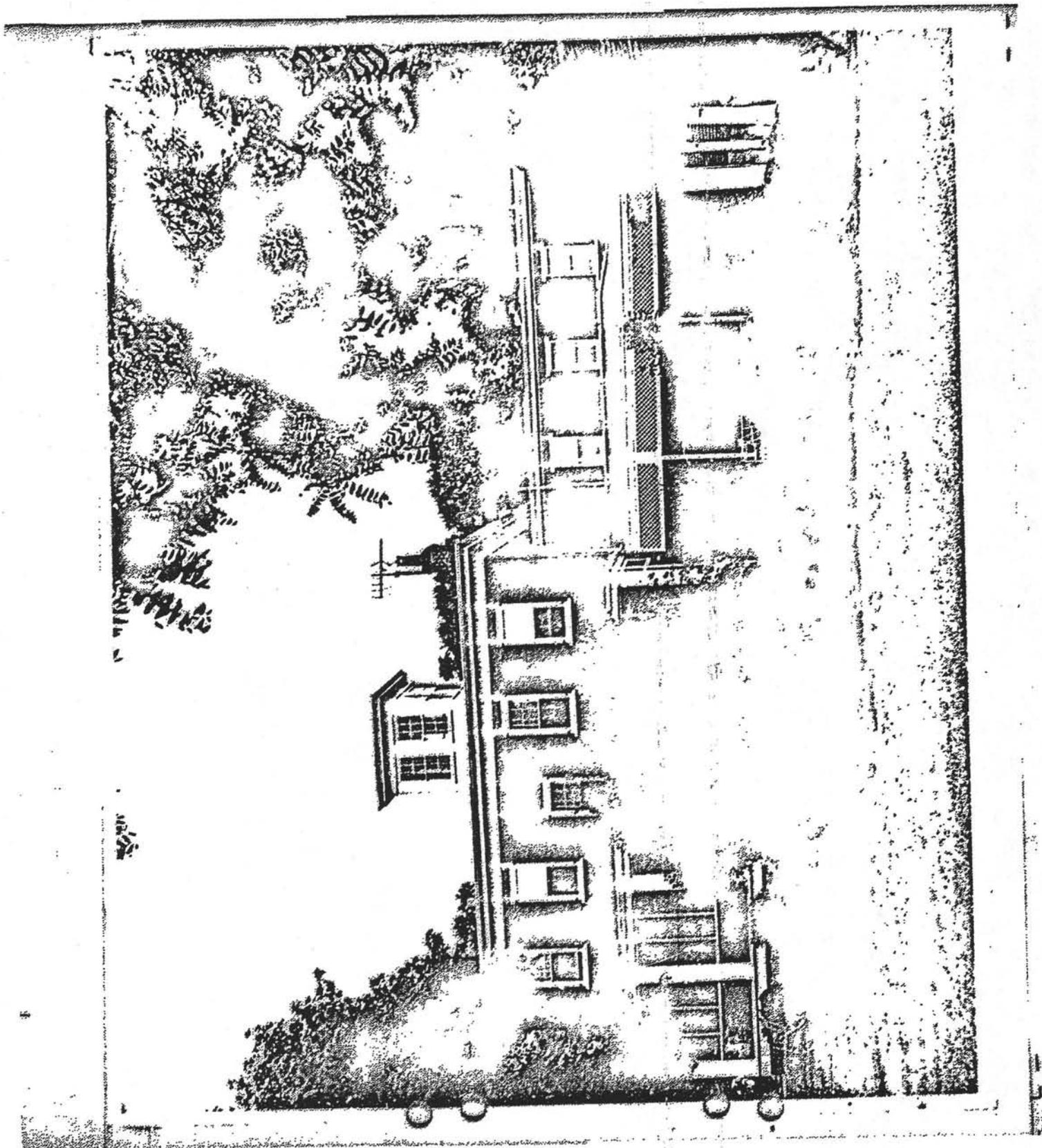
SEE INSTRUCTIONS

United States Geological Survey Topographic Map Middletown 1953

39°26'35"
Cochran Grange

North





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: Cochran Grange			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Cochran Grange, John P. Cochran House			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: U.S. Route 301, 9/10 mile west of Penn. Railroad tracks on left			
CITY OR TOWN: Middletown			
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 19901			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Rear view from south.			

No photos
w/ form

PROJECT DISPOSITION CARD

COMMON NAME Cochran Gra
 HISTORIC NAME Cochran Grange, John P. Cochran House
 LOCATION U.S. Rt. 301, 9/10 m. west of Penn. R.R. tracks on
 OWNER Charles M. Cochran III
 ADDRESS Same
 SPONSOR Mr. Edward F. Heite, Historic Registrar
 CONTACT Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware 19901
 RESEARCHER Mr. Richard Schmidt

REM. RKS:

COMPLETED

TRANSACTION	DATE	TRANSACTION			DATE
		YES	NO	OTHER	
FORMS RECEIVED		X			
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUESTED					
INFORMATION RECEIVED					
FORMS COMPLETED	7/11/72				
PHOTO FORMS COMPLETED	8/21/72				
MAPPING FORMS COMPLETED	7/24/72				
STATE REVIEW BOARD					

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXX

April 25, 1973

Mr. Charles N. Cochran III
U.S. Route 301
Middletown, Delaware

Dear Mr. Cochran:

It is my sincere pleasure to inform you that Cochran Grange has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, effective April 3, 1973. By virtue of its placement on the National Register, Cochran Grange 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,

Grover A. Biddle
Assistant Secretary of State
(Acting Director)

GAB:efh:pfl

Enclosures

N/118

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:
Heddelawn

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Heddelawn, Kohl House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
U.S. 301, 1.2 miles west of Middletown

CITY OR TOWN:
Middletown

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"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" 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:
Victor Kohl

STREET AND NUMBER:
U.S. Rt. 301, 1.2 miles west of Middletown

CITY OR TOWN: Middletown STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Public Building

STREET AND NUMBER:
Rodney Square

CITY OR TOWN: Wilmington STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
A List of Delaware Heritage Buildings and Areas in New Castle Co.

DATE OF SURVEY: 1963 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Greater Wilmington Development Council

STREET AND NUMBER:
300 Delaware Avenue, Suite 1320

CITY OR TOWN: Wilmington STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: DELAWARE
COUNTY: NEW CASTLE
ENTRY NUMBER:
DATE:

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
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
<p>This five-bay, two-and-a-half-story frame house, sheathed in clapboard, is L shaped in its basic plan. The first story contains a parlor, entrance hall with stair, living room, and dining room in the main block, and a side stair, pantry, and kitchen in the wing. The second story contains chambers; those in the wing, for the use of the servants, were separated by a door that locked only from the family's side. The upper half-story contains bedrooms for both the family and the help in the main block, and more rooms for the help in the back wing; the servants' rooms again are segregated from the normal traffic patterns of the family by a separate hallway and another locked door. The house as it stands today is, with the exception of a few minor alterations, the house as built in 1856. It originally had three open porches: one on the front of the house facing northwest, one on the side to the southwest, and one on the back facing southeast. Of these only one remains open, that on the side being screened in at a later undetermined date and that in back being walled in shortly after the completion of the house. Contemporaneous with the alterations on the back porch are the additions of the lean-to storage area and covered work area that form a unit with the porch. The back porch was converted to a dining area for the hired help that came every harvest season. Curiously enough, the wall of the porch intersects a window belonging to the pantry, half of which was closed off in the course of the alteration. A second alteration occurred shortly after its completion, when one of the second-story windows on the front of the house was walled in, the shutters being permanently closed.</p> <p>The house originally was gray with green trim. The present color scheme is yellow with white trim. Nearby is a privy with a hipped roof in a good state of preservation. Hedge lawn retains its original garden and entrance paths, especially in the front of the house.</p> <p>Stylistically, the house is a composite. The Georgian style is visible both in the double-pile floor plan and in the transom light and sidelights around the door. The windows have large panes and thin muntons; if they can be said to be influenced by any particular style, it would be that of the Federal period. For the most part, however, the house was influenced by the Greek Revival and the Italianate Revival styles. The Greek Revival style is seen in the Doric pilasters running the full height of the building at every principal corner, as well as in the porches, which are all one story high, containing the provincial paneled Doric box pillars with box bases and capitals which support an equally provincial entablature composed of an architrave with guttae, a frieze (devoid of any triglyphs or metopes), and above that a row of dentils borrowed from the Corinthian order, the whole superimposed by a slightly raking cornice.</p> <p>The Italianate Revival is seen in the design of the mass of the building with its block-like form, two-and-a-half stories, box cornice, and overly large dentils which serve as brackets. The mixture of Doric pilasters and Italian box cornice with brackets may seem indelicate from a stylistic point of view, but is visually charming.</p>	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION (continued)---

In the interior, the second and third floor rooms are very plain, having only the simplest mouldings around the doors and windows and painted plaster or wallpapered walls. The rooms on the first floor, however, are larger and more grand in scale, especially the parlor which takes up one whole side of the main block of the house. All these rooms have ceilings that are ten feet high. The parlor was papered, although the original paper is gone. The windows are large and have a simple moulding around them, repeated in the doorway. The windows also have wooden panels below, to give a floor-to-ceiling effect. The room contains a white marble fireplace, and has a decorative plaster mount for a chandelier (now missing), in the middle of the ceiling. The main stair hall has another plaster chandelier mount similar to that found in the parlor. In addition, there is a newel post lamp that, if it is not original, was installed very shortly after the house was completed. The stairs themselves are very plain with no decoration whatever. The living room is the smallest room on the first floor. It contains a black-marble fireplace, and is papered to within about 18 inches of the ceiling, at which point is located a papier-mache moulding. The window treatment is very plain. The dining room contains another black marble fireplace and the same wall treatment of moulding above the wallpaper. This treatment was most likely devised to create a more intimate effect by visually lowering the ceiling.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Colonial	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1856			
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 type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			
<p>William R. Cochran, born on July 26, 1834, one of the sons of the 43rd Governor of Delaware, John P. Cochran, obtained the land for this house from his father, it being part of the Governor's extensive land holdings known as the Stockton tract. Little is known of the man, William R. Cochran; however, more can be told concerning his land. It, along with the other land in the Stockton tract, was used for the cultivation of peaches. The fact that the house was built in 1856, the year the completion of the Delaware Railroad brought an economic boom, is probably no accident.</p> <p>In this same general period, the Governor further divided his land to create another farm for yet another son, Charles Cochran. It is interesting to note that these two houses - that of William R. and that of Charles - are identical except for minor details. The houses are representative of a style that gained in popularity in the 1840's through the 1860's - the Italianate Revival. As for Hedgeland itself, its state of preservation and minimal amount of alteration makes it an important architectural specimen, as well as a good historic document of the Delaware peach prosperity.</p>			

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	• • •	• • •	39	26	28
NE	• • •	• • •	75	44	31
SE	• • •	• • •			
SW	• • •	• • •			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Mr. Richard Schmidt

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	NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION
<p>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:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name: Dr. E. Berkeley Tompkins</p> <p>Title: Director, Div. of Historical and Cultural Affairs</p> <p>Date: _____</p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____ Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date: _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p>_____ Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date: _____</p>

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Goann

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX

April 25, 1973

Mr. Victor Kohl
U.S. Route 301
Middletown, Delaware

Dear Mr. Kohl:

It is my sincere pleasure to inform you that Hedgeclawn has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, effective April 3, 1973. By virtue of its placement on the National Register, Hedgeclawn 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,

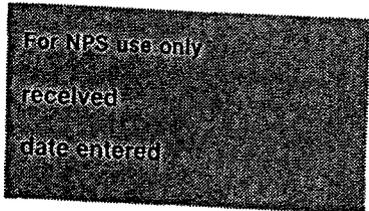
Grover A. Biddle
Assistant Secretary of State
(Acting Director)

GAB:efh:pfi

Enclosures

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet N-121

Item number 7

Page 1

N-121

Property Name: Weston (S. Brady Farm, 1868); built ca. 1850

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

Weston is located on the east side of Rt. 896 and the Pennsylvania railroad tracks approximately 1/2 mile north of the intersection of Rt. 896 and Rt. 429. The nominated area includes the entire 36 acre parcel remaining from the mid nineteenth century farmstead.

The nominated parcel begins at a point 400 feet south of the intersection of the present farmlane and the eastern berm of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, extends 2500 feet to the east at which point it turns north for 1500 feet before turning west and running back out to the south berm of the railroad tracks. The property is closed off by joining the two points on the south side of the railroad berm.

The nominated parcel contains sufficient acreage to provide for the preservation of the house, outbuildings, grounds, and immediate setting.

UTM 18.39120.71740 Tax parcel 13.012.00-194

Owner: Dixie Robb

Route 1, Box 487

Middletown, Delaware

Description:

"Weston consists of an imposing main house made up of the original two-story brick farmhouse adjoining a later and larger brick three-story addition whose design displays influences of both Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Later still, a one-story wood structure was added to the north and east sides of the original house. Significant outbuildings on the farm include icehouse, smokehouse, barn, granary and tenant house. Together they represent an excellent and relatively unaltered example of a large and prosperous farm complex in St. George's Hundred in the mid-nineteenth century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received _____
date entered _____

Continuation sheet

N-121

Item number 7

Page 3

A white clapboard addition, built in 1941, extends to the north and east of the original house covering the existing porch and water pump. A powder room also was added to the old dining room. In addition, the original door and adjacent window on the south side of the old wing were removed and replaced with a larger door. Alterations in 1941 to the main wing included the removal of a an original side door and middle window from the south wall, the space being bricked up. This enabled the library to be created out of two rooms with a central fireplace instead of the original two, and window seats added to the remaining two windows on the south side. Bookcases were built into the window recesses and into either side of the fireplace. The porch was also repaired, with the columns replaced and the cornice repaired and ornament on fascia removed.

Outbuildings consist of a granary with hand hewn beams, unaltered on the first floor and with an apartment on the second. There is a tenant house of white clapboard behind the main house, which may have been moved onto the site sometime in the twentieth century. Other buildings include an icehouse with circular stone cellar, now covered into a guesthouse and reroofed, and an unconverted smokehouse nearby. Completing the farm complex is a 30 by 55 foot gable-end bank barn with cattle and horse stalls on the first floor and hay mows above.

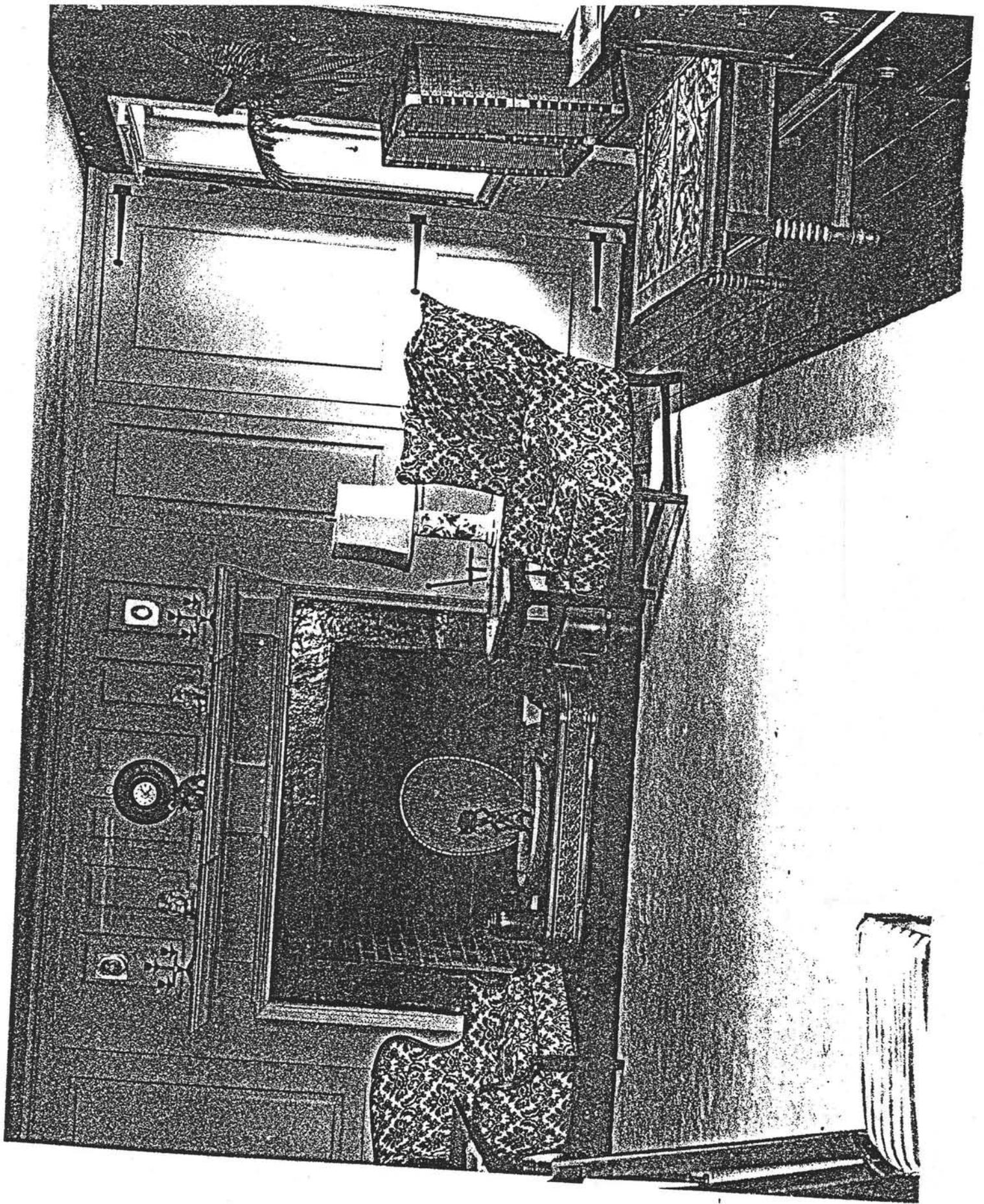
"Weston" is a significant architectural example from the rebuilding period in Delaware, ca. 1830 to 1860. A growing market for grain and other farm produce, the consolidation of land holdings, and the improvement of the means of transportation, brought new agricultural prosperity to the state. This manifested itself in buildings larger and more ornate than anything that had been seen before. Weston combined features of Greek Revival and Italianate styles in an unmistakable display of its owner's new found status. The house, together with its related outbuildings, shows great architectural merit and is an excellent example of a prosperous farm in Delaware in the mid-nineteenth century.

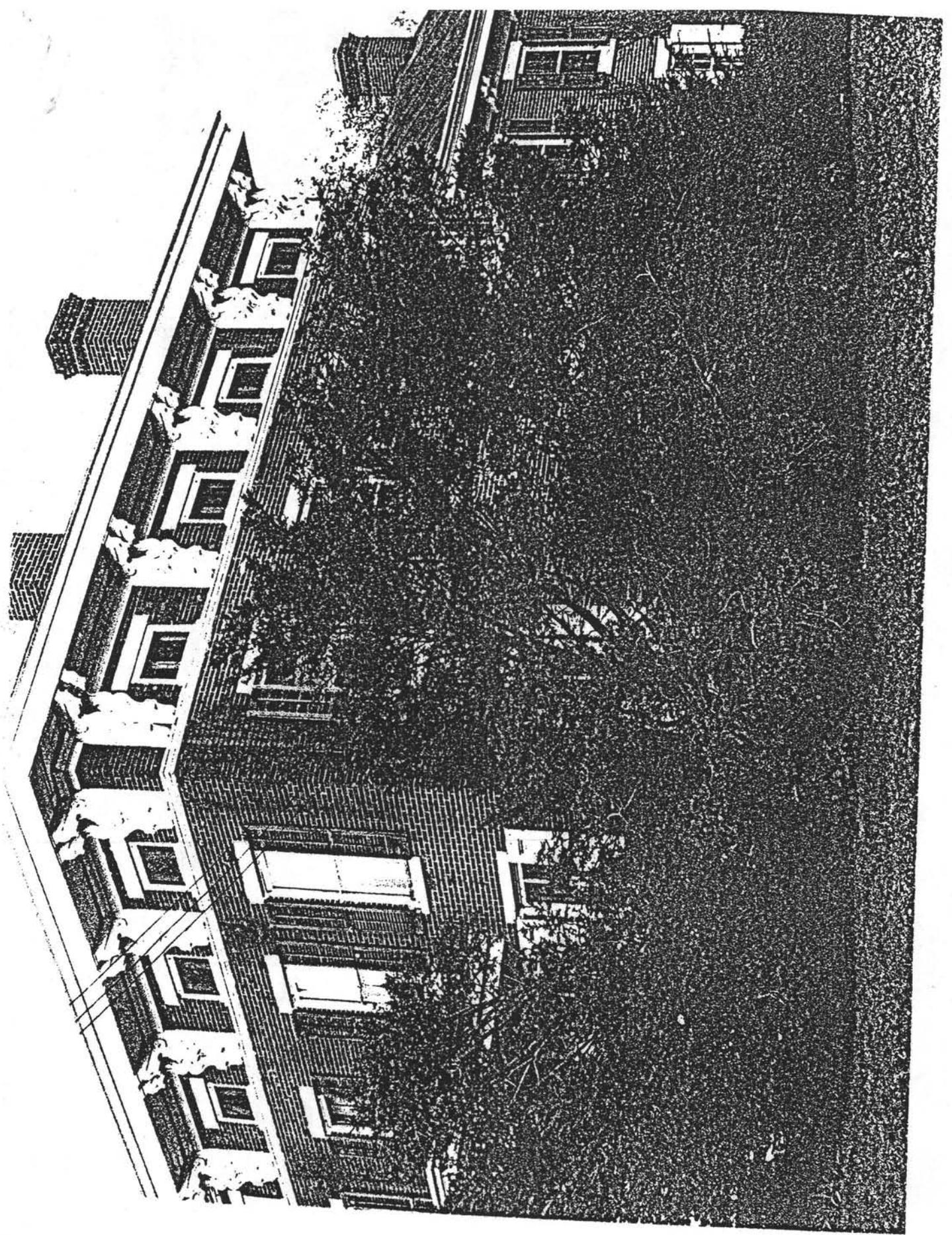
Historical Background and Significance:

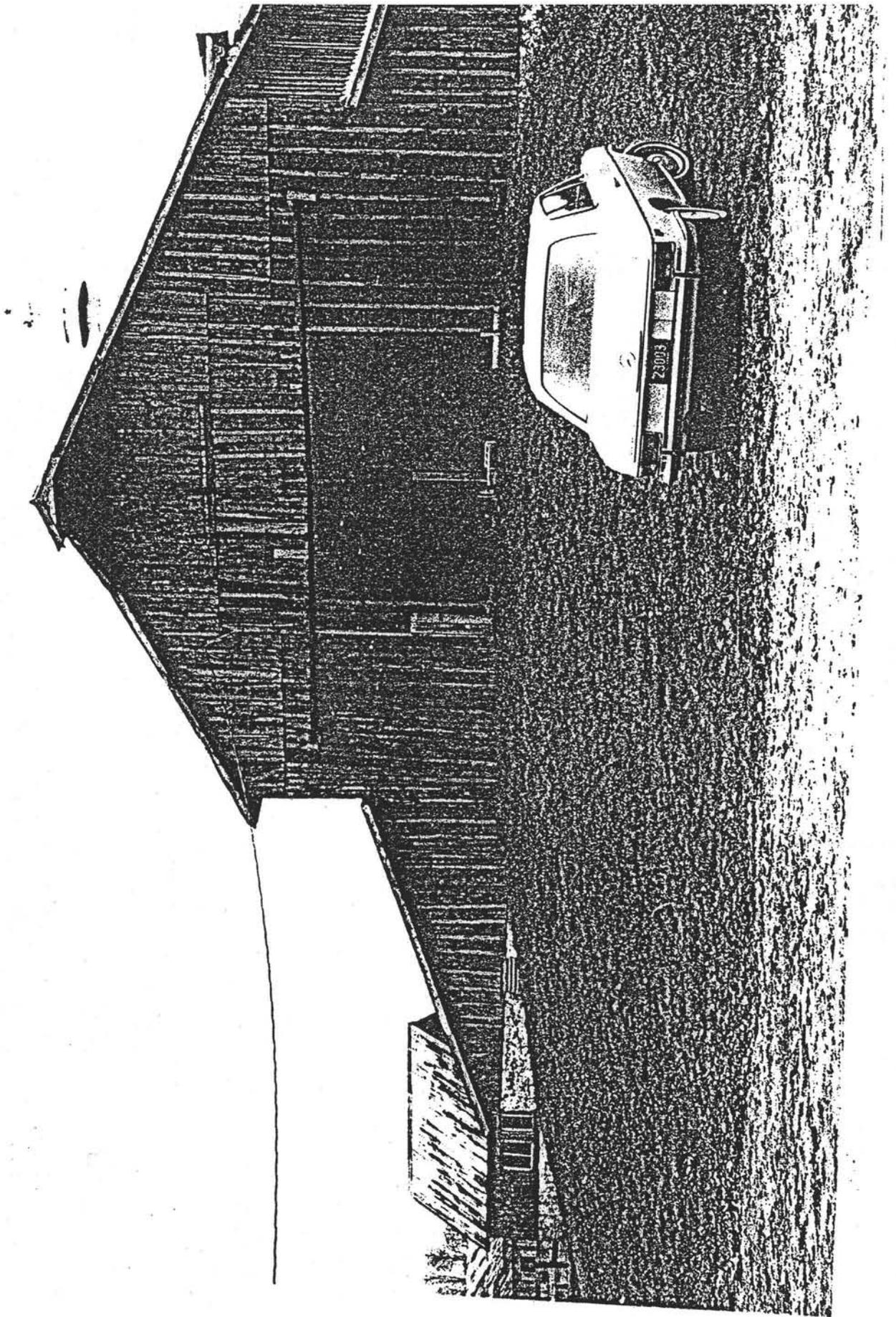
James Brady brought his family from Ireland in 1828, settling first in Pennsylvania. The family moved to Delaware in 1847 when three sons, Samuel, William and George bought the 496 acre farm from the Rev. Nicholas Patterson and his wife. The farm subsequently remained in the Brady family until 1933.

By the time the Bradys arrived, Delaware was enjoying an agricultural boom. The cash value of the farm was \$18,000 in 1850, well above the mean farm value in St. Georges Hundred. Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and orchard produce were the most important crops. The Delaware Railway ran through the Brady property when it was extended to Middletown in 1855 and stimulated the distribution of farm produce to the growing urban centers of Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The nearby Chesapeake and Delaware Canal also facilitated transportation.









NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

N-188

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Greenlawn

AND/OR HISTORIC: Outten Davis House ; William Brady House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: North Broad Street

CITY OR TOWN: Middletown

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"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
--	--	---	---	-----------------------------------

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Miss Helen Brady

STREET AND NUMBER: Box 144

CITY OR TOWN: Middletown

STATE: Delaware	CODE 10
--------------------	------------

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Public Building

STREET AND NUMBER: Rodney Square

CITY OR TOWN: Wilmington

STATE Delaware	CODE 10
-------------------	------------

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:	CODE:
--------	-------

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check <input type="radio"/> More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1810, 1860			
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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input checked="" 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			
<p>Greenlawn was originally built around 1810 by Outten Davis, a merchant and farmer who was instrumental in the development of Middletown as a commercial center. Davis built his house soon after he moved his operations from Cantwell's Bridge (Odessa) to Middletown. He was soon joined by other young entrepreneurs, who established a trading community around the Middletown crossroads. As the village grew, it eclipsed the older markets at Noxontown and Cantwell's Bridge. By mid-century Middletown was the commercial, cultural, and religious center for lower New Castle County. Outten Davis, as a founder of the Middletown Academy and active civic leader, had been at the forefront of this development.</p> <p>As built, the house was a typical late-Georgian brick structure, 2½ stories high, with a five-bay frontage featuring such details as a semicircular fanlight over the entry and a small portico over the door.</p> <p>William Brady, who bought the house in 1860, altered it radically, with the addition of a cross-gable, an ornate three-bay front porch, a widow's walk on the roof, bracketed cornices, and large-paned windows. The present owner, William's niece Miss Helen Brady, has preserved the house intact.</p> <p>William Brady's alterations to Greenlawn were in keeping with the teachings of A. J. Downing, whose <u>Country Houses</u> was one of the most influential architecture books published during the nineteenth century. Landscaping, which includes a cast-iron fence along the highway frontage, has survived remarkably intact to testify to the influence of Downing's ideas.</p>			

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Otten Davis papers, microfilm, Eleutherian Mills Historical Library.

Personal interview, Miss Helen Brady.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	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	
NW	° ' "	° ' "	39°	27'	26"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "	75°	44'	07"	
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **Five**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Mr. Richard Schmidt**

ORGANIZATION: **Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs** DATE: **August 1972**

STREET AND NUMBER: **Hall of Records**

CITY OR TOWN: **Dover** STATE: **Delaware** CODE: **10**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION	NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION
<p>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:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name <u>Dr. E. Berkeley Tompkins</u></p> <p>Title <u>Director, Div. of Historical and Cultural Affairs</u></p> <p>Date <u>Nov. 21, 72</u></p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____ Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p>_____ Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date _____</p>

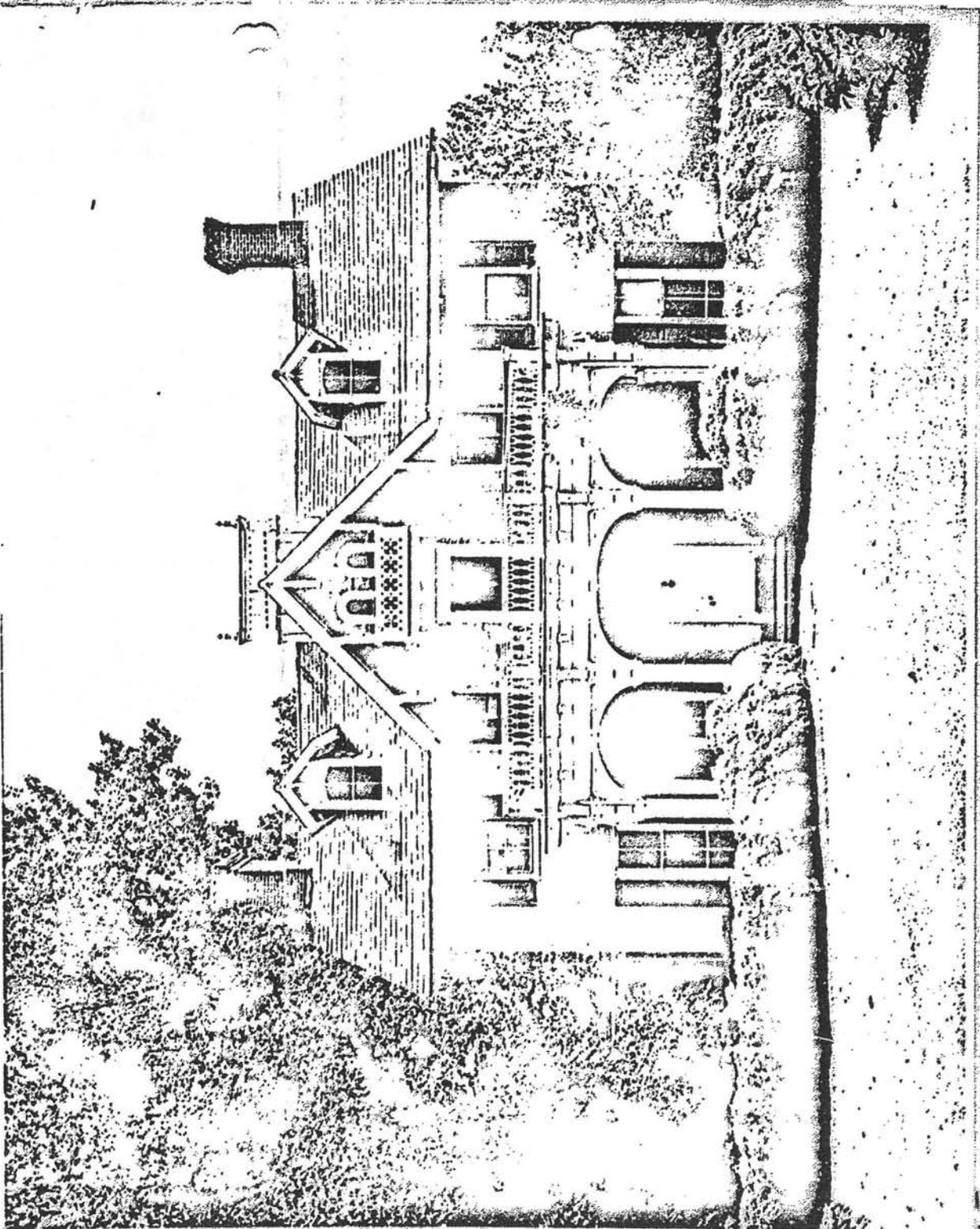
SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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: Greenlawn		AND/OR HISTORIC: Outten Davis House; William Brady House	
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: North Broad Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Middletown			
STATE: Delaware	CODE: 10	COUNTY: New Castle	CODE: 003
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Graydon Wood		DATE OF PHOTO: September 1972	
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historic Registrar's Office, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View from the west.			



PROJECT DISPOSITION CARD

COMMON NAME Greenlawn
 HISTORIC NAME Outten Davis House; William Brady House
 LOCATION North Broad Street, Middletown, Delaware
 OWNER Miss Helen Brady
 ADDRESS Box 144, Middletown, Delaware
 SPONSOR _____
 CONTACT Mr. Edward F. Heite, Historic Registr
 ADDRESS Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware
 RESEARCHER Richard Schmidt

REMARKS:

COMPLETED

TRANSACTION	DATE	TRANSACTION			DATE	
		YES	NO	OTHER		
FORMS RECEIVED		BOARD RESPONSE	X			11/17/72
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUESTED		SUBMISSION TO NPS				
INFORMATION RECEIVED		NPS RESPONSE	X			4/24/73
FORMS COMPLETED	8/72	OWNERS NOTIFICATION				
PHOTO FORMS COMPLETED	11/22/72	NEWS RELEASE				
MAPPING FORMS COMPLETED						
STATE REVIEW BOARD						

(ELKTON)

Middletown Quadrangle 1953, 7.5' series
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

75°45'
39°30'

Greenland

75°44'07"

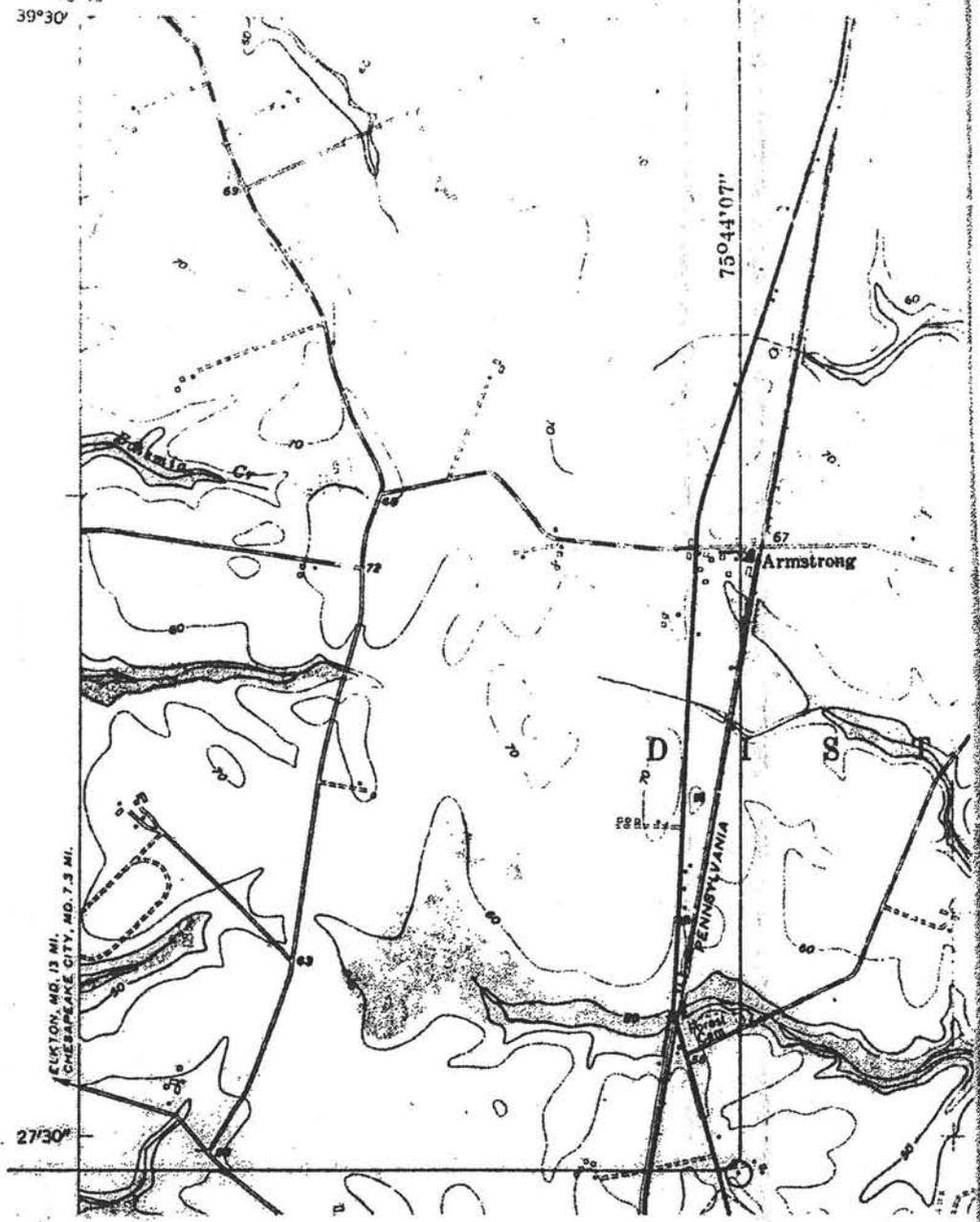
67
Armstrong

ELKTON, MD. 13 MI.
A CHESAPEAKE CITY, MD. 7.5 MI.

PENNSYLVANIA

27°30'

26"



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Twin Holly Farms

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Andrew Eliason

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
.5 miles north of Mount Pleasant on Rt 896 on right

CITY OR TOWN:
Vicinity of Middletown

STATE: Delaware CODE COUNTY: New Castle CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Mr. Fred Yaiser

STREET AND NUMBER:
U.S. Rt 896 R.D. 1 Box 150

CITY OR TOWN:
Vicinity of Middletown

STATE: Delaware CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

FOR NPS USE ONLY

DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

DESCRIPTION			
CONDITION	(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair
INTEGRITY	(Check One)		(Check One)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved
<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site			
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE			

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

N-143 Twin Holly Farm

Condition: Fair; altered; interior, original site.

Description:

This house, built by Andrew Eliason in 1856, is three stories tall, five bays wide, of brick and L shaped in plan. The first floor contains a center stair hall, with a parlor to the left and a living room and a dining room to the right, while the wing contains a side entrance, kitchen, and a pantry. The second and third floors each contain four bedrooms for the family in the main block, and several smaller rooms for the help in the wing.

Some alterations have been carried out in the house, most of them restricted to the wing and the dining room in the main block. The parlor remains exactly as built save for the removal of the plaster chandelier mount in the center of the ceiling. A plaster decoration goes around the room at ceiling height, which when added to the Greek Revival mouldings around the windows and doors, and the marble fireplace, make a most elegant room indeed. The stairhall has doors leading into each of the principal rooms on the first floor - that of the dining room being walled in later - and has a main entrance, a double door surrounded by etched frosted glass in the transom light and side lights. Alterations have occurred in the living room and dining room, but not to an extent that their original identity has been lost. The wing has suffered most however, the original kitchen being almost unrecognizable behind its paneled walls and wall to wall carpet. The second floor rooms in the main block are well preserved, while those in the wing have been altered, the same being true for the rooms on the third floor. Many stylistic anomalies exist within the house for its rather late date - the most notable among those being the use of Greek Revival detailing both inside and outside the house. The mouldings around the doors and windows on both the first and second floors are unusual in the use of a pediment - like motif, which, while being out of date, lend a great deal of elegance to the otherwise bare rooms.

The exterior is brick on a stone foundation, laid in all stretches bond on the facade of the house, Flemish bond on the drive side of the house, and common bond everywhere else. The shutters are unusual for the Delaware area in being paneled and painted white on the first floor and louvered and painted green on the second and third floors. Stone sills set off every double hung sash window with six panes of glass per sash on the house. There are three porches on the house, one on the facade, one on the drive side, and one on the inside angle of the L. All three have been modified, however, excepting the porch on the inside angle of the L, the modifications have been only to change the material of the floors from wood to brick or cement, leaving the rest intact. The porch on the inside of the L however, was all removed, which only gives a partial idea of what it originally looked like. The facade is a bit unusual in having a central emphasis, which consists of the main doorway being ornamented, and the second and third story windows over the door having sidelights added to them. A cornice with brackets goes entirely around the house except for the rear of the house, where there is a cornice but no brackets. A viewing platform once occupied the center section of the almost flat roof, but is completely missing today.

Stylistically, the house is an excellent example of the Italianate Revival Style in the State of Delaware. It has the usual plan, but differs slightly from the usual examples in elevation, being a full three stories tall rather than just two and one-half. The half story usually supplied a visual slowing down or terminus for the design in the Italianate Revival Style, but in this case, the wall rises slightly higher above the third story window than normal, and thus, with the cornice, provides a visual terminus. Although being slightly different from the norm, the building does not appear badly scarred and is in fact, quite pleasing.

Statement of Significance - 19th century; built 1856;

Areas of Significance: Architecture; Agriculture

Of Andrew Eliason born on April 30, 1810, Scharf writes:

"He has been all his life, engaged in farming, to the practical details of which he has given the closest attention. Every step of his life shows evidence of sound judgment and strong common sense. Commencing life as a driver of teams on the canal, he has advanced steadily, forward, and, by exercise of the sterling virtues of industry and frugality, has become the owner of four unencumbered farms, embracing nearly nine hundred acres, in St. George's and Pencader hundreds."

One of these farms was that belonging to his two half-brothers, their shares of which he bought up in 1838. It was on this property in 1856, that he built the house which we see today. As with many farmers in the area, Mr. Eliason was extensively engaged in the propagation of peaches, shipping them on the Chesapeake and Delaware canal to various cities on the east coast.

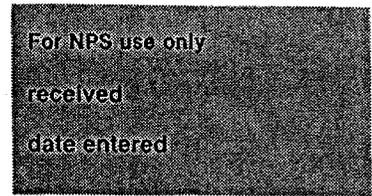
In addition to his agricultural pursuits however, he was three times a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, introducing the first bill securing property rights for married women and being an influential supporter of the bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicants in Delaware on election day.

The house merits our attention, then, on three counts; the first being its relationship to the peach industry, the second being the importance of its owner in state politics, and the third being the superior architectural merit of the house itself.

Bibliography Reference: Scharf, History of Delaware, pp. 984-985.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet N-413

Item number 7

Page 1

N-413

Property Name: A. Eliason House, (Beers 1868), built ca. 1850)

Location and Boundary Description:

The A. Eliason House is located on the east side of Rt. 896 approximately .5 miles south of Rt. 896 and Rt. 15, north of Mount Pleasant. The house and farmstead stands in cultivated farmland near the present Summit Airfield. The nomination includes the house, smokehouse, granary, cartshed, and a brick stable. Noncontributing elements are a modern addition to the brick stable and modern farm buildings to the rear of the lot. The nominated acreage encompasses 7 acres.

The nominated parcel begins at a point .5 miles north of the intersection of Rts. 896 and 15 north of Mt. Pleasant and 50 feet to the east of Rt. 15. Here it extends east for 500 feet where it makes a 90° turn to the north and proceeds for another 500 feet until it forms a 90° turn toward the west back toward Rt. 15. The boundary is completed where it makes another 90° turn and runs parallel to Rt. 15 to join the first point, now the south west corner.

The nominated parcel contains sufficient acreage to provide for the preservation of the house, outbuildings, grounds, and immediate setting.

UTM ~~18-38620-74380~~ Tax parcel 13-007-00-014

Owner: Federick C. and Clara Yaiser

R. D. 1, Box 364

Middletown, Delaware

Description:

The A. Eliason House is a five-bay, three-story brick dwelling with a shallow hipped roof, and two one-story, tetra-style porches. Built in the 1850s by Andrew Eliason, the house is laid out on a center-passage plan with an original service wing off the east elevation of the main block. Laid in mechanical bond on the front or west elevation and common bond on the remaining walls, the exterior is distinguished by six-over-six light sash windows diminishing in size from the ground floor to the third. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

N-413

Item number

7

Page 2

central windows are set off by two-over-two sidelights. The main entry into the front of the house is through a central doorway with a plain transom and sidelights. The main entry into the front of the house is through a central doorway with a plain transom and sidelights encased in an austere classically inspired architrave. Also of note on the exterior of the main block of the house is the use of shallow ogee modillion blocks.

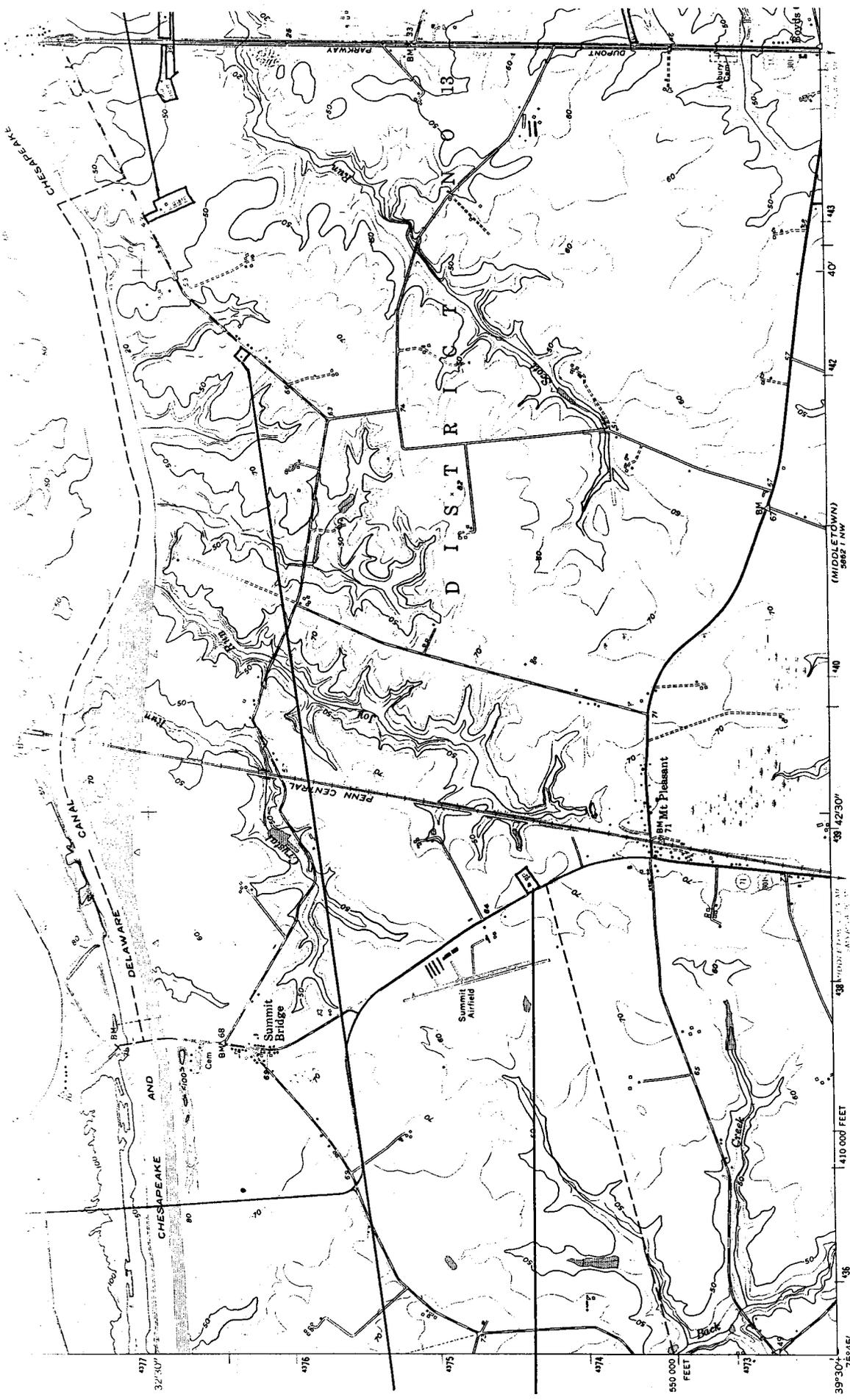
Behind the house extends a range of service structures progressing in the locally customary manner from those associated with the functions of the household back to those housing the dirtiest aspects of farm life. From the house eastward these are a two-story brick combination carriage house and storage loft, an earthfast cartshed framed on cedar posts and having a shed roof, a braced frame granary containing corn cribs flanking a central drive-through wagon floor and having overhead grain storage facilities, and at the end of the range a brick stable which recently has been altered with its conversion to a tractor shed.

Historical Background and Significance:

The A. Eliason House was commissioned in the 1850s by Andrew Eliason. Eliason's progress as a successful farmer in St. Georges and Pencader hundreds should serve as a coda for this nomination. As a subscriber to Scharf's History of Delaware, Eliason sponsored a biography as ostentatious as his three-story brick house. Scharf describes Eliason's rising fortunes from the time he worked as a drover on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through his years as a tenant farmer, to his success as a landholder supervising the production of at least three farms. While Eliason's fortunes differ only in degree from those of his landed neighbors, his interest in the commissioning of history describes the final phase of the rebuilding cycle of the mid nineteenth century.

In the historical progression of agricultural reform, land reallocation, shifting markets, and rebuilding activity, the final phase was the creation of an appropriate past to match the historic present. It is significant that in these biographical sketches published by Scharf, the subjects' almost invariably mention the physical improvements made to their dwellings. The houses, as symbols of personal attainment and the definition of an economically stratified social class hierarchy, were monuments to a present order. Through the writing of history, those monuments became fixed in time, place, and mind of singular historic moment.

Nominated by Bernard L. Herman



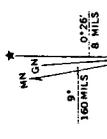
N-5193
Fairview

N-413
A. Eliason House

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

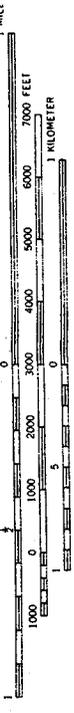
Control by USGS, USCGS and USCE
 Topography from aerial photographs by Keish plotter
 Aerial photographs taken 1951. Field checked 1953
 Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on
 Delaware coordinate system
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 18, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
 move the projection lines 7 meters south and
 30 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
 taken 1970. This information not field checked.



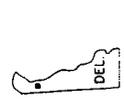
UTM ZONE AND 1970 MASSACHUSETTS MERIDIAN
 DESIGNATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

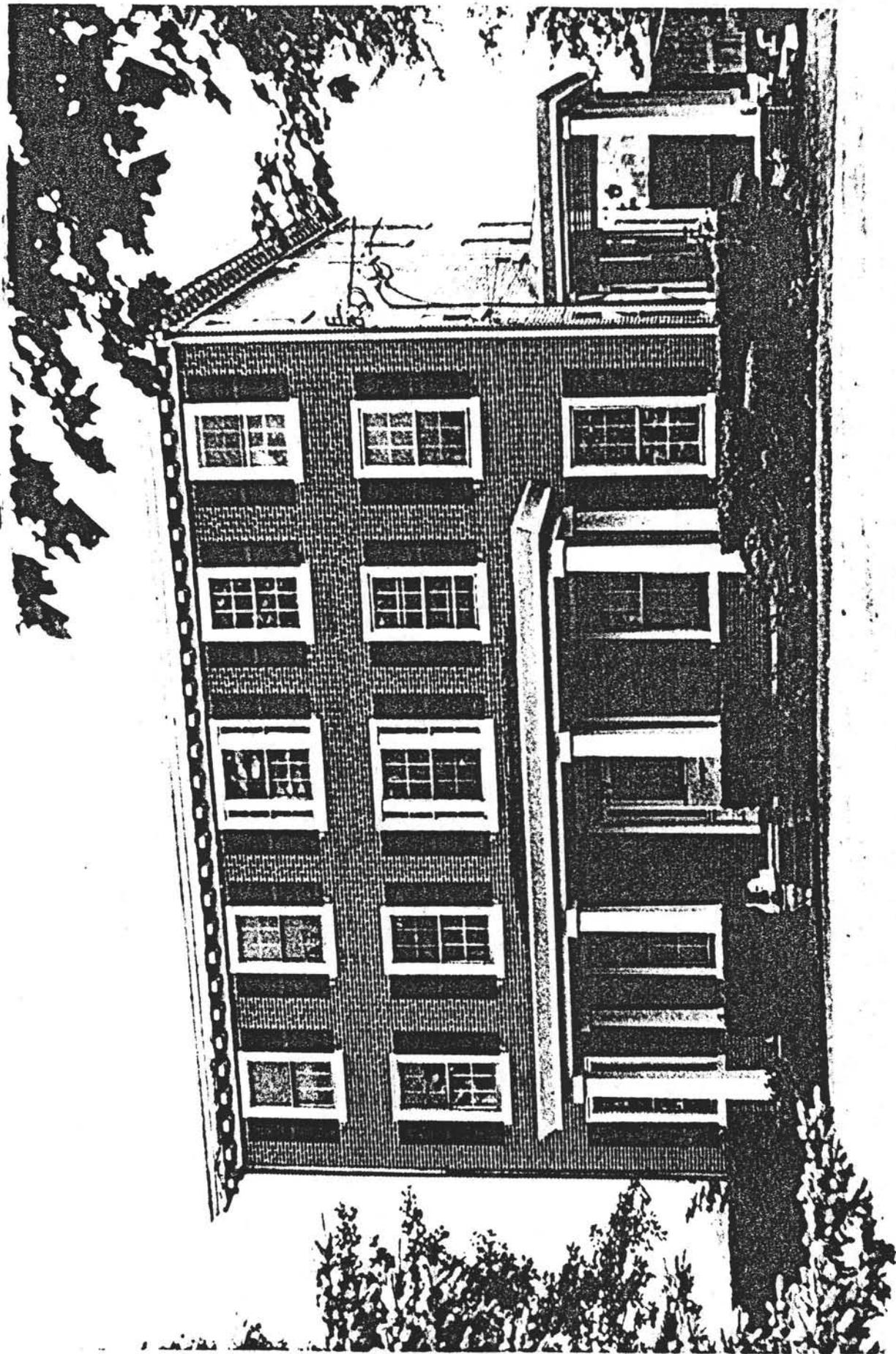
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

USGS STARGES

Heavy 1
 Medium



NAME: *Elison House N-413*

Location: *St Georges Hundred, New Castle County*

Photographer: *B. Herman*

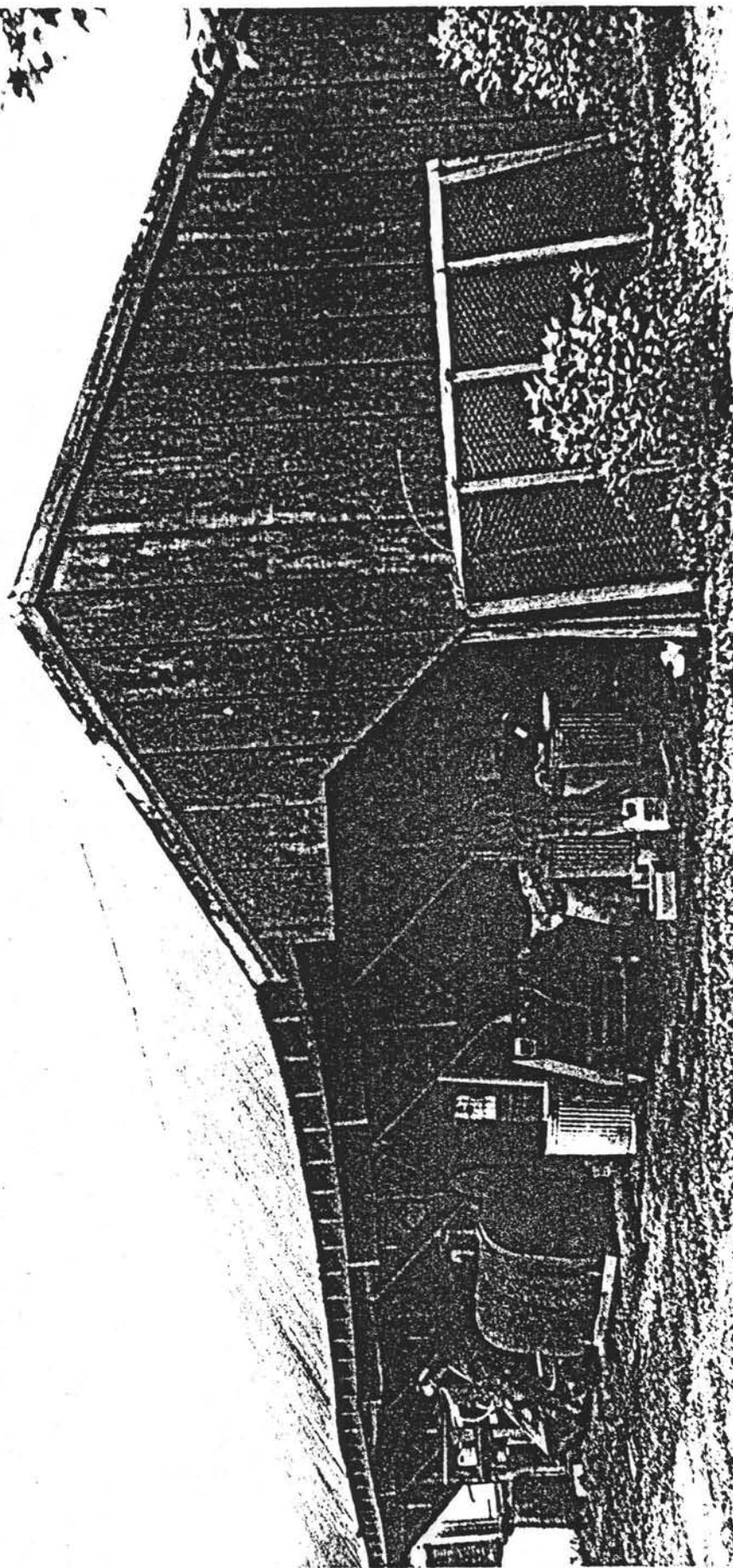
Date of Photograph: *May 1985*

Location of Negative: *University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture
& Engineering*

Description: *View from W*

Photograph Number: *1 of 3*

NAME: *Elison House N-413*



Location: St Georges Hundred, New Castle County

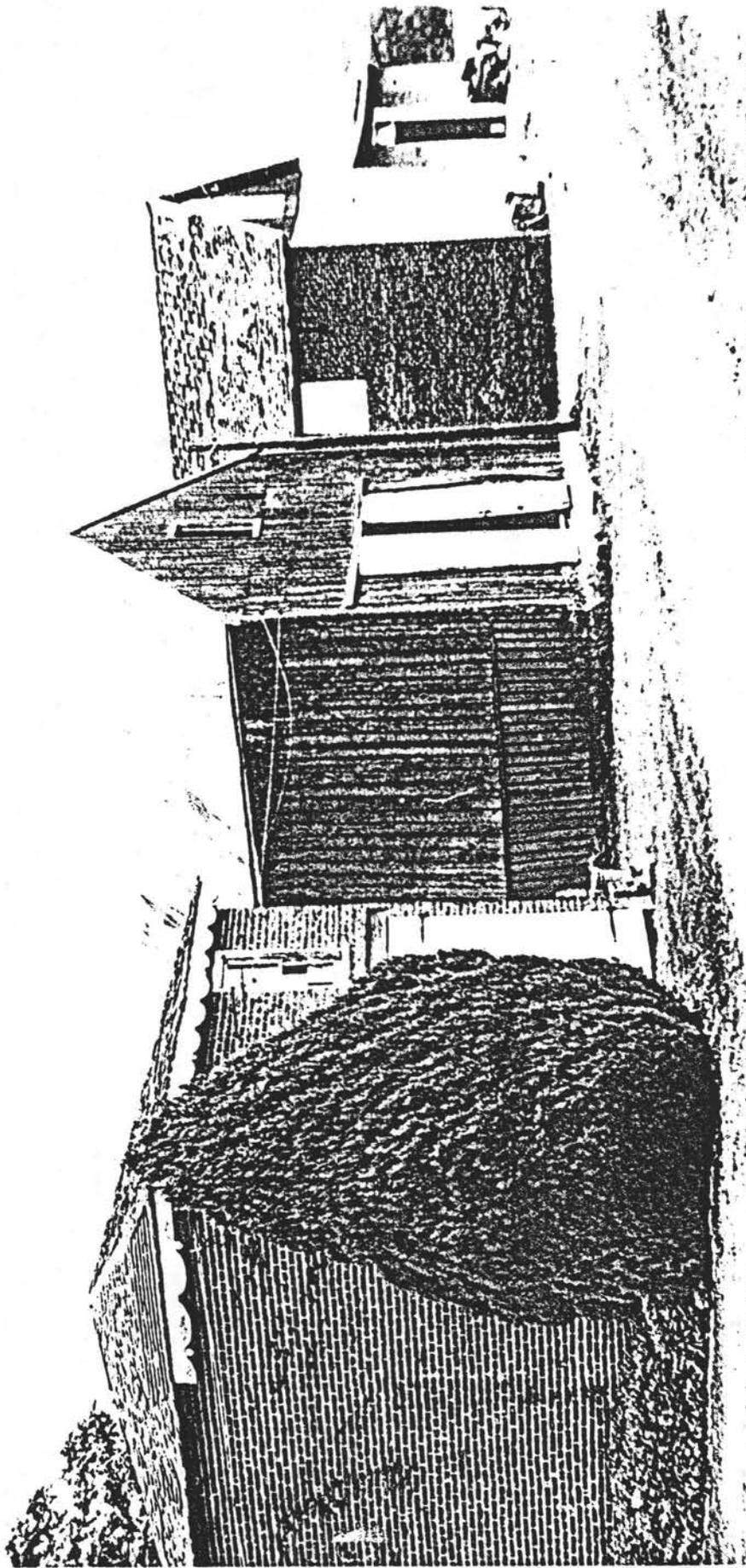
Photographer: B. Herman

Date of Photograph: May 1985

Location of Negative: University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture
& Engineering

Description: View from *w*
mechanic shed

Photograph Number: 2 of 3



NAME: *Elipson House N-413*

Location: St Georges Hundred, New Castle County

Photographer: B. Herman

Date of Photograph: May 1985

Location of Negative: University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture
& Engineering

Description: View from SW

Smoke House, Granary & stable

3 of 3

Photograph Number:

05/11/2005 DE STATE HIST PRESERVATION OFFICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME
- STONE Middletown Historic District

2 LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER _____
CITY TOWN Middletown VICINITY OF _____ NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT One
STATE Delaware COUNTY New Castle CODE 002

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY
NAME See Attachment
STREET & NUMBER _____
CITY TOWN _____ VICINITY OF _____ STATE _____

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION FORM AS SUBMITTED TO CAMP
COURTHOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS Public Building
STREET & NUMBER _____
CITY TOWN Rodney Square STATE Delaware

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE Delaware Cultural Resource Survey N-425
DATE 1977 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs STATE Delaware
CITY TOWN Dover

TRUCK
CPLA
FORM

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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

Middleton, Wisconsin District
ITEM NO. BER 7 PAGE 3

CONTINUATION SHEET

At the time that it was proposed to the west, it was located on an irregularly shaped residential area north along Broad Street, the old Madison Street, which was a street in 1808. The lot was owned by the late Mrs. J. M. ...

On the east side of North Broad Street, between Lake and Madison Streets, are a number of large Victorian residences constructed originally in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The house at 217 North Broad Street is said to be the oldest house in Middleton. All buildings of this early structure have been concentrated in the area between the street and the railroad. This structure is situated in a row of streets in a corner of the block...

The northeast quadrant of Middleton was laid out with streets and lots in 1851 by the first plat of the town. The streets were laid out in a grid pattern, and the lots were numbered. The streets in this quadrant are still in use, and many of the buildings are still standing. The streets are named after the founders of the town...

CHECK ONE
ORIGINAL FILED
DATE

CHECK ONE
CHALLENGED
DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The historic district contains almost all of Middleton's commercial and residential areas that were developed at the turn of the nineteenth century. The bounds of the district extend to the west along the Main Street to the railroad, but excluding the industrial area near the railroad yard; east along Main Street to Catherine Street, the termination of the residential town area to the north; north along Broad Street to Lake Street; and south along Main Street to the railroad. The district includes the early nineteenth-century architecture of the street as well as several excellent examples of early twentieth-century architecture on the east side of the street. The town's commercial area is concentrated around the corner of Main Street and First Street. Around these two early streets, the town was laid out...

The crossroads area has undergone a great deal of change since originally laid out. As viewed today it reflects almost every period of the town's history. Set into the southern corner of the crossroads area is Catherine Street, named for Robert A. Cochran and laid out by the mid-nineteenth century. On the southwest corner of the square is the residence of one of the other structures in the district, the Sutherland Inn known also as the Middleton Hotel. It was built in 1861; fire and subsequent renovations have obliterated its historic fabric. Next to the Inn on the south side of the square is a structure built in 1871 to house a thriving mercantile business by the northeast corner of the crossroads is the Bellows Truck Company, which was built in 1871. It is a two-story brick building with a gabled roof. The building was built by the Bellows Truck Company, which was built in 1871. It is a two-story brick building with a gabled roof. The building was built by the Bellows Truck Company, which was built in 1871. It is a two-story brick building with a gabled roof.

Several streets first developed along East Main Street towards Centre. Unfortunately, most of the early structures on the south side of East Main Street have been lost. Several structures have been improved in the block east of South Broad Street and west of South Cox Street. One Victorian structure and one Federal-style house have remained their original appearance. To the east of South Cox Street is a row of detached frame structures of the early nineteenth century. The three-story brick building on the southeast corner of Cox Street has a gabled roof and a two-story porch. Beyond these houses is the Suburban Methodist Church and Parsonage. This large brick structure, built in 1833, is the oldest church building in Middleton. Across Main Street in the block between Cox and Catherine Streets, is a row of early to mid-nineteenth-century frame structures, many of which are double houses. Those closest to Cox Street are the earliest structures and reflect the Federal style. The first floor facades of many of these structures have been destroyed by the addition of modern porches. Between Broad and Cox Streets on East Main Street are commercial and residential structures.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Midtown Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

of the house at 206 South Broad Street. Located behind the house on the corner of South Broad and West Broad Streets is a Victorian carriage house which has been converted to use as a garage. This structure for the southeast corner of the block, the southeast at the corner of the block, is the centerline of West Broad Street. South of this point construction has been more recent and less architecturally significant.

Midtown Historic District INVENTORY
M-425.
1 206 South Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; facade veranda continuous around sides with paired bargeboard trim.
1a 206 South Broad Street (Garage/Carriage House) - Board and batten frame structure with center ventilator on roof.
2 204 South Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; original lap-joint clapboard on first floor level with fish-scale shingles on second; hip roof with clipped-gable dormers.
3 200 South Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; original clapboard and wood shingle siding; irregular floor plan; steeply pitched cross gable; 3-story, octagonal tower on the northeast corner.
4 106 South Broad Street - Modified, late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame domestic dwelling with central facade cross-gable.
5 104 South Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; original clapboards painted gray with white trim; gable roof with Graham-style center cross gable; continuous, 1-story veranda on facade with side mansard roof with segmentally-arched dormers.
6 102 South Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; mansard roof with segmentally-arched dormers.
7 100 South Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; mansard roof with white shingles and paired-bracket dormers; gable dormers with bargeboard trim.
8 18 South Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, brick building; mansard roof with segmentally-arched dormers.

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHV

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Midtown Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

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8 18 South Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, brick building; mansard roof with segmentally-arched dormers.

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHV

Form No. 200
4-10-74UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMFOR NPS USE ONLY
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ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

- 9 West side of South Broad Street (Middleton Volunteer Fire Company) - 1870-1871, 2-1/2 story, brick building; Livesport bond facade; slate mansard roof with semi-circular dormers.
- 10 4-6 No. - Broad Street - Early-20th century, 2-1/2 story, brick, commercial/residential structure; hip roof with metal standing seam sheathing and moulded cornice.
- 11 16 North Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2-1/2 story, frame, commercial/residential structure; slate mansard roof with gable dormers and bargeboard trim.
- 12 17 North Broad Street (Grimaldi's Bakery) - Turn-of-the-century, 2-story, frame structure; brick-veneer facade with false fin.
- 13 20 North Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame dwelling; situated with asbestos shingles.
- 14 22 North Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame dwelling; original wall-mounted shutters on the first floor level and lowered blinds on 2nd second.
- 15 24 North Broad Street (Sedoff's Clothing Store) - Mid-20th century, 2-story, brick, commercial structure with false front.
- 16 202 North Broad Street - Late-20th century, 2-story, false-front-style dwelling; flat roof with parapet; facade porch with Tuscan-style columns.
- 17 206 North Broad Street - c. 1900, 2-story, frame dwelling; original paneled shutters on the first floor level.
- 18 208 North Broad Street - c. 1900, 2-1/2 story, frame dwelling; facade porch has a pedimented entrance and a Chinese-Chippendale style balustrade.
- 19 212 North Broad Street (Comela & Hutchinson Funeral Home) - Late-19th century, 2-1/2 story, frame dwelling; center facade Gothic-style cross gable with bargeboard trim and finial.
- 19a Behind 212 North Broad Street (Garage/Carriage House) - Late-19th century, 2-1/2 story, frame structure; board and batten siding; center facade cross gable; lowered ventilator on center of roof.
- 20 216 North Broad Street (Middleton Academy) - 1826, 2-1/2 story, brick educational facility; ashlar-scored stubco facade; octagonally-shaped cupola on center of roof; gable roof with segmentally-arched dormers.
- 21 220 North Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame dwelling.
- 22 221 North Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2-1/2 story, frame dwelling; hip roof with metal standing seam sheathing and double-bracket cornice; 1-story, facade porch with decorative cornice.
- 23 217 North Broad Street - c. 1900, 2-1/2 story, stone dwelling; hip roof with a flat deck and clip-gable dormers.
- 22a 4 Behind 217 and 221 North Broad Street - c. 1900, 2-story, frame garages with 3 sections - 2 with gable roofs and 1 with shed roof.
- 22a Behind 217 and 221 North Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2-1/2 story, T-shaped, frame double dwelling; ornate, 1-story facade porch.
- 24 Behind 209-211 North Broad Street (Out-buildings) - 1-story frame structure with vertical sheathing and lattice detail on free-standing structure across front.
- 24a Behind 209-211 North Broad Street - Late 19th century, 2-1/2 story, frame dwelling; gable roof with metal standing seam sheathing.
- 25 201 North Broad Street - Late 19th century, 2-1/2 story, frame dwelling; gable roof with deck and gable dormers; 2-story bay windows on facade.
- 26 115 North Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2-1/2 story, frame, T-shaped dwelling; Victorian cross gable with ornate bargeboard trim on facade; 1-story, facade porch with heavy ornamentation.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 9

105 North Broad Street - Early-20th century, 2½-story, stone and frame dwelling; hip roof with deck and gable dormers; 2-story bay windows on facade; 1-story facade porch with Ionic columns.

201 South Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2½-story, frame dwelling; aluminum siding; center facade cross gable with lancet window.

203 South Broad Street - Early-20th century, 2½-story, frame dwelling; hip roof with large clipped-gable dormers; 1-story facade veranda with Tuscan columns which continues around the sides.

12 East Cochran Street - 1736, 2-story, relocated, brick dwelling; Flemish bond facade with glazed headers; date in gable end; full returns on gable roof.

10 East Cochran Street - Mid-20th Century, 2-story, frame dwelling; gable roof with returns; 1-story, facade porch with square columns and turned balusters.

6 East Cochran Street - Early-20th century, 2½-story, frame dwelling; hip roof with gable dormers; 1-story veranda on facade and sides.

4 East Cochran Street - Mid-20th century, gambrel-roof dwelling; original clapboard painted green.

4 West Cochran Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, frame dwelling; original clapboard painted blue with white trim; lancet windows in gable ends.

East Cochran Street (Garage) - 2-story outbuilding; board and latex siding; gable roof.

3 East Cochran Street - Early-20th century, 2½-story, frame dwelling; gable and faces street; Victorian cross gable on side; bargeboard trim on gable roof.

9-11 East Cochran Street - Early-20th century, 2½-story, frame dwelling; shed roof dormers on mansard roof; 1-story, screened-in facade porch with turned columns and brackets.

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 8

109 North Broad Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, frame dwelling; corner pilasters with recessed panels; 1-story facade porch with heavy ornamentation; 1-story addition with projected 5-sided facade.

Behind 109 North Broad Street (Garage/Carrage House) - c. 1900, 2-story, frame, vertical sheathed structure; gable roof with ornate bargeboard trim.

101 North Broad Street (H. Gas Sales and Service) - Late-19th century, multiple story structure with clapboard and shiplap sheathing; porch supported by square posts.

1-15 North Broad Street (Laundry Center at Middletown Chiropractic Office) - c. 1900, 1-story, brick building with 1-story, rear frame addition and false front facade.

9-11 North Broad Street - Late-19th century, Italianate-style, 3-story, 5-bay, frame commercial/residential building (demolished in 1977).

Behind 9-11 North Broad Street (Small industrial building) - c. 1890, 2-story, frame structure; beam composition siding; corrugated metal gable roof; gable end faces street.

15 South Broad Street - Early-20th century, clapboard residential structure with flat roof on south section and standing seam metal gable roof on north section; porch is cantilever on 2nd story (to be demolished).

19-21 South Broad Street (Younger Ford) - Mid-20th century, 1-story, commercial structure; sheathed in metal siding with large plate glass display windows.

101 South Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2½-story, frame dwelling; 2-story turret on northwest corner of house; continuous, 1-story veranda on facade and north side.

103 South Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2½-story, frame dwelling; irregular floor plan, slate hip roof with cresting and projected facade cross gable.

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 11

- 58 9-11 East Green Street - Late-19th century, 1 1/2-story, double dwelling, original clapboard with gabled roof and cross gable with arched window; Tuscan columns with connecting balustrades on facade porch.
- 59 Northwest corner of South Cox and East Green Streets (St. Anne's Church) - Late-19th century, 2-story, stone structure with brick rear wing; circular stained glass and lancet windows on tower.
- 60 101 East Green Street - Late-19th century, 3-story, frame dwelling, slate gable roof; front porch supported by Tuscan columns and connected by balustrade.
- 61 7 South Cox Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame house; aluminum siding; lean-to on rear; screened-in front porch with turned posts, turned rail balustrade and pierced brackets.
- 62 5 South Cox Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame house; 1-story, lean-to addition; a gable roof with returns; asbestos siding; front porch has turned posts and a turned rail balustrade.
- 63 East Main Street (Bethesda Methodist Church) - 1823 (remodeled 1879), brick structure with gable roof; metal gable roof with a full-pedimented return; tower with tall slate spire on facade; arched, double-door entrance with etched glass fanlight and decorative lintel in tower.
- 64 104-106 East Main Street - c. 1800-1825, 2-story, frame double dwelling; sheathed in modern materials; gable roof with boxed cornice and bed molding; center facade entrance with triple light transoms.
- 65 100 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, commercial/residential structure; shiplap siding; 20th-century dormer on slate gambrel roof.
- 66 52 East Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2 1/2-story, clapboard house; gable roof with returns; 2-story, hip roof wing with 1-story shed-roofed addition; gable dormer with full returns on facade.
- 66a Bayland South Cox Street (Outbuilding) - Late-19th century, 1-story, frame garage; sheathed in metal and wood siding; gable roof with an overhang and exposed rafters.

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 10

- 48 15 East Cochran Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame dwelling; facade cross gable; tower-like structure on one corner; 1-story, facade porch with Tuscan columns continuing on side of house.
- 49 19 East Cochran Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame dwelling; gable roof with tall chimney on corner; delicate support posts and pierced bracket trim on facade porch; irregular floor plan.
- 50 104 South Cox Street - Late-19th century, 2-story; carriage house converted into a private residence; gable roof sheathed in vertical wood boards.
- 51 100 East Green Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame dwelling; gable roof with center cross gable with bargeboard trim and lancet windows; Tuscan columns, balustrade and diagonal brackets on facade porch.
- 52 18 East Green Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story house; shiplap siding; center facade cross gable with lancet windows; turned posts on facade porch.
- 53 11 East Green Street - Late-19th century, 1 1/2-story dwelling; aluminum siding; gable roof with exposed rafters under eaves; fluted Tuscan columns on front and side porches.
- 54 10 East Green Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame house; clapboard with standing seam metal roof; Doric posts connected by balustrades with turned rails and pierced brackets on facade porch.
- 55 8 East Green Street - Late-19th century, 2-story; clapboard-sheathed house; gable roof with drop pendants at eave; 1-story, screened-in facade porch with pierced bracket trim.
- 56 6 East Green Street - Late-19th century, dwelling sheathed in asbestos siding; center facade cross gable with lancet windows; 1-story, 3-bay facade porch.
- 57 5 East Green Street - Late-19th century, 3-story house; shiplap siding; mansard roof with diamond and rectangular-shaped shingles; pierced brackets on facade porch.

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO O.I.

Form No. 10 (Rev. 10/84)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 12

- 67 48 East Main Street (Smiley's Golf Station) - Mid-20th century, concrete block gas station with false front; brick veneer facade; pseudo-mansard roof.
- 68 34 East Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2 1/2-story, clapboard house; center facade cross gable with lancet window.
- 69 West of 34 East Main Street (Carriage House/Garage) - c. 1900, frame structure; vertical board siding; standing seam metal hip roof.
- 70 12 East Main Street (Cumberland Farm Food Store) - 20th century, 1-story, concrete block commercial structure; false front of brick veneer; pseudo-mansard roof with wood shingles.
- 71 8 East Main Street (Joseph Berkman Variety Department Store) - Late-19th century, 1-story, commercial building; parapet roof on wing; large plate glass windows beside recessed central entrance.
- 72 2 East Main Street - c. 1800-1825, 2 1/2-story, brick structure; white-painted Flemish bond facade with belt course; small returns, box cornice and belted moulding on gable roof; gable dormers on facade.
- 73 2-8 West Main Street (South-Street-Street) (Village Inn; Middleton News Agency; Pearson Realty Company; and H & R Block Income Tax Office) - 1871, 1-story, Italianate style, masonry, commercial structure; standing seam metal low-hip roof with modillion cornice.
- 74 25 West Main Street (The Witherspoon Inn) - 1761, 2-story, commercial structure; original building burned; remaining exterior walls sheathed with rama-stone and clapboard.
- 75 14 West Main Street (Dollar General Store) - Early-20th century, 1-story, commercial concrete block building, stucco facade; large glass display windows.
- 76 18 West Main Street - Early-20th century, 3-story, commercial/residential structure; stuccoed facade with belt course between 2nd & 3rd floors.
- 77 24 West Main Street (Middleton Transcript) - Late-19th century, 2-story, commercial building; brick veneer and clapboard facade; multi-paned display window on front.

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- 78 26 West Main Street (The Treasure Chest) - Late-19th century, 2-story, commercial building; brick, cut shingles and asbestos siding; multi-paned display window on facade.
- 79 30 West Main Street (U. S. Post Office) - Mid-20th century, 1-story, brick government building with granite quoins and gable roof; pavilion entrance double-door entrance.
- 80 West Main Street (Forest Presbyterian Church) - 1851, 2-story, brick ecclesiastical structure; 2-story brick facade tower with balcony; gable end false street; arches, stained-glass, leaded fenestration.
- 81 60 West Main Street (George E. Schreppier Company) - Mid-19th century, Italianate-style residential/commercial structure; original clapboard, 2-story, single-pile; side porch with ornate bargeboard trim.
- 82 100 West Main Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; original shiplap siding, center facade cross gable with lancet window; 1-story, screened-in facade porch.
- 83 104 West Main Street (Sea & Ed's Country Kitchen) - Modified, late-19th century, 2-story, frame, commercial structure; facade has brick veneer.
- 84 110 West Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, Italianate-style house; original clapboard; four-panned door on facade entrance with a 4-light transom and sidelights.
- 85 116 West Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, clapboard residence; gable roof with returns; 1-story facade porch with turned posts and spindle brackets.
- 86 120 West Main Street - Late 19th century, 2-story, frame house; 1-story, facade and side veranda with turned posts and decorative wood-shingle cornice.
- 87 124 West Main Street (Steele's Flowers) - Early-20th century, 1-story, frame, commercial structure; original shiplap siding; glass-panned facade entrance.
- 88 200 West Main Street - 19th century, 1 1/2-story, frame dwelling; original clapboard; gable roof with returns; recessed-panned posts and square balusters on facade porch.

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- 99 101 West Main St. ext. - Mid-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame house; original shingles siding and clapboard; center facade Graham-style gable with ornate bargeboard trim.
- 100 61 West Main Street - Late-19th century, 3-story, brick residence; flat roof with box cornice; bracketed pent save between 1st and 2nd stories.
- 101 53 West Main Street - Early-20th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; off-center cross gable on facade; grouped columns on brick pier on facade porch.
- 102 51 West Main Street (Middlestown Automobile) - Early-20th century, 2-story commercial structure; stucco facade with brick quoins; flat roof with parapet and center finial.
- 103 43-49 West Main Street (Sweetest Theater Building) - Early-20th century, 2-story, masonry commercial building; false front facade with parapet and center finial.
- 104 41 West Main Street - Early-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; gambrel shutters on the first floor level; shingled lintels above fan-structure; 1-story, facade porch with decorative cornice trim.
- 105 37-39 West Main Street - Mid-19th century, Italianate-style, 2-story, frame commercial structure; original clapboard; low hip roof with modillion cornice.
- 106 35 West Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, frame commercial structure; heavily modified.
- 107 27-31 West Main Street - Late-19th century, 3-story, brick commercial/residential structure; low hip roof with plain cornice.
- 108 23-25 West Main Street (W.O.T. Community Action Building) - Early-20th century, classical style, 2-story, brick commercial structure; Liverpool bond facade; stone pilasters; copper balustrade on flat roof.
- 109 21 West Main Street (Buchworth's Hardware Store) - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, brick commercial structure; remodelled on first floor level; flat roof with modillion cornice.

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- 90 210-212 West Main Street - Mid-19th century, frame residential structure with gable roof; asphalt siding; facade porch with turned posts, arched brackets and square balusters.
- 91 216 West Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; slate mansard roof with shed-roof dormers; continuous facade and side porch with square posts on brick piers.
- 92 218-222 West Main Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame, multiple family dwelling; original clapboard; decorative wood-cut shingles and flintels on gable ends; front porch spans facade.
- 93 217 West Main Street (Copper Lantern) - Mid-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame structure; original shiplap siding; center facade cross gable with barge-board trim.
- 94 209-211 West Main Street - Mid-19th century, 3-story, frame double dwelling; original clapboards; two, 1-story, decorative facade porches with turned posts, brackets, piersed support posts, and piersed flat balusters.
- 95 201-205 West Main Street - Late-19th century, Italianate-style, 2-story, brick commercial building; flat roof with modillion cornice; original storefront bay window on first floor.
- 96 123 West Main Street (Brick House Restaurant) - Mid-19th century, Italianate-style, 2-story, brick structure; low-hip roof with modillion cornice; 1-story facade and 2-story side porches with ornate wrought iron porch trim; decorative lintels above windows.
- 97 115-117 West Main Street - Late-19th century, Italianate-style, double dwelling; flat roof with center lantern and modillion cornice; original clapboard (partially sheathed in composition shingles); wooden quoins; hooded arched windows.
- 98 111 West Main Street - Early-19th century, 2-story, 5-bay, private residence; original clapboard; gable roof with returns; shingled wooden lintels above windows.
- 99 109 West Main Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story dwelling; original shiplap siding; gable roof; flat bracketed cornice; 2 1/2-story, center facade tower; slate mansard roof; ornate, 1-story facade porch.

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- 120 21-23-25 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, single-pile multiple dwelling house; gable roof with box and modillion cornices.
- 121 27-31 East Main Street - Early-20th century, 2 1/2-story, frame structure; facade cross gable; heavily modified.
- 122 32-35-37 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame, multiple dwelling; green aluminum siding; gable roof with 20th-century dormers.
- 123 39-41-43 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame multiple dwelling; white-painted clapboard; gable roof with 20th-century dormers; 1-story facade porch with ornate balustrade.
- 124 45-47 East Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, frame double dwelling with composition siding; metal standing seam gable roof.
- 125 51-55 East Main Street - Early-19th century, 2-story, frame double dwelling; 1-story facade porch with turned posts and balusters, bracket trim and pedimented center entrance.
- 126 57 East Main Street - 19th century, 3-story, L-shaped dwelling; white aluminum siding; 1-story facade porch with turned posts, plain balusters and pierced bracket trim.
- 127 101 East Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, L-shaped dwelling; gable roof with box cornice and bed moulding; gable dormers with returns are flanked by moulded pilasters and multi-eye plinth blocks.
- 128 103-105 East Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, 6-bay, T-shaped, frame, double dwelling house; white-painted narrow clapboard.
- 129 107-109 East Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, frame, single-pile double dwelling; gable roof with box cornice and bed moulding.
- 130 111-113 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame double dwelling; slate mansard roof, with double bracket cornice and gable dormers with bargeboard trim.

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- 110 15 West Main Street (Hailor's Jewelry Store) - Late-19th century, 2-story, brick commercial structure; flat roof; heavily modified.
- 111 17 East Main Street (Fairwood Realty) - Late-19th century, 2-story, 2-bay, commercial structure; terra-stone sheathing.
- 112 15 West Main Street (Thome Barber Shop) - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, frame commercial structure; flat roof.
- 113 13 West Main Street - 1930, 2-story, 3-bay, concrete block commercial structure; yellow and red vice-cut brick veneer facade; flat roof with parapet and center urn.
- 114 1 West Main Street (Belvedere Trust Bank) - 1918, neo-Georgian, 1-story, brick bank facility; pedimented center pavillion with double-applied columns; segmentally-arched entrance.
- 115 1-3-5 East Main Street (Middle-of-the-Town Antiques) - c. 1885, 2 1/2-story, brick commercial/residential structure with decorative brick toothing and stone trim; arched lintels with bosses above windows; slate mansard roof with arched dormers.
- 116 7 East Main Street - c. 1900, federal-style, 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, brick dwelling; white-painted Flemish bond facade; metal standing seam gable roof with box cornice and ornate bargeboard trim; gable dormers; tape-d pilasters and columns on entrance portico.
- 116a Behind 7 East Main Street - c. 1900, 2-story, frame garage/carriage house covered with composition siding.
- 117 11 East Main Street - 19th century, 2-story, brick dwelling painted red; slate mansard roof; many 19th and 20th-century alterations.
- 118 13 East Main Street (People's National Bank of Middlestown) - 1884, 2-story, 3-bay, brick banking facility; Flemish bond facade with glazed headers; large stone entablature above entrance; granite foundation on facade.
- 119 15-17-19 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, double-pile multiple dwelling; combination aluminum siding, composition; double and clapboard sheathing.

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- 143 Crawford Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling; metal standing seam gable roof; lancet attic windows.
- 144 Crawford Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling; bluish-grey-painted clapboard; 1-story, facade porch with pierced bracket trim and square posts.
- 145 Crawford Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay frame dwelling; white-painted clapboard; metal standing seam gable roof; plain, 1-story facade porch.
- 146 Crawford Street - c. 1925, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; hip roof with clipped-gable dormer.
- 147 Crawford Street - c. 1925, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; hip roof; 1-story facade porch with wood columns on brick piers, Gothic-style arches, and latticework between piers.
- 148 Crawford Street - Late-19th century, 1 1/2-story, frame bungalow-style dwelling; rusticated concrete block foundation; "cochitica" windows.
- 149 Crawford Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, frame, T-shaped dwelling; gable roof with facade cross gable.
- 150 Center Alley (Garage) - 20th century, 2-story, frame, double-car garage; apartment above; concrete block foundation.
- 151 Crawford Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame, double dwelling; remodelled.
- 152 Crawford Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, brick dwelling; steep mansard roof with decorative shingles.
- 153 East Lake Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, frame, L-shaped dwelling; original clapboard; paneled shutters on first floor level; and lowered blinds on second; ornate, 1-story facade porch with chamfered posts, pierced brackets and a modillion cornice.

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- 131 115-117-119 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame multiple dwelling; asbestos siding.
- 132 121-123-125 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame multiple dwelling; segmentally-arched dormers on gable roof.
- 133 127-129 East Main Street - 19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; moulded window lintels.
- 134 137-133 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame double dwelling; metal standing seam gable roof; moulded window lintels.
- 135 145-137 East Main Street - 19th century Italianate-style, 2-story, frame, double-pile, double dwelling; low hip roof with modillion cornice; 1-story, facade bay window with arched sashes.
- 136 139 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame, single-pile dwelling; grey-painted clapboard; gable roof with box cornice.
- 137 141 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, single-pile, frame, dwelling; 1-story, facade porch, with turned posts and pedimented entrance.
- 138 143 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame dwelling; white-painted clapboard; paneled shutters first floor level, and lowered blinds second.
- 139 145 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, single-pile, frame dwelling; white aluminum siding; moulded window lintels.
- 140 24 Crawford Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling; metal standing seam gable roof with modillion cornice; Graham-style cross gable with bargeboard trim on facade.
- 141 18 Crawford Street - Late-19th century, 2-story dwelling; yellow-painted clapboard; gable end faces street; 2-story bay window and Victorian cross gable on west side.
- 142 16 Crawford Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame, single-pile dwelling; gable end faces street.

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- 166 14 West Lake Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 2-bay, frame, single-pile dwelling; original clapboards; metal standing seam gable roof with box cornice.
- 167 16-18 West Lake Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 4-bay, frame double dwelling; gable roof with returns and box cornice.
- 168 20-22 West Lake Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 4-bay, single-pile, frame double dwelling; 1-story, facade porch with simple posts and balusters and decorative gable end.
- 169 26-28 West Lake Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 4-bay, double dwelling; 2 rooms deep.
- 170 32-34 West Lake Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, 4-bay, T-shaped, single-pile, double dwelling, low gable roof with returns.
- 171 Behind 215 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame carriage house; metal standing seam gable roof.
- 172 215 North Cass Street (Wears Funeral Home) - c. 1893, 2-story, 5-bay, single-pile, frame dwelling; moulded lintels above facade fenestration; pierced scrollwork and finials on gable ends; facade cross gable.
- 173 211 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, double pile; brick dwelling; slate mansard roof with iron cresting and double bracket trim; pierced bargeboard on gable dormers; ornate, 1-story facade porch.
- 174 209 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, single-pile, L-shaped dwelling; original white-painted shiplap siding; pedimented lintels above facade fenestration.
- 175 207 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 5-bay, T-shaped, single-pile, frame dwelling; original shiplap siding; drop joints at gable ends and center facade; cross gable; 1-story, T-Y windows on each gable end.
- 176 205 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 5-bay, L-shaped frame dwelling; Italianate-style facade entrance.

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- 154 18 East Lake Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, frame, 3-bay, 1-story, 1 dwelling; square attic windows.
- 155 16 East Lake Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, frame, L-shaped dwelling; original clapboards; 1-story facade porch with turned posts and balusters; a pedimented entrance with painted swan in tympanum.
- 156 14 East Lake Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, 1-shaped, 3-bay dwelling; 1-story, facade porch with turned posts, square balusters, pierced bracket trim and unusual gable end design.
- 157 7-11 East Lake Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame, multiple dwelling; metal standing seam gable roof with facade cross gables with lancet windows; terra cotta chimney pots.
- 158 13 East Lake Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling; gable end faces street; rock-faced concrete block wall in front.
- 159 17 East Lake Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling; gable end faces street; 1-story, L-shaped facade porch with jigsaw bracket trim.
- 160 19 East Lake Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, frame, L-shaped dwelling; 1-story, facade porch with pierced bracket trim.
- 161 21 East Lake Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, frame fire engine house; gable end with returns facade street; modillion cornice.
- 162 23 East Lake Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, frame, L-shaped dwelling; 1-story, 4-bay, brick waterworks building; corbelled brick cornice.
- 163 Southwest corner North Cox and East Lockwood Street - Late-19th century, large, 1-story, frame, open shed; associated with the waterworks company.
- 164 224 North Broad Streets - Late-19th century, 2-story, 5-bay, double-pile, frame, double dwelling; metal standing seam gable roof.
- 165 12 West Lake Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, single-pile frame dwelling; 1-story facade porch with plain posts and turned balusters.

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- 105 200 North Cass Street - Mid-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame, 3-bay dwelling; red metal standing seam gable roof; lancet window in Victorian cross gable.
- 106 206 North Cass Street - Mid-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; gable roof with ornate bargeboard trim; Victorian cross gable on facade.
- 107 208 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; with clipped gable roof; ornate bargeboard trim on clipped facade cross gable.
- 108 210 North Cass Street (Governor Biggs House) - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, brick dwelling; mansard roof; decorative bargeboard trim and finials on gable dormers; ornate, 1-story facade porch.
- 109 212 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, brick dwelling; mansard roof with double bracket cornice and cresting; Graham-style cross gable on facade.
- 110 214 Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; gray aluminum siding; ornate bargeboard trim on facade; Graham-style cross gable.
- 111 Pennington Street - 19th century, 2-story, frame structure; asbestos shingle siding; gable end faces street; gable roof with returns (facade).
- 112 North side Pennington Street (Grace Orthodox Presbyterian Church) - 1928, brick, 1-story, Georgian style ecclesiastical edifice; brick quoins; ornate antabularature with punch and gouge work.
- 113 North side Pennington Street - (Outbuilding) - Late-19th century, frame shed; cedar shingle siding; 1-story, mansard-roofed frame addition.
- 114 North side of Pennington Street (Outbuilding) - Late-19th century, frame barn; vertical siding; gable roof, box cornice.
- 115 Pennington Street - 20th century, 1-story, rectangular, concrete block commercial structure.
- 116 Pennington Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame domestic dwelling; exterior slightly remodelled; pedimented entrance portico; pierced bracket trim.

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- 177 203 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, frame, single-pile dwelling; narrow clapboard sheathing; irregular plan.
- 178 201 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, single-pile frame dwelling; narrow clapboard sheathing; lancet window in center facade cross gable; decorative, 1-story facade porch.
- 179 11 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, L-shaped, frame dwelling; original clapboard; 1-story, facade porch with square columns and balustrade and pierced bracket trim.
- 180 9 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, single-pile frame dwelling; original shiplap siding; decorative, 1-story facade porch with fleur-de-lis bracket trim; decorative bargeboard trim on gable roof. (George Washington)
- 180a Behind 9 North Cass Street - c. 1900, 2-story, frame garage/carriage house; red painted vertical board sheathing; corrugated metal gable roof.
- 181 northeast of 9 North Cass Street - c. 1900, 1-story, 3-bay-wide, outbuilding; original based, vertical sheathing; corrugated metal gable roof.
- 182 5 North Cass Street (The Sewing Box) - Late-19th century, 1-story, 2-bay, frame commercial structure; original clapboard - corrugated metal gable roof; rectangular facade bay window with cubed stained glass window decoration.
- 183 8-10 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, 4-bay, frame double dwelling; original clapboard and shaped shingles; finials on gable ends; double lancet windows in center facade cross gable; 1-story facade porch with cast-iron posts and balustrade; pedimented porch entrance has diamond-shaped wood shingles in tympanum.
- 184 12 North Cass Street - c. 1900, 2 1/2-story, Queen Anne-style dwelling; brick on first floor level, clapboard with shaped wood shingles on upper levels.
- 185 East side of Scott Street - c. 1900, 1 1/2-story, frame garage; shiplap siding; stickstyle details in gable ends.

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served the people, and also two hotels. Industries, most of which related to farming and its by-products, were found mostly along the outskirts of the residential areas. Middletown was incorporated in 1861. The first town commissioners had the task of dealing with the multiplicity of processes which beset a town with Middletown's high rate of expansion. Foremost was the necessity of raising money to operate the town and fund improvements. The new town government was in the hands of the merchants and manufacturers not the older residents of the area, most of whom had agricultural leanings. The new government felt that the most important stand regarding the installation of sidewalks and curbs was to take no recourse but to improve their property in this way. Streets of stone were gravelled by the town. Within five years of incorporation, the question of street lighting was considered. Oil lamps were installed, but were replaced in 1864 by gas lighting. Then on August 17, 1896, 60 ten-candle power electric lights began to illuminate the streets. Middletown was one of the first towns in the state to have electric water to the town and so the construction of the water works was authorized. It included 20 driven wells at intervals of 50 feet and a standpipe 100 feet high, and eight feet in diameter with a capacity of 37,000 gallons. This project was done by the Middletown Volunteer Fire Company. Perched on a hillside, it was the second oldest fire tower in the county; only Middletown preceded it with the organization of the Light and Water Commission in 1893. Middletown began to supply electricity, becoming one of the first towns in the state to do so.

All of the town's activities were chronicled quite completely in the town's newspaper, the Middletown Messenger, established in 1866. It provides an excellent insight into the growing town's hopes and ideas. The campaign for building a town hall is reflected in its pages. Promoters made the argument that "such a building will be not only an ornament to the place, but it will tend to improve the value of property, increase the business of the place, and prove to be a great convenience..." The 70 foot square, three-story brick and stone structure was completed in 1868. It held a prominent site on Park Street until it burned in 1914.

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHPS

SIGNIFICANCE

- PEOPLE
 - 1820-1889
 - 1890-1949
 - 1950-1989
 - 1990-2000
- ARCHITECTURE
 - ART
 - COMMUNICATIONS
 - CONSERVATION
 - ECONOMY
 - EDUCATION
 - INDUSTRIAL
 - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 - LITERATURE
 - MILITARY
 - MUSIC
 - PHILOSOPHY
 - SCIENCE-GOVERNMENT
 - TRANSPORTATION
 - OTHER PEOPLE
 - Local History

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In Delaware, few seventeenth-century colonial settlements accomplished the civic achievements and mercantile success which Middletown experienced in the nineteenth century. In losing their initial impetus for existence, many early settlements died; but Middletown succeeded in creating a commercial nucleus for lower New Castle County. The railroad and other structural prosperity played an important part in her reawakening and in her eventual decline.

The name Middletown first appears in a 1673 warrant for land patented to Adam Beckerson. Near this tract was the junction of Augustine Herman's Bohemia CRT Road and the Upper Pine's Road, two of the oldest roads on the peninsula. The junction of the two roads lay midway between the navigable waters of the Bohemia River and those of the equidistant. Its location caused the name Middletown to be retained for the crossroads settlement which grew there. Middletown's growth was slow but steady. The geographic pamphlet which was part of the village's 30 buildings were built and were located near the center of the town and wheat. Several large structures were established in 1761. Included were a storehouse, a tavern, a school, a church, a mill, and a blacksmith shop. The storehouse, including an inn which David Hibernian established in 1761. Included were the many travellers who stayed at the inn was George Washington; his 1783 Journal recorded his stop in Middletown. Middletown's growth throughout the early nineteenth century. Small industries developed and thrived on the trade which overland travel between Virginia and Philadelphia assured its growth through the early nineteenth century. By mid-century, a new mode of transportation was replacing horse travel. Many agricultural communities would struggle and decline for lack of the commerce on which they had thrived. Middletown was fortunate; the iron horse, the railroad, would become its link to continued prosperity.

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHPS

Middletown became linked to the Delaware railroad system in 1855. This provided nearby farmers with rapid transportation for their peach crop and spurred the agricultural prosperity of the area. During this time Middletown grew from a town with limited agricultural activity to become a commercial center. In Middletown, the third quarter of the nineteenth century saw the establishment of a multitude of commercial enterprises. The incorporation of the town and subsequent civic improvements, the construction of many architecturally outstanding business and residential structures, and its establishment as a nucleus of political activity.

The splendor of commercial goods displayed in Middletown by the 1890's was worthy of any city. The town had grown to a population of 2500 and business was thriving. Middletown boasted five stores for the purchase of general merchandise, one of which had stock worth over \$10,000; at least two confectioneries, a clothing store, several feed and grain businesses; a retailer of agricultural implements, a hardware dealer, a carriage factory; and many others. Most of these businesses were located along the old roads of the town and two of the largest mercantile establishments were at the crossroads. Two banks

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

Middletown Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

The same far-thinking citizens who were responsible for Middletown's extensive once improved and outstanding architecture contributed to many of Delaware's significant political decisions in the later nineteenth century. Two Middletown hotels became the center of political activity in the area. The National Hotel, located near the railroad was the Democrat's headquarters; the J. H. Thompson Inn, at the corner of one in 1897, the other in 1897. They were John P. Cochran and Benjamin H. Hilditch, respectively. Both of these men were Democrats and both had extensive political influence in the area as well as interests in town. Another important post-Civil War political figure from the area was Samuel Townsend, the leader of Delaware's unopposed Democrat.

Middletown's hiatus of prosperity ended at the turn of the twentieth century. A blight has undermined the peach industry and there had resulted a subsequent decline in the community. Maintaining the level of commercial aggrandizement which had been present in Middletown just prior to this time was no longer possible. Today, only the buildings remain, a gentle reminder of a more affluent time.

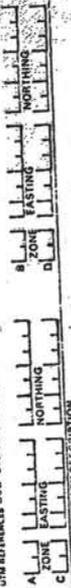
FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHPS

REFERENCES

1939. "Middletown, Delaware." Peterson, Cornelius, Inc., 1941. New York, N.Y.
"Middletown, Delaware." Peterson, Cornelius, Inc., 1941. New York, N.Y.
"Middletown, Delaware." Peterson, Cornelius, Inc., 1941. New York, N.Y.
"Middletown, Delaware." Peterson, Cornelius, Inc., 1941. New York, N.Y.
"Middletown, Delaware." Peterson, Cornelius, Inc., 1941. New York, N.Y.
"Middletown, Delaware." Peterson, Cornelius, Inc., 1941. New York, N.Y.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACRES OF NOMINATED PROPERTY APPROXIMATELY 51 acres.
ON ATTACHMENT See continuation sheet.



VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Attachments

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

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Joan N. Morton, Architectural Historian
ORGANIZATION: Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs
ADDRESS: Hall of Records
CITY OR TOWN: Dover, DE
DATE: March 1977
TELEPHONE: (302) 677-5111
STATE: DE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL LOCAL

As designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-663), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER'S SIGNATURE: *Joan N. Morton*

DATE: 9/5/78

TITLE: Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs

FOR USE ONLY

INVENTORY NUMBER: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTOR OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION DATE: _____

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER DATE: _____

DATE: _____

Form No. 100-1000
Rev. 10/74

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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CONTINUATION SHEET

Industries of Delaware. Wilmington: Richard Edwards, ed., 1880.
Metcalf, Edward F. "Non-Economic Effects of Railroad Routes. Selection on Two
Delaware Villages ..." Unpublished paper, January, 1972.
Beers' Atlas of Delaware, 1868.
Beist's Atlas of New Castle County, 1895.
Reas and Price Map of New Castle County, 1849.
Aerial View, Middletown, Delaware, 1983.
1799 Plat of Middletown
Middletown Transcript, 1868.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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CONTINUATION SHEET

Middletown Historic District

Latitude

A. 39° 26' 59"
B. 39° 26' 50"
C. 39° 26' 48"
D. 39° 26' 58"
E. 39° 27' 11"
F. 39° 27' 11"

Longitude

A. 75° 42' 47"
B. 75° 42' 53"
C. 75° 43' 00"
D. 75° 43' 17"
E. 75° 43' 15"
F. 75° 42' 58"

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC "Achmester"

AND/OR COMMON
Achmester

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

On Route 429, one mile east of Route 896

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Middletown

VICINITY OF

One

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Delaware

10

New Castle

003

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mr. Henry N. Vaughan

STREET & NUMBER
20 West Chestnut Hill Avenue

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Philadelphia,

VICINITY OF

Pennsylvania

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Public Building

STREET & NUMBER
Rodney Square

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Wilmington

Delaware

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Delaware Cultural Resource Survey N-3930

DATE

1978

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Hall of Records

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO O&A

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Dover

Delaware

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Situated on the north side of County Road 429, approximately one mile east of its junction with Route 896, Achmester is in north central St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. Large, prosperous farms with Greek Revival peach mansions and other early farm complexes dominate the landscape along this road running from Armstrong Crossroads to the former grain shipping town of Odenza, three miles east. Very little in the way of new building has occurred here in this century, leaving broad, unspoiled vistas of an area which has maintained its agricultural status to the present.

Achmester is a one-and-a-half story, single-pile, frame dwelling having a formally composed five-bay main block on a full basement of stone; a five-bay, gable end wing of uneven fenestration; and a rear service ell, also of 5-bays. The asphalt-shingled gable roof is pierced on the facade by gable-roofed dormers, and at the rear by shed-roofed dormers. Four interior end chimneys and one interior chimney are of stuccoed brick with corbelled caps. At the facade, simple box cornices and dormers have been decorated at a later date with Gothic Revival sawnwork trim, pendants, and vergeboards. A single-bay portico on the gable end wing has a flat roof with architrave cornice, supported by a pair of square, chamfered-edged posts. Its tracery-like sawn decorations applied to the corner brackets and cornice are repetitions of motifs found on the dormers. Concurrent with the addition of this trim was the vertical projection of the chimneys, accomplished through the use of paired terra cotta chimney pots, octagonal in shape with horizontal mouldings suggesting capitals. The house is sheathed with German siding and has plain cornerboards. Under the shed-roofed porch at the rear of the ell can be seen beaded weatherboard, indicating the later nature of the predominant German siding. Louvered shutters conceal four-over-four pane windows.

An oil painting of about 1850 shows "Achmester, seat of the late Richard Mansfield" in its original configuration with only minor changes apparent today: the weatherboard appears to be of the earlier type found under the rear porch; there were two pairs of windows at the gable end of the main block where now only the upper pair remain; the Gothic decorations had yet to be added; the roof had wood shingles; and there was a portico on the main block nearly identical to that surviving on the gable end wing. Mansfield's detailed account books indicate that the main section of the house - the main block and presumably the gable end wing - was constructed between June and August of 1829. The main or western block was afforded the most formal treatment of the three sections. Its highly symmetrical form is established by the even placement of a pair of windows on either side of the replacement Renaissance Revival center door, and emphasized vertically in the reduction of the number of bays and in the attenuated nature of the dormers framed by the interior end chimneys. The main block has greater height in its second floor; taller windows and the roofline rise about one-and-a-half feet above that of the other sections. Inside, the center hall has an open string stair with reeded balusters and a square newel post. A rear exit door is located directly opposite the main entrance. Throughout the hall and the room on either side is a simple beaded baseboard and evidence of a chair rail. An original chimney piece remains in the eastern room. In the Federal style, a tripartite blocked mantle shelf extends over a likewise blocked entablature above the fireplace architrave. In the western room, a Renaissance Revival black marble chimney piece replaces the earlier type described above. Its round arched opening is visually reinforced by two panels formed by bolelection moulding echoing the overall configuration. A raised panel cartouche extends slightly at the top of the curve, implying support for the curvilinear

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO RECORD

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Achmester

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

mantle shelf of the same material. Doors of six double-raised panels have simple architraves.

The gable end wing of five bays has an exterior door at the bay closest to the main block. Here a passage runs about one-third the length of this section, rather than extending back the width of the house. On the far side of this passage is a relatively small room having a late-Federal mantle of the same type as that of the main block. Two vertical-board closet doors one full size, the other tall and narrow, flank the chimney piece. The largest room of the house is the three-bay section of this wing, connected to the rear ell, and having a painted marble chimney piece like that at the opposite end of the house, a double closet with mid-nineteenth-century paneled doors, and access to the second floor via a winding stair. A simple Federal chair rail, baseboard, and the architraves are identical to those of the main block.

The rear ell has been much altered in its rear fenestration and floor plan with the introduction of modern plumbing and kitchen facilities. The five bays, two doors and central chimney visible from the east indicate its original hall-parlor plan. It is possible that this ell was the original 1819 home of Mansfield, becoming the service wing at the time of the 1829 additions. Exterior examination, however, does not support this idea in that the fenestration and other details would suggest a synchronous date for the entire home, or an extensive remodeling of 1829.

The second floor with its inward slanting ceilings is finished with plaster and lathe as found on the first floor. Six rooms are found there; the two larger rooms of the main block having fireplaces with simple architraves. Windows at the dormers are two-over-two pane Victorian examples and at the gable ends are original three-over-six pane windows. The main block section of the second floor has a large stair landing and doors, each with four raised panels.

The outbuildings of frame construction are a cow barn, shed, milk house, and granary. These are of vertical board siding with corrugated metal roofs. Associated with the granary is a large twentieth-century metal silo. A smokehouse of square dimension and log construction is sheathed with vertical board siding and has a cedar shake roof. A metal wind-powered water pump is located at the far corner of plan of outbuildings which most closely resembles a court. Two modern intrusions are a trailer and a cement block garage.

Two hundred and ten acres of farmland remaining from the original Mansfield plantation are included in the nomination. This acreage contributes to the agricultural significance of Achmester as the economic mainstay of the Mansfield family and is additionally significant because of the detailed documentation concerning its husbandry in surviving Mansfield account books.

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHV

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Achmester

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INVENTORY OF OUTBUILDINGS OF ACHMESTER FARM

- ^a
N3930.2 - Log-built smoke house sheathed in board-and-batten; surmounted by
A-shaped roof of cedar shingles
- ^b
N3930.2 - Intrusion: modern trailer
- ^c
N3930.2 - Wooden shed of vertical board siding; gable roof covered with
corrugated metal
- ^d
N3930.2 - Modern intrusion: cement-block-built garage
- ^e
N3930.2 - Metal wind-powered water pump
- ^f
N3930.2 - Wooden cow barn; gable roof covered in corrugated metal
- ^g
N3930.2 - Wooden granary; gable roof covered in corrugated metal roof;
original strap hinges
- ^h
N3930.2 - Wooden milk house with interior and exterior vertical wood siding

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

3 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMIC	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATRE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1829

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Developed in the course of the nineteenth century as the Mansfield and Nowland family seat, Achmester is an unusually well documented example of New Castle County, Delaware, vernacular architecture and rural life. Through its original construction and later alterations Achmester maps the building patterns of both the extreme eastern reaches of the northern Chesapeake Bay country and the mid-nineteenth century rebuilding of the Delaware architectural landscape. Just as important is the plotting through account books and other primary sources of the life of Achmester's principal owner - General Richard Mansfield.

A meticulous record keeper and progressive farmer, Richard Mansfield resided at Achmester from his purchase of the property in 1819 until his death in 1846. Between 1826 and 1844 Mansfield maintained detailed accounts of his various enterprises, business dealings and agricultural activities including the names, activities and wages of all those involved in planting and harvesting the fruits of Achmester. Among the many references included in the eighteen years of continuous record keeping are descriptions of liming the clover and grain fields every spring with generous applications of plaster dust, the payment of husband and wife teams in the harvest season for the ancient practice of cradling and bundling the sheafs of grain, and the sending away of raw wool to William Garrett in northwestern New Castle County for the purpose of carding, spinning and weaving the wool into usable fabric.

Mansfield's will of 1841 and room by room inventory of 1846 reveal a man of considerable wealth and learning. The will makes specific mention of the division of his library, with his son James receiving a full run of the "Niles Register" and both of his children equally dividing the remainder of the library. Mansfield's estate inventory further lists a full array of domestic goods including carpets in nearly every room, case furniture, chairs and unusual items such as a buffalo robe found in the store room. Taken with Mansfield's accounts of farm expenses and a merchandising endeavors the records accumulated on his death reveal a man concerned in a very conscious way with the administration of his day to day existence. Richard Mansfield's concerns however, went beyond his immediate well being and public record describes his contribution to the community as a whole through his service as a commissioner of the Delaware Railroad in the 1830's, a founder of the Middletown Academy and an officer of the rank of Brigadier-General in the Delaware Militia. His life was simply the realization of a mid-nineteenth century ideal of the gentleman farmer - a man educated in both books and practical experience - with close ties to both community and home.

Though Achmester's plan suggests that it was built in several stages, physical examination has not suggested the sequence, if indeed this is the case. In June through August of 1829 though, a series of account book entries list first the completion of a cellar excavation, then the lining of the cellar with stone, and

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Achmester

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

finally, the completion of the dwelling itself by carpenters Robert and John McFarlane and their assistant Willis after 102 days of labor on September 1, 1829. The section of the house alluded to in these entries is the main one-and-a-half story, center-passage plan block. Whatever the sequence of additions, the house had reached its present shape by 1846 as evidenced in Mansfield's inventory and documented in a painting of the house and grounds executed shortly after his death. In the years after Mansfield's death his descendants through his daughter's marriage to the Nowland family modified the dwelling only through the later nineteenth century addition of Italianate and Carpenter Gothic detailing.

In the growth of the house the two primary manifestations of the rebuilding of the rural architectural landscape of northern Delaware are fully documented. The rebuilding period ran from approximately 1829 and the opening of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal a few miles to the north and the advent of the peach culture by the Reybold family located just outside of Delaware City to the decline of the peach boom due to disease in the 1860's and 1870's. At its start Achmester, reflecting a visual tradition more commonly associated with the vernacular architecture of the Chesapeake Bay side of the peninsula, represented a new investment in the land as a substantial manor house conveying qualities of budding affluence and permanence. At the close of the rebuilding period when Achmester received its architecturally eclectic detailing the investment was confined to an updating of stylistic sensibilities through the application of fashionable trim. In both instances the pattern of development in Achmester is an intimate part of a larger pattern in the surrounding landscape and is mirrored in a number of other local structures and districts including the towns of Port Penn and Odessa and houses like Biddle's Corners, Monterey and the Commodore McDonough House.

In sum, Achmester is the vital material link to past states of mind and expressive cultural patterns which can only be partially explored through document sources. The house, now vacant, is the full expression of one man's practical learning, domestic concerns and agricultural success in an era and locality characterized by such achievements.

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Achmaster

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- | | | |
|----|-------------|-------------|
| A. | N 39°28'53" | W 75°43'3" |
| B. | N 39°29'15" | W 75°42'57" |
| C. | N 39°29'21" | W 75°42' |
| D. | N 39°28'57" | W 75°41'56" |
| E. | N 39°28'41" | W 75°42'12" |

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO O.A.P.

FHR-8-300A
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Achmester

CONTINUATION SHEET

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION CONTINUED

proceed along the hedgerow west about 1900 feet, then north about 1000 feet to meet a creek. Proceed westward along the creek for approximately 4000 feet to the east edge of the railroad right-of-way. Then proceed south along the railroad right-of-way about 2400 feet to the point of origin.

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAC

Name: Achmester, N-3930

Location: Road 429; between Armstrong & Odessa; St. Georges
Hundred; New Castle County, Delaware

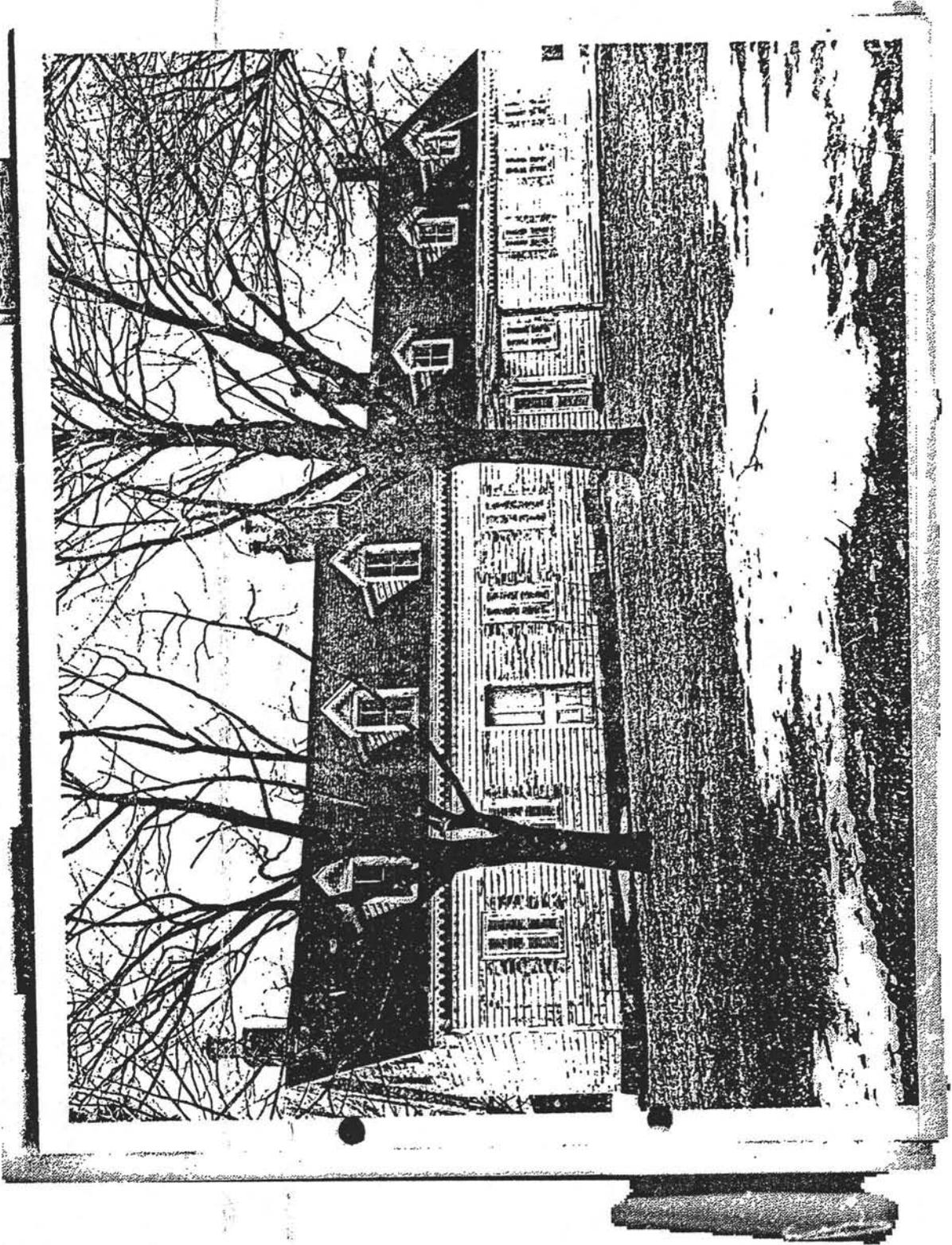
Photographer: Jean Athan, City of Wilm.

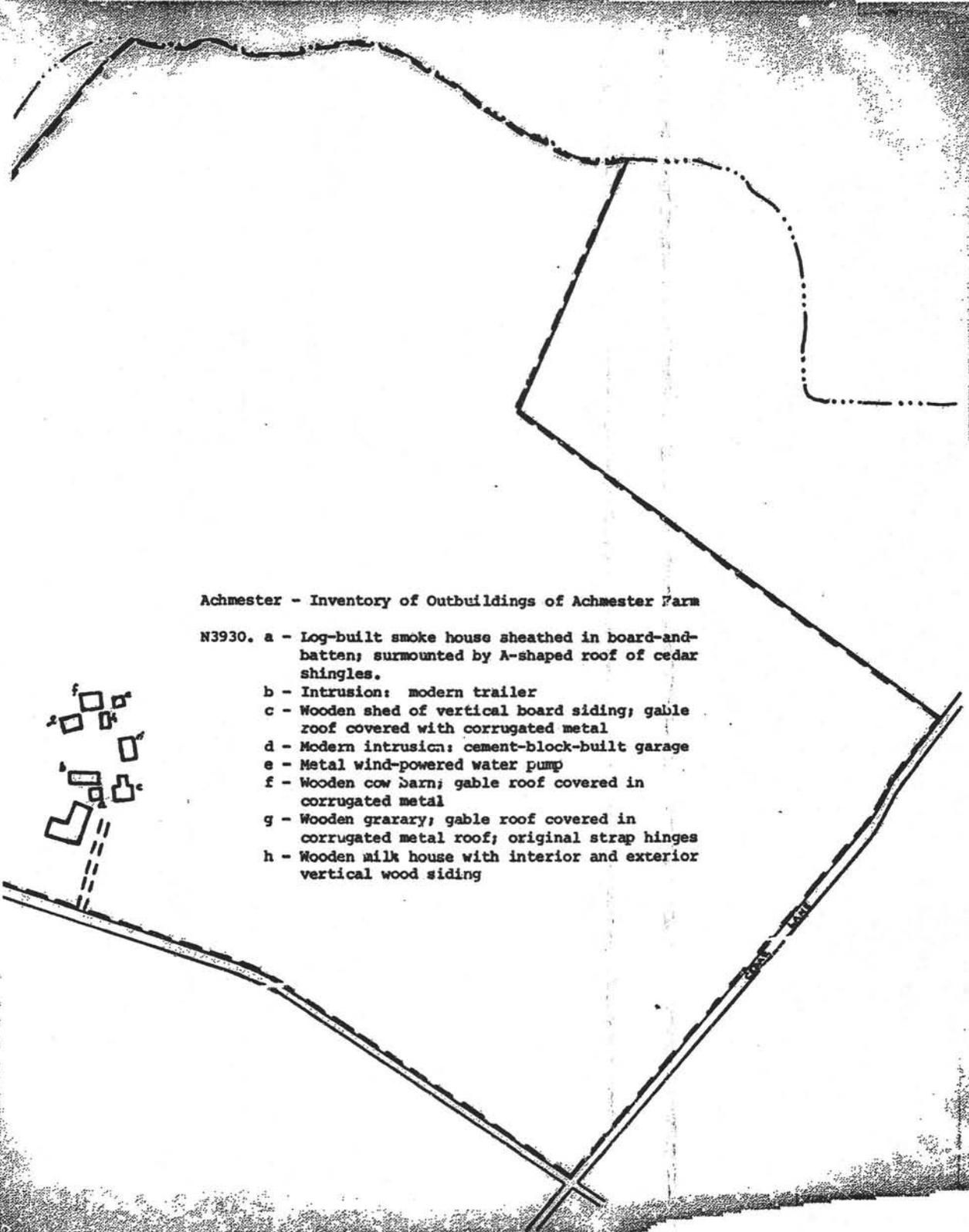
Date: 1978

Location of Negative: Div. of Historical & Cultural Affairs,
B/A&HP, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware 19901

Description: facade

Photograph Number: 1 of 20





Achmester - Inventory of Outbuildings of Achmester Farm

- N3930. a - Log-built smoke house sheathed in board-and-batten; surmounted by A-shaped roof of cedar shingles.
b - Intrusion: modern trailer
c - Wooden shed of vertical board siding; gable roof covered with corrugated metal
d - Modern intrusion: cement-block-built garage
e - Metal wind-powered water pump
f - Wooden cow barn; gable roof covered in corrugated metal
g - Wooden granary; gable roof covered in corrugated metal roof; original strap hinges
h - Wooden milk house with interior and exterior vertical wood siding

N-3935

Form No 10-300 (Rev 10-74)

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Biddle House
AND/OR COMMON Biddle House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER S.E. Corner of Route 13 & Route 2
CITY, TOWN St. Georges VICINITY OF CODE
STATE Delaware 10 COUNTY New Castle CODE 002

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mr. Earl Lester
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN St. Georges VICINITY OF STATE Delaware

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC Public Building
STREET & NUMBER Rodney Square
CITY, TOWN Wilmington STATE Delaware

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Delaware Cultural Resource Survey N-3935
DATE FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Hall of Records STATE Delaware
CITY, TOWN Dover

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION
_EXCELLENT
_GOOD
_FAIR
 DETERIORATED
_RUINS
_UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE
_UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE
 ORIGINAL SITE
_MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Biddle House, in northern St. Georges Hundred, is situated on a slight rise of ground overlooking the junction of two eighteenth-century roads known as the King's Highway (today, Route 13) and the Fort Penn road (Route 2). By the middle of the nineteenth century this road junction was familiarly known as Biddle's Corner, after the owner of the sole farmhouse in the immediate vicinity. Farming has been the primary occupation for the inhabitants of this part of New Castle County since the late eighteenth century and to this day most of the lands are under active cultivation.

The Biddle House has undergone five distinct periods of growth and in the process has grown from a one-room-plan plank house to the extended rambling two-story structure that it is today.

The earliest portion of the Biddle House was most probably built during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Basically, it was a simple, one-room-plan dwelling built of heavy sawn plank with full dovetailed corners. The planks are four inches thick, one foot wide, and in some instances are eighteen feet long, though most are shorter. Pins set vertically into the horizontal butt joints secure the planks from movement. Strands of oakum are driven between the planks for additional weatherproofing of the joints. The weatherboards which originally covered the planks were replaced sometime in the late 19th century. The house had a western gable interior end chimney with an exposed base. The foundation of this section is comprised of brick laid in English bond to form a full earthen floored cellar, at the western end of which rests a truly massive segmentally-arched chimney support some 10 feet wide.

On the first floor the original cavernous fireplace has been twice reduced in size in conjunction with later nineteenth-century expansion and modification of the structure. Situated on the south wall are a doorway and an opening for a single six-over-six sash window. The northern wall was greatly altered with the addition of a bow window in the late 19th century. The attic no longer exists in its original location, as the roof was raised when the second story was added to the plank section during the third phase of the Biddle House expansion. The first floor ceiling joists, now lathed and plastered, were once exposed with beveled edges. An enclosed staircase, added during the second building stage, flanks the right side of the chimney.

Sometime during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the second major construction phase took place. Against the west gable end of the plank house was added a federal two-story, three-bay, nogged braced frame side hall plan house with a west gable interior end chimney and simple, yet sophisticated, detailing in the form of baseboards, chair rails, raised four paneled doors and a closed stringer staircase with square balusters. The exposed interior principal posts are covered by beaded casings. On the first floor, some of these details were removed in the mid-nineteenth century to accompany the third phase of expansion and modernization. The second story of this federal addition

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO O.A.P.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

originally featured exposed beaded attic joists and painted vertical board room partitions, which were later covered with lath and plaster.

The chimney support of this section rests against the western end of the common bond cellar wall, but during the late nineteenth century the entire fireplace and chimney was removed and replaced by a brick flue for wood or coal burning stoves. The roof of this section has mortise and tenon rafters. A standing seam sheet tin roof overlies a finished split shake roof.

Phase three of the evolution of the Biddle House took place sometime in the mid-nineteenth century. Yet another wing was added, this time to the east gable end of the plank house. This section was built of balloon frame and rests on a stone foundation and full cellar. A brick chimney for a stove is located on the eastern gable end wall to the left of which is an enclosed staircase leading to the second floor and a staircase giving access to the cellar. At this time, a moulded box cornice with returns was added to the eaves to give the roof line of the entire house a more uniform appearance.

Late in the nineteenth century, a two-story wing was added to the Biddle House on the north side on facade. In addition, a square columned porch was added to the facade, extending around to the west gable end of the federal section. This was the fourth major alteration to the structure.

Early in this century a one-story, shed-roofed frame wing was added against the south exterior wall of the phase three, mid-nineteenth century wing. The house was covered in its entirety with mill-sawn cedar weatherboard around the turn of the century. Later in this century these weatherboards were covered over with a form of fiber-insulated, composition coated siding.

The house has been abandoned and is now open and subject to vandalism. As the primary significance of the Biddle house lies in its architectural aspects and is not concerned with its environment, only the ground within twenty-five feet of the house is included for the purposes of the nomination.

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO O.A.M.P.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Beers, D. G. Atlas of the State of Delaware. Philadelphia: Pomeroy & Beers, 1868.
 New Castle County Orphans Court Record Book O, folios 178, 179.
 Rea, Samuel and Jacob Price. Map of New Castle County, Delaware. Philadelphia:
 Smith and Wistar, 1849.
 Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Delaware: 1609-1888. Reprint ed., Port Washington,
 N. Y.: Kenikat Press, 1972.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .2066
 UTM REFERENCES

A	1	8	4	4	3	3	4	3	7	4	8	0	5
	ZONE		EASTING				NORTHING						
B													
	ZONE		EASTING				NORTHING						
C													
	ZONE		EASTING				NORTHING						
D													
	ZONE		EASTING				NORTHING						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated area is limited to that portion of the yard within 25 feet of the foundation of the house.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Bernard Herman, Lecturer, American Studies Program History Dept, Univ. of Del.
 and Dean Nelson, Historian
 ORGANIZATION Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs
 STREET & NUMBER Hall of Records
 CITY OR TOWN Dover
 DATE
 TELEPHONE (302) 678-5314
 STATE Delaware
 ZIP CODE 19901

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:
 NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-666), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE *Lauren Kelly* DATE 9/17/78

TITLE Director, Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs

FOR NPS USE ONLY
 I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
 DATE

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO GAHP

B SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	Building technology
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The present deteriorated condition of the Biddle House shifts it somewhat from the customary aesthetic notions and implications of architectural significance. However, it is nevertheless an important building and of great significance to an examination of Delaware architecture for several reasons. The plank house and nogged braced frame side hall house are both important individually as good examples of scarce architectural forms that characterized much of the housing in Delaware during the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. The combination of these two earlier sections with the later Victorian wings establishes the Biddle House as an important architectural document that clearly illustrates within the context of a single structure the evolutionary development of wooden houses through time. The very complexity of the Biddle House makes it an especially informative field laboratory for the student of architectural history.

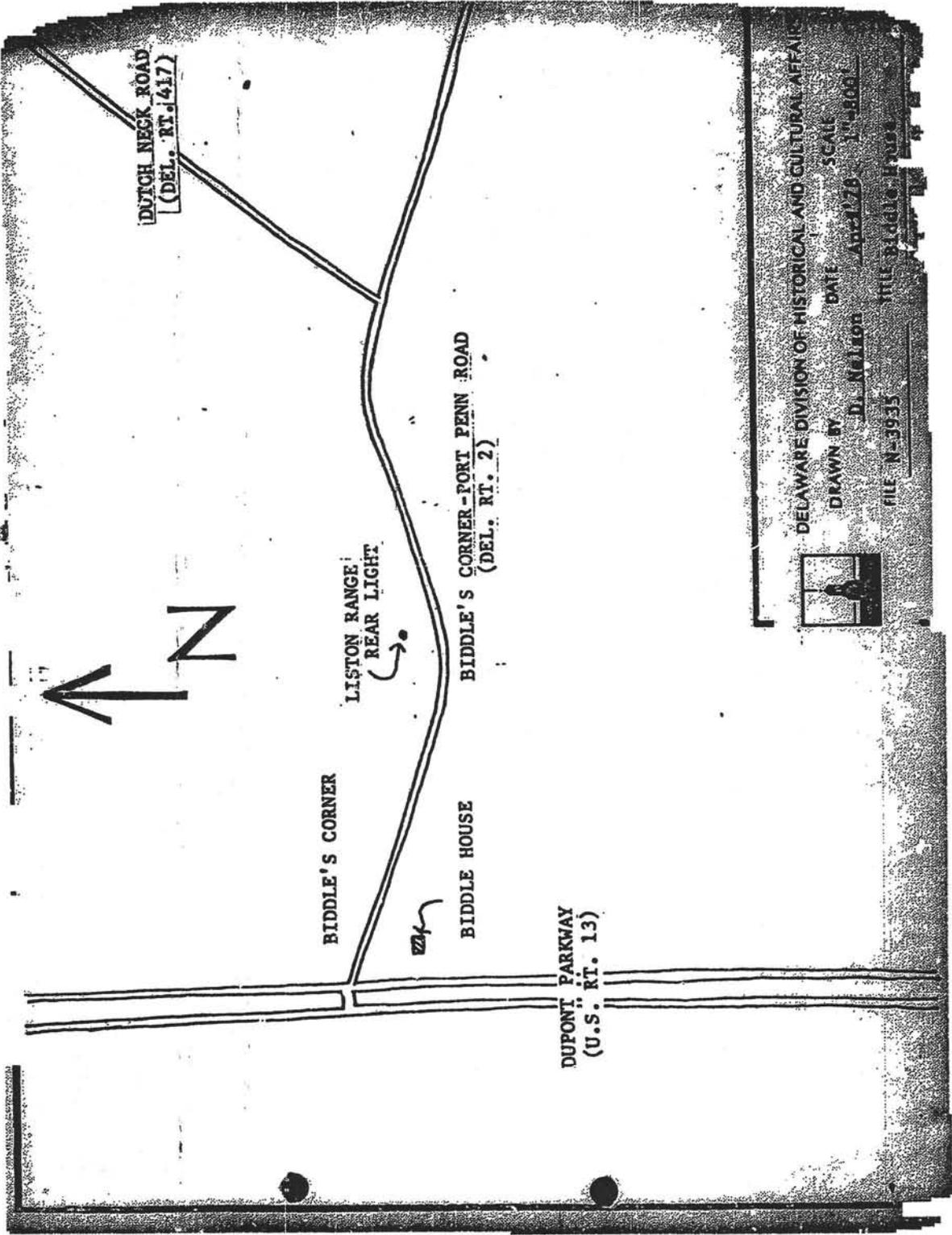
The plank house which forms the nucleus of the Biddle House is a type once very prevalent throughout New Castle and Kent County. However, very few of these have survived in any form through to the present. It is important to note that this first section, though enlarged upon, still retained a large measure of utility. The alterations to the plank house in the wake of the serial enlargements and modifications clearly demonstrates an aspect of early building practices wherein existing structural elements were modified and reused.

The nogged braced frame side hall house, the basis of the phase two enlargement, is another good example of a construction technique common to many early Delaware houses. Here, the brick nogging within the walls is of special interest as the Biddle House is the northernmost example discovered to date of an architectural practice which is more commonly encountered in lower Delaware.

Taken in its present entirety, the Biddle House shows the progression of the wooden house from the use of heavy plank to mortised and tenoned braced frame through to light timbered balloon frame. Somewhat ironically, it is the deteriorated condition of the house that permits a detailed study of its change through time.

During the period which runs from the date of the plank house construction to the last major modifications of the early 20th century, the house belonged to two farming families who were related by marriage, the Vandegrifts and the Biddies. As an artifact, this house provides important cultural evidence of how successive generations of a family have altered and added to their home in response to various changes in their social and spacial requirements.

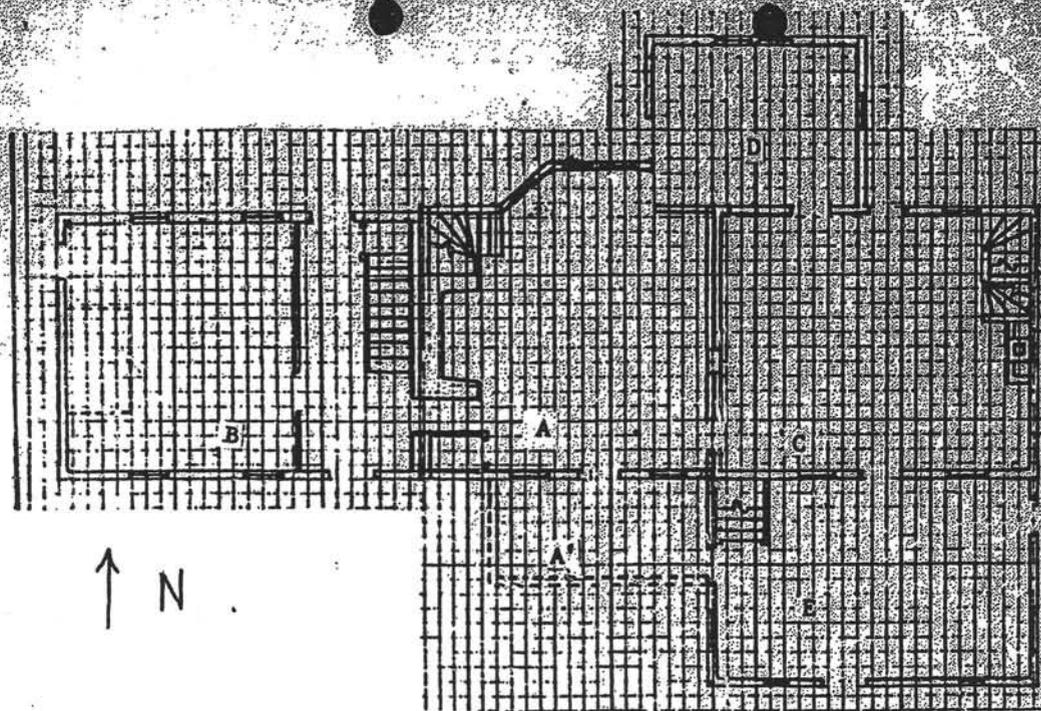
FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAMP



DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

DRAWN BY D. NELSON DATE April 29, 1980 SCALE 1"=100'
 FILE # N-3935 TITLE BIDDLE HOUSE





- Original core (A) c. 1780, heavy sawn plank
 (A') root cellar
 Additions (B) c. 1800-1825, mortise and
 tenon braced frame with
 brick nogging.
 (C) c. 1850-1860, balloon frame
 (D) c. 1890, balloon frame
 (E) c. 1910, balloon frame



DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

DRAWN BY Bernard Herman DATE March '78 SCALE 1"=10'
 FILE No. 3935 TITLE Biddle House Floor Plan

January 9, 1979

Mr. Earl Lester
St. Georges, Delaware 19733

Dear Mr. Lester:

I am pleased to inform you that on December 8, 1978, the Biddle House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This action was taken by the United States Department of the Interior in response to our nomination of your property.

By this action, the Biddle House is recognized as possessing unusual significance to the history of St. Georges. Beyond the recognition itself, inclusion in the National Register assures that this office will review all federal projects to determine any effect they may have on your property. Further, all National Register sites are eligible for Federal historic preservation grants-in-aid administered by this office. Application forms for these grants are provided annually and we encourage you to consider this useful program.

We are now preparing a handsome framed certificate attesting to the National Register status of your property which has been signed by the Governor, the Secretary of State, and myself and which bears the Great Seal of the State of Delaware. If you would like to receive this certificate, please contact Dean E. Nelson of our staff so that we can make arrangements for its presentation.

The State of Delaware shares the pride we hope you feel as a result of this recognition.

Sincerely yours,

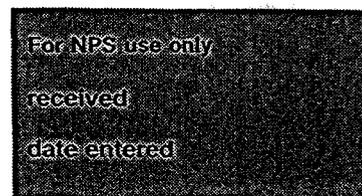
Daniel R. Griffith
Acting Director/Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

DRG/DEN/bl

Enclosures

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet N-3947

Item number 7

Page 1

N-3947

Property Name: Idalia Manor (Mrs. M. A. Osborne, 1868)

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

Idalia Manor is located on the east side of route 13 approximately 1.8 miles south of the St. Georges Bridge. The nominated parcel is approximately a two-acre rectangle containing the house and a braced frame granary and crib barn. A later twentieth century cart shed is listed as a noncontributing structure.

The nominated parcel begins on the east side of Rt. 13 at a point 2,400 feet south of its intersection with Rt. 412. It runs to the east, toward Scot Run for 1,000 feet, where it turns at a 90° angle to the south for 500 feet. At this point the line turns 90° to the west, back toward Rt. 13, for 1,000 feet. The property boundary is closed off by joining the two points on the east side of Rt. 13.

The nominated parcel contains sufficient acreage to provide for the preservation of the house, outbuildings, grounds and immediate setting.

UTM ~~18-44360-76680~~ Tax parcel 13-003.00-004

Owner: Union Carbide Company

Old Saw Mill River Road

Tarrytown, New York

10591

Description:

Idalia Manor is a two-and-a-half story, five bay, stuccoed brick dwelling with a two-story, two bay stuccoed brick gable end kitchen addition. The south facade is flemish bond brick painted white. Both the west and south facades have water tables, the west one being one and a half feet high and the south measuring three feet high, both done in seven course common bond. The foundation is brick.

The gable roof is covered with composition shingle and contains two endwall chimneys, as well as another endwall chimney in the addition. The chimneys are brick, but they

photo pages off

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received
date entered

Continuation sheet

N-3947

Item number 7

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are not corbelled at the caps. There is one dormer centered on the south face of the roof. The cornice is boxed on all elevations with dentil trim on the north facades of the house and addition. The gable ends feature returning eaves.

The windows are all six-over-six sash with wood trim. Those on the south facade have both sills and lintels, while those on the remaining facades have only sills. The attic is lit by gable end, six-light windows flanking the chimneys. The door openings are trimmed with fluted wood and corner blocks, as well as wood trim at the base of the door cut to match the curve of the water table on the south facade. The trim surrounding the door on the south facade appears to be more elaborate, indicating a southern orientation for this center hall plan house which now is oriented toward the driveway coming in on the north side of the house. The interior shows the remains of some Federal period trim including a mantel with reeded pilasters and a plain entablature.

A one-story shed and a shed porch have been added to the south facade of the addition extending over a part of the main house's southern facade as well.

To the northeast of the house is a two-story drive through granary. It features a stone foundation and sawn timbers. There is also a modern equipment shed beyond the granary. Directly east of the house is a small frame milkhouse.

A large brick bank barn, ca. 1850, associated with the house, was destroyed by fire in 1983.

Historic Background and Significance:

Idalia Manor is a late Federal style building dating to the early second quarter of the nineteenth century despite the fact that it doesn't show up on an atlas drawn by Rea and Price in 1849. A map of Delaware drawn in 1868 identifies the owner as Mrs. M. A. Osborne, and the house as Idalia Manor. Two years later in 1870, Mrs. M. A. Osborne appears in the Delaware manuscript agricultural census, owning 272 improved acres valued at \$50,000. The land was producing Indian corn, winter wheat and oats and Irish potatoes. They grew ten tons of hay to support the cows, swine and a large number of horses on the farm. Two hundred pounds of butter were produced in 1879. From 1881 through 1893, both Hopkins and Baistes' atlases showed Mrs. M. A. Osborne owning 300 acres of property.

Architecturally, Idalia Manor is significant as an example of the process through which housing stock developed in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was improved in the course of the mid nineteenth century rebuilding cycle. Begun in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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received
date entered

Continuation sheet

N-3947

Item number 7

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early 1800s, Idalia Manor was enlarged to its present size by the 1840s. In the period following up until the 1850s the house was remodeled on the interior with more stylish Empire trim. At the same time the agricultural complex associated with the house was completely replaced with an equally stylish brick bank ornamented with lozenge work ventilation openings, and with a new drive-through combination granary and crib barn. The final effect was the creation of a farmstead more typical of the mid 1800s than of its Federal period origins.

Nomiantion by Trish Bensinger

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Rebuilding of St. Georges Hundred

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

BOUNDARY MODIFICATION

N-3947

Property Name: Idalia Manor (Mrs. M.A. Osborne, 1868)

Location and Verbal Boundary Description

Justification for modification: To correct a description error on the original nomination which begins the boundary description at a point 250 feet too far to the south and also to correct minor errors in the acreage, tax parcel number, and owner's address.

Idalia Manor is located on the east side of Route 13 approximately .80 miles south of the St. Georges Bridge. The nominated parcel is approximately an 11.48-acre rectangle containing the house and a braced frame granary and crib barn. A later twentieth century cart shed is listed as a noncontributing structure.

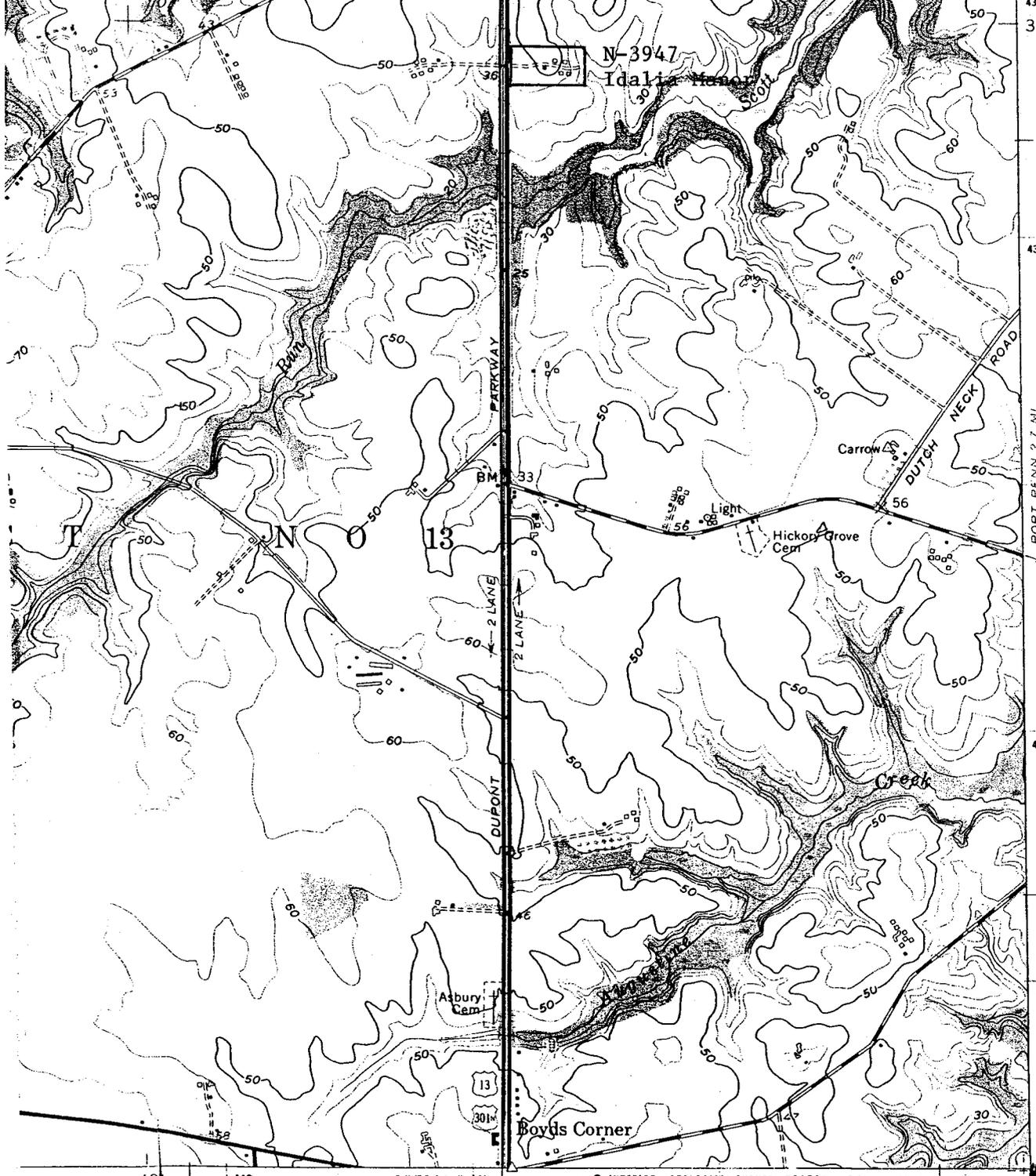
The nominated parcel begins on the east side of the right-of-way of Route 13 at a point 2,150 feet south of its intersection with Rd. 412. It runs to the east, toward Scott Run for 1,000 feet, where it turns at a 90° angle to the south for 500 feet. At this point the line turns 90° to the west, back toward the right-of-way of Rt. 13, for 1,000 feet. The property boundary is closed off by joining the two points on the right-of-way of the east side of Rt. 13.

As corrected, the nominated parcel contains the sufficient acreage to provide for the preservation of the house, outbuildings, grounds and immediate setting as was the intention of the original boundary description in the nomination.

UTM 18.44360.76680

Tax Parcel 13-004.00-001

Owner: Union Carbide Company
Old Ridgebury Road
Prop. Tax Dept. 63
Danbury, CT 06817



4377 32'30"

4376

4374

4373000m N.

39°30' 30"

75° 30"

N-3947

Idalia Manor

13

2 LANE

2 LANE

13

301

Boyd's Corner

ODESSA 3 MI.

● INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1980

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|--|-------------|
| Heavy-duty | | 4 LANE, 16 LANE | Light-duty | | |
| Medium-duty | | 4 LANE, 16 LANE | Unimproved dirt | | |
| | | U. S. Route | | | State Route |

(TAYLORS BRIDGE)
5862 I NE

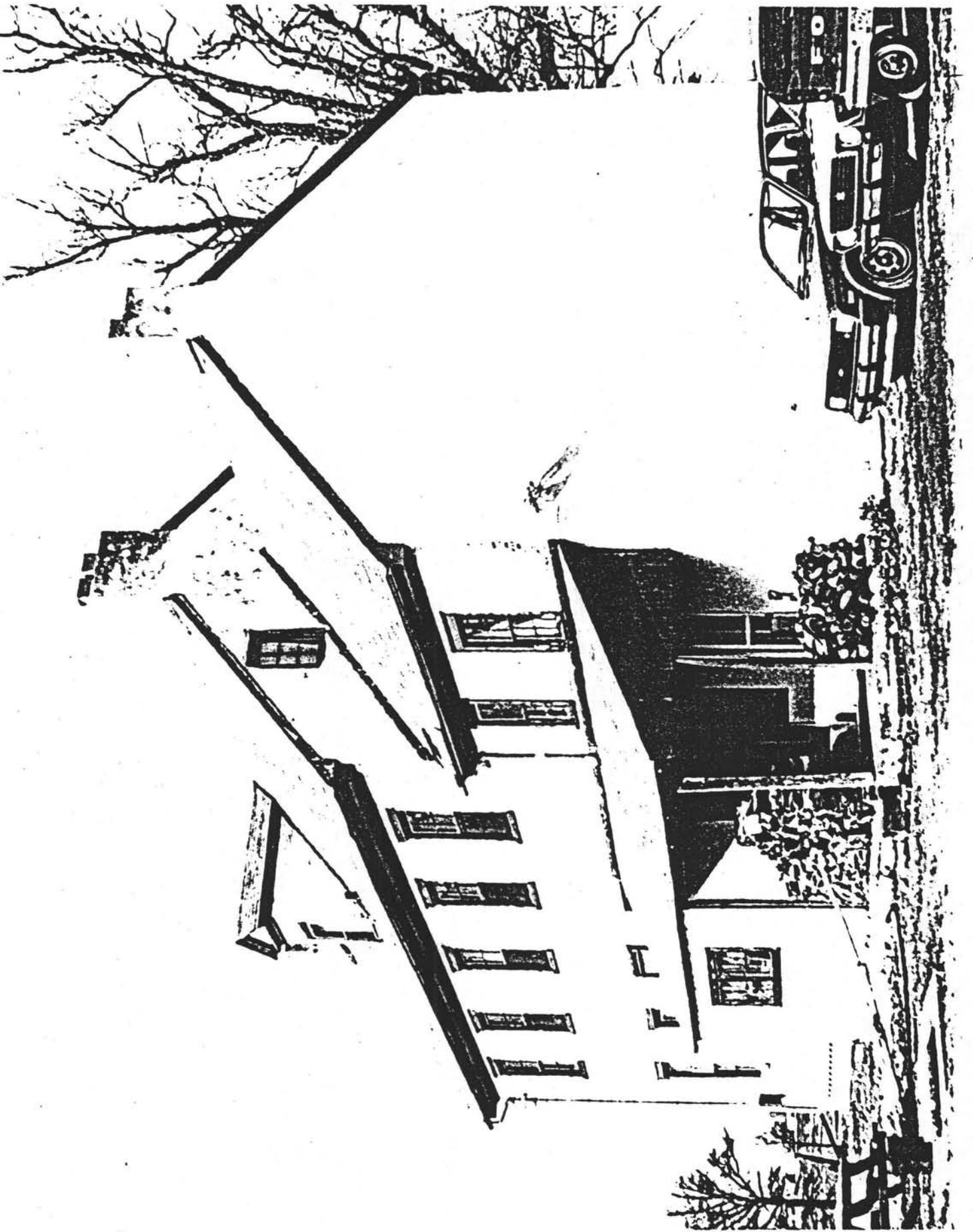


QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SAINT GEORGES, DEL.

N3930—W7537.5/7.5

1953
PHOTOREVISED 1970
AMS 5863 II SW—SERIES V832



NAME: Z dalia Manor N-3947

Location: St Georges Hundred, New Castle County

Photographer: B. Herman

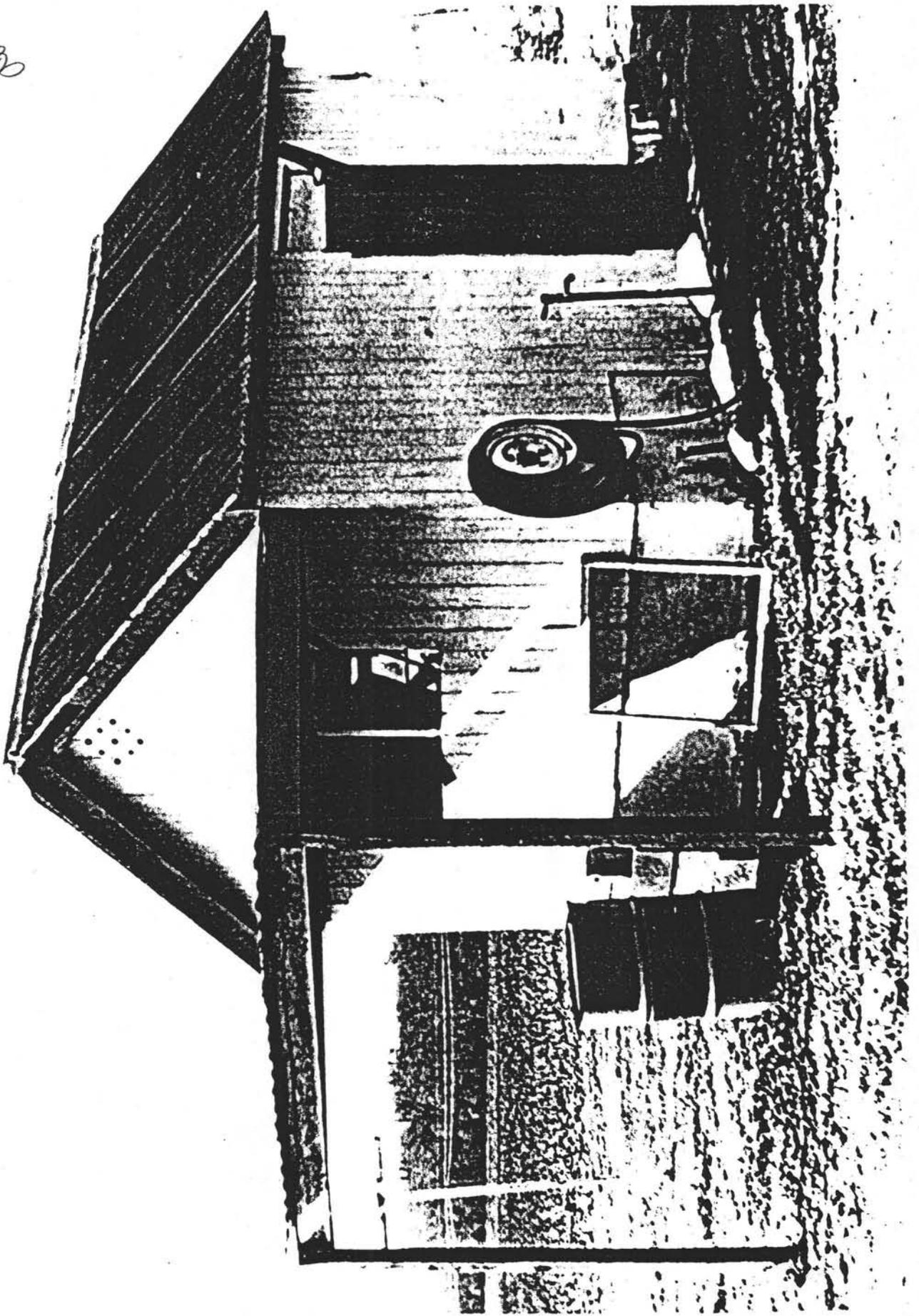
Date of Photograph: May 1985

Location of Negative: University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture
& Engineering

Description: View from JE

Photograph Number: / of 3

Handwritten signature or name



NAME: *I dale Manor N-3947*

Location: St Georges Hundred, New Castle County

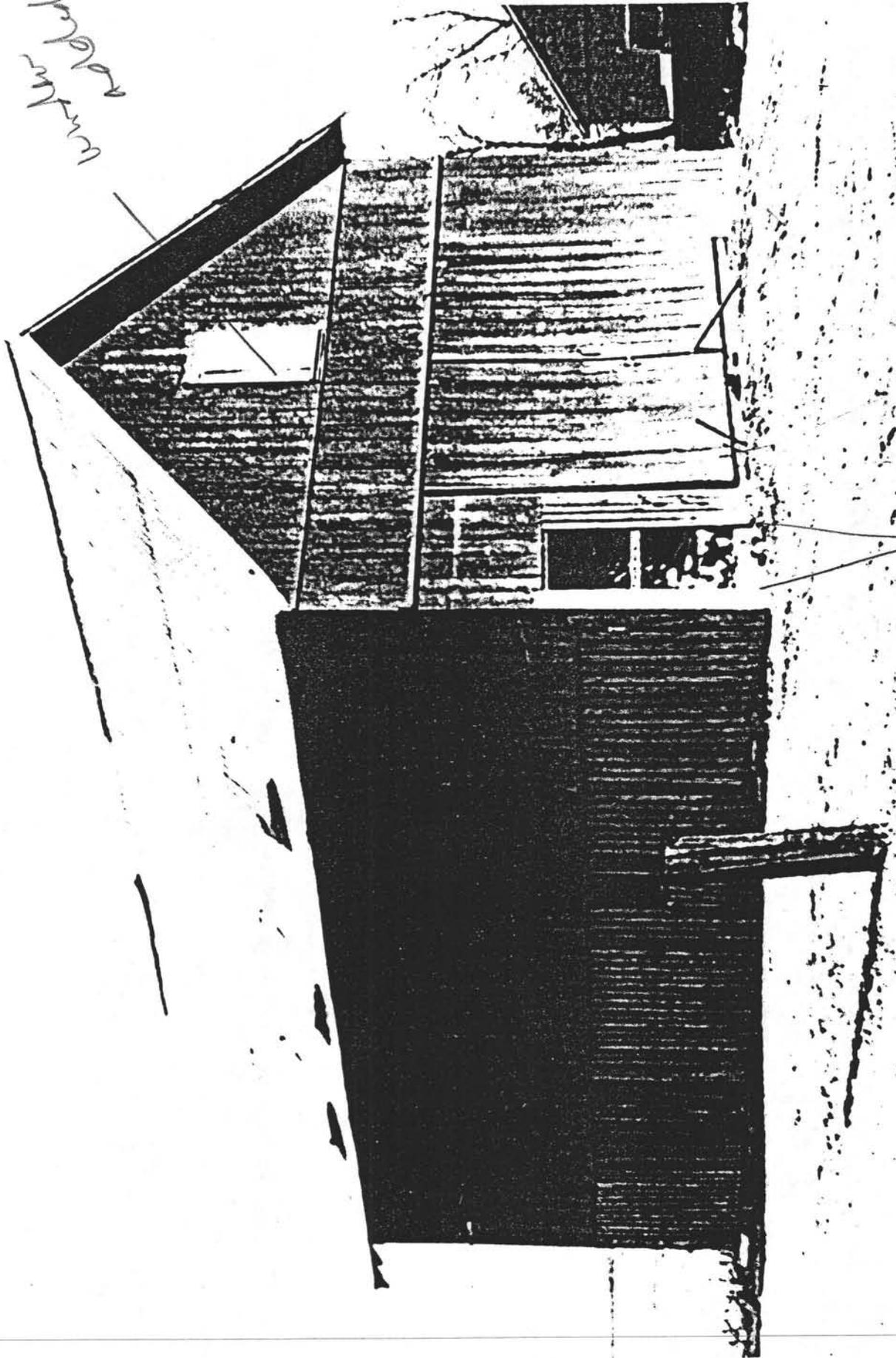
Photographer: B. Herman

Date of Photograph: May 1985

Location of Negative: University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture
& Engineering

Description: View from SE

Photograph Number: 2 of 3



unlabeled

Started part pulled in

NAME: *Zakia Manor U-3947*

Location: St Georges Hundred, New Castle County

Photographer: B. Herman

Date of Photograph: May 1985

Location of Negative: University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture
& Engineering

Description: View from *JF*

January

3 of 3

Photograph Number:

N-5123

NPS Form 10-800
0-82

GMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-01-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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



1. Name

historic Governor Benjamin T. Biggs Farm

and/or common

2. Location

street & number County Road 435 (Choptank Road) NA not for publication

city, town Middletown vicinity of

state Delaware code 10 county New Castle code 002

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Val LaPorte

street & number 432 R.D.#1

city, town Middletown vicinity of state Delaware

5. Location of Legal Description

court/office, registry of deeds, etc. New Castle County Recorder of Deeds

street & number City/County Building, 800 French Street

city, town Wilmington state Delaware

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Delaware Cultural Resource Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 (Site #N-5123) federal state county local

depository for survey records Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Old State House, The Green, P.O. Box 1401

city, town Dover state Delaware

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Governor Benjamin T. Biggs Farm is located in Pancader Hundred, south of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, on the east side of Choptank Road (County Road 435), and .5 miles south of the junction of Choptank Road and Bethel Road (County Road 433).

The 1846 brick dwelling and seven late nineteenth century outbuildings are situated on a four acre parcel with the dwelling facing west towards the road. The house is set back approximately 300 feet from the road with an expansive lawn and a circular drive in front. South of the house is a long lane leading from the road which intersects the edge of the circle and continues into the farm yard. Within the circle drive is a large rock-parenthesized by remnants of two semi-circular lines of boxwoods. This feature, perhaps once part of a more formal garden, was allegedly copied from Victor duPont's estate by John Biggs, son of Governor Biggs, who studied with duPont in the 1880's. As such, this portion of the garden is considered a contributing site. Altogether, the site contains eight contributing buildings and one contributing site.

The Governor Benjamin T. Biggs house is a two and one-half story, five bay, L-plan, gable roofed, brick dwelling with a one and one-half story, gable roofed wing extending from the south end of the east (rear) elevation. The exterior walls are brick--laid in stretcher bond on the facade, and laid in seven to one common bond on the other elevations and wing. The house foundation is also brick and it encloses a full basement. The gable roof is covered with raised seam metal and trimmed with a corbelled brick cornice. The gables have a flush verge finished with a verge board. Three interior chimneys, one on each gable end, service the hearths. Two dormers pierce the facade pitch. The dormers have segmental arched roofs trimmed with moulded and returned cornices. In the dormers are six over six double hung sash windows finished with segmental arched heads and moulded pilasters.

The fenestration is symmetrical with five over five bays and a center bay door. The door is paneled with two, vertical, recessed and moulded panels, and is trimmed with a plain timber surround, moulded head, a three light flat transom and a timber lintel. Six over six, double hung sash windows pierce the facade. These windows are finished with rounded timber sides, a timber lug sill and a timber lintel. Paneled shutters are on both the first and second stories, with daisy flower shutter dogs. The front porch is non-existent. Two modern porches were added to the side elevations of the wing. The north elevation porch is enclosed.

The Governor Benjamin T. Biggs house is a single pile dwelling with a center stair hall. The two flight, open string stair is rather plain with tapered, round balusters, and a round handrail ending in a curl on the newel post. The turned newel post is made of a fine grain wood and has a moulded cap and base. Other trim is equally unpretentious. The baseboard is simply moulded, and the windows are finished with plain, wide board surrounds, blank corner boxes and corbelled sills.

The most elaborate feature of the house is the parlor mantel. The mantel opening has a moulded surround and bulls-eye corner blocks. The bulls-eyes are recessed in the block rather than projecting. Two plain pilasters support two smaller pilasters which curve in toward each other and support a shelf. The shelf has wide bed moulding which

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Continuation sheet

continues around the heads of the small pilasters. The face of the mantel frieze is a trapezoidal, flat panel surrounded by three pieces of flat moulding assembled in a stepped fashion so as to create a recessed panel effect.

The mantel in the south room has similar pilasters but lacks the moulding and frieze panel. Second floor mantels consist of a rectangular opening framed by plain pilasters, a plain frieze, and a corbelled cornice. Consoles emanate from the pilasters and support the mantel shelf.

The second story has three rooms. Two bed chambers echo the first floor arrangement. The second flight of stairs leads into a smaller third room on the west side (front) of the house. The original use of this room is unclear, however, late nineteenth century clothes hooks are extant. Over the first flight of stairs is a single, closed flight of stairs leading to the attic. The attic is finished with plaster walls, and is lit by dormer windows.

The wing is one and one-half stories high and has a low gable roof. Allegedly, the gable roof was originally a flounder, or single pitch roof. The first story is a kitchen with a large gable end hearth which formerly housed a crane. Beside the hearth on one side is a built-in cupboard made with beaded tongue and groove boards, and on the other side is a box corner stair which ascends to the second floor. The center passage of the main block leads into the kitchen. There is no communication between the house and wing, second story chambers. Another corner stair in the second story chamber leads to the garret, where some alterations can be seen, and the use of wire nails may indicate some basis for an original flounder roof.

Associated with the dwelling are seven outbuildings. Although presently arranged in a squarish configuration, some of these buildings have been moved and it is unlikely that this is the original farm plan. However, in form and fabric, these buildings contribute to the overall integrity and significance of the site. Between 1980 and 1986, a large, braced frame hay barn was demolished.

East of the dwelling, near the wing, is a late nineteenth century frame smokehouse constructed with nailed posts and rails. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal, and the walls are sided with board and batten.

East of the smokehouse is a range of three buildings aligned in a west-to-east direction. The westernmost building is a late nineteenth century implement shed now used as a garage. It is of frame construction on a one-half wall of concrete block, and it has a shed-gable roof. This implement shed is attached to a small, two bay barn with an added lean-to.

Possibly contemporary with the house, the barn is braced frame with hewn principal timbers and vertical sawn secondary timbers. Second story joists are face hewn leg, and the end girts double as joists. The gable roof has common rafters pinned at the apex. A half wall of concrete block has replaced earlier deteriorated framing.

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The third building in the range is a late nineteenth century implement shed which is attached to the lean-to on the east side of the barn. This implement shed is four bays long and has earthfast cedar posts with nailed secondary timbers. The roof is shed-gable, and the entire front elevation is open.

Directly across from this range of buildings, on the other side of the lane, is a tall, narrow building of an undetermined category, probably built late in the nineteenth century. Presently, it is used as shop. It is a one and one-half story, high gable roofed, braced frame building, constructed with circular sawn timbers, and sided with both vertical boards and board and batten. A louvered cupola with a weather vane caps the roof.

The building farthest east is an implement shed with an attached dairy. The dairy was moved from near the house in the early 1980's and dates from the late nineteenth century. The dairy is a gable roofed, frame building with a beaded tongue and groove board interior, vertical board siding, and a corrugated metal roof. The implement shed was constructed with earthfast cedar posts, a shed-gable roof, and an open long elevation, as was typical of late nineteenth century implement sheds. In the early twentieth century, the long elevation was closed, the cedar posts were severed and the building was converted into a cow shed. Presently, this former implement shed is being used as a horse stable.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1846 Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Governor Benjamin T. Biggs Agricultural Complex is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C—historic event; association with an important person from our past; and architectural significance as a good example of regional architecture. This site is a stellar example of the rebuilding phenomenon which occurred in southern New Castle County throughout most of the nineteenth century. This complex is also associated with the 48th governor of Delaware, Benjamin Thomas Biggs, a democrat who held office from 1887 to 1891. Governor Biggs not only held state and national political offices (Congressman, 1869 to 1872), but he was also a wealthy farmer who participated in the agricultural reforms of his day, and a businessman who was involved in finance and industry. The dwelling is a good example and representative of the vernacular Greek Revival style popular in this rebuilding period (1840 to 1880). The house is in excellent condition and has experienced few changes to compromise its integrity. The outbuildings are arranged in a typical courtyard fashion representative of late nineteenth century farm plans.

The Governor Benjamin T. Biggs Agricultural Complex can best be understood in the context of major societal changes—agricultural reform, social change, and architectural renewal, that occurred in southern New Castle County in the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century.

The B. T. Biggs complex is located in an agricultural area known for its flat terrain and rich soil. It is adjacent to, and shares the same characteristics, as the "Levels," an area known historically, and presently, as having some of the best farmland on the east coast. The soil type, Matapeake-Sassafras association, found in portions of Pencader, Appoquinimink and St. Georges Hundreds, is considered one of the finest soils for farming in terms of friability and fertility, and demarcates this area as the most productive in the state. The terrain and soil have historically enabled farmers to grow grain crops, especially wheat, in great abundance. Throughout the eighteenth century, farmers from this area supplied the renowned Brandywine Mills, near Wilmington, with wheat. Butter was also produced in commercial quantities and was a cash crop along with wheat. However, by the end of the eighteenth century, due to poor farming practices, even these rich soils were exhausted.

One of the nation's first Agricultural Societies was formed in New Castle County in 1804 by farmers alarmed by the depressed state of agriculture. The society's goals were to encourage the farmer to practice scientific farming. An equally important tenet of the reformers in southern New Castle County was the reconsolidation of farmland. During this period of poor harvests, depressed land values and depopulation, wealthier landowners were able to acquire substantial amounts of land. The acquisition of land altered the character of farming and the social relationships between farm worker and landowner. Agriculture as business was to emerge from the ashes of this agrarian depression.

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Farmers developed the business side of agriculture by keeping records of virtually every aspect of the farm and determining the cost effectiveness of each factor. Slavery was discontinued late in the eighteenth century because day labor was deemed more economical and efficient. Owner and worker relationships were formalized through contractual agreements. Portions of consolidated land holdings were run as individual farms by farm managers on a crop share basis. The houses built for the managers were comparable in form and finish to the landowner's dwellings although less ostentatious. The construction of these managers' homes represents one aspect of the rebuilding phenomenon. Tenant farming was often somewhat centralized with farm machinery taken from farm to farm instead of each tenant having his own. With the advent of horse-drawn machinery, landowners were able to invest heavily in order to better engage in capital intensive grain farming where equipment and speed were needed to plant and harvest in a short period of time. The same advantages were afforded to farmers in the mid-west who flooded the wheat market after the Civil War. During this period, Delaware farmers began cultivating peaches as a cash crop for export to the large eastern cities.

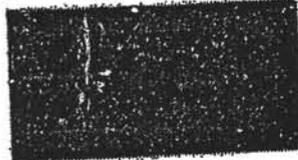
Peaches were grown in Delaware during the eighteenth century primarily for distillation into brandy. Peach trees were first planted to bear market crops in 1832 near Delaware City, and were planted throughout central and southern Delaware from 1850 to 1900. The extension of the railroad and the invention of the "arctic" car enabled orchardists to plant prodigious numbers of trees and be relatively assured of prompt delivery to the big cities. Land values soared, sometimes doubling, between 1850 and 1870. Peach culture declined rather quickly in north central Delaware due to a glutted market and the natural 20-year life span of the peach tree. The greatest factor in the decline was the onset of the "Peach Yellows," a blight which destroyed the fruit and eventually killed the tree.

As greater numbers of trees were planted in southern Delaware and adjacent lands in Maryland, farmers in the north central hundreds returned to the traditional grain and butter cash crops. Some wealthy farmers acquired property in Maryland to continue peach cultivation. The prosperity of this era has led to a local tradition of calling large farm dwellings "Peach houses." These buildings should be more appropriately called "Wheat houses," since it was principally the cultivation of that crop which enabled the farmers to erect such structures.

The dwellings that survive today in the Pencader, Appoquinimink and St. Georges Hundreds were the homes of the wealthy who redefined the architectural landscape even as they redefined farming practices and social relationships. Prior to 1820, houses were constructed on a hall-parlor plan with outbuildings for domestic service functions. The nascent renewal began with the remodeling of older homes in the 1820's and 1830's. The architectural style which emerged featured an unheated center stair passage, and combined Gothic, Italianate and Greek Revival styles expressed in a rather subdued manner. Domestic functions, formerly relegated to outbuildings, were incorporated into the dwelling in the form of a service wing, lending to the building an L-configuration.

B. T. Biggs' father, John Biggs, lived in a log house (N-6230) facing Bethel Church Road northeast of the nominated site. In 1846, John Biggs built the ell-plan brick

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house which was conveyed to Benjamin in 1861. An identical brick house was built on the adjacent farm to the north for or by Benjamin's brother, Sewell C. Biggs. The log house passed out of the family's hands sometime before 1868. By 1893 (as listed on Balet Atlas), Sewell Biggs had acquired two other farms on Bethel Road, augmenting the family farm with tenant farms.

Benjamin Thomas Biggs seems to have done well at whatever he put his hand. Born in 1821, Benjamin was educated at private schools, Pennington Seminary in New Jersey, and Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut. At 25, he was commissioned a major of the Delaware Regiment created for the Mexican War. In 1852 (at 31), he was elected to the convention to amend the State Constitution. In 1860, he was defeated in a bid for a Congressional seat on the Democratic ticket, however in 1868 he was elected and in 1870 returned to that office. During this same period, Benjamin Biggs was elected a director of the Citizens National Bank of Middletown, and elected a director, and then president of the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad which was extended into Maryland. In 1887, Benjamin and his sons owned 67,000 peach trees in Queen Anne's and Kent Counties, Maryland, where he was able to make a healthy profit on his crop. Scharf, in his late nineteenth century history of Delaware, states that profits were gained "by the advantages afforded by the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad." In 1887, Benjamin Thomas Biggs was elected governor of Delaware.

As Governor, Benjamin Biggs advocated a state constitutional amendment to give a greater share of votes to Wilmington and northern Delaware in legislature. He also supported the construction of a state prison and insane asylum (Delaware State Hospital, 1889). Legislation passed during his tenure includes: a law making husbands support wives and children; and authorization of a referendum for a constitutional amendment.

The political climate in Delaware during the last quarter of the nineteenth century was particularly bleak. In 1886, the "American Magazine" referred to Delaware as being in "the medieval period of politics." The 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the United States Constitution were not ratified by Delaware until 1911. Democrats were virtually assured election for the last quarter of the nineteenth century due to legalistic manipulations of the tax rolls regarding delinquent tax payers, in particular black Republicans.

Level of Significance

The Governor Benjamin T. Biggs site is significant as an example of the mid-nineteenth century rebuilding period of north central Delaware. The site is lent more significance as the home of Governor Biggs, who, like his neighbors, participated in all aspects of society: agriculture; business and politics. Because of its association with Governor Biggs, state significance is being claimed for this site.

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Historic Context

The Governor Biggs Farm is located in the upper Peninsula zone of Delaware. The dwelling was erected during a period of increased industrialization in manufacturing and increased capitalization of business, transportation and agriculture. The 1830 - 1880 period was a time when agriculture in Delaware became more of a business operation and less of a family occupation. This was especially true of wealthy farmers such as Biggs.

The 1880 - 1940 time period in Delaware was characterized by increased growth of all of the towns and cities in the state. Both the cities and the new suburbs increased in population. This growth created new demand on the Delaware farmers to supply cities in Delaware as well as the mid-Atlantic region with food. It was during this period that a majority of the outbuildings were constructed and when the landscaped garden site was developed.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Aggregate of nominated property 4 acres

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

Quadrangle name St. Georges, DE

UTM References:

A	1 8	4 5 5 8 6 10	4 13 7 14 0 10 10	B							
	Zone	Eastng	Northng		Zone	Eastng	Northng				
C				D							
E				F							
G				H							

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the nominated property coincides with the legal parcel as indicated on the attached sketch map, which is referenced: New Castle County Property Tax Map, 1985, parcel number 11-061.00-012.

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

state	NA	code	NA	county	NA	code	NA
state	NA	code	NA	county	NA	code	NA

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title Hubert F. Jicha, III, Assistant Historic Preservation Planner

Organization New Castle County Department of Planning date December 1986

Street & number 2701 Capitol Trail telephone (302) 366-7780

City or town Newark state Delaware

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Name Hubert Jicha, III Director,
DE Div. of Hist. & Cult. Aff. date 7/20/1987

For NPS use only

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

Keeper of the National Register

Attest

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
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NR Form 10-1984
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OMB No. 1034-0018
Expires 10-31-87

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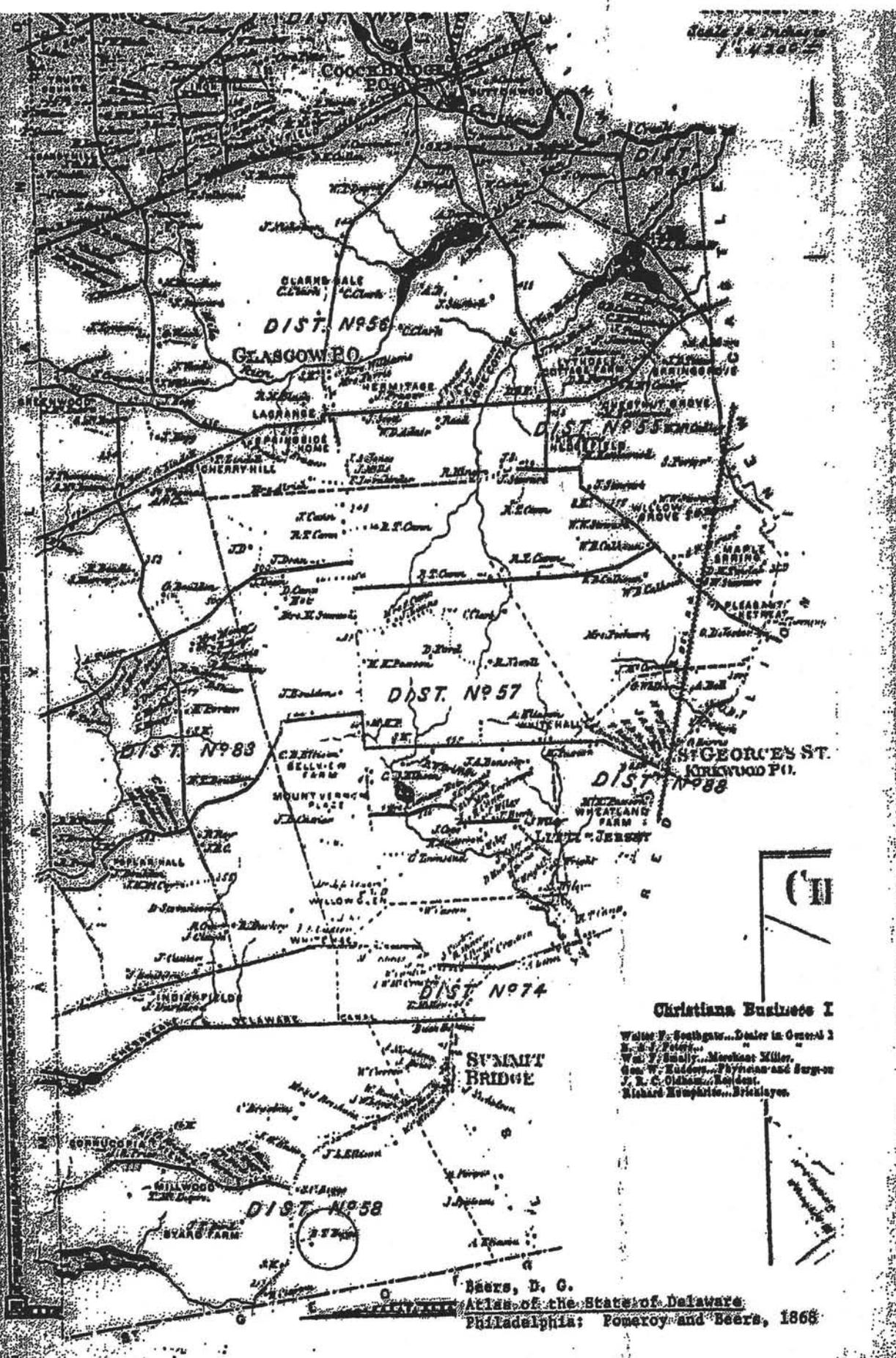
Governor Benjamin T. Biggs Farm (N-5123)

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register
Criteria.

Rita Justice
Rita Justice
County Executive
New Castle County, Delaware

2-10-87
Date

Scale 1/4 inch = 1 mile



Christiana Business I

- Walter F. Southgate... Dealer in Groceries
- E. S. Foy... Merchant
- Wm. F. Baily... Merchant Miller
- Geo. W. Eason... Physician and Surgeon
- J. R. C. Oldham... Resident
- Richard Humphreys... Bricklayer

BEERS, D. G.
 ATLAS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE
 Philadelphia: Pomeroy and Beers, 1868

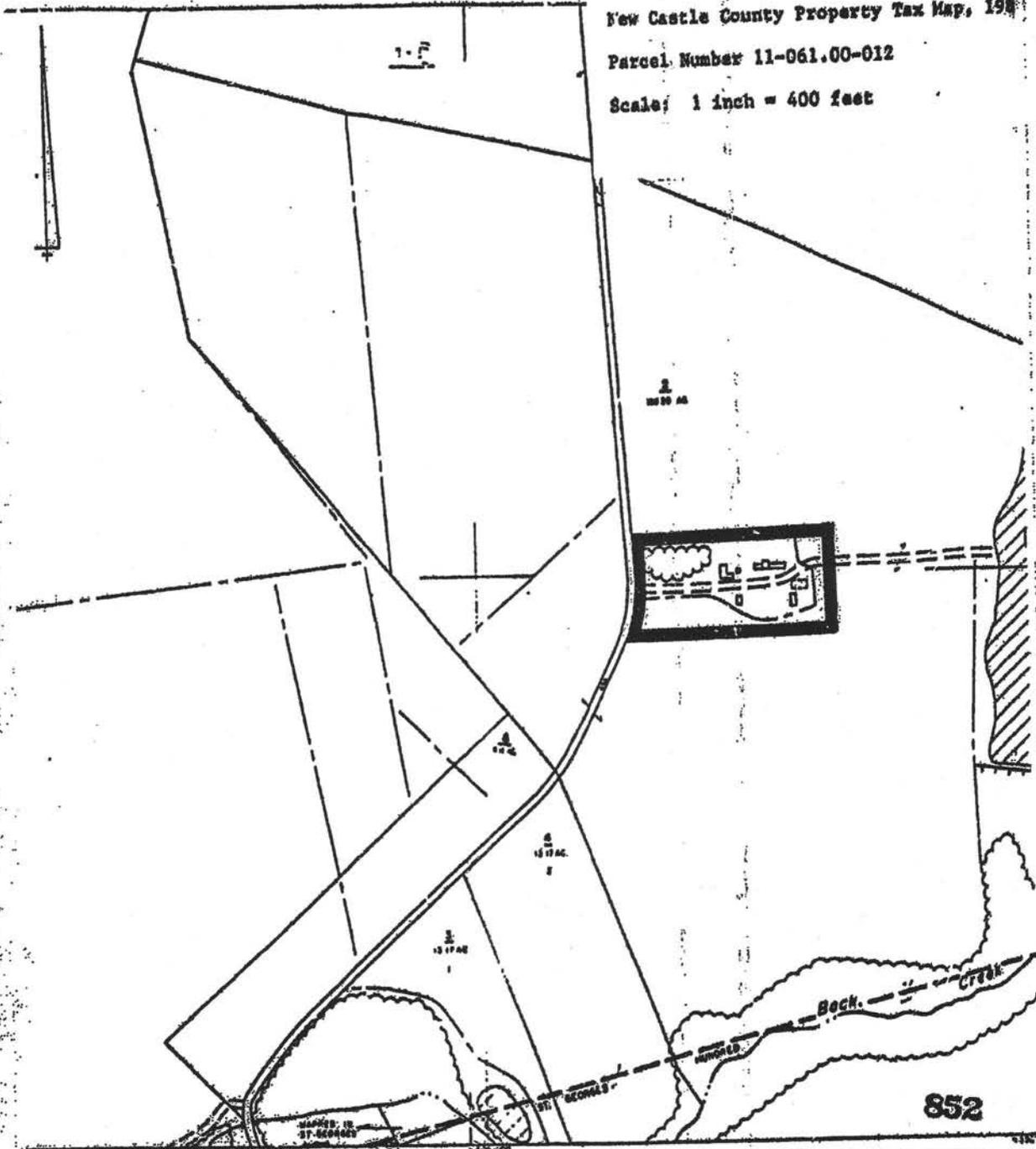
SKETCH MAP

Gov. E.T. Biggs House (N-5123)

New Castle County Property Tax Map, 1981

Parcel Number 11-061.00-012

Scale: 1 inch = 400 feet



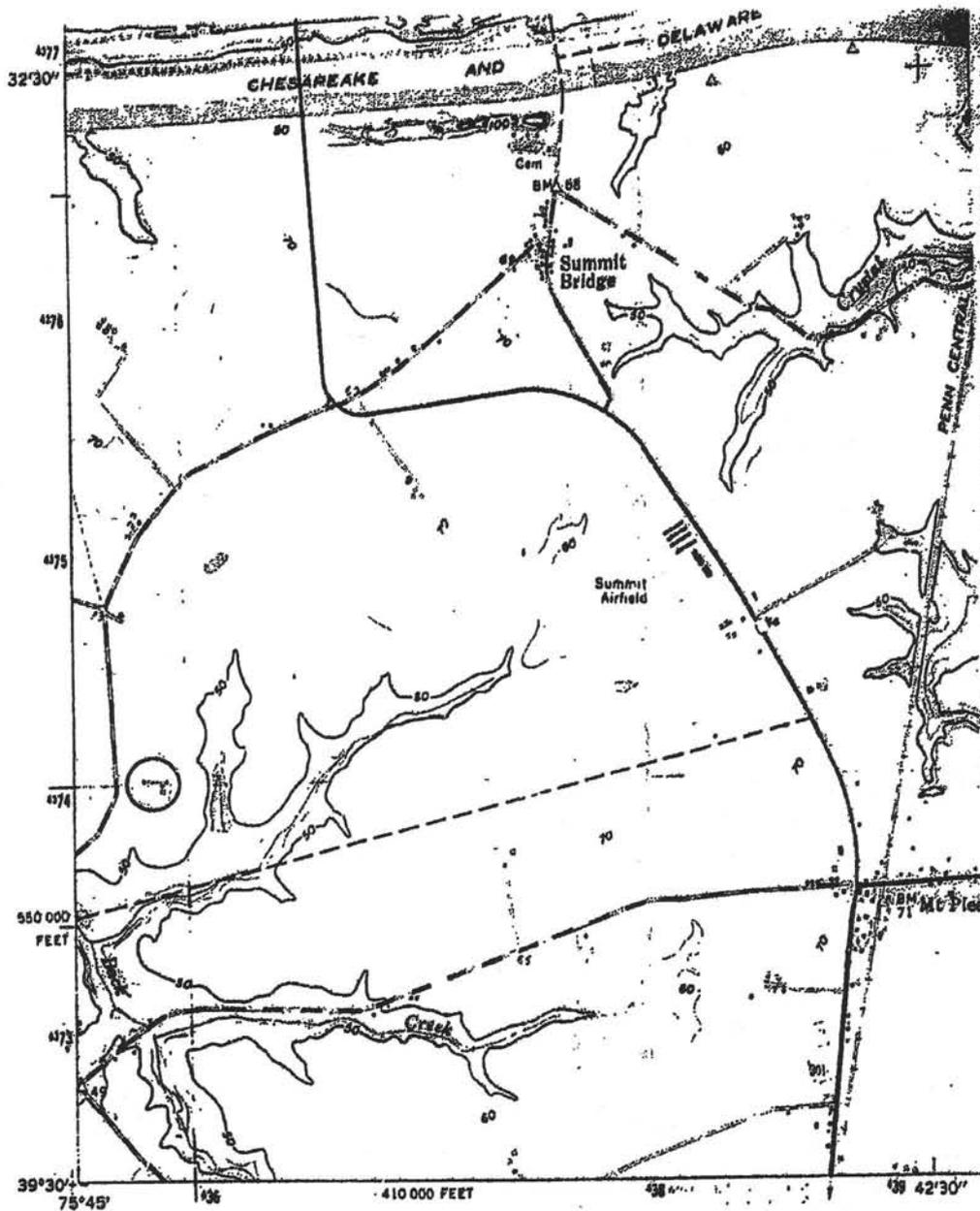
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REVISIONS	
DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROPERTY MAP
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE
 HUNDRED: FENGASER
 MAP NO. 81
 DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1981
 DATE OF REVISION: 1981
 DRAWN BY: [Name]
 CHECKED BY: [Name]



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS and USCE

Topography from aerial photographs by Kelsh plotter
 1951. Field checked 1953

100-foot grid ticks based on
 inverse Mercator grid ticks,
 1927 North American Datum
 North American Datum 1983
 meters south and
 dashed corner ticks

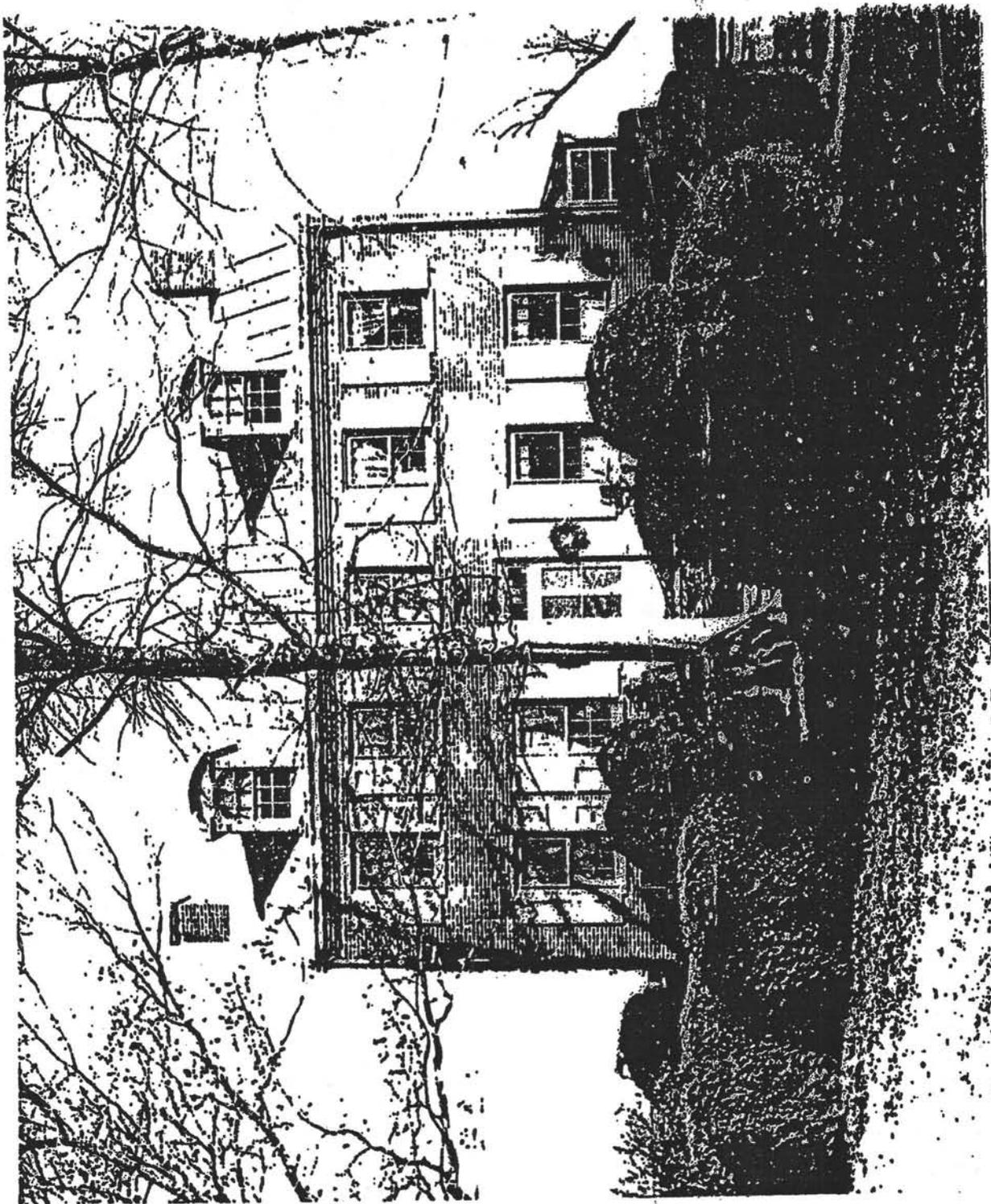
Impaled from aerial photographs
 not field checked

160 MILS
 0°20'
 8 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1970 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Governor B. T. Biggs House (N-5123)
 Saint Georges, Del. Quadrangle
 7.5 minute series
 Scale 1:25,000
 1953, Photorevised 1970

18/435860/4374000



NAME: Governor Benjamin T. Biggs Farm (N-5123)

LOCATION: Choptank Road

PHOTOGRAPHER: Hubert F. Jicha, III

DATE: January, 1987

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Dover, Delaware

DESCRIPTION: View from West

PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 2 of 9

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N-5146

Property Name: Armstrong-Walker House, Built ca. 1870

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

The Armstrong-Walker Farm is located on the west side of route 896 approximately .65 miles south of its intersection with route 429. The nominated parcel contains five acres including the house, a timber framed horse barn, and the yard. A more recent outbuilding near the house is set outside the nominated acreage.

The nominated parcel begins at a point 500 feet north of the intersection of the present farm lane and the west side of route 896, continues west for 800 feet, turns southward at 90° and runs for 700 feet, and then turns eastward at 90° and runs back to route 896. The final line closes the boundaries between the points where the north and south property lines join route 896. The nominated acreage includes all grounds, buildings, and sufficient acreage to protect the setting as a whole.

UTM 18-37940-69140 Tax parcel 13-017.00-007

Owner: B. Irvin Armstrong

Armstrong Corners

Middletown, Delaware

Description:

The Armstrong-Walker House is a two-and-a-half story brick dwelling with an original brick service ell and a later 19th century frame kitchen added to the west end of the ell. The front of the house, laid in pressed brick mechanical bond with butter joints, displays a balanced five-bay facade complete with elongated four-over-four light sash windows, a double leaved entry door, and cross gable. The windows on the east elevation are finished with marble sills and framed architraves, and, on the first floor, are provided with three panel solid panel shutters. The central bay of the second floor is accentuated through its tripartite division into a four-over-four light central element flanked on either side by two-over-two light units. Above the central bay of the second story is the brick cross gable which is finished with a simple round arched opening under an austere ornamented verge board. The main entry

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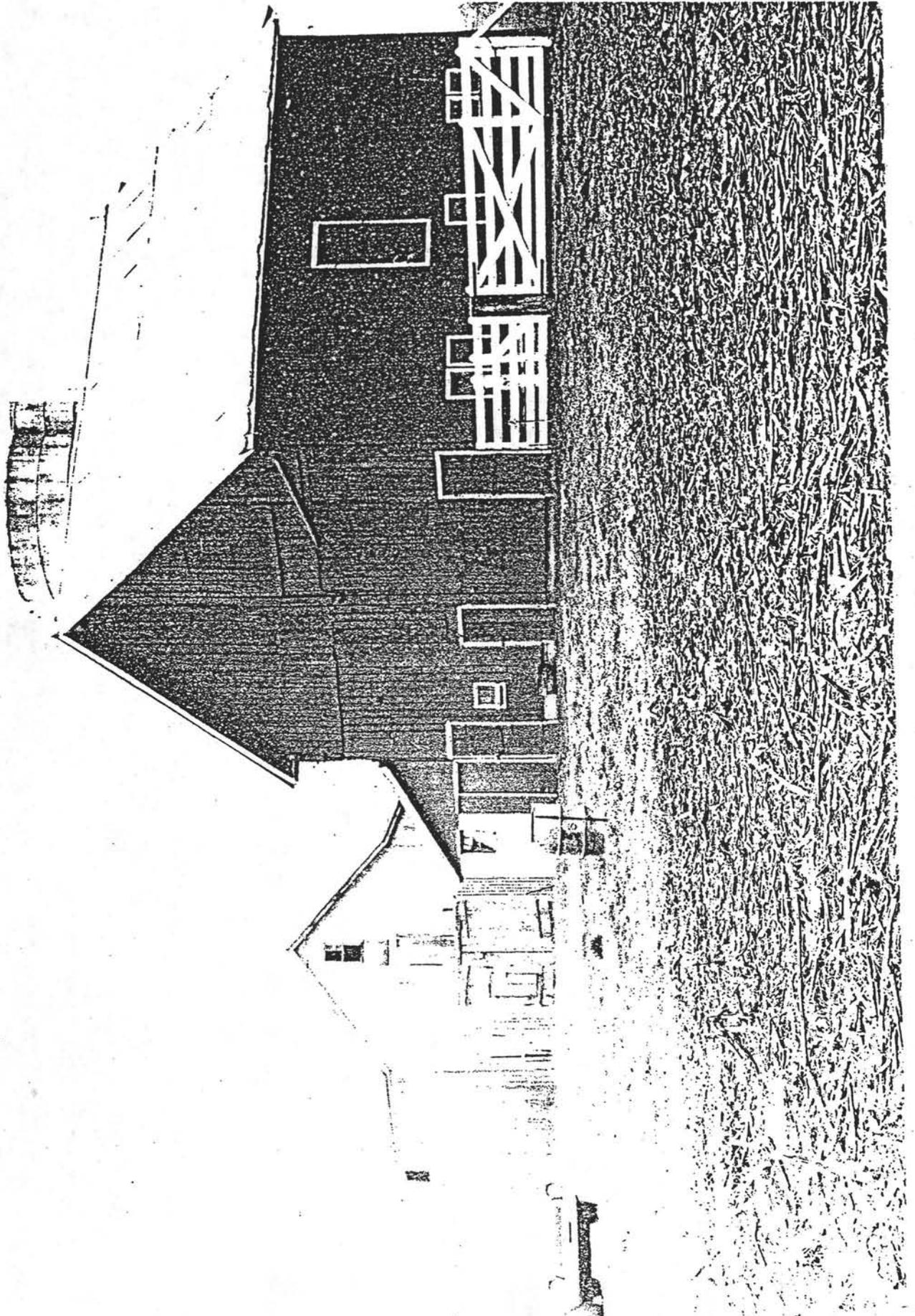
Continuation sheet N-5146

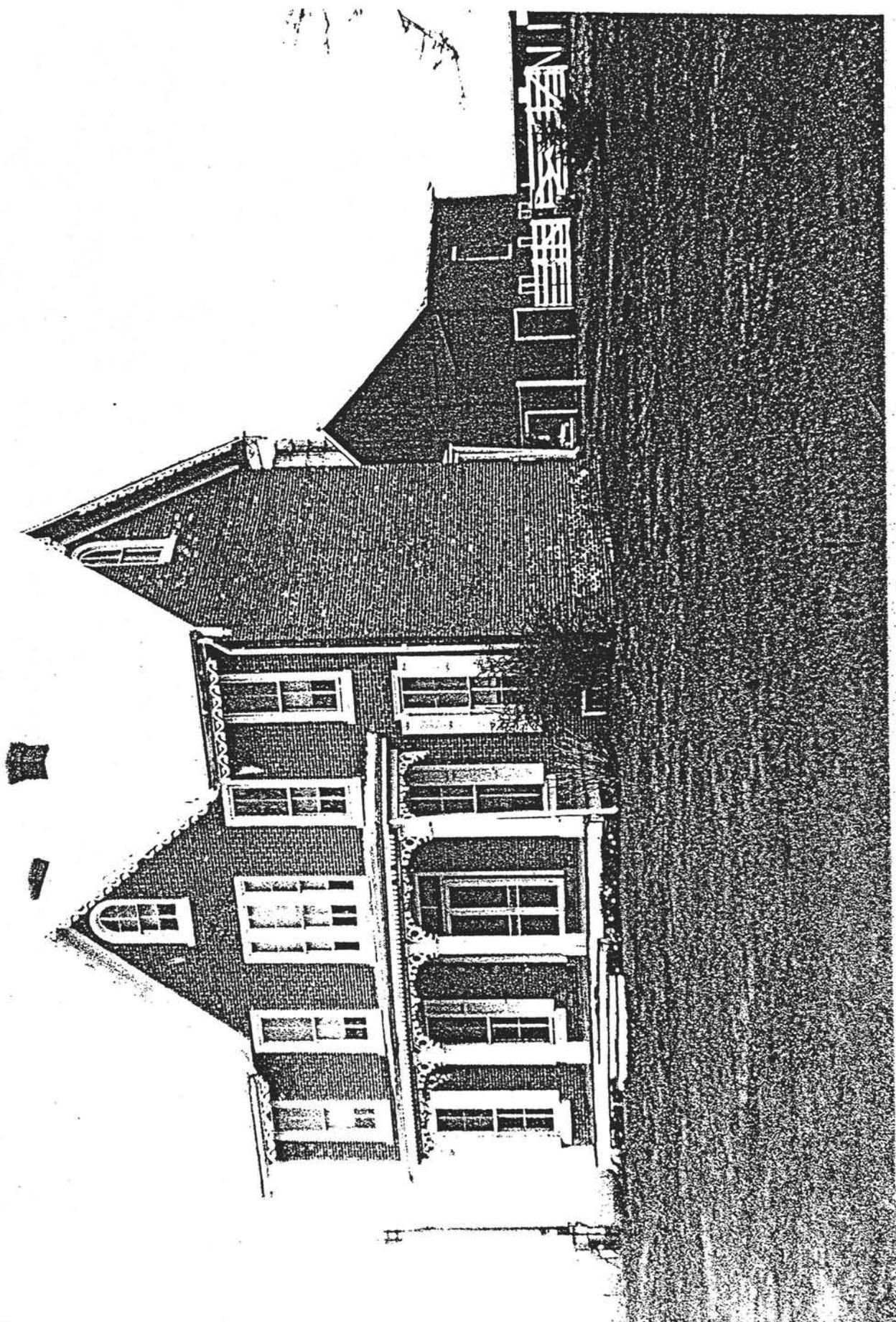
Item number 7

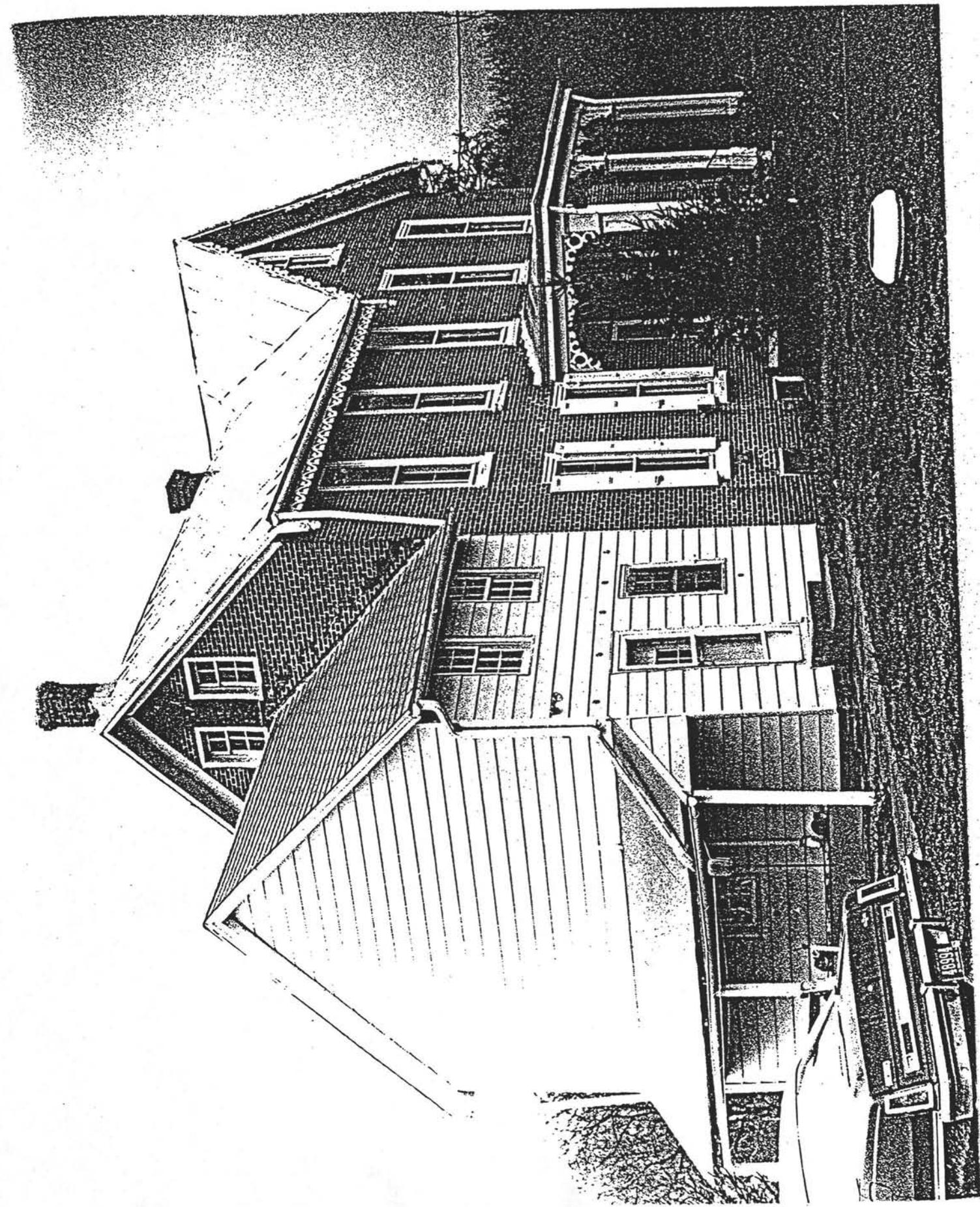
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Whatever the causes of Walker's success in a difficult economic period, the fact remains that his house is one of the last major architectural statements generated out of the rebuilding period of St. Georges Hundred.

Nomination by B. Herman and William Macintire









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Property Name: Rosedale (Mary Del Farm)

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

Rosedale stands in a rural area 1.3 miles to the west of Middletown in the northwest corner of the junction of Rt. 435 and Rt. 437. The nominated parcel includes approximately five acres containing the house, grounds, and outbuildings. Of the numerous structures standing in the complex only the dwelling, hay barn, barn #1 (see attached map), and mash furnace are eligible for listing. All other structures are noncontributing elements.

The nominated parcel begins on the northside of Rt. 437 550 feet north of its junction with Rt. 435. It runs north for 650 feet, where the line turns 90° to the west and continues for 400 feet. Here a 90° angle is formed and the line runs for 650 feet south back toward Rt. 437, and the boundary is formed by joining the two points along the north side of Rt. 432,

The nominated parcel includes sufficient acreage to protect the house, outbuildings, grounds and immediate setting.

UTM 18.35860.67820 Tax parcel 13-021.00-007

Owner: Mary Odom

P. O. Box 108

Middletown, Delaware

Description:

The main house, rectangular in plan, measures approximately 45 feet by 25 feet, with five bays forming a symmetrical facade. A wing attached to the east gable end forms an ell and is contemporary to the main house. Construction material is brick laid in common bond. All the brick has been painted white. A belt course four bricks wide runs around the north (main) facade of the house just above the first floor. Also on this facade is a water table, formed of seven courses of brick from the ground up to a molded quarter-round brick on the seventh course. The water table ends at the corners and runs to approximately 1.5 feet of either side of the main central door, where it drops to two courses with a molded brick until it reaches the door trim.

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The house has a gable roof, covered with slate and trimmed with a wooden box cornice with a bed molding. There are two interior gable end brick chimneys. The house has two dormers on the facade; each is gabled with return and windows are semi-elliptical on top and have six-over-six light sash. The wooden gable ends on the dormers overhang slightly and the windows are trimmed with wood molding. The sides of the dormers are covered with weatherboard.

The main facade has five windows on the top and four on the bottom. They are double-hung, six-over-six sash type. Windows have molded wood sills, framed with molded wood surrounds. Shutters on the bottom have three recessed and beveled panels; the first two are identical in size and the top one is smaller. All shutters are painted red, and most have decorative iron shutter dogs. The top shutters are louvered. Underneath each ground floor window is a small basement window.

The house has a single central door on the main facade. The door has six panels which are recessed and beveled. The door has a wood architrave with ogee moldings. A wide lintel underlies a recessed semi-circular fanlight. The fan light consists of six radiating muntins that are scalloped at the top edges, producing a spider-web effect. The inside or recessed section of the fanlight is about 10 inches deep with four square, carved panels with a section of molded beaded wood in the center. Brick steps with a simple iron railing lead up to the door.

The northeast two-story wing that forms the ell is also brick, with a gable roof, and lies on an uncoursed rubble foundation, and there is no water table or belt course. There are two evenly spaced doors on this facade, each with a small veranda type porch approached by brick steps. Each veranda has a wood bargeboard cut with a zig-zag design. Windows are double hung sash type, with six-over-six lights, and wood trim. Between each door are two windows that are flush with two windows on the second floor. The second floor has a third window over the northernmost door, creating a non-symmetrical facade. Wooden shutters on the second floor windows are louvered while those on the ground floor are made of horizontal wooden slats. Shutters are painted red, like the main house. This wing has a single, small interior brick chimney near the northwest wall of the house.

Between the two porches is a battened door that leads to a full basement. The basement material is brick pointed with mortar; floors are earthen.

The house is built on a center hall plan; one room deep and two rooms wide with a central stair. The ell, provides two additional rooms on the northeast corner. The dining room and the sitting room have fireplaces (on the outside wall, east and north respectively), The dining room had a six-panel door surrounded with wood molding and a wide transom bar across the top, reminiscent of the outside door. Also, the door jambs are very wide and decorated with three recessed wood panels.

The central stairway that led to the upper floors was wood with a wooden railing, and carved wood decoration on the risers.

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Near these rear steps on the second floor is a very narrow, set of stairs that lead straight up to the chimney structure on the east gable end of the house. This upstairs area is the attic, but it may have also been used as a chamber. The east side of the attic is vacant, with two small windows on the east side. The west side has been fitted with a full cedar closet. Two small windows are infilled and can be seen in outline from the outside.

Several wings have been added to the house, some of which have already been mentioned. A three-bay, one-story wing constructed of a wood siding has been added to the west gable end of the house. It has been painted white and has windows and shutters that match the main house. Two wings were added to the rear (south) between 1960 to 1965.

The property contains a number of outbuildings that lie behind, or to the north of the house and roughly form a "U" shape. They are now used for the care and grooming of horses and related activities. It appears that at least two buildings are older than all the others. For purposes of clarity, buildings will be discussed according to physical layout, moving from the house northward. The first building that lies northwest is a one-story structure with wood siding and a small enclosed front porch. It now serves as the office for the farm. The attached barn is one of the oldest on the property. It is now used for mare stalls, and another newer barn is attached to this at a right angle. Other outbuildings on the property with the exception of the hay barn appear to be made of corrugated steel siding and roofs. Behind the office is a "bunkhouse" that was supposed to have been occupied by workers for the previous owner.

To the rear of this is a rectangular building used for breeding stalls. In the front (south) of the building is a horse ramp. Moving to the north is an open pole barn used for gear, oil, equipment, etc. It is supported by four circular posts and is weather boarded. There are two feeding troughs, a water basin, and a large equipment/machinery shed to the rear of this building. To the west is a second building dating from the nineteenth century. This outbuilding is an addition to Barn #1. It is a two-story, drive-through, rectangular structure with hay mews on the second floor and has horse stalls on the bottom. This building is also constructed of wood siding.

Perhaps the most unusual and possibly the oldest structure among these outbuildings is a brick fireplace. It is approximately 5' x 5' and about 3' high, with a high stack, probably about 12', centered at the back. In the front is a double semi-elliptical iron door where wood was put in to stoke the fire. In the center of the fireplace, on top, is a circular iron vat where a mash was cooked for the horses.

Historic Background and Significance:

The earliest mention of the property is 1792 when a John Reynolds willed a tract of land that encompassed Rosedale to his grandson, Joshua E. Driver, who, in 1847, sold

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this tract (158 acres, 8 perches) to Thomas Murphey. John Reynold's original property, is also shown on an 1801 map of Maryland and Delaware. The 1804 Tax Assessment still lists the property as belonging to John Reynold's original property; is also shown on an 1801 map of Maryland and Delaware. The 1804 Tax Assessment still lists the property as belonging to John Reynolds, who possessed 350 acres, 250 of them improved, with a dwelling house, kitchen, barn, stable, granary, livestock and four slaves. The total value was assessed at \$2,100.

Until 1847, the exact owners of this property are uncertain partly because descriptions in the deed records (which were gleaned from chain of title lists in later deed records) are not always in accord with what appeared to be the correct geographical location. Previous owners were sometimes cited by name only and a search through the deed indexes indicated that five of these individuals in fact owned or sold numerous properties in the area during the early nineteenth century. Also, because the Rosedale property is so close to the Maryland border, earlier records would have been found in Cecil County, Maryland deed registers. At one time the property appears to have been a part of Bohemia Manor, one of the earliest tracts of land in the area.

Thomas Murphey acquired the property in 1847. Before that, in 1831, he had also acquired a tract of land that consists of "Bohemia Brick Mill, with dwelling house, out-houses, and several lots of improved land and unimproved land for convenience of the mill". Two years later he acquired another portion of the mill property, "lying and being partly in Cecil County, and partly in New Castle..." This mill would have been located over a mile from the Rosedale house on the Little Bohemia in Cecil County. It is possible that Rosedale was the "dwelling house" for the mill, and a mill appears on the Shallus 1801 map (in Maryland).

By 1847, the land had been resurveyed, and now Thomas Murphey owned and lived on the Rosedale property (158 acres plus 8 perches). Here he stayed until his death in 1878, where upon the property remained in the hands of family members until 1891. According to the 1850 manuscript census, Murphey was born in Maryland, was married and had three children. Also living in the house was an adult relative, Thomas C., and an unrelated adult white woman. Murphey also owned three slaves at the time. Murphey's farm was not found in the agricultural census for 1850, but the population census values his real estate at \$3,800. The 1860 agricultural census values Thomas Murphey's farm, at \$12,000, which includes property, farm machinery, livestock, and crops. Crops include wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and dairy products. The census does not indicate that he owned any orchards at this time.

Murphey was active in the Middletown community. In 1851, he and his wife, Susan, belonged to the Forest Presbyterian Church, Middletown, where he and Thomas C. Murphey were also on the board of trustees.

In addition to agriculture, Murphey's family continues to be associated with milling. The 1849 Rea and Price map shows a "T. Murphey's Ct. & Wool.n Factory" located just

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over the state line in Cecil County on Bohemia Creek. The only other mention of this mill was in Scharf's sketch of the Cochran family, where he states that around 1805 James Cochran "bought" and removed to a farm on Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland, near what is now Murphey's Mill Pond". In the 1850 Rea and Price map, this mill is simply cited as "Murphey's Factory". The mill is not found on any later Delaware maps, although later maps for Maryland were not investigated. However, a mill exists in that location in a 1794 Griffith map for Maryland, and on an 1801 Shallus map of Maryland and Delaware. It is possible that this was actually the earlier Bohemia Mill.

Thomas Murphey was obviously a man of means as evidenced by his substantial dwelling house, farmlands, livestock, mill and farm produce. He was also active in bank affairs; in 1860 he was an officer at the Citizen's Bank of Delaware, and five years later was a director at the bank. By 1870 the agricultural census shows Murphey's property value had now risen from \$12,000 just a decade ago to \$20,000, and he now had hired help. Besides other crops, Murphey held orchards valued at \$2,100. By the next census, (1880) the property was also valued at \$20,000, but it was now expanded to 200 acres. Thomas C. Murphey now owned the property. Orchards covered 25 acres, with, 2,400 peach bearing trees, and one acre of 24 apple trees.

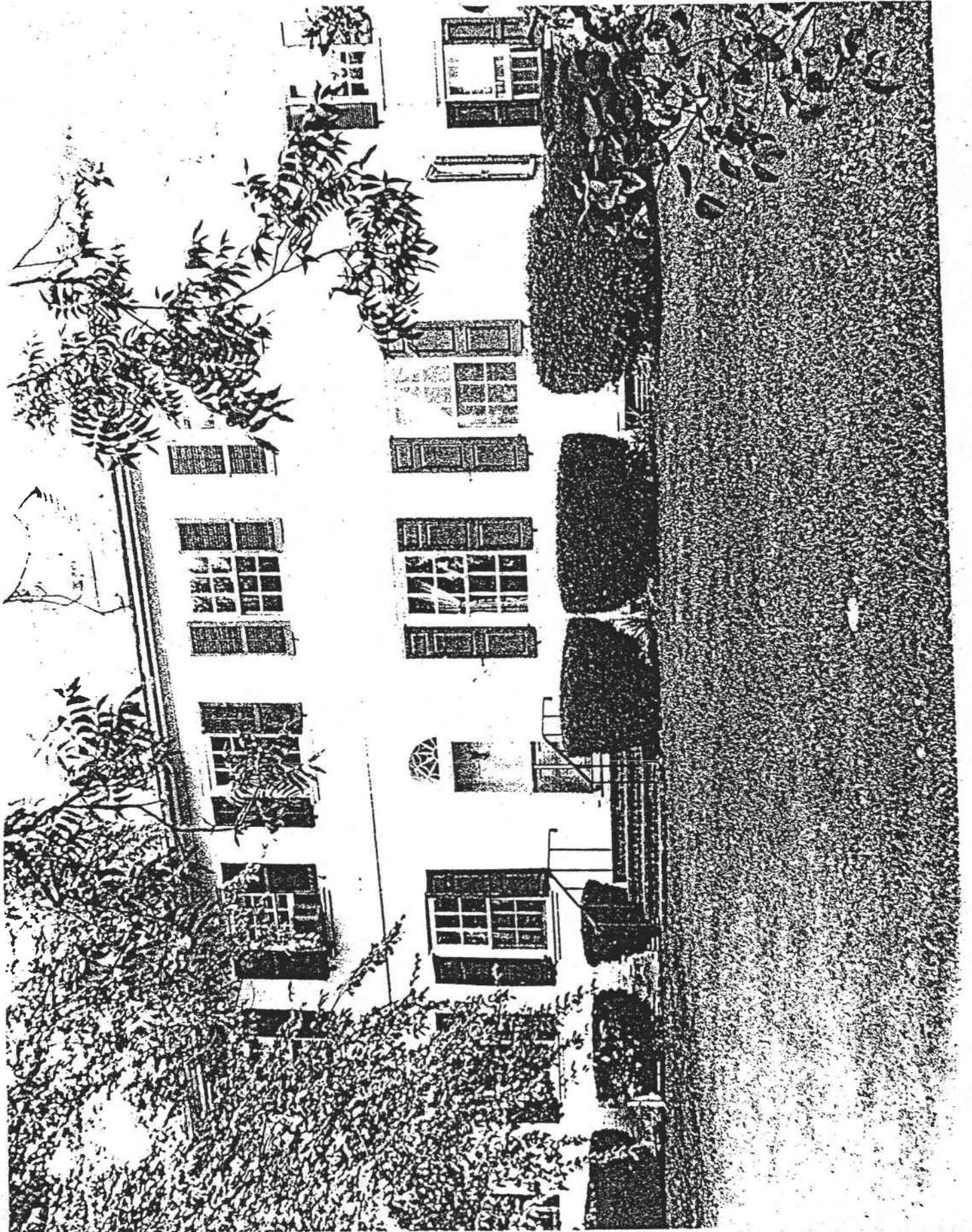
By the end of the nineteenth century the "peach boom" had collapsed. In 1887, the property sold for \$16,000. It was sold at a sheriff's sale in 1892, and sold again in 1897 for a mere \$6,000 - one-third of its peak value. In 1913 the property commanded \$11,500, but during the Depression, it sold for \$5,000 at sheriff sale.

For the last few decades, the property was used as a horse farm; a track was built and additional buildings were added for the breeding and training of race horses, and "Rosedale" flourished once again.

Although additions, (principally rear) were added, the house possessed much if not most of its integrity both outside and in. The original facade appeared to be mostly unchanged; the bricks were repointed and painted over. Window and door placements, dormers, were intact, as was the roof and roof trim. Window and door trim and panelling retained their original design and carving, both inside and out.

The significance of Rosedale lies in its prominent architecture characteristic of the farming economy during the mid-to-late nineteenth century in St. Georges Hundred. This Georgian farmhouse possesses a well-executed style and quality that was an indication of the prosperity and perhaps of a bold and optimistic outlook that pervaded the minds of builders, farmers, and merchants in nineteenth-century St. Georges Hundred.

Nomination by Lauren Archibald

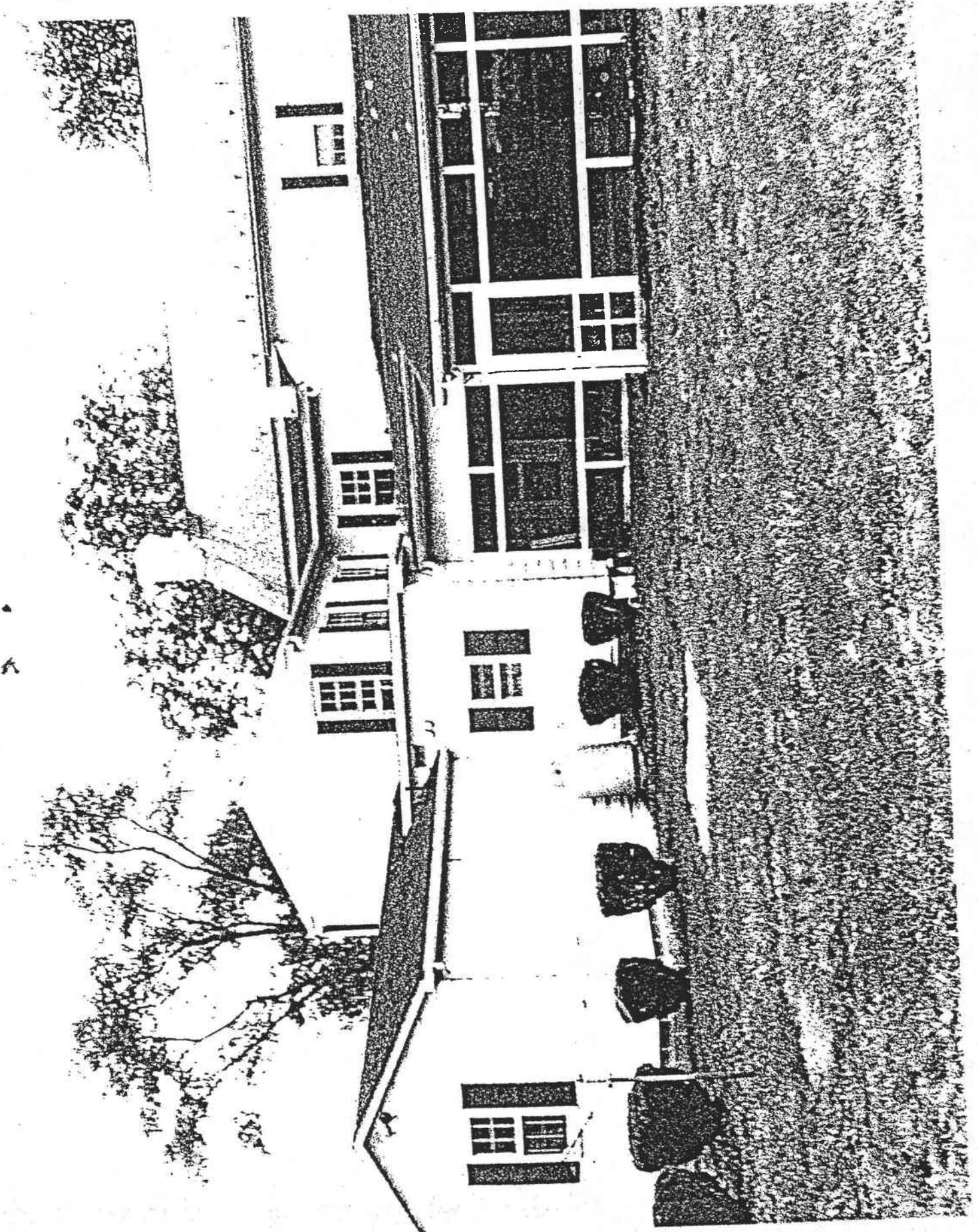


Rosedale
CHR #: N-5148
Location: RT# 435 + 437
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHF
View From

506766

Photo #: 1 of (6)



A

Rosedale

CHR#: N-5148

Location: RT# 435-437

St. Georges Hundred

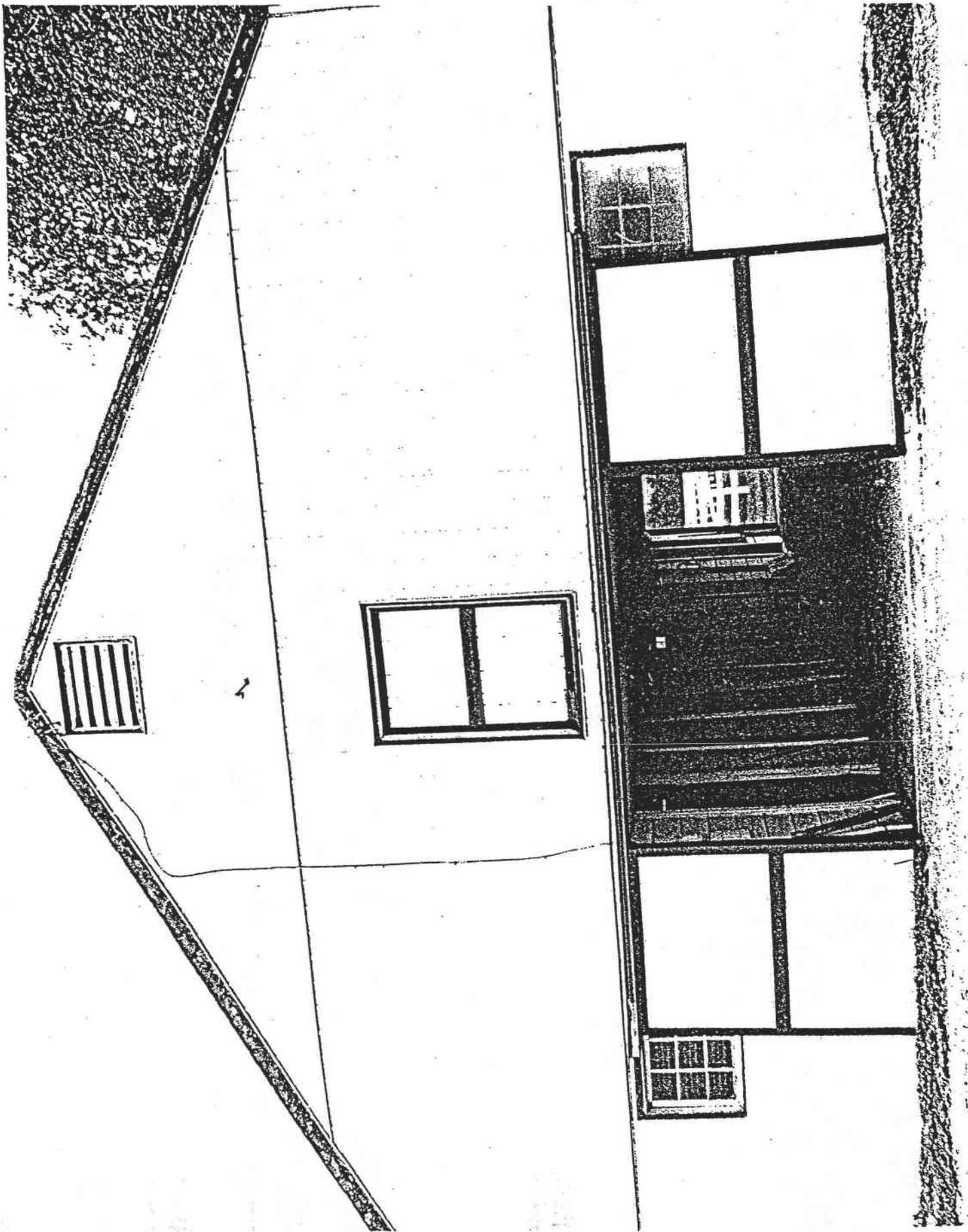
PHOTO: CHAT; MARCH 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BHP

View From

North

Photo #: 2 of (6)

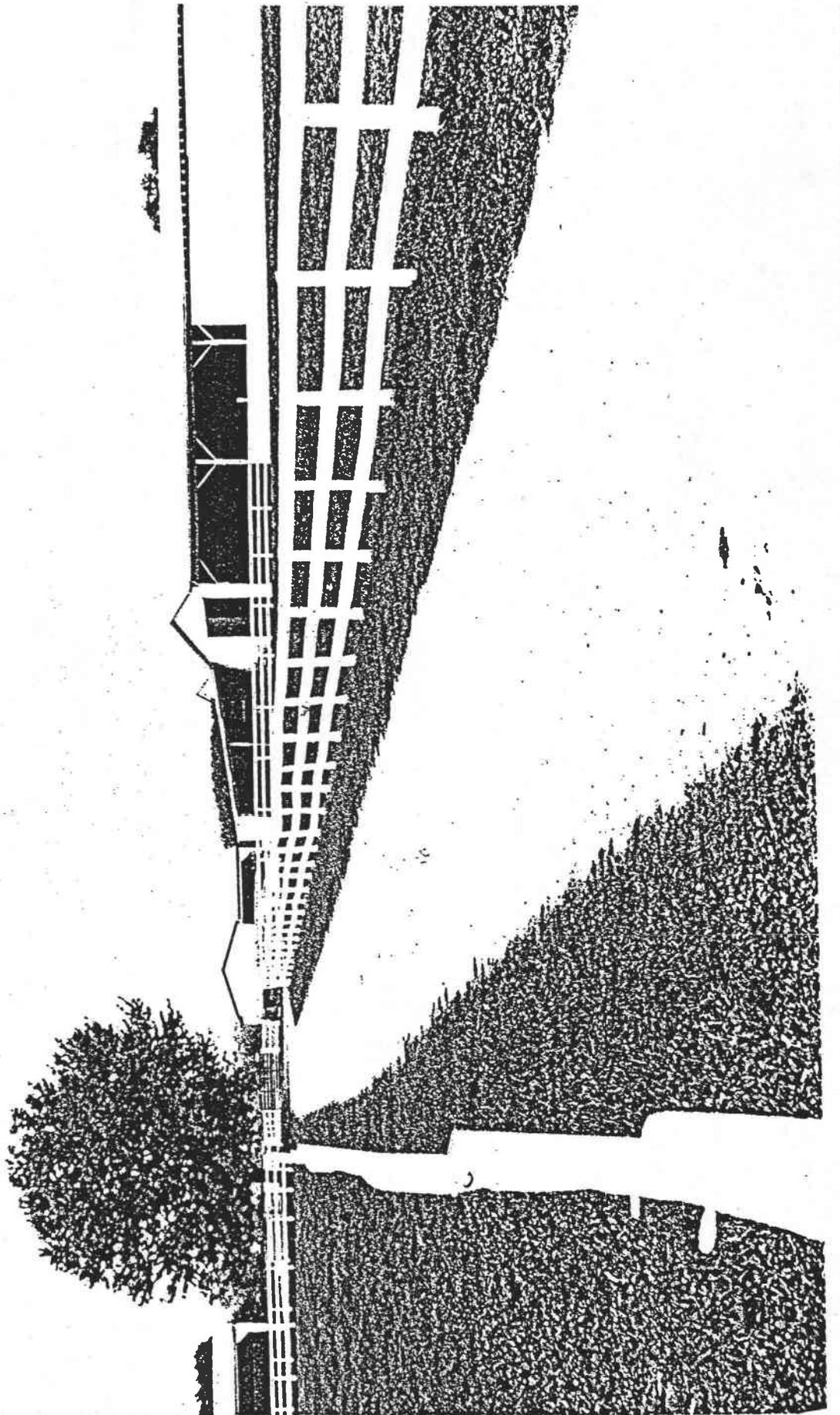


Rosedale STABUL
CHR #: N-5148
Location: RT # 735 + 427
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAB; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHF
View From

South

Photo #: 3 of (6)



Rosedale Home ponds

CHR #: N-5148

Location: RT# 435 + 437

St. Georges Hundred

Photo: CHAE; March 1984

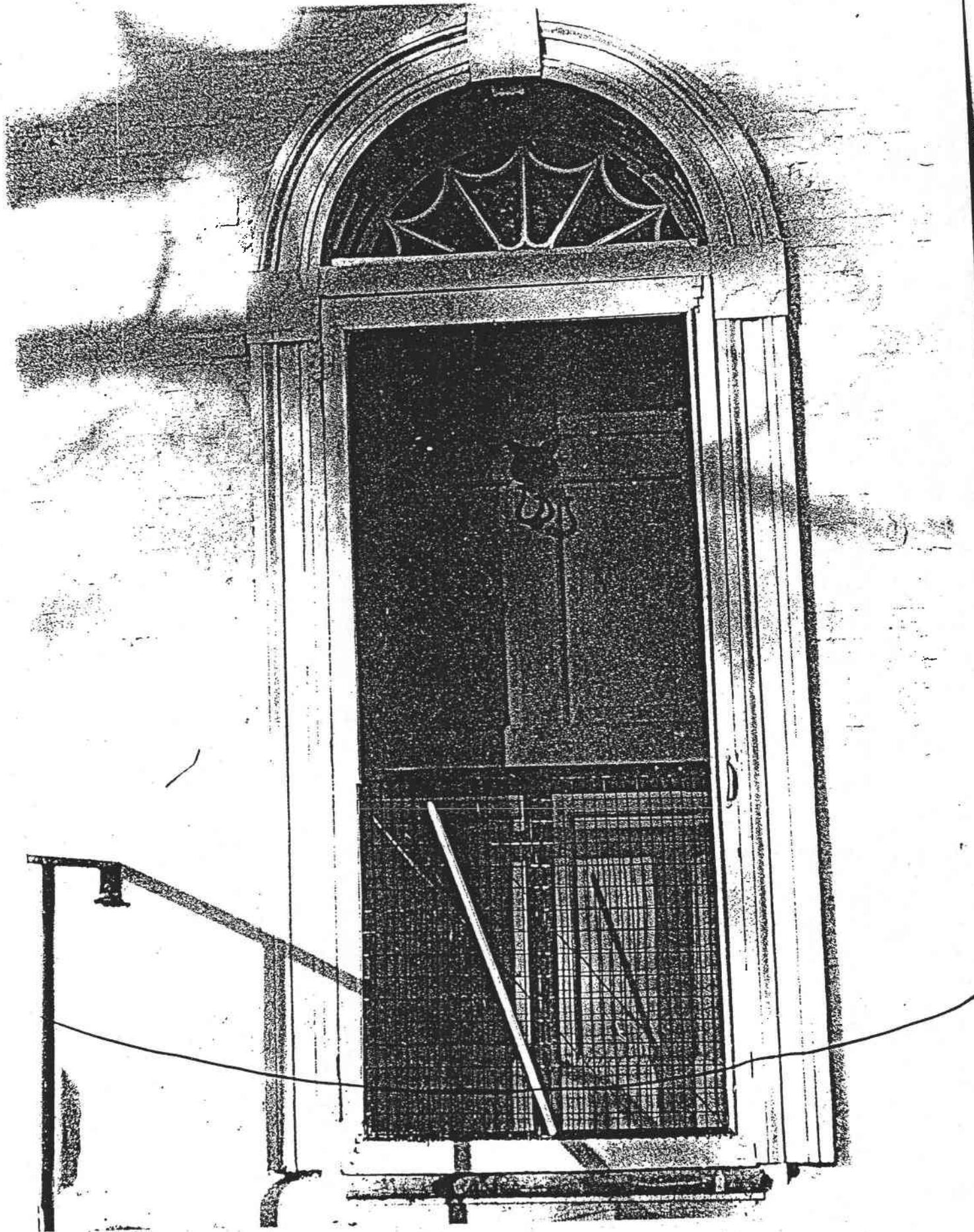
Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

View From

South

Photo #: 4 of (6)

2772-17



Rosedale

CHR #: N-5148

Location RT # 736 & 437

St. Georges Hundred

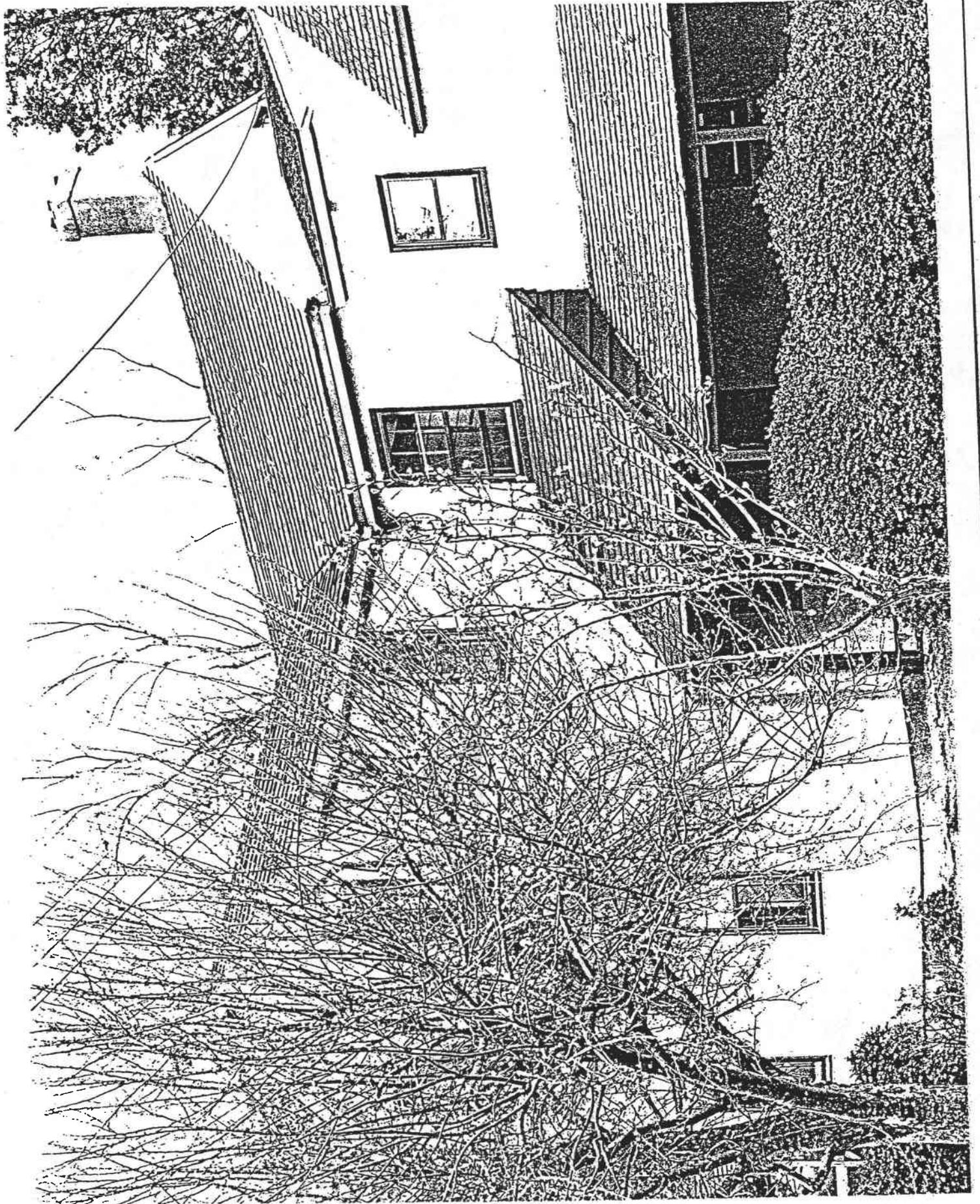
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

View From

SOUTH DOOR WAY

Photo #: 5 of (6)



ROSEDALE

CHR #: N-5148

Location: RT # 435 + 437
St. Georges Hundred

Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP
View From

North

Photo #: 6 of 6

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N-5181

Property Name: Elm Grange (J. M. Vandegrift, 1868); Evergreen Acres (1984); built ca. 1840.

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

Elm Grange is located on the east side of Rt. 13 approximately one mile north of Mc-Donough. The nomination contains one acre including the house and one of the extant agricultural buildings.

The nominated parcel begins on the east side of Rt. 13 at a point marked by the southwest corner of the present driveway and continues east for a distance of 700 feet. At this point the line turns 90° north and continues for 700 feet before turning west at 90° and running back to the south side of Rt. 13. The boundary is closed by joining the two points marked on the south side of Rt. 13.

The nominated parcel includes sufficient acreage to protect the house, outbuildings, grounds, and immediate setting.

UTM ~~18-44160-71840~~ Tax parcel 13-013.00-037

Owner: Evergreen Acres, Inc.

R. D. 2, Box 546

Middletown, Delaware 19709

Description:

Elm Grange is a two-and-a-half story brick dwelling built on an L shaped plan joining a two-story brick service ell to the center-passage plan main block. The brick walling, now painted hot pink, rests on a rubble stone foundation. The house is finished with a gable roof with boxed cornice, machine made Italianate brackets, and interior gable end chimney piles. The five-bay facade is fitted with later two-over-two sash windows set in timber frame architraves and furnished with modern cast metal floral-work shutters. The main entry consists of a single door having a large central light over two raised octagonal panels and a two-light transom with matching sidelights. The front of the

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building is further distinguished by a classically inspired tetra-style porch with fluted columns. The service wing to the rear of the house appears to be original to the present structure and contains a dining area and a kitchen. The wing is provided with its own exterior entry opening onto the lane leading to the agricultural complex behind the house. The entry is presently sheltered under a one-story lean-to porch.

The house is currently being used as a series of apartments and the interior is unavailable for examination.

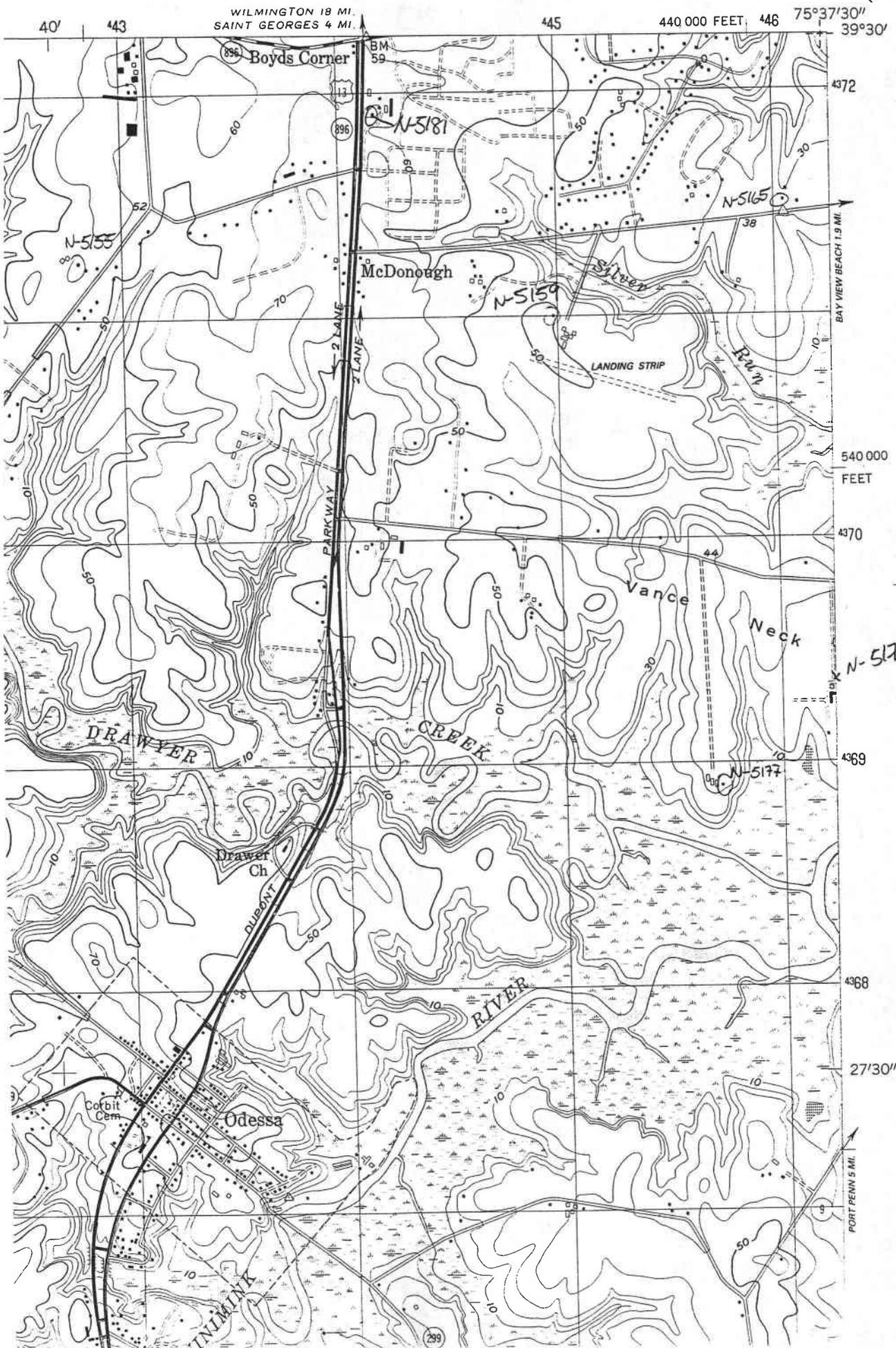
Historic Background and Significance:

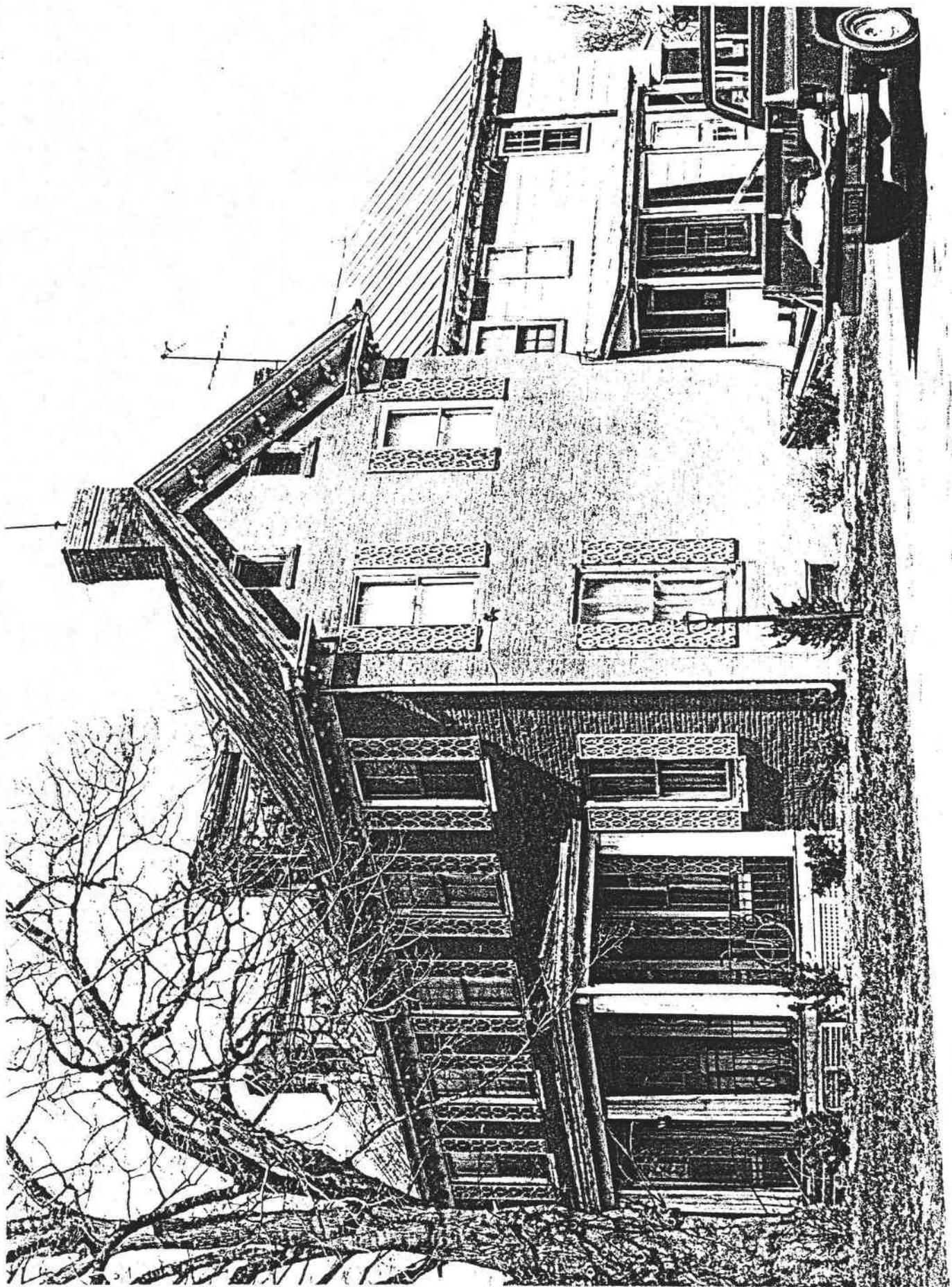
The Elm Grange farmstead dates back to at least 1849 when Rea and Price locate William Bowman at that place. James M. Vandegrift acquired the farm sometime before the 1860 agricultural census was compiled as his name replaces Bowman's. Vandegrift resided at Elm Grange for at least the next 30 years as his name appears on the 1893 atlas compiled by Baist. Over forty years of occupation and farming as documented by the agricultural census reveals the grain based economy of Elm Grange and the surrounding area, and documents the evaluation of land and goods. Indian corn, wheat and oats were the staples of Bowman and Vandegrift's income, although oats in the latter two decades declined in importance. The production of butter continued to be an important part of Elm Grange's income economy and similar to surrounding farmsteads. Average numbers of livestock were considered to be an experimental type of area. In 1880, Elm Grange produced two-hundred pounds of wool. Large amounts of hay were produced (25-30 tons) for livestock consumption and marketing. William Bowman in 1850 had a substantial amount of money invested in machinery, these being valued at \$1,000. Vandegrift could only match this value in 1870. The post-war depression is evident in the declining of land and livestock values. In 1880 Elm Grange lost a third of its value; down to \$16,000, very near the 1850 valuation of \$15,000. Despite this devaluation, Elm Grange continued to prosper in grain and livestock production. This is apparent in the rich, architectural trim of the dwelling, and the surrounding agricultural complex (not included in nomination) which reflect the extensive rebuilding period of southern New Castle County in the late nineteenth century.

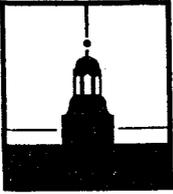
Nomination by Trish Bensinger and Bert Jicha

MIDDLETOWN QUADRANGLE
DELAWARE—NEW CASTLE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5837 SE
(DELAWARE CITY)







THORNTON'S STORE, N-5182
DOE
Determined Eligible--not listed

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 *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Thornton's Store
other names/site number N-5182

2. Location

street & number Northeast corner, intersection of CR 15 & RT. 896 not for publication
city, town Middletown vicinity
state Delaware code 10 county New Castle code 003 zip code 19709

3. Classification

Ownership of Property
 private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
 building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property	
Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
	sites
<u>4</u>	structures
	objects
<u>9</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic
Commerce

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th century vernacular

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Asbestos
roof Asphalt
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Thornton's Store, located at the crossroads of CR 15 (Boyd's Corner Road) and Rt. 896 (Summit Bridge Road) in Mt. Pleasant, is a mid-1860s commercial/residential structure. It is prominently sited at the intersection with a western orientation on the southwest corner of a 6.57-acre parcel. This distinctive placement, the result of the building's relocation from CR 15 next to the railroad in 1938, allowed the store high visibility to potential customers traveling along Rt. 896 between Middletown and Summit Bridge.

The 2-story, rectangular building is constructed of frame and sits on a concrete masonry unit foundation, built at the time of the 1938 relocation. White asbestos shingles cover the original clapboarding. The building's primary facade is divided into four bays and fronted with a wood porch supported on chamfered posts. Recessed beneath the porch is an off-center, nine-light door which accesses the store and a central paneled door with a 3-light transom, sidelights, and a thin lipped lintel which opens to the residence. Thin lipped lintels also trim the windows which are primarily 6/6 double hung, except the shop front windows on the first floor facades, which have simple surrounds. The flat roof is embellished by a cornice now panned in aluminum. There is a single exterior brick chimney centered at the rear of the main volume of the building.

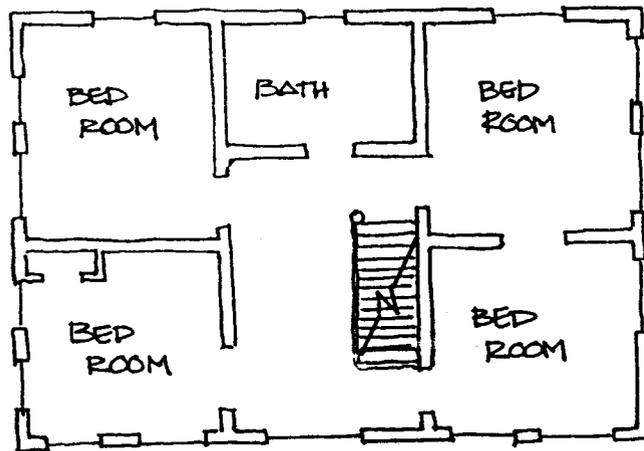
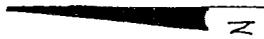
In plan, Thornton's Store is organized around the traditional center hall with the store to the south side and the double parlor (living room/dining room) to the north. A kitchen wing, added in the 1930s, extends to the rear. The stair has slender turned balusters and a turned newel. The stair, which once curved at the second floor landing, has been straightened to allow direct access to the bathroom at the rear of the building. Woodwork, including paneled doors, molded baseboards and molded surrounds, is grained throughout the first floor of the residence and painted in the second floor bedrooms. The walls are plastered and in excellent condition. The store, situated to the south of the center hall, has simple crown molding for trim but no molded baseboards. Grocer's shelves line the length of the store which is fenestrated by two shop front windows.

Associated with Thornton's Store are a number of outbuildings typical to dwelling complexes in a rural setting. A collapsed board and batten barn from the third quarter of the nineteenth century appears to be the oldest of these structures. Clad with vertical board is a stable with a metal roof and windows, and a rooster house with a curved bargeboard and metal roof. There are also a privy, shed, chicken house, and two corn cribs with frame construction and metal roofs. The garage, in deteriorated condition, has asphalt siding, a metal paneled roof, and vertical board doors. The garage and shed were shifted northward to their present location when CR 15 was widened. All of the outbuildings are clustered to the rear of Thornton's Store, set back beyond the site where the house originally was located, in close proximity to the Delaware Railroad. The condition of these outbuildings ranges from fair to deteriorated, and collapsed in the case of the barn. The complex contains five contributing buildings and four contributing structures; the barn no longer possesses the integrity to contribute to the complex.

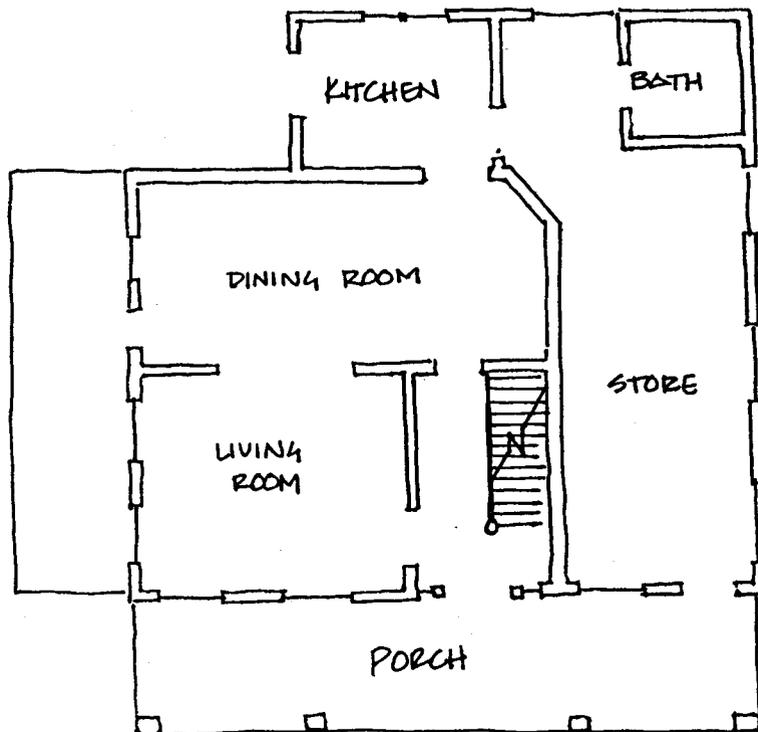
United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2



SECOND
FLOOR



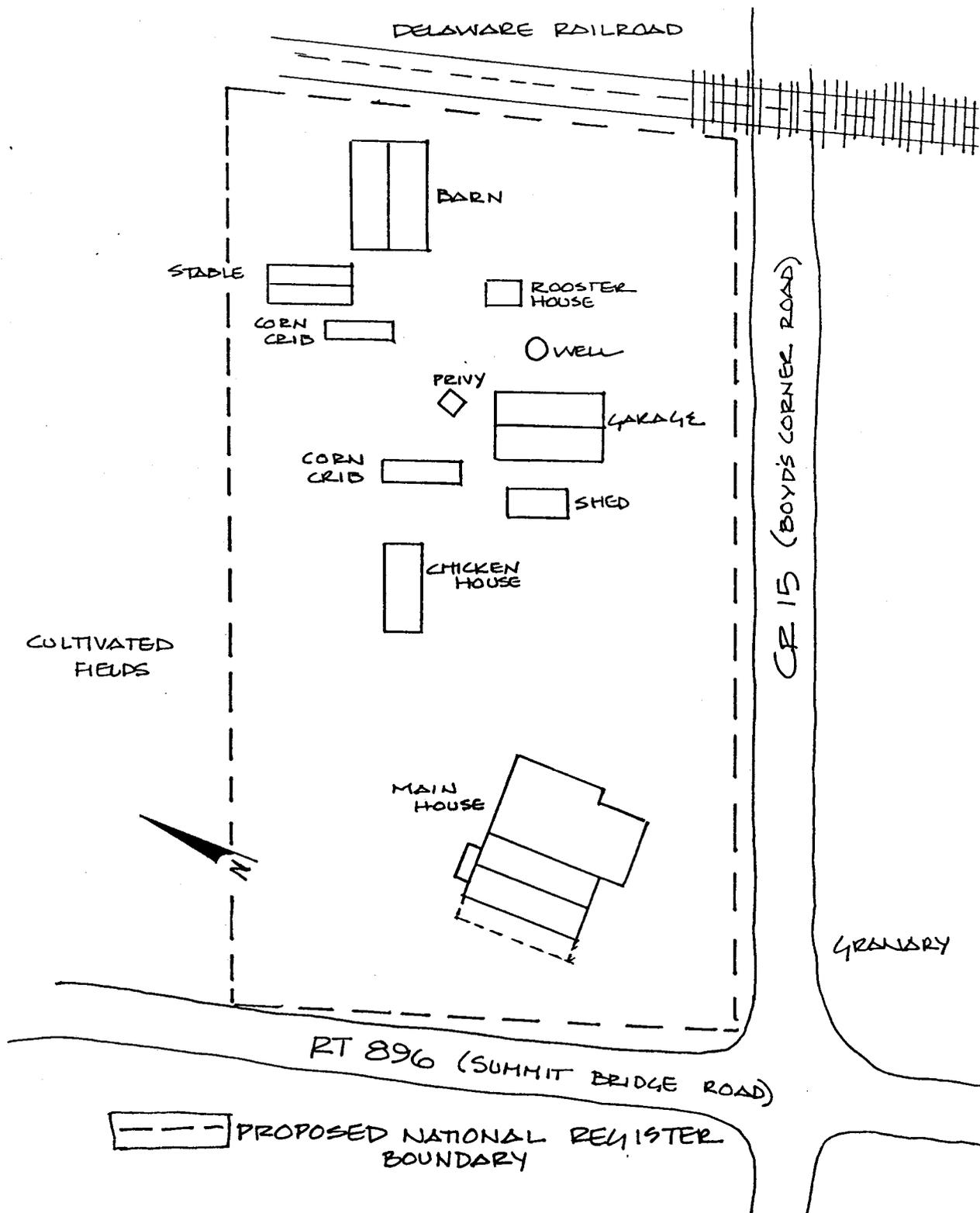
ENCLOSED
PORCH
→

FIRST
FLOOR

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1862-1938

Significant Dates

1867
1938

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Thornton's Store was constructed in the mid-1860s by Harrison Vandegrift as a store and residence. This construction concurred with the establishment of the Mt. Pleasant railroad stop circa 1867 along the Delaware Railroad. Through the next half of a century the village of Mt. Pleasant grew and prospered, steadily nurtured by the traffic and commercial opportunities provided by the railroad. As one of the few remaining buildings from this village's period of prosperity and as a representative building type of the combined store/residence Thornton's Store appears to be eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C.

The Vandegrift family was one of the earliest families to settle in St. Georges Hundred. While Harrison Vandegrift's family was involved primarily in farming in the vicinity of MacDonough, he chose to establish his store and residence just east of the crossroads, CR 15 (Boyd's Corner Road) and Rt. 896 (Summit Bridge Road), in Mt. Pleasant. This location positioned Vandegrift's store adjacent to the railroad, convenient for both the shipment of goods and the access of train passengers. Shortly after opening his store, Vandegrift established the first Mount Pleasant Post Office within his building in 1867.

In 1879, Harrison Vandegrift sold his store to John F. Eliason, a man with extensive landholdings in St. Georges Hundred. Along with the purchase of the store/residence, Eliason assumed the role as postmaster in 1880. When John F. Eliason's father, Andrew, retired, he became the overseer of his farm near Mt. Pleasant.¹ However, his primary business was operating his grain, fertilizer and coal dealership within the building purchased from Vandegrift. Eliason, whose business is listed throughout the 1880s and 1890s peninsula directories, was also involved in the peach industry of the hundred. In the 1880s, he was cultivating forty acres of peach trees on the farm he oversaw, still listed in his father's name.² Eliason's interests also included politics and in the late nineteenth century he served as an elected Republican member of the State House of Representatives, New Castle County.

A significant portion of the land in Mt. Pleasant came under the ownership of John F. Eliason in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1911 he purchased the 167-acre Clayton tract which included their farmhouse, "Mt. Pleasant." Unfortunately, Eliason's fortune must have dissipated by the time of his death, for in 1934 all of his property had to be sold at a sheriff's sale to alleviate the debt he had accumulated. George Thornton purchased the store property in 1935 from the Building and Loan Association which had acquired the property from the sale.³ In 1938, Thornton reoriented the store ninety degrees and moved it away from the railroad to front Rt. 896, thereby accommodating the customers generated by automobile traffic as opposed to those of the railroad.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Biographical and Genealogical History of the State of Delaware. Vol. II. Chambersburg, Pennsylvania: J.M. Runk & Co., 1899.

Conrad, Henry C. History of the State of Delaware. Vol. I. Wilmington: Henry C. Conrad, 1908.

Interview with Mildred S. Thornton, owner, September 1987.

Interview with Mildred S. Thornton, owner, March 1908.

Recorder of Deeds, New Castle County, Wilmington, Delaware

Scharf, Thomas J. History of Delaware 1609 - 1888. Vol. II. Port Washington, New York: Kennikat Press, 1888.

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 6.57 acres

UTM References

A

1	8
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4	3	9	2	6	0
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4	3	7	3	5	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for Thornton's Store corresponds to the deed recorded in New Castle County Deed Book Q39, page 474.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The southern and western boundaries are established by CR 15 (Boyd's Corner Road) and RT. 896 (Summit Bridge Road) respectively. The eastern boundary is set by the Delaware Railroad tracks. The northern boundary is set so as to include all the out buildings and the store/residence historically associated with this property. These boundaries reflect the most recent deed description of the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carol A. Benenson / N. Catherine Claypoole
organization KKFS, INC. date March 1988
street & number 219 N. Broad Street telephone (215) 561-1050
city or town Philadelphia state PA zip code 19107

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At the time that Thornton moved his store, a new kitchen, a lean-to shed addition, and a concrete foundation were built. Over the next twenty years during which Thornton operated his store, the historic village of Mt. Pleasant slowly waned. The commercial core of the village, once clustered around the railroad and subsequently the crossroads, virtually disappeared as the buildings were razed, the new granary was built, and modern development took place. In 1986 Thornton's Store closed.

Architecturally, Thornton's Store is significant as a representative building type of the combined store/residence. Buildings that combined both commercial and residential functions were not uncommon in the late nineteenth century, however, the designation of commercial space was typically on the first floor with residential on the second. Thornton's Store is a less common commercial/residential example, with the different functions located on the first floor on either side of the center hall. Though a rear shed addition, a concrete foundation, and asbestos shingles have been added to the exterior of the building, the interior, which has been virtually unaltered since its construction, reflects details characteristic of a building from the late nineteenth century. Behind the store/residence are several outbuildings including a barn (collapsed), stable, rooster house, granary, privy, and sheds. Despite the fair to deteriorated condition of these buildings, they represent the typical support structures of a late-nineteenth-century dwelling complex.

Though Thornton's Store is no longer in operation and has been reoriented from its original site, the building serves as a landmark of the late-nineteenth-century village that once thrived in Mt. Pleasant and as a noteworthy variation of the store/residence building type, complete with a full complement of period outbuildings. Therefore, because of its historical role in the village of Mt. Pleasant, its rarity as one of the village's few surviving structures, and its representation of a commercial/residential building type uncommon in St. Georges Hundred, Thornton's Store appears eligible for the National Register.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

FOOTNOTES

1. Thomas J. Scharf, History of Delaware 1609-1888 (Port Washington, NY: Kennikat Press, 1888), p. 985.
2. Agricultural Census, St. Georges Hundred, Mt. Pleasant, 1880.
3. Recorder of Deeds, New Castle County, Wilmington, Delaware, Book Q39, p. 474.



Cleaver Farm/Biddle "Mansion Farm", N- 5186
DOE
Determined Eligible--not listed

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 *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cleaver Farm
other names/site number Biddle "Mansion Farm" / N-5186

2. Location

street & number 915 Boyd's Corner Road not for publication
city, town Middletown vicinity 19709
state Delaware code 10 county New Castle code 003 zip code 19709

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
			Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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 _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic

Agriculture/Subsistence

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic

Agriculture/Subsistence

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco

walls Vinyl

roof Asphalt

other wood porch and port cochere

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Biddle "Mansion Farm"/Clever Farm is comprised of a frame farmhouse with origins in the early nineteenth century and several outbuildings and structures, the majority of which are modern. The complex, which is surrounded by cultivated fields, contains eight buildings, three of which are contributing, and five structures, three of which are contributing.

The early-nineteenth-century main house, oriented to the south, is an L-shaped, 2 1/2-story, 5-bay building, the rear ell being a mid-nineteenth-century addition. The massing of the house suggests the early construction date, although the finishes indicate a significant Greek Revival alteration and subsequent Colonial Revival additions. The building is constructed of frame on a stuccoed brick foundation and is clad with vinyl and aluminum siding. A 1920s Colonial Revival porch with wood Doric columns and a simple cornice fronts the central entrance. The door is glazed and paneled and embellished with sidelights and a transom. The regularly spaced windows have 6/6 double hung sash; all trim has been paneled with aluminum. The cornice below the gabled asphalt roof is also paneled with aluminum. The house has an interior end chimney to the west and an exterior end chimney to the east.

A port cochere with wood Doric columns was added to the west side circa 1920. A one-story enclosed entry is located in the ell. A porch with shed roof and simple posts shelters the back door to the rear wing which displays partial cornice returns.

The interior plan has been altered with the opening of the central hall. The Greek Revival stair with stick balusters and turned newel posts has had its paneled skirting replaced with applied raised panels in 1975. Greek Revival mantels remain in the living room and dining room, the latter of which has closets built into the chimney breast. The kitchen was remodeled with new wainscot in the 1980s. The second floor rooms have simple beaded baseboards and paneled doors. Surrounds have been replaced with modern sanitary moldings.

The barn, which appears to date from the mid-nineteenth century, is a 2-story structure built on a rubblestone base. It is clad with flush boards and fenestrated by 6-light sash. Single leaf doors of flush boards open into the south elevation. The barn has a corrugated metal roof. In the early twentieth century the interior was adapted for dairying with concrete floors, cow stalls and stanchions, and metal posts supporting the loft floor. A concrete masonry unit and frame dairy was added to the rear in the mid-twentieth century.

The complex also contains two sheds and a cow shed of concrete masonry unit construction; two machinery sheds, one of concrete masonry unit, one of frame; a plywood shed; two metal tanks; and three concrete silos. A granary was demolished in 1975.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____

Agriculture _____

Period of Significance

c. 1810-c. 1920 _____

Significant Dates

1836 _____

1916 _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Significant Person

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

unknown _____

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Biddle "Mansion Farm"/Cleaver Farm portrays an important theme in the history of St. Georges Hundred, namely, the rebuilding of farms in the mid-nineteenth century. Not only does this property reflect a trend already documented extensively in the "Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred 1830-1870" National Register Nomination (Herman, 1985), but also carries the concept of rebuilding one step further. The Cleaver house depicts a significant nationwide aesthetic movement of the early twentieth century as Victorian taste gave way to the Colonial Revival influence. The preference for this style of domestic architecture was manifested in buildings ranging from the academically precise Georgian Revival mansions to the more subtle adaptation of Colonial Revival forms as seen in the alterations to the Cleaver house in the 1920s. Of secondary importance is this property's identification with the Cleaver family of Port Penn, for whom this property served as one of several farms. Because of these architectural and historical associations, the Biddle "Mansion Farm"/Cleaver Farm appears eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Based upon its massing, the house on the Biddle "Mansion Farm" or Cleaver Farm appears to date back to the early nineteenth century, although any character defining features from this period have been lost to alterations. What is most evident is the mid-nineteenth-century, late-Greek Revival character of the house, attributed to Joseph Cleaver. The property was referred to as the "Mansion Farm" of Samuel Biddle, farmer and stock grower, in the 1836 deed that transferred ownership of this 150-acre tract to Joseph Cleaver, Biddle's son-in-law. Samuel Biddle previously had acquired the property from his father's estate. Joseph Cleaver, born on his family's 400-acre farm near Port Penn, lived in Port Penn where he erected a substantial brick dwelling and store in 1835. In addition to his commercial and agricultural pursuits, Joseph Cleaver was one of the founders and charter members of the Delaware City National Bank, a promoter of and stockholder in the Odessa Insurance Company, and a postmaster of Port Penn. Cleaver, who owned the "Mansion Farm" until his death in 1859, likely was responsible for the Greek Revival alterations and rear addition to the house and construction of the barn, which appears to be contemporary with the remodeled house.

Cleaver's mid-nineteenth-century improvements to the house and erection of the barn coincided with the broad-based rebuilding of St. Georges Hundred between 1830 and 1870. During that time, "nearly every house and farm building was subject to what locals referred to as 'repairs and renewal' " as improvements in farming and architectural design reshaped the landscape.¹ The Cleaver property is exemplary of this trend; the house was enlarged and updated with Greek Revival finishes; a large barn was erected, likely consolidating under one roof functions that previously necessitated diverse structures.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Biographical and Genealogical History of the State of Delaware. Chambersburg, Pennsylvania: J.M. Runk & Co., 1899, Volume I.

Herman, Bernard L. Architecture and Rural Life in Central Delaware 1700-1900. Knoxville, Tennessee: The University of Tennessee Press, 1987.

Herman, Bernard L. "Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred 1830-1870." National Register Nomination, 1985.

Orphan's Court Records, New Castle County, Wilmington, Delaware. Docket X-1, pages 408-414.

Recorder of Deeds, New Castle County, Wilmington, Delaware.

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 44.1 acres

UTM References

A

1	8
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4	4	2	0	1	0
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4	3	7	2	3	6	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point A located 950 feet east of the center line of the farm lane and 1,600 feet north of the right-of-way of Boyd's Corner Road; thence extending south 1,600 feet to a point B of said right-of-way; thence, extending 90° west a distance of 1,200 feet to a point C; thence, extending 90° north a distance of 1,600 feet to point D; thence, extending 90° east 1,200 feet to point A, being the point of beginning.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary as defined encompasses the farm lane and complex of buildings while providing sufficient acreage to preserve the historic setting.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carol A. Benenson, M.S.

organization KKFS date _____

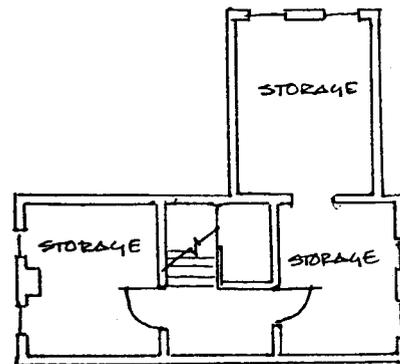
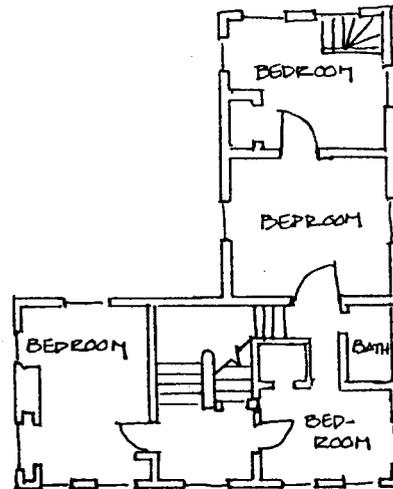
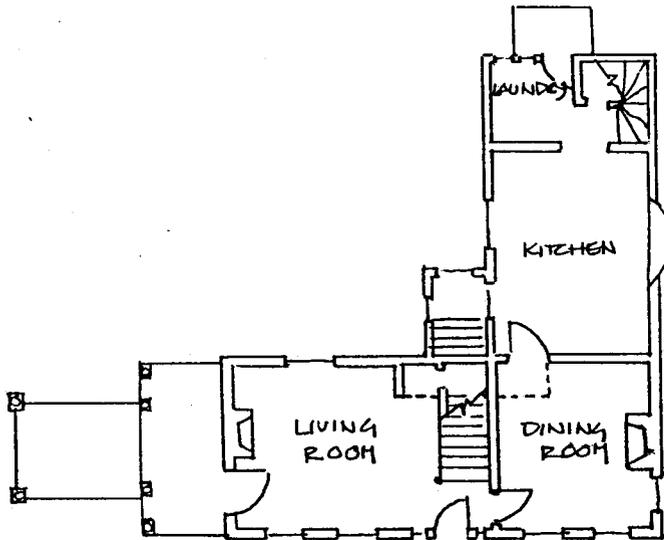
street & number 219 N. Broad Street telephone (215) 561-1050

city or town Philadelphia state PA zip code 19107

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2



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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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Upon Cleaver's death, the property as well as half a dozen others of his near Port Penn, were willed to his wife, Catherine Biddle Cleaver, then to their heirs. In 1887, the heirs sold their interests to Sarah B. Cleaver who resided on the farm; the property passed from the Cleaver family upon her demise in 1916. The new owners, Luke and Catherine Broadwater, held the property until 1949 and were responsible for the Colonial Revival porch and port cochere. These alterations, which date from circa 1920, coincide with the nationwide surge of Colonial Revival architecture. While this movement was felt throughout the United States, at Mt. Pleasant, it was portrayed most prominently by the Cleaver house.

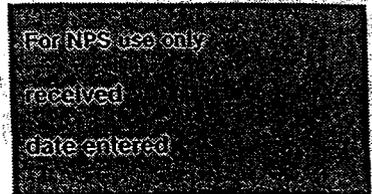
The Biddle "Mansion Farm"/Cleaver Farm stands as a landmark to two significant architectural trends: the rebuilding of St. Georges Hundred between 1830 and 1870 and the subsequent Colonial Revival movement of the early twentieth century. As such, though of marginal integrity, it contributes to a better understanding of the local vernacular heritage. The property also depicts a pattern of landholding as a farm of the Cleaver family, who lived and operated a store in Port Penn while maintaining agricultural endeavors nearby. Therefore, for architectural and historical associations the property appears eligible for the National Register.

FOOTNOTE

1. Dr. Bernard L. Herman, "Rebuilding of St. Georges Hundred, 1830-1870," National Register Nomination, 1985.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet N-5196

Item number 7

Page 1

N-5196

Property Name: Old Ford Dairy (D. J. Cummins, 1868)

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

The Old Ford Dairy is located on the west side of Rt. 13 approximately 1.80 miles south of the St. Georges Bridge and .5 miles south of the junction of Rt. 412 and Rt. 13. The nominated property contains the house, yard, and outbuildings and is composed of a five acre square containing the above listed structures. Excluded from the nomination, but within the designated boundaries, are a modern frame garage, gambrel roof barn, and machine sheds. These structures are listed as noncontributing due to their construction within the past fifty years.

The nominated parcel begins at a point west of Rt. 13, 250 feet north of the present farmlane, and runs due west for 1,400 feet. Here it makes a 30° turn and runs south for 500 feet, and then runs back east for 1,400 feet. The eastern boundary is then formed as it runs north for 500 feet to join the two points.

The nominated parcel includes sufficient acreage to provide for the preservation of the house, outbuildings, grounds, and immediate setting.

UTM 18.43900.76700 Tax parcel 13-003.00-014

Owner: Parkway Gravel, Inc.

4048 New Castle Avenue

New Castle, Delaware

Description:

The structure is a two-and-a-half story, five by two bay, double cross-gable, vernacular Victorian farmhouse. This frame structure is covered by wood siding painted white, and built on a stuccoed brick foundation. A rear wing features another cross gable. The cornice is boxed, with paired brackets running the full perimeter of the roofline. There are two brick gable end chimneys with corbelled caps in the main block, and a third plain gable end chimney in the rear wing.

The windows are two-over-two sash with distinctive wood pediment-shaped lintels over each window and wood surrounds, all painted green. The windows in each of the cross gables are six-over-six sash, but the corners of the top sash in each case, have been

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received
date entered

Continuation sheet N-5196

Item number 7

Page 2

clipped to form an angle matching the pitch of the gable. The attic is lit by four-light semi-elliptical gable end windows.

The center front passage of this center-hall plan house is entered through a double panelled door with three-light transom and sidelights. The trim surrounding of the door is a repeat of the pediment motif over the windows.

The house has two porches, one on the front (east) facade and one on the south facade. The front porch is a one-story, three-bay wood porch. The four-by-four posts that support the porch have beveled edges and trim detail, indicating that the porch is contemporary with the house.

The property which was once a dairy, still has all the outbuildings relating to that phase of its history. They are all arranged on the north and south sides of a farm-lane running behind the house. Directly behind the house is a small board-and-batten, gable roof structure, possibly a meathouse, on a brick foundation. The doors are hung with strap hinges.

There is a drive through, two-and-a-half story granary built of braced frame construction on a stone foundation. At the far end of the road is a rectangular grain storage bin. East, toward the house, one passes the three-story gambrel roofed dairy barn. It is built on poured concrete footings.

There is evidence of a portico having been on the north side of the rear addition, but other than that, there are very few structural changes evident. There are shutter holders all the way around the house, but currently there are no shutters.

Historical Background and Significance:

At the time of the 1850 agricultural census, the Old Ford Dairy owned by W. Polk fell into the upper range of St. Georges Hundred farmsteads based on improved acreage, but was placed exactly in the mid range of local farm values. Like most of his neighbors, Polk was involved in cereal production cultivating and harvesting wheat, oats, and Indian corn in above average amounts. In fact, Polk's Indian corn harvest was in the top ten percent for the entire hundred. Also significant to the farm's value in 1850 were butter production and farm implements. By the 1860 agricultural census, Polk's farm had nearly doubled in value with significant increases in the reported value of livestock, slaughtered animals, wheat, oats, and butter. At the same time Polk described equally significant decreases in the value of farm machinery and Indian corn. Part of the change in the farm's value rests in the fact that Polk was able to acquire an additional 50 improved acres between 1850 and 1860.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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received
date entered

Continuation sheet N-5196

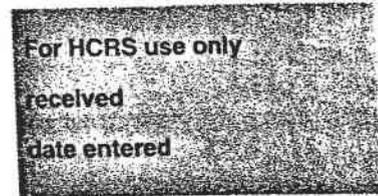
Item number 7

Page 3

As a farm of average value with deviations in the categories of individual crops and other areas of production, the Old Ford Dairy represents the strength of St. Georges' grain based economy at mid century. Absent from the farm values is any mention of orchard produce indicating that, on the eve of the Civil War, peaches and apples as cash crops were still a wave of the future. The house itself with its extensive vernacular Gothic detailing, incorporation of service spaces into a rear ell, and setting amidst a courtyard of agricultural buildings devoted to grain production and dairying underscore that the economic foundation for the rebuilding period of the nineteenth century lay in grain, butter, and livestock for urban markets.

Nomination by B. Herman and Trish Bensinger

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Rebuilding of St. Georges Hundred
Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

BOUNDARY MODIFICATION

N-5196

Property Name: Old Ford Dairy (D.J. Cummins, 1868)

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

Justification for modification: To correct the boundary description on the original nomination which was misplaced in position, crossing tax parcel lines across Route 13, and to improve upon the shape of the parcel in such a way that it best preserves the immediate setting and buildings which are actually positioned slightly askew to Route 13.

The Old Ford Dairy is located on the west side of Route 13, approximately .80 miles south of the St. Georges Bridge and .5 miles south of the junction of Rd. 412 and Rt. 13. The nominated property contains the house, yard, and outbuildings and is composed of an irregularly-shaped 15.8-acre parcel that contains the above listed structures. Excluded from the nomination, but within the designated boundaries, are a modern frame garage, gambrel roof barn, and machine sheds. These structures are listed as noncontributing due to their construction within the past fifty years.

The nominated parcel starts from a Point of Beginning (POB) located 450' East 3° North from the eastern side (front) of the Old Ford Dairy farmhouse along the north edge of the existing farm lane where a stand of trees begins:

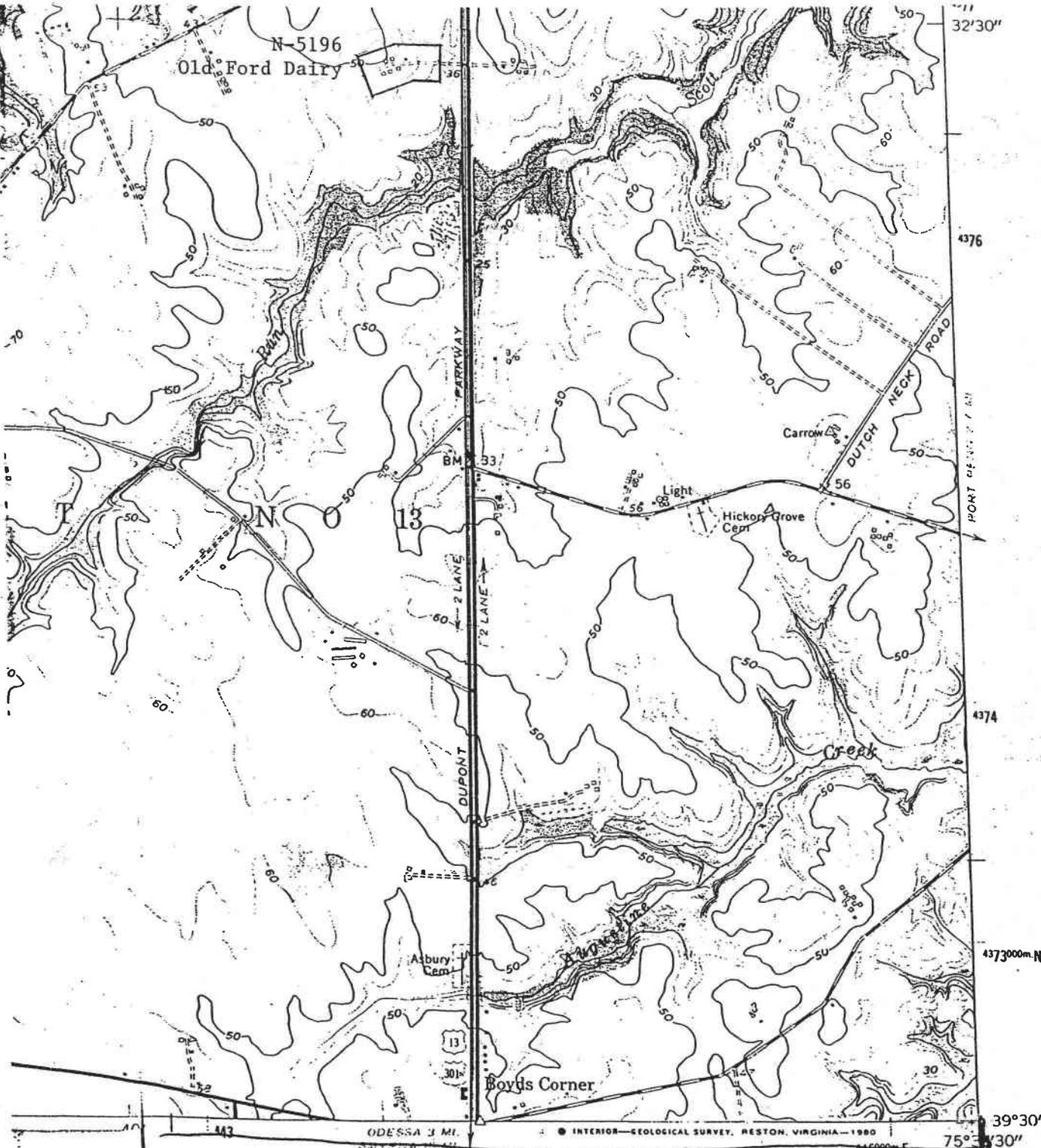
thence 250' North 3° West to Point 1;
thence 735' West 3° South to Point 2;
thence 500' West 23° South to Point 3;
thence 650' South 23° East to Point 4;
thence 850' East 23° North to Point 5;
thence 180' East 3° North to Point 6; and,
thence 250' North 3° West to the POB.

Boundary justification: The nominated parcel begins at a point along the farm lane at which a planned landscape of trees begins; this east boundary is set back from the existing right-of-way of Route 13 at a substantial distance of 350 feet, thereby providing an effective buffer zone for the buildings, the closest of which is located 800 feet from the existing right-of-way. The north, west, and south boundaries of the parcel are also set at a distance (250 feet) from the core of the buildings so as to contain sufficient acreage to provide for the preservation of the house, outbuildings, grounds, and immediate setting. The nominated parcel is irregular in shape to reflect the siting of the buildings which are at a slight angle to the farm lane.

UTM 18.43900.76700

Tax Parcel 13-003.00-014

Owner: Parkway Gravel, Inc.
4048 New Castle Avenue
New Castle, Delaware



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

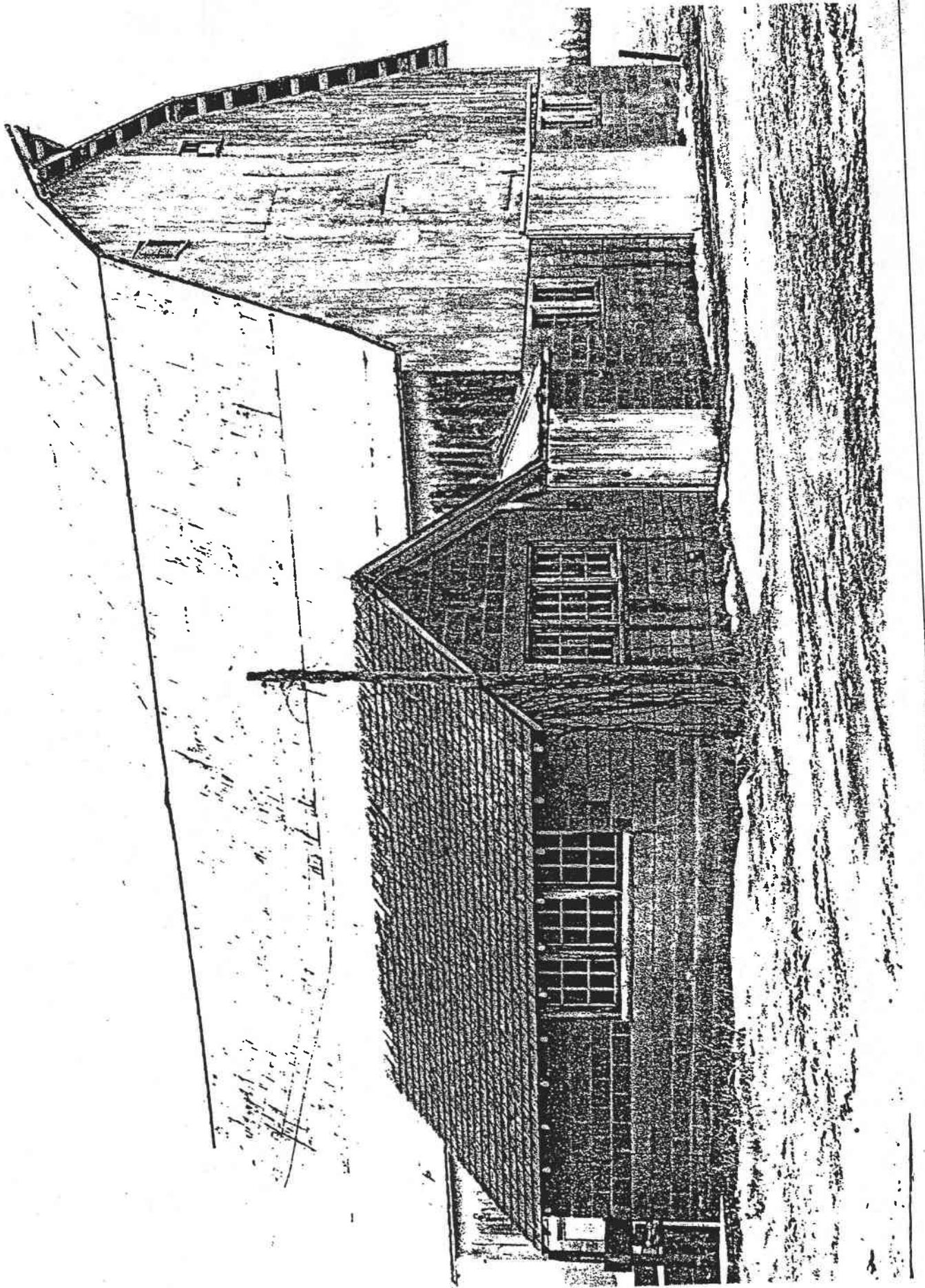
Heavy-duty		4 LANE 16 LANE	Light-duty		
Medium-duty		4 LANE 16 LANE	Unimproved dirt		
		U. S. Route			State Route

SAINT GEORGES, DEL.

N 3930—W 7537.5/7.5

1953
PHOTOREVISED 1970
AMS 5863 II SW—SERIES V832

(TAYLORS BRIDGE)
5862 I NE



Old Ford Dairy *Done*

CHR #: N-5196

Location: RT# 13

St. Georges Hundred

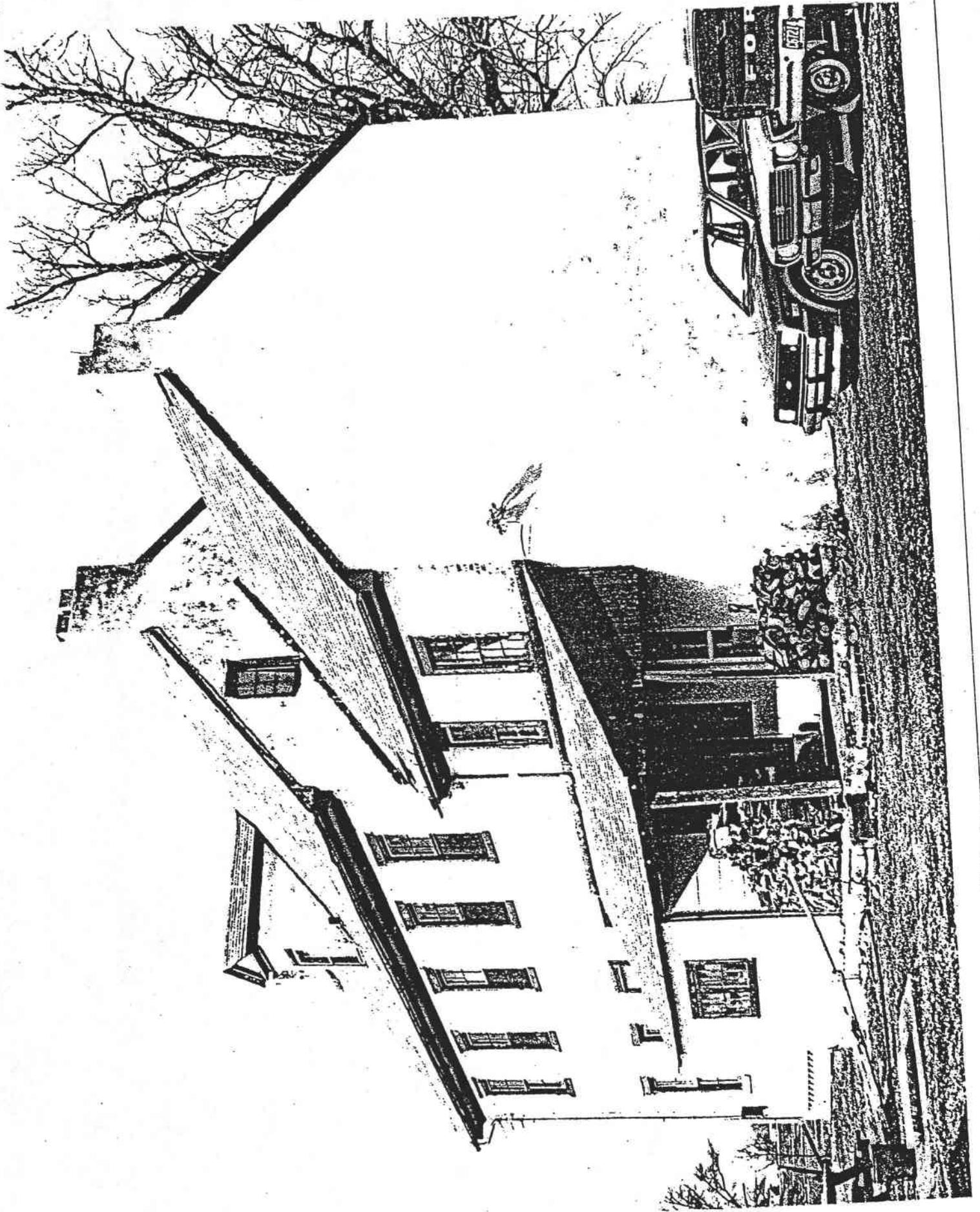
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

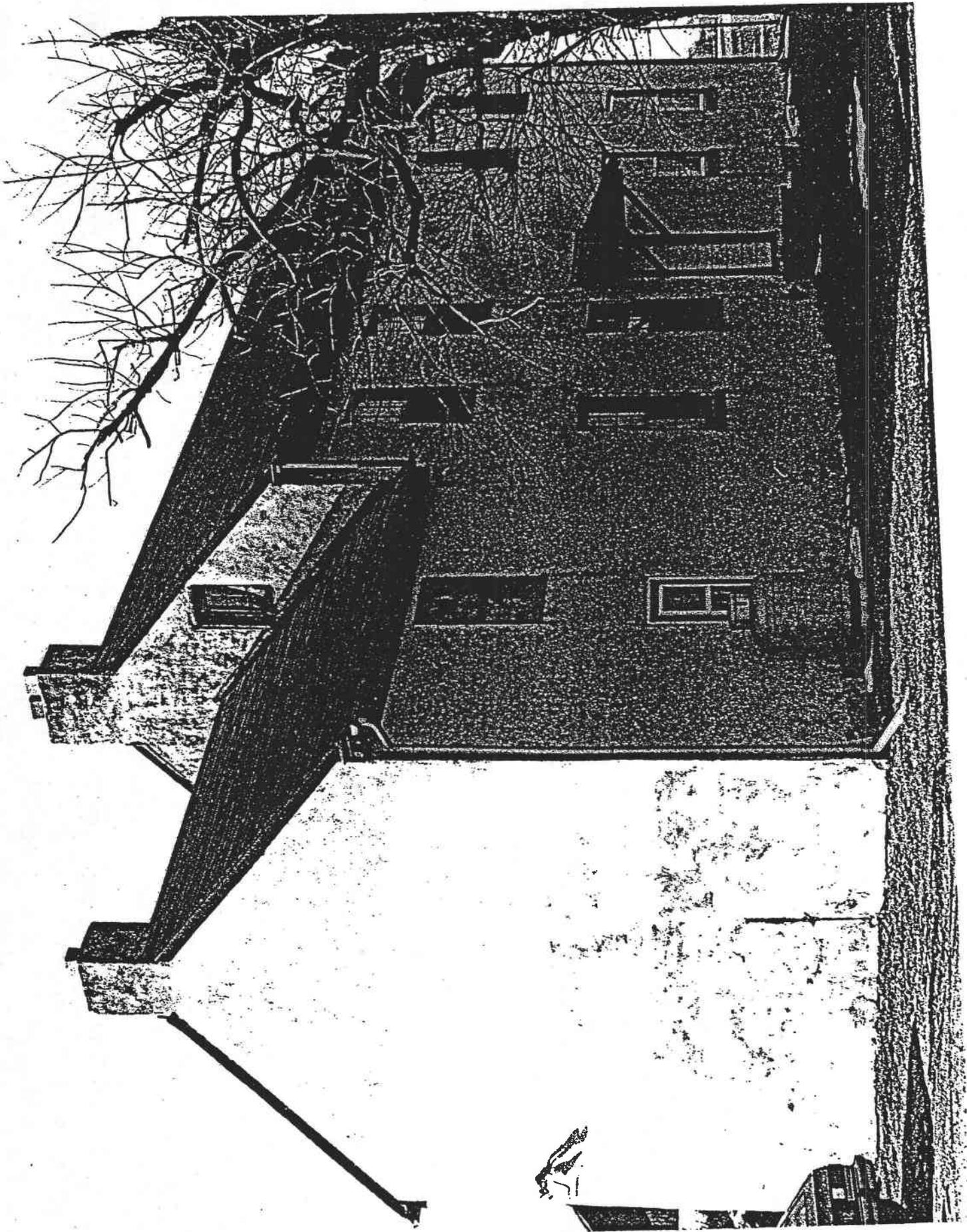
View From

Wentworth St

Photo #: 1 of (8)

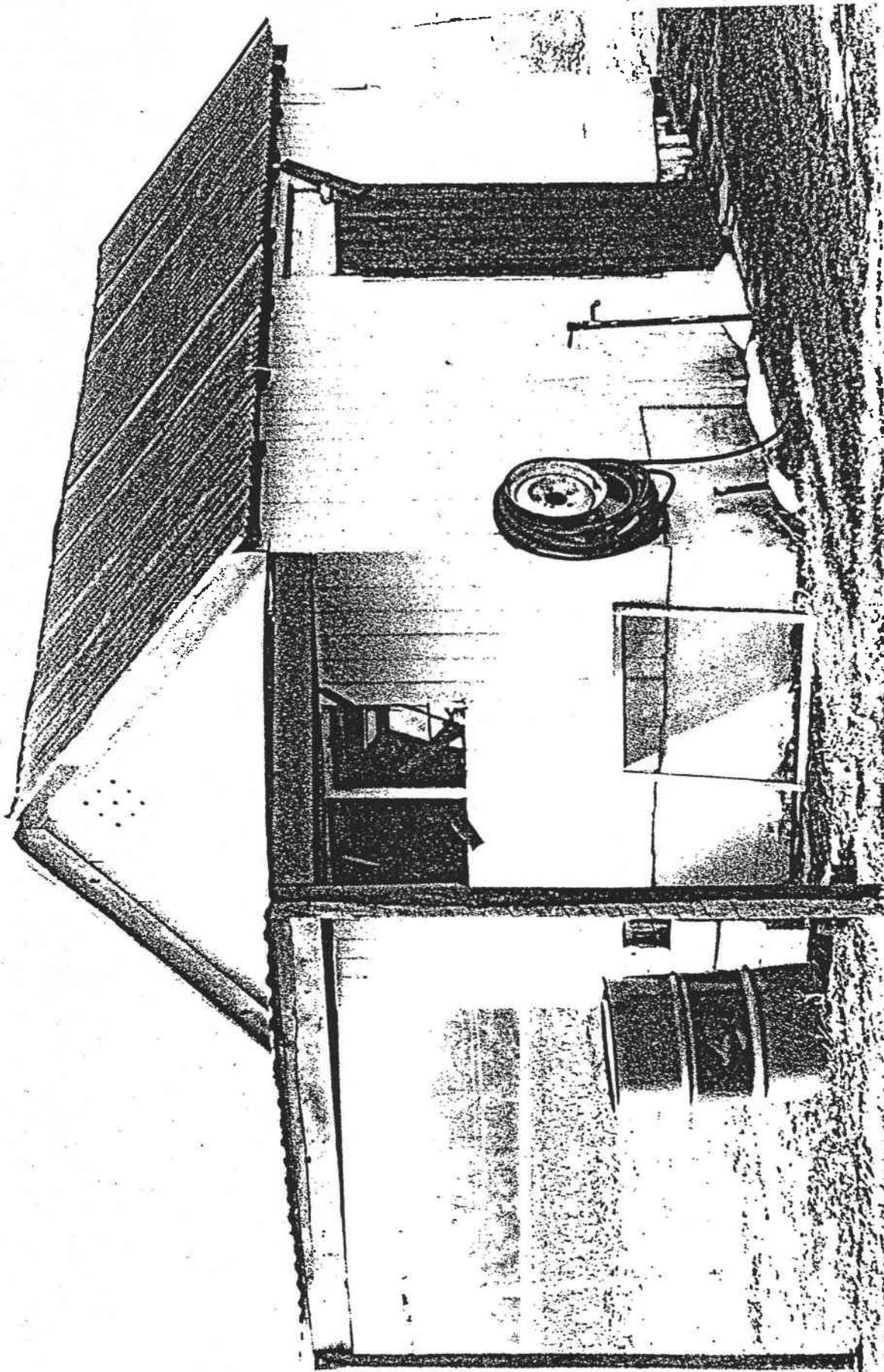


Old Ford Dairy
CHR #: N-5196
Location RT # 13
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984
Photo Location: Delaware BHP
View From
S007421st
Photo #: 2 of (8)



Old Ford Dairy
CHR #: N-5196
Location: RT # 13
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAF; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHF
View From
10017#2457
Photo #: 3 of (8)



Old Ford Dairy well house

CHR #: N-5196

Location: Rt# 13

St. Georges Hundred

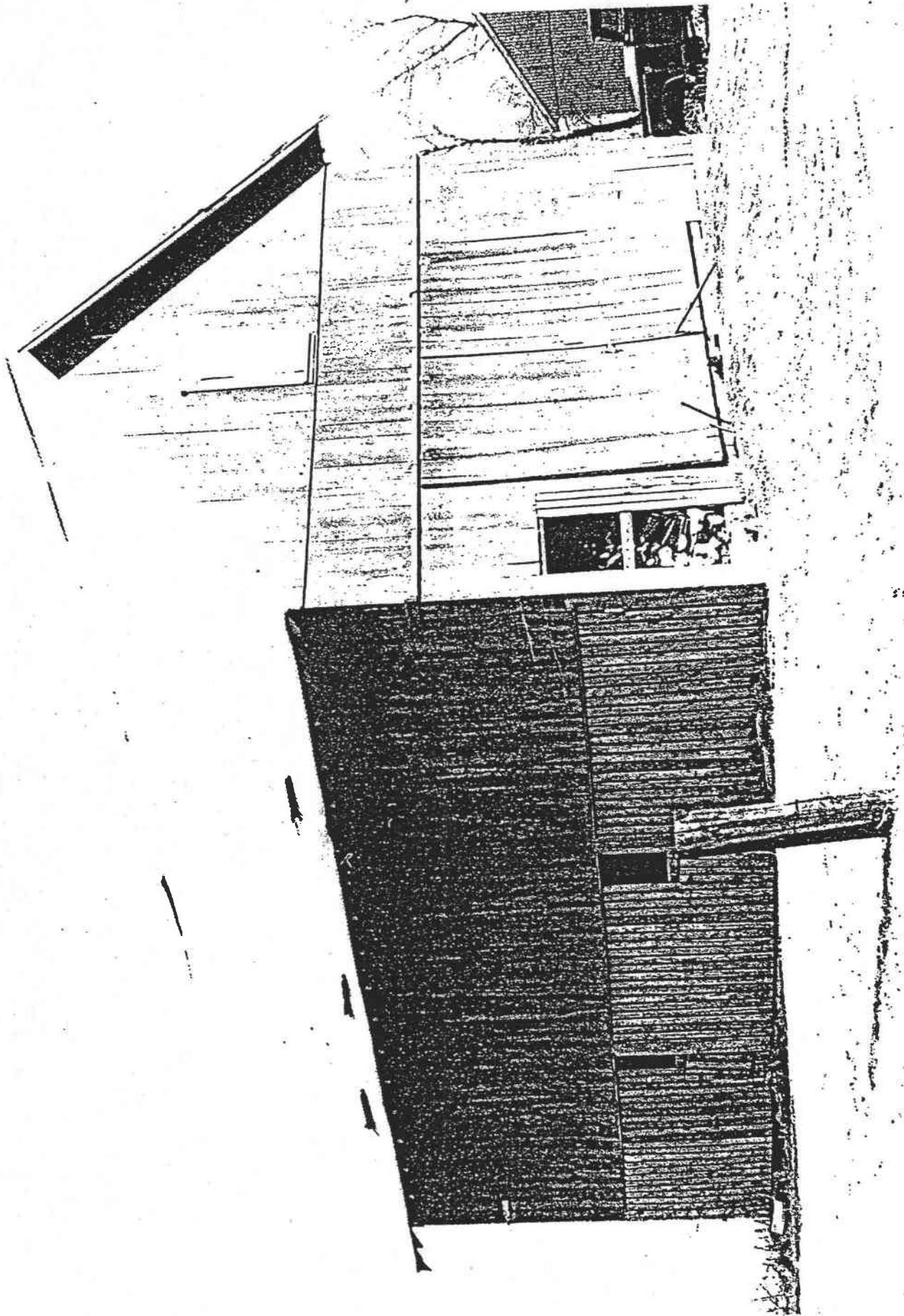
Photo: CHAE: March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

View From

WELL HOUSE

Photo #: 4 of (8)

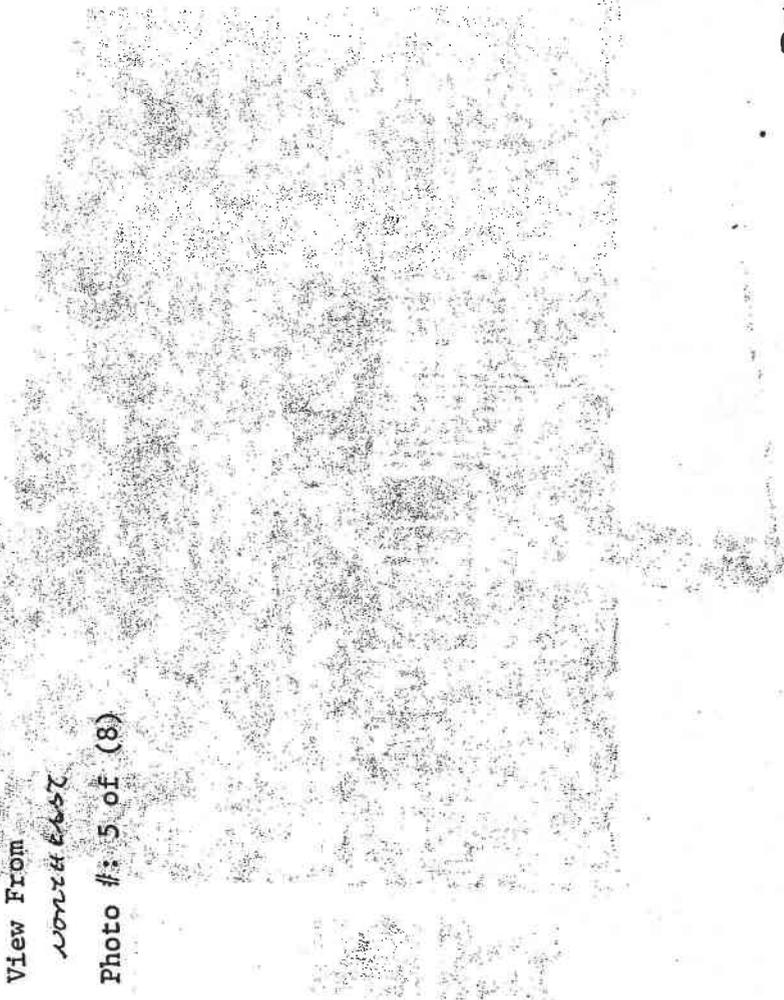


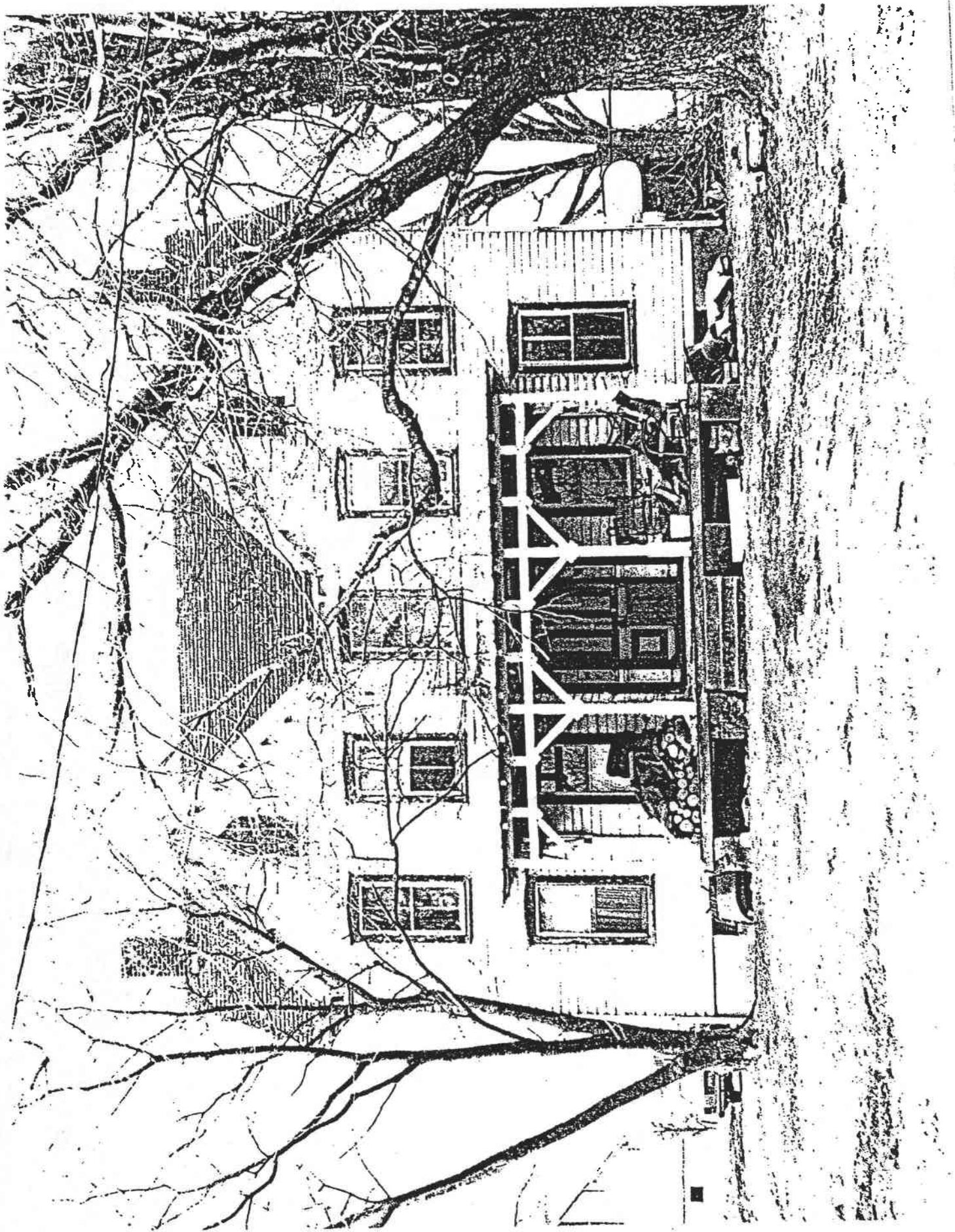
Old Ford Dairy *ancient*
CHR #: N-5196
Location: RT # 13
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHF
View From

North East

Photo #: 5 of (8)

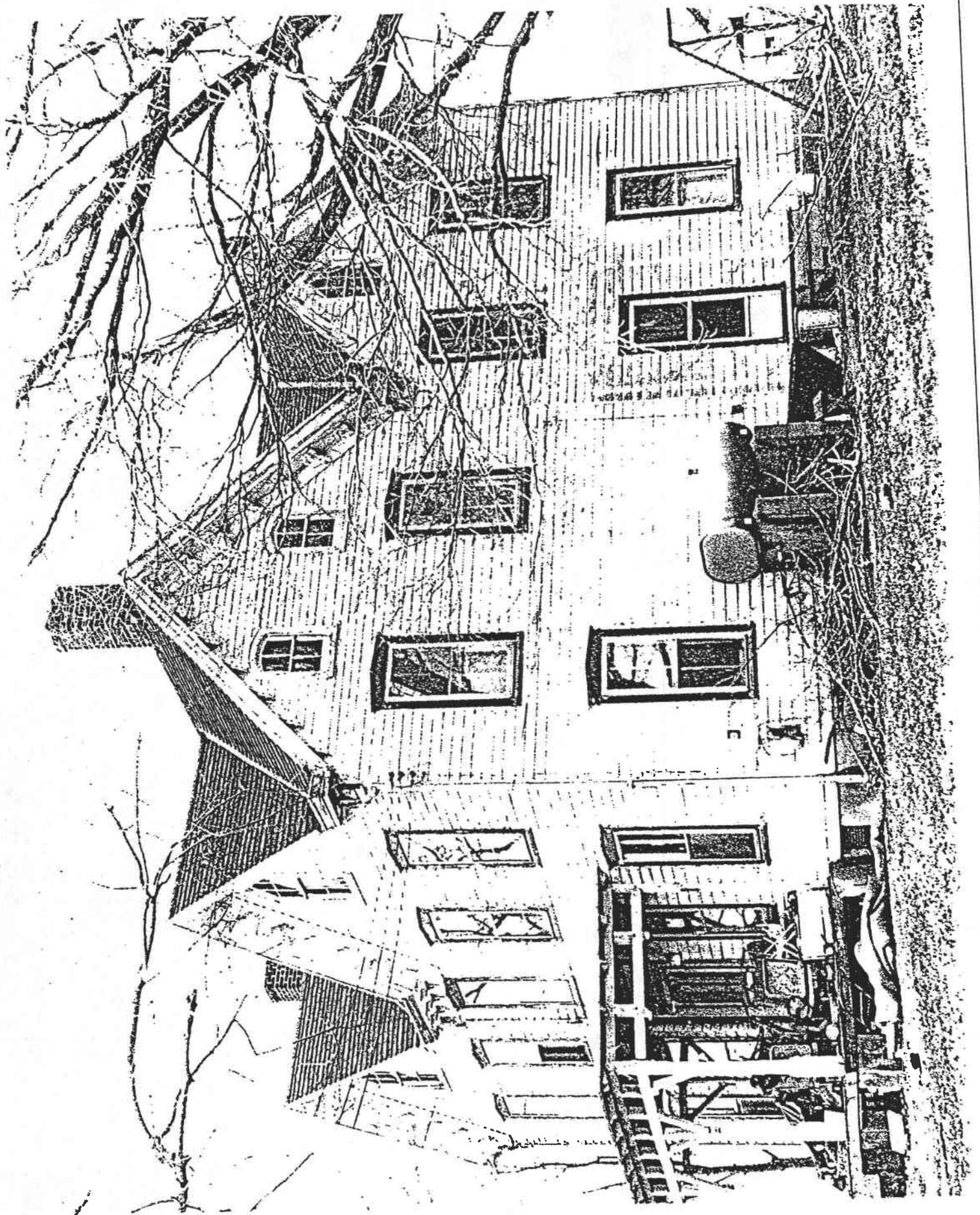




Old Ford Dairy
CHR #: N-5196
Location: RT# 13
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHF
View From
East

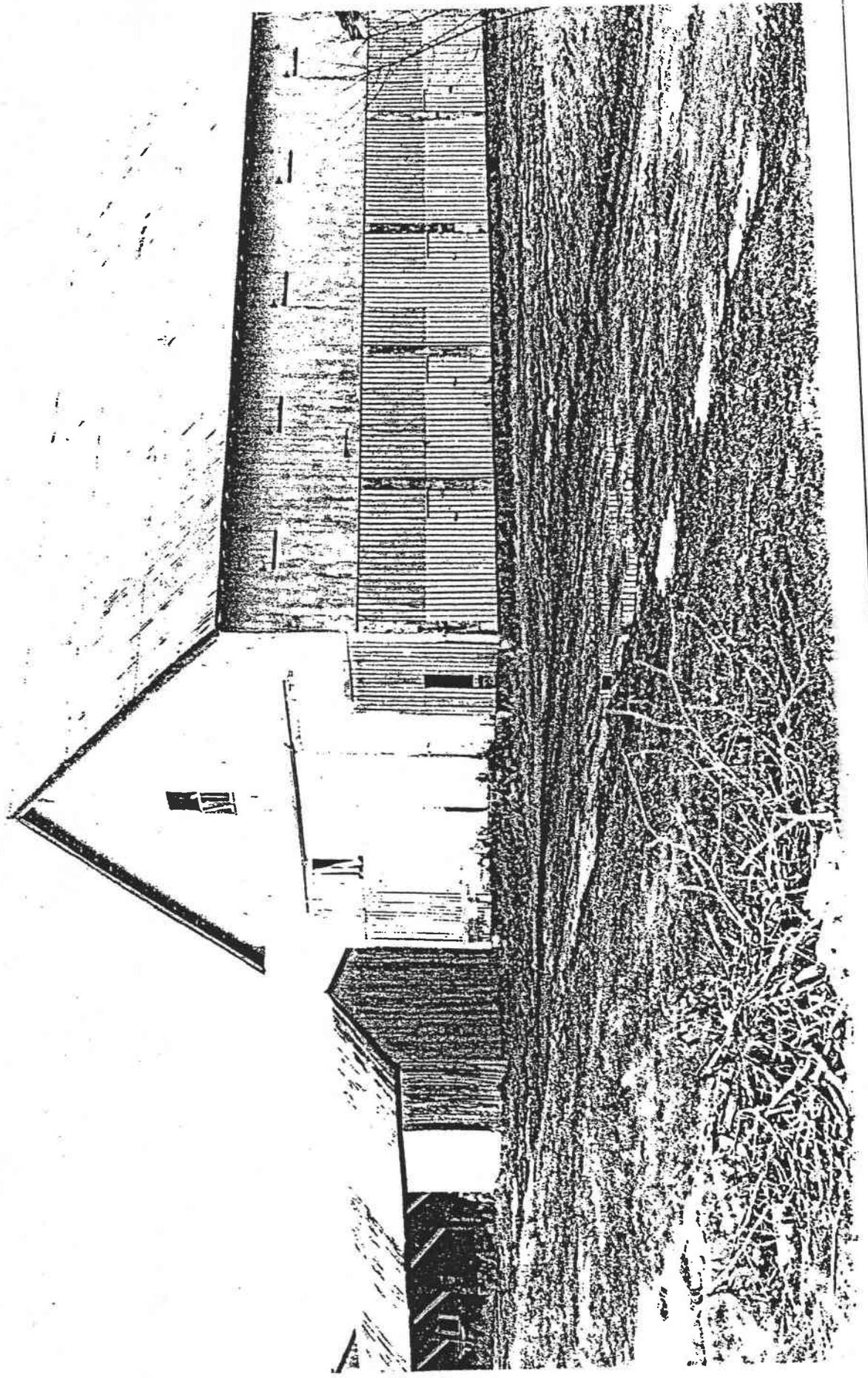
Photo #: 6 of (8)



Old Ford Dairy
CHR #: N-5196
Location RT # 13
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP
View From
NORTH EAST

Photo #: 7 of (8)



Old Ford Dairy *Quarry*
CHR #: N-5196
Location: RI# 13
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE: March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHE

View From

west

Photo #: 8 of (8)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

Continuation sheet

N-5197

Item number 7

Page 1

N-5197

Property Name: McWhorter House (Beers, 1868), built early to mid nineteenth century

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

The McWhorter House is located on the south side of route 412 approximately 3/4 miles west of its intersection with Rt. 13 and 1,300 feet south of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. This nomination only includes that portion of the farmstead containing the yard, house, and outbuildings. The total nominated acreage is 8 acres.

The nominated parcel begins 200 feet south from the intersection of Rt. 412 and the present farmlane and runs parallel to Rt. 412 for 200 feet on either side of the farmlane. On the west side it forms a 90° angle and runs south for 1,000 feet until it turns east for another 400 feet, and then runs back north toward Rt. 512 for 1,000 feet where it forms the northeast corner of the parcel.

The nominated parcel contains sufficient acreage to provide for the preservation of the house, outbuildings, grounds and immediate setting.

UTM ~~18-43080-76720~~ Tax parcel 13-003.00-013

Owner: George Parker Crossland

R. D. 1, Box 272

St. Georges, Delaware

Description:

Although elements of the McWhorter House may date prior to 1810, the largest portion of the house was raised in the mid nineteenth century. As it faces the road, the house presents a two-story elevation, three bays across with a shallow hipped roof. The exterior of the house is finished with narrow face milled feather edged board siding and subtle Italianate detailing. The windows possess solid, raised panel shutters on the ground floor and louvered shutters on the second. A two-story, frame kitchen ell extends off the rear elevation of the front block and contains two ground floor rooms as well as upstairs chambers.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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date entered

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Item number 7

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On the interior, the central stair passage is finished with an octagonal newel post on an open string stair with a baluster supported by machine turned balusters. Entry into the passage from the exterior is through a round arched door flanked by sidelights and capped with a plain transom. The kitchen interior is notable for its built in paneled storage cupboards and kitchen dresser as well as its original hardware including thumb latches and cast iron butt hinges. A small pantry off the kitchen retains its first period shelving and storage furniture. Also present in the house are original mid-nineteenth century chairrail, baseboard, and simple wood mantel in the present living room.

Associated with the house are numerous outbuildings. These include an early twentieth century frame privy, a late nineteenth century board-and-batten storage shed, hewn frame carriage barn with crossgable over the entry, a two-and-a-half story timber framed crib barn and granary, and an early nineteenth century dairy barn raised onto a concrete block ground floor in the 1930s. Also on the property but listed as non-contributing elements are a broiler house, hog house, machine shed, layer house, two feedhouses, and a bunk house. The noncontributing elements were all built by the present owner within the last fifty years.

Historical Background and Significance:

In 1807 Thomas and Rachel McWhorter inherited 160 acres located in St. Georges Hundred. The population census of 1810 counted ten members of the family, two Indians and a slave. In the New Castle County tax assessment records of 1816-17, Thomas McWhorter's livestock was valued at \$305 and his person was worth \$150. The 1830 population census numbers only four McWhorters and two slaves. In 1840, the family remained at four resident members. The status of all slaves changed to that of free black. There were two females, presumably mother and daughter, and one male. Seven people lived in the house together.

In the 1850 population census the eldest son of Thomas McWhorter, Thomas S., and his older sister, Mary, were now the heads of the household. Three male laborers, and a female servant, all white, range in age from eleven to twenty-two. The agricultural census of 1850 still lists the elder Thomas as the owner of 184 acres of improved land. The cash value of his farm is \$7000 and the farming implements and machinery are worth \$500. His livestock was valued at \$450. McWhorter's wheat fields reported a yield of 500 bushels in 1849 and in the same year 520 pounds of butter were produced.

It is possible to compare the above data with computerized information combining a twenty percent share of all the 1850 landowners in St. George's Hundred. One finds that the value of the average farm was \$11,870. Value of machinery for the average farmer was \$265 and the average value of livestock was \$709. The average yield of

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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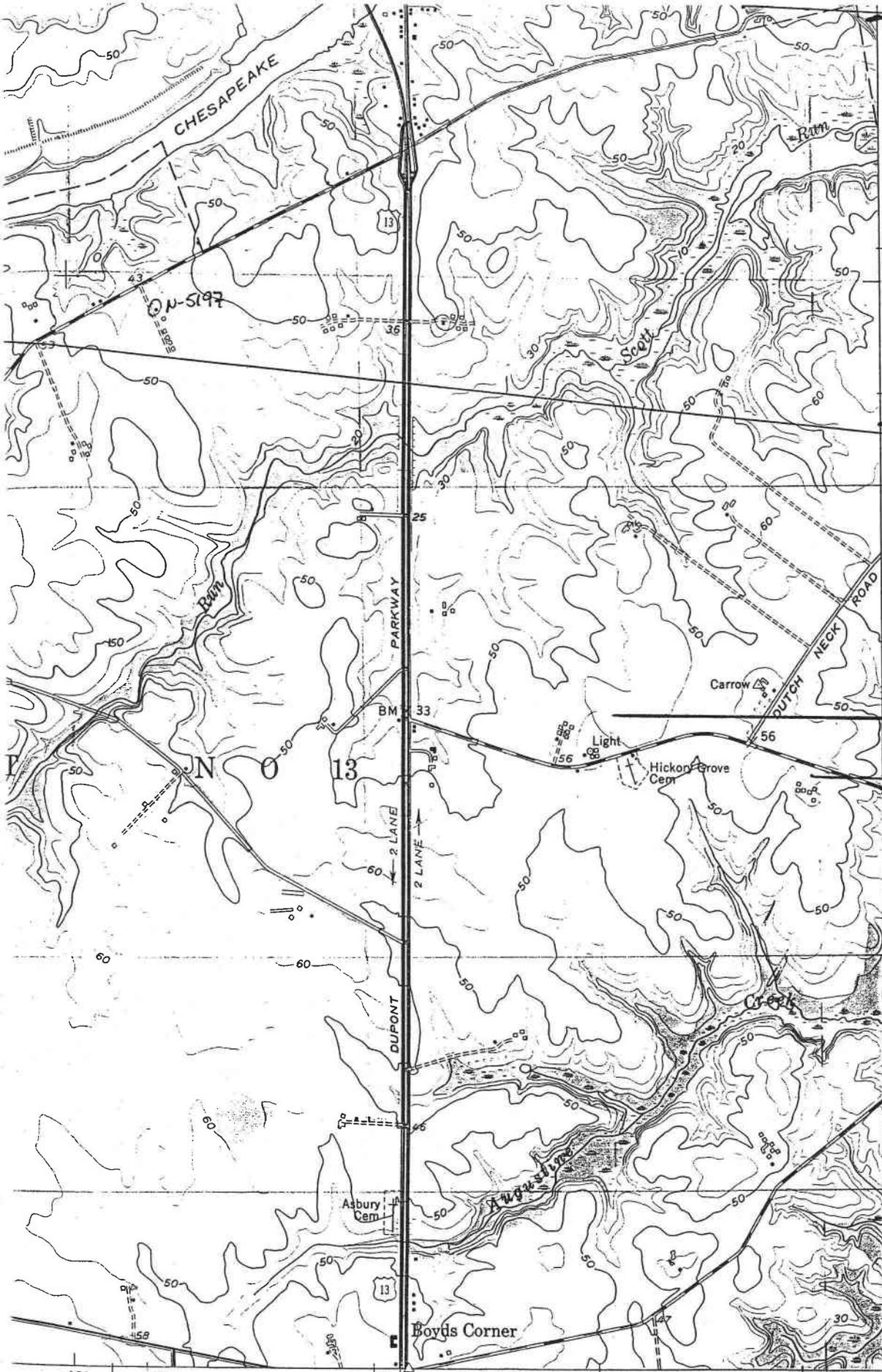
wheat was 474 bushels and 534 pounds of butter were produced on the average farm. The tax assessment records of 1852-53 show that Thomas McWhorter's poll tax was \$400 and the total amount of his real estate was \$3040. His livestock valued at \$54 raised his total assessment to \$3494 in 1849. In that same year Thomas S. had livestock worth \$218, a poll tax of \$309 and his total assessment valued at \$518.

Thomas S. McWhorter's real estate escalates to \$15,000 in the 1860 population census. His personal property was valued at \$2000. Thomas S. was 42 years old and had a wife, Emma, 23 years old, who was born in Maryland. Mary, Thomas' sister, still lived there, as well as John T. McWhorter, age 13. Two male farm laborers and a female domestic completed the residential picture in 1860. The agricultural census of the same year reads that 175 acres were improved and five acres remained unimproved. The cash value of the farm was \$18,000; \$400 was assessed to farming implements and machinery. Livestock was valued at \$800 and T. S. McWhorter owned among other animals, seven milch cows, five horses, and eight swine. In the previous year, 1859, he harvested 700 bushels of wheat, 1000 bushels of Indian corn, 700 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of Irish potatoes and 500 pounds of butter.

The 1870 population census lists four family members residing at home and a George V. Brown aged 10 years. The Agricultural Census of 1870 is a little more informative. We find that 167 acres, down from 175 in 1860, were improved. The cash value of the farm increased to \$25,000. His farming implements and machinery also increased to \$1,000. His livestock was worth the same amount. In 1869 only 500 bushels of Indian corn, 600 bushels of winter wheat and a yield of only 150 bushels of Irish potatoes are noted. Even butter production went down to 300 pounds. Also oats were missing from the tally.

The last population census obtainable was the year of 1880. Thomas S., now 64, wife Emma, 45, and George Brown, 20, are all that remain from 1870. Mary, 72, moved into the home of their brother, Leontine, whose home was located a short distance from them. Two laborers and a servant lived there, too. The agricultural census lists 160 acres of improved land but still showed a steady incline. The farm owned by Thomas S. was valued at \$16,000, machinery was set at \$400 and livestock was worth \$1,200. The year of 1879 produced 600 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of oats and 1200 bushels of Indian corn. Total butter production was 1,500 pounds. In that same year, no yield was reported from one acre of apple trees and 40 acres of peach trees.

Nomination by Helen Ross



189 Monferey

4377
32'30"

N-1568 C & D Canal

4376

N-1623 Lighthouse
St. Georges

N-1567 Andrew
Jackson Vandergh
House

PORT PENN 2.7 MI.

4374

4373000m N.

39'30"

40' 443

ODESSA 3 MI.
SMYRNA 15 MI.

● INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1967

446000m E

75°37'30"

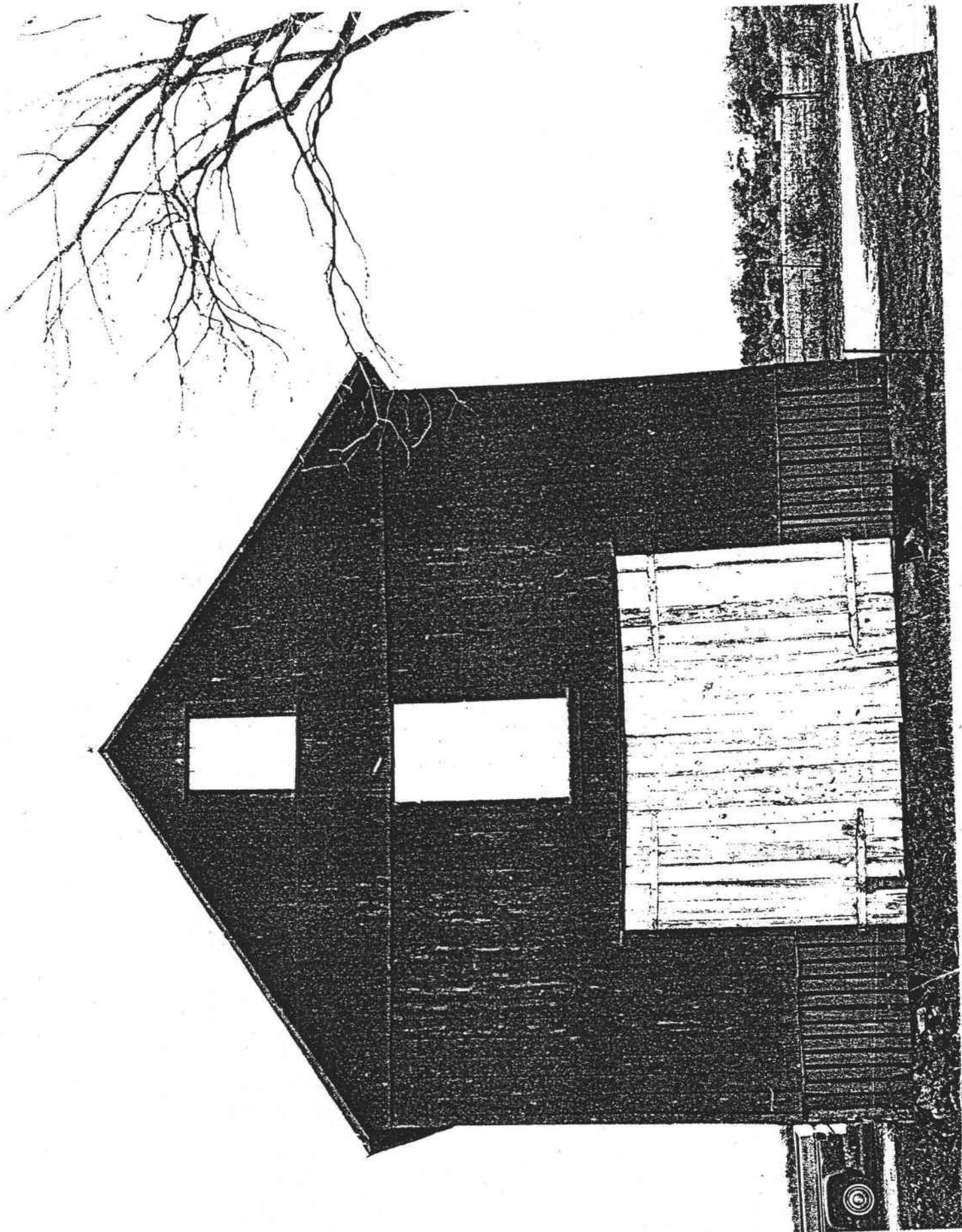
1 MILE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty 4 LANE 16 LANE Light-duty
 Medium-duty 4 LANE 16 LANE Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route State Route

(TAYLORS BRIDGE)
5862 / NE



McWhorter House *G. W. Whorter*
CHR #: N-5197
Location: RT# 412
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE: March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP
View From
W. 200 ft
Photo #: 1 of (5)



McWhorter House

CHR #: N-5197

Location: RT# 412

St. Georges Hundred

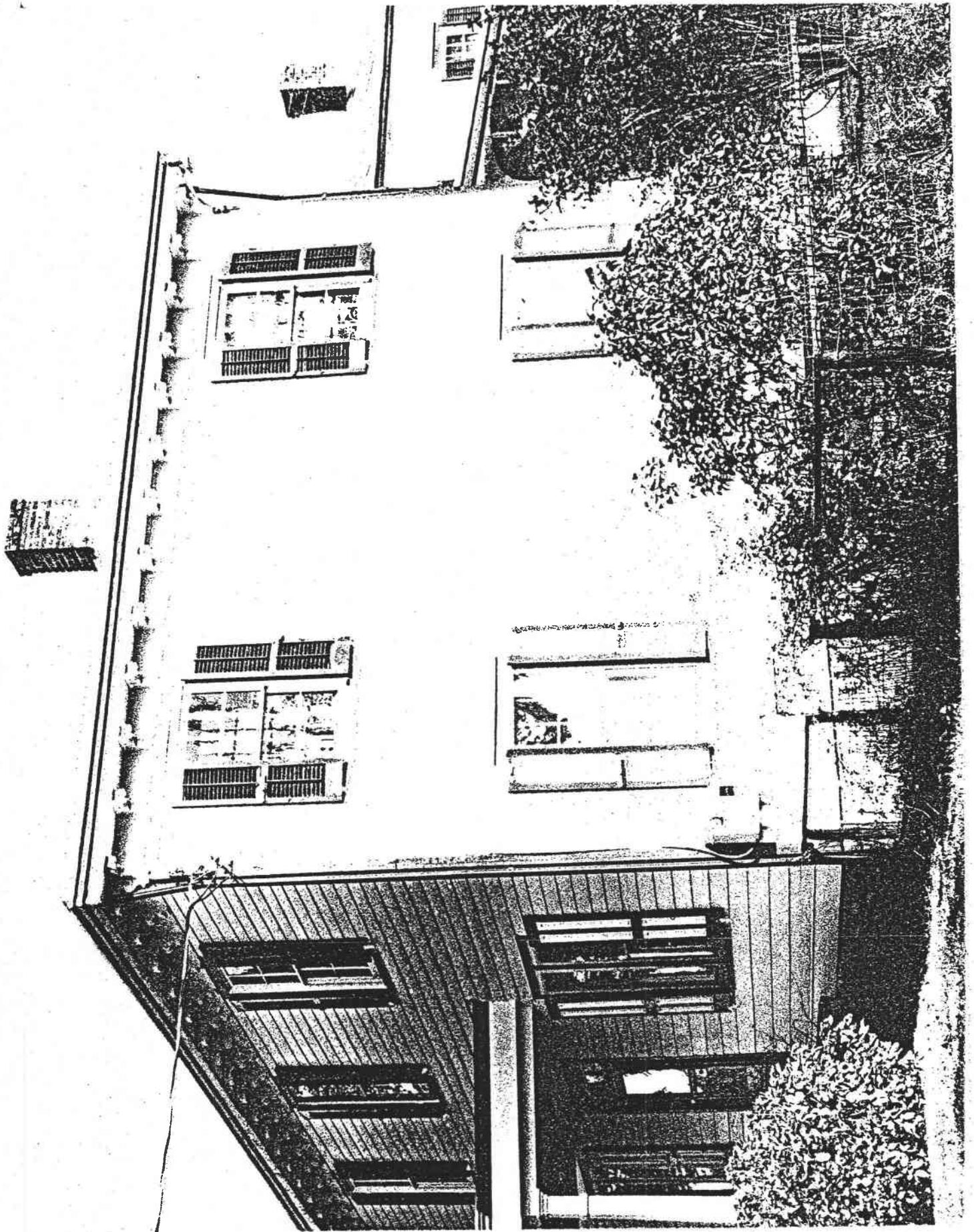
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

View From

200126

Photo #: 2 of (5)



McWhorter House

CHR #: N-5197

Location: Rt # 612

St. Georges Hundred

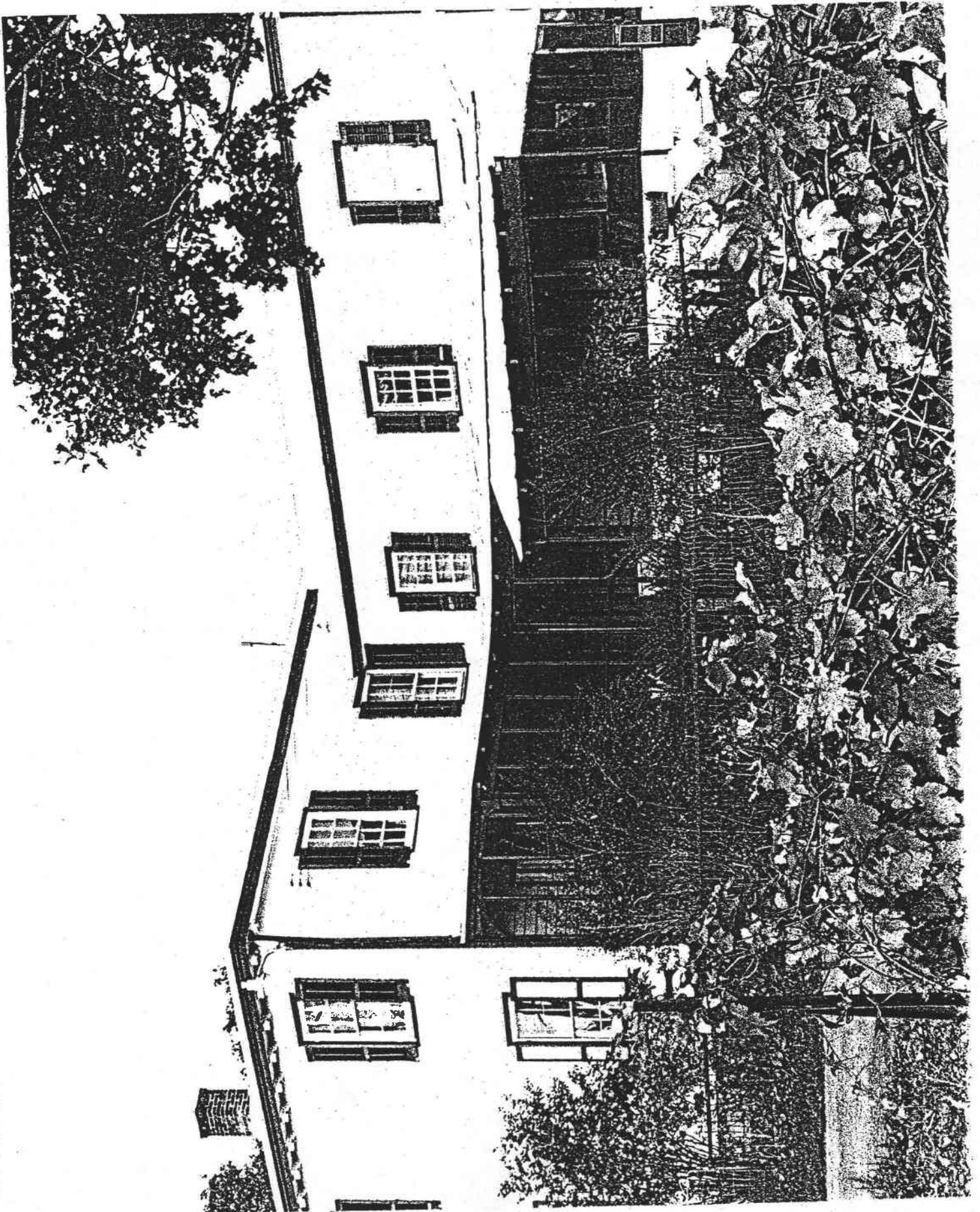
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHF

View From:

North East

Photo #: 3 of (5)



McWhorter House

CHR #: N-5197

Location: RT# 412

St. Georges Hundred

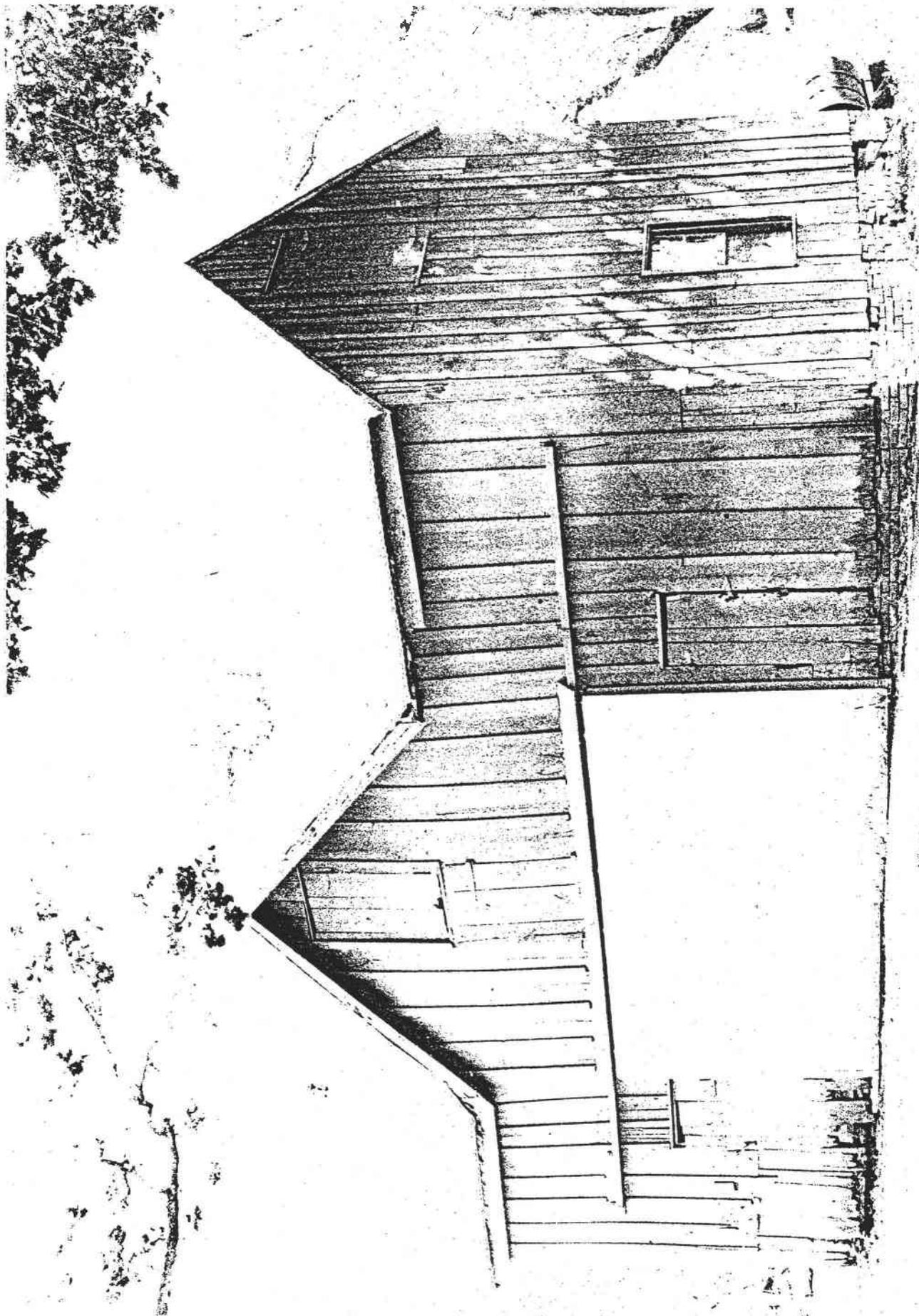
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

View From

500744257

Photo #: 4 of (5)



Contract House

McWhorter House

CHR #: N-5197

Location: RT# 4(2)

St. Georges Hundred

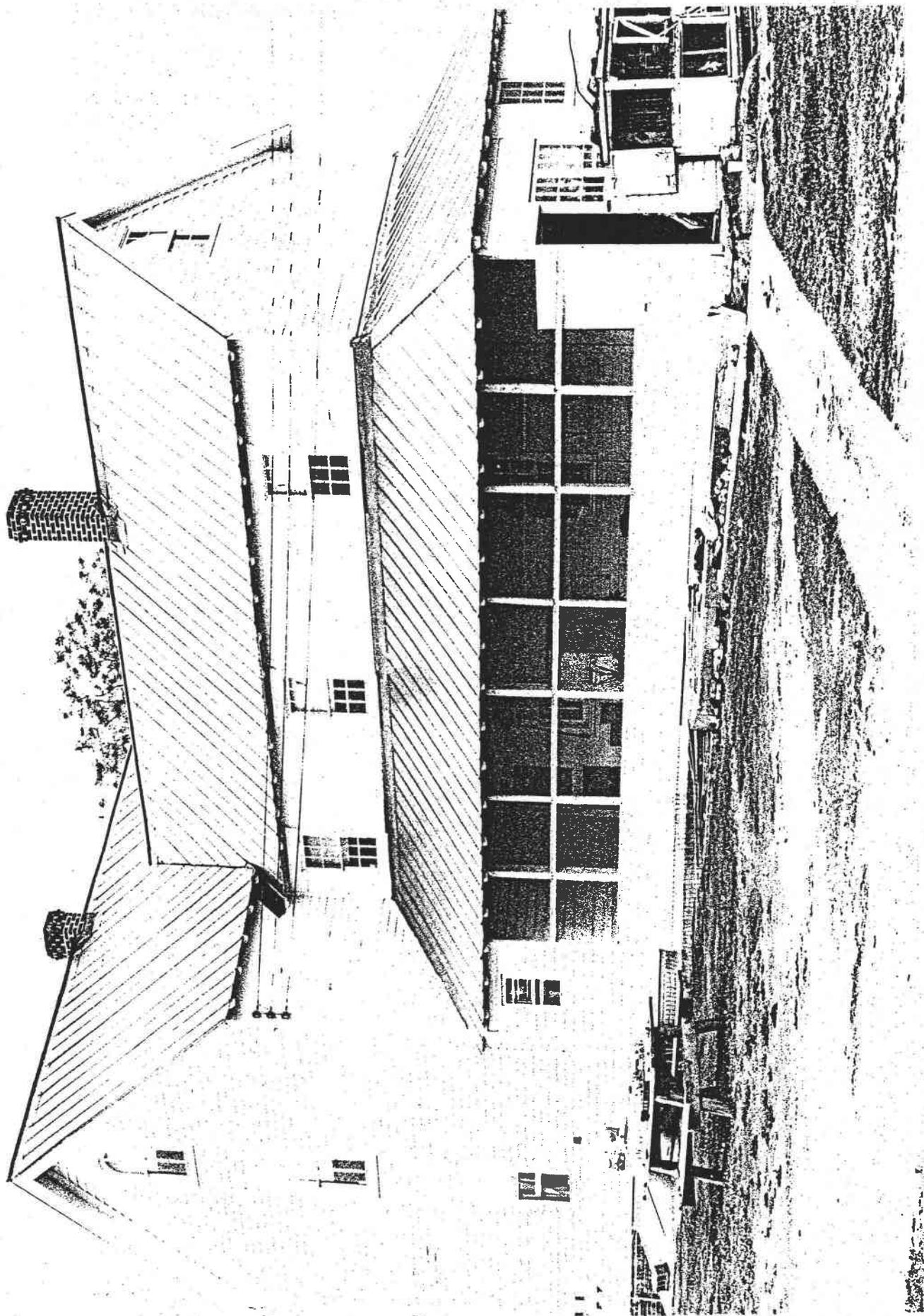
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BHP

View From

Southwest

Photo #: 5 of (5)



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Continuation sheet N-5201 Item number 7 Page 1

N-5201

Property Name: Retirement (James M. Vandergrift Farm, 1868)

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

Retirement Farm is located on the east side of Rt. 13 approximately 1.8 miles south of its intersection with Rt. 2. The nominated parcel includes a five acre rectangle beginning at the end of the lane approximately 500 yards east of Rt. 13, extending east to the back of the farm yard, south to the headwaters of Augustine Creek, and north to the edge of the yard defined by its transition to cultivated fields. All structures within this area, except for the modern machine shed and cattle shed, are included in the nomination.

The nominated parcel begins at a point east of Rt. 13, 100 feet south of the intersection of the present farmlane below a small knobby-knoll and runs east for 1,800 feet toward a tributary of Augustine Creek. At this point a 90° angle is formed and runs north for 700 feet until it turns back to the west for another 1,800 feet. The western boundary runs along Rt. 13 and is formed by joining the two points.

The nominated parcel includes sufficient acreage to provide for the preservation of the house, outbuildings, grounds, and immediate setting.

UTM 18.44540.73620 Tax parcel 13.008.00-027

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Claude Lester

P. O. Box 45

St. Georges, Delaware

Description:

The present house, built in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, replaced at least two earlier buildings located on this site. As it stands, Retirement is a two-and-a-half story, frame, gable roof, five-bay farmhouse. A two-story frame ell to the rear of the main block is original to the present house and was designed as a kitchen area. The overall dimensions of the house are 38 by 69 feet for the facade and the face of the ell. The house was originally covered with narrow face milled weather-board finished with plain corner boards. Although this siding remains in situ it has been covered with aluminum siding since the house was first surveyed in 1977. The front of the building presents a balanced five-bay fenestration to the road, but in the course of residing, the northern most opening was covered over. The house is laid out on a center-passage plan with a service ell and rests on a concrete stuccoed foundation defining a full cellar.

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National Park Service

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date entered

Continuation sheet N-5201

Item number 7

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The gabled roof is steeply pitched with a crossgable on the facade with three ridges and four valleys defining the roof. There are two brick chimneys with one offset to the south and the other offset to the east. Originally, the roof was wood shingled, but it has recently been replaced and is now covered with tin.

The typical window is plain with single division sashes. For each of the three gables, there exists one semi-circular window. The head of these windows are half round forming an uninterrupted arc where it joins with the sides. On the rear extension of the building the windows are six-over-six light sash.

The main entrance is at the center of the facade with one door. The structural opening shape is flat with plain applied horizontal and vertical trim. Above the door, there is a flat transom with two panes of glass.

The concrete steps extend to the first floor of the veranda and do not have a railing. They rise directly from ground level to the veranda. The veranda is open at the front and sides and it extends the length of the entire facade. Furthermore, it is one-story in height and supported by six equally spaced posts with decorative scroll designs. They are attached from the post to the cornice.

On the south side of the house, an early porch has been closed and turned into a leanto shed.

The small barn in the back of the house is the oldest building that still exists on the farm which was built circa 1800. The barn is built of braced frame construction with mortise and tenon joints. The barn is rectangular with a steeply pitched roof. Doors are located at the east and west end of the barn. The wooden exterior has been covered by sheet metal while the roof is now covered by tin.

The granary was built around 1850 and is still in very good condition with much of the interior and exterior being original. It is two stories high, double cribbed with the doors facing north and south. It is also built of braced frame construction with mortise and tenon joints. A stone foundation supports the granary. The roof, which is steeply pitched, is the only part that has been renovated and replaced with tin. Winder stairs lead from the wagon floor to the loft. The bottom stairway door made of board and batten construction is decorated with a leather figure of a man, approximately 3" tall and 2" wide; it is located on the upper center of the door. The man's arms and legs are extended and his face is grotesquely yet distinctively carved.

The second barn was built at the end of the nineteenth or the beginning of the twentieth century. It is a very large rectangular barn compared to the other buildings

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N-5201

Item number 7

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on the farm, but similar in construction to the small barn and granary. The barn's facade faces south. Two major additions are found on the barn. One is located in the rear and the other is on the eastern side which is used to house poultry and other farm animals. The barn has two silos. The first one is located on the northwestern end and the other silo is at the eastern addition.

Historical Background and Significance:

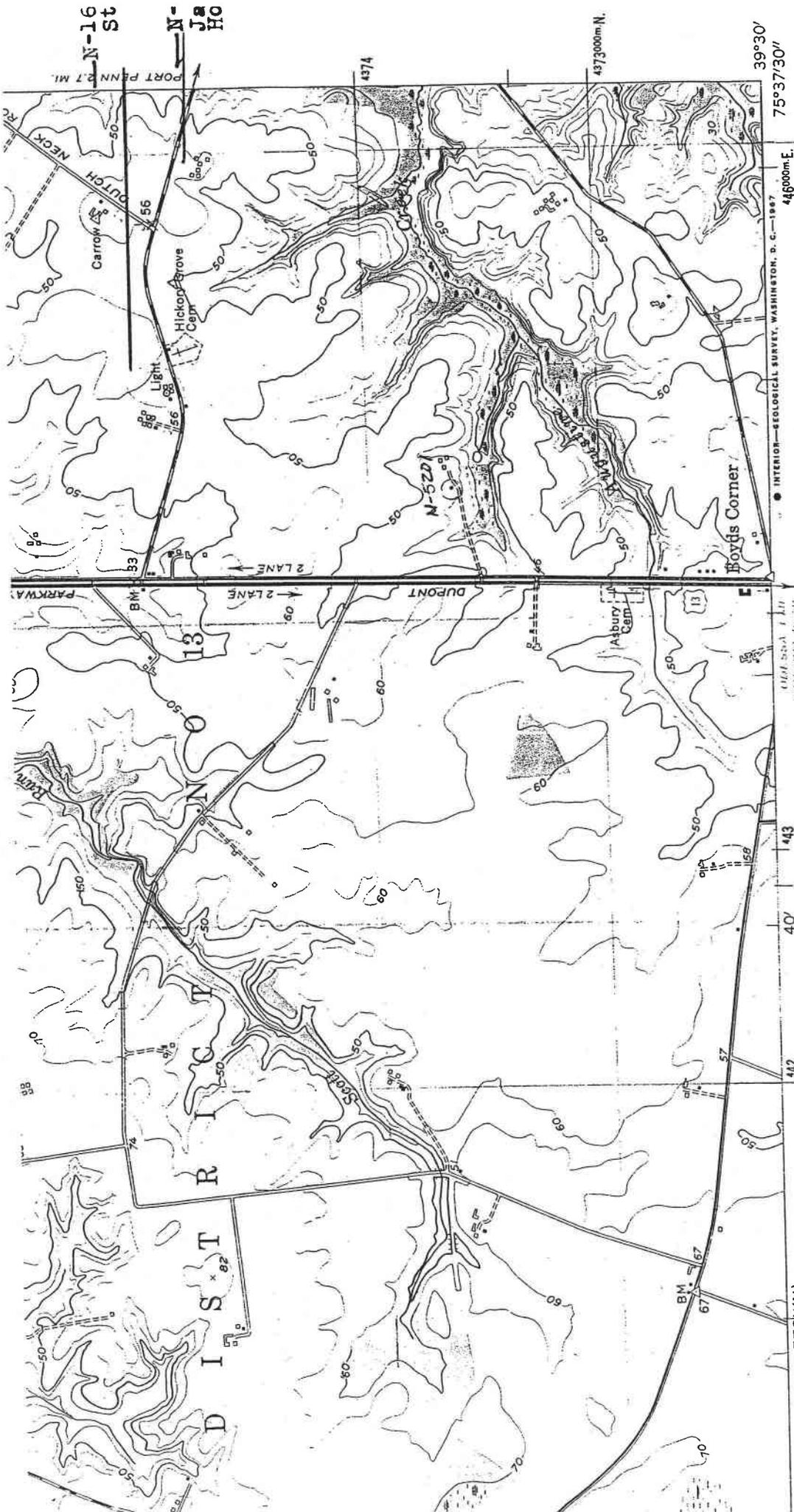
As reflected in the agricultural census returns of 1850, the James Vandegrift farm, Retirement, was slightly larger than most of its neighbors in terms of improved land. While the Vandegrifts were able to produce almost double the average amount of wheat, their corn crops fell slightly below average as did their investment in farm machinery and the value of their livestock. In most areas, such as the cash value of the farm and the amount of butter production, Retirement represents the average farm of the mid nineteenth century.

The Vandegrifts had owned and occupied the Retirement tract since the late seventeenth century and had kept it in agricultural use throughout the two centuries of their ownership. At one time they were involved in running a fulling mill adjacent to the headwaters of Augustine Creek, but the operation of this local industry seems to have been of relatively short duration.

What is most significant about the Retirement farmstead is the long term occupancy by a single family and how the steading developed under their stewardship. The simple frame later nineteenth century vernacular farmhouse represents at least the third dwelling to stand on the site. The outbuildings behind the house also reflect long term usage. At the back of the lot is an English style barn raised on a principal post and beam framing system. The three-bay barn is the last known example of its kind surviving in St. Georges Hundred and dates from the 1790 to 1820 period. Associated with the barn is a mid nineteenth century granary of the type developed in the neighborhood in the early 1800s. These granaries, containing wagon bays and corn cribs on the ground floor and grain bins in the loft, became a common sight on St. Georges Hundred farms by the 1850s when this particular example was erected. At a later date toward 1900 the first barn was replaced by a gable fronted hay barn and stable which still serves the farm.

The lack of pretentious outbuildings or an architecturally refined dwelling consolidate Retirement's significance as a middle level farm of the nineteenth century. Due to financial reverses suffered in the 1870s, the farm's economic position relative to its neighbors declined even as farm values plummeted across the board.

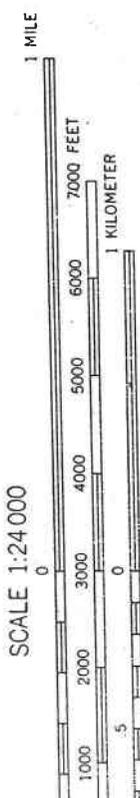
Nomination by Paul Cherry



(TAYLOR 586.)

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty 4 LANE 16 LANE Light-duty
- Medium-duty 4 LANE 16 LANE Unimproved dirt
- U. S. Route State Route



SAINT GEORGES, DEL.
SW 1/4 WILMINGTON 15' QUADRANGLE
N 3930—W 7537.5/7.5

1953
AMS 5863 II SW—SERIES V832
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

QUADRANGLE LOCATION



INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1947
446000m. E. 75° 37' 30" 39° 30'

(MIDDLETOWN)
5862 I NW

COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
1:24 000 TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

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N-5216

Item number

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Page 1

N-5216

Property Name: George Brady Farm Manager's Dwelling (Beers 1868), built ca. 1870.

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

The Brady Farm Manager's House is located on the east side of Rt. 896 approximately .25 miles south of the intersection of routes 301 and 896. The nominated parcel includes approximately one acre containing the house and a frame outbuilding.

The nominated parcel begins at a point on the east side of Rt. 71, 200 feet north of the farmlane of the next property to the south. It extends to the east for 250 feet and then turns 90° north-northwest and continues for another 250° feet before turning east-southeast at 90° and running parallel to Rt. 71 forming the western boundary.

The nominated parcel contains sufficient acreage to provide for the preservation of the house, outbuildings, grounds and immediate setting.

UTM ~~18-38100-67680~~ Tax parcel 13.015.00-008

Owner: William Brady
Middletown, Delaware
19709

**OWNER OBJECTION
SUBMITTED FOR
D.O.E. ONLY**

Description:

The Brady Farm Manager's Dwelling is a rare surviving example of a type of labor housing once common throughout St. Georges Hundred. Associated with Greenlawn (N-188), the Manager's House was a mid-level dwelling provided for the personnel who ran the farm. The mansion house was for the owner and his family; cottages were provided for day and resident labor.

The Brady Farm Manager's Dwelling is a one-and-a-half story frame building laid out on a cruciform plan with a projecting lobby entry, a hall-parlor like main block, and a rear service wing. The building is clad with plain milled weatherboard and capped with a gable roof with projecting eaves. The exterior of the house is further ornamenting the front porch.

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National Park Service

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Continuation sheet N-5216

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Associated with the house is a contemporary frame building with similar gothic windows and sheathed with board-and-batten siding.

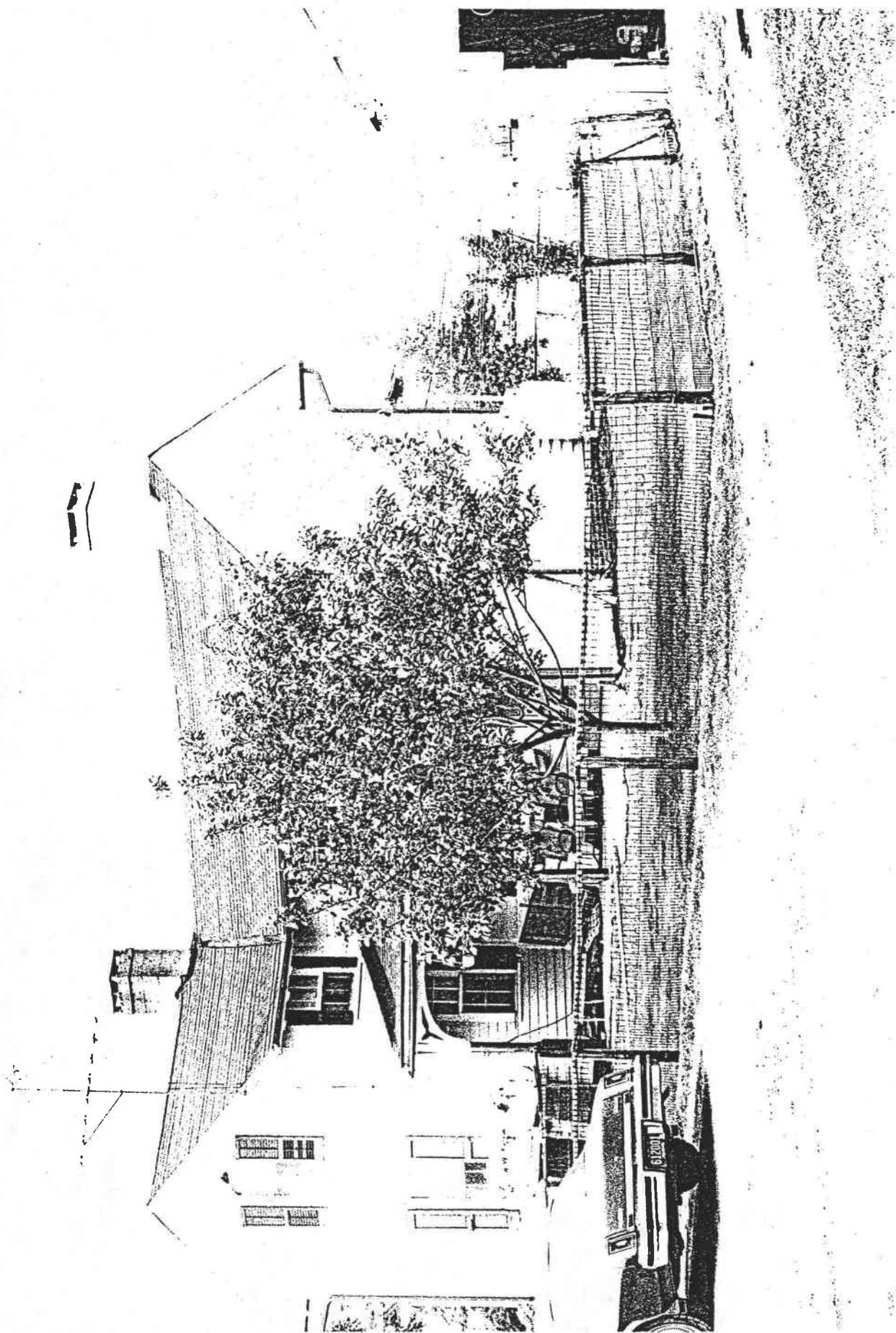
Historical Background and Significance:

The Brady Farm Manager's House is associated with Greenlawn (N-188, NR 1973), Marldale (N-5051, NR 1980), and Weston (N-121, see Weston in this nomination). As George Brady developed his fortune through the mid 1800s he acquired and occupied a number of properties which now chart his architectural and social progress. The first of these, Marldale, was purchased through profits made in working the canal trade; the second, Weston, was built as Brady relocated himself in close proximity to the twenty farms he owned and managed in lower New Castle County; the third, Greenlawn, was acquired from his deceased brother's estate and remodeled extensively as Brady settled on the northern edge of Middletown near the railway depot and town's business district.

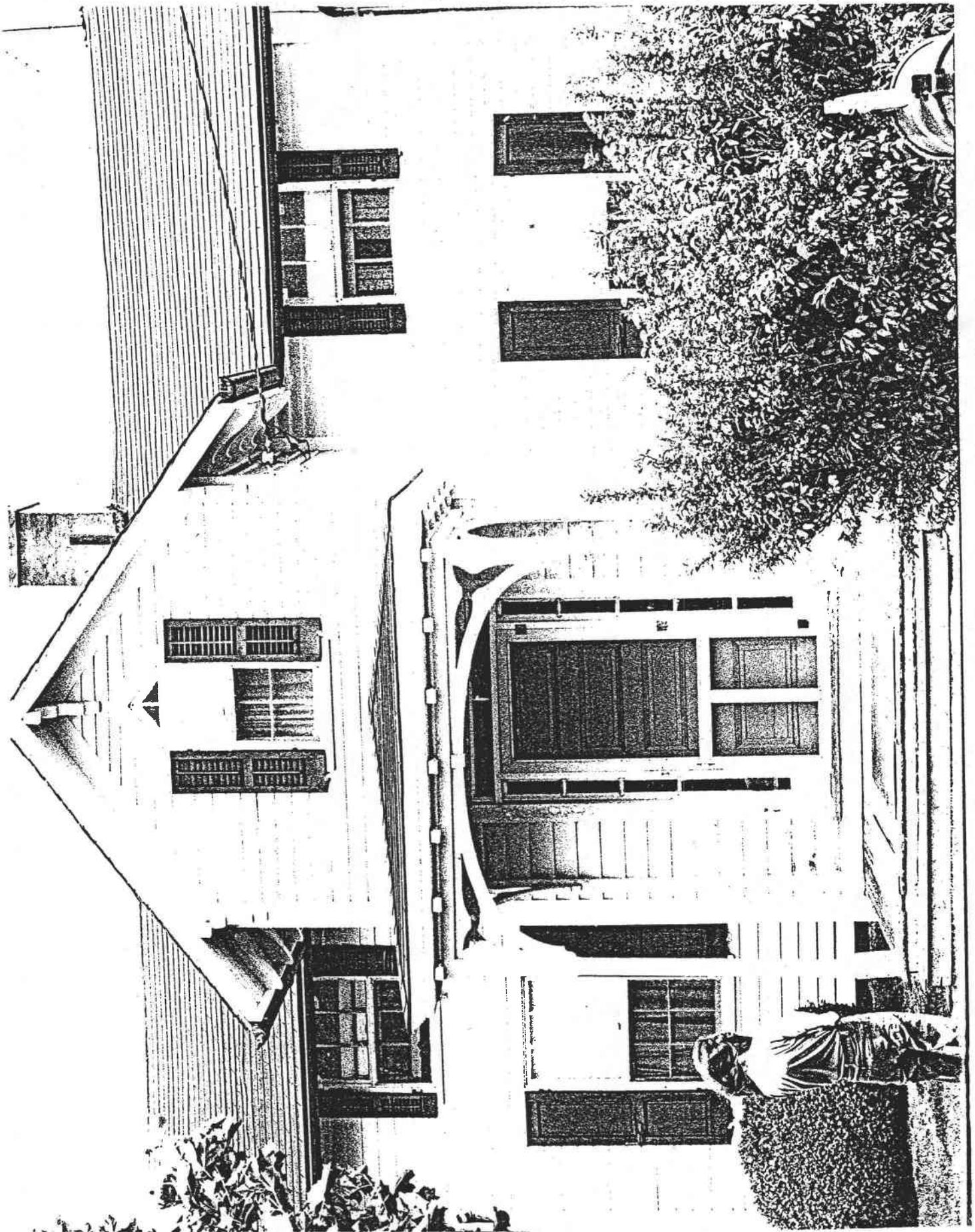
At the time of Brady's move to Middletown, he owned over a score of farms. Each farm was occupied by a farm manager who worked on shares with Brady and who occupied the primary dwelling on the steading. At Greenlawn, Brady and later his heirs, occupied the main house, and provided the farm manager with a second smaller dwelling just to the north. The economic arrangements between the Bradys and the resident farmer were the same as those made with the farmers on the outlying farms.

Architecturally, the Manager's House is a reflection of the same aesthetic expressed in Brady's remodeling of the main house. The trim found on the Manager's House is similar to that used on the conservatory attached to the back of Greenlawn. In its design, siting, and use of trim, the Manager's House underscores the hierarchy of social relationships defined with economically developed class lines.

Nominated by Bernard L. Herman



George Brady's Farm Manager's
CHR #: N-5216 Dwelling
Location: RT# 896
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984
Photo Location: Delaware BAHP
View From
SOUTH EAST
Photo #: 2 of (2)



George Brady's Farm Manager's
CHR #: N-5216 Dwelling
Location: RT #892

St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHF

View From

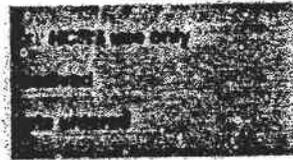
west

Photo #: 1 of (2)

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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



1. Name

historic B.F. Hanson House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Route 299 3 miles west of Middletown
at Junction of Warwick Road not for publication

city, town Middletown vicinity of congressional district One

state Delaware code 10 county New Castle code 002

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. William Earns

street & number Elizabeth Allen Farms

city, town Fieldsboro vicinity of state Delaware

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Public Building

street & number Rodney Square

city, town Wilmington state Delaware

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N-5225 Delaware Cultural Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records Old State House, The Green, P. O. Box 1401

city, town Dover state Delaware 19901

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The B.F. Hanson House is located at farmland on Delaware Road 299, approximately three miles west of Middletown, St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. The house achieved its present form in 1843 and comprises a rectangular, two-story, five-bay, central hall plan main block, with a two-story rear ell. Evidence strongly indicates the rear portion of the ell incorporates all or part of a residence ante-dating the main block of the house. The entire structure is of frame construction on a brick foundation, with a cellar found under the rear portion of the ell. The general interior treatment of the main block and ell are divergent.

The main block exhibits many Greek Revival details, including graded siding, applied pilasters with capitals and footers, integrated brick chimneys, and a double ridge cornice. The four columns of the front porch and two columns of the side porch match the pilasters applied to the gable corners and main block of the house. The central front facade contains a six-panel door, with three-quarter side lights on recessed panels over which rests a five-light transom. There are two evenly spaced six-over-six light-sliding sash windows on each side of the door, and five similar windows spaced evenly on the second story. All of the windows are trimmed by three-panel moulded shutters with iron hardware and catches. The roof of the main block is nearly flat and sheathed with ridged metal.

The ell section of the house is sided in weatherboard and is of a style generally conforming to the main block. Its windows are unevenly spaced and of six-over-six sliding sash design. The ell has a pitched metal ridged roof broken at its peak by two brick chimneys. The portion of the ell within the chimneys is believed to ante-date the main structure. An attached one-story shed without foundation is located at the end of the ell.

Interior features of the main block continue a well-executed vernacular interpretation of Greek Revival architecture. A center hall divides two unequal bays and continues to an interior porch. Left of the entrance, the main staircase rises to a landing and thence to the second floor, where a door connecting to the ell is located at the center of the landing. The stairway features turned tapered balusters, a continuous walnut handrail and a faceted newel post. The smaller of the two first floor rooms, the dining room, is located to the left of the entrance and it features a marble quadrafoil scalloped edge fireplace, chimneys cupboards and a small closet; plain block trim and decorated baseboards are used. To the right of the main entrance is a larger room which probably served as a parlour. The room has a marble fireplace and trim similar to that of the dining room. Floors in both rooms are uniform width pine, and the walls and ceilings are plastered. The ceilings of both rooms are 10 1/2 feet high.

The second floor contains three rooms. The first, over the parlour, has a simple wood fireplace, decorated baseboard, fluted door and plain window trim. The center room, over the entrance hall, also has plain trim and decorated baseboards. The bedchamber over the dining room features chimney cupboards and matched closet and fireplace doors with fluted trim.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

The house grounds and farmyard are also intact, although two tenant trailers are presently sited there to provide security for the vacant house. These will be moved after the house is restored and occupied. The handsome group of out-buildings ranged on either side of the lane leading back to the fields is generally gable-roofed--though the largest barn has a low gambrel--and vertically-planked on cross-braced framing. These buildings illustrate the various storage and animal husbandry functions that would have contributed to the agricultural prosperity which supported the residence.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1843 Builder/Architect Not Known

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Built during 1843 as the residence of Benjamin Hanson, the B.F. Hanson house remains one of the least altered Greek Revival residential structures in Delaware. The floorplan, decorative trim, and hardware are unintruded upon; even the original exterior paint remains. The residence is a valuable material manifestation of the state of mind of its era, an architectural exemplar of the conspicuous consumption often reflected in homes built during a prosperous period for the area. The house, particularly the main block, reflects an understanding and vernacular adaption of the Greek Revival style popular at the time. The owner's priorities are clearly defined in the first floor fireplaces and the manufactured staircase, doors, and trim. These stand in sharp contrast to the plainness of the ell and the adaptive use of a prior structure.

The tract of land on which the house stands was purchased by Peter and Christine Hanson in 1830, by conveyance of John Wales, and included 275 acres, a house, barn, and orchards. It remained as Peter's home until his death in 1836, and by his will of July 1836 the plantation was divided equally between his three eldest sons Benjamin F., William and Joseph Hanson. The will was probated in 1838 and named Benjamin, then twenty years old and the eldest son, as a co-executor. In 1843 Joseph Hanson conveyed 143 acres to his brothers William and Benjamin. Shortly thereafter William conveyed his share of the land to Benjamin, including 144 acres and the homestead. Tax assessment listings for 1844 confirm Benjamin's acquisition and reflect the increased value of his property including the frame house, barn, and real estate for a total of \$4,032, with additional assessments for slaves, silverplate and 281 head of stock. On a comparative basis, the assessment establishes Benjamin Hanson as one of the most affluent landholders in St. Georges Hundred.

Additional land purchases in St. Georges Hundred from Ann Cann and a Chancery Court sale in 1865 confirm Benjamin's interest and economic ability to expand his agricultural endeavors in a period of consolidation and movement to smaller, more efficient farms. Hanson's interests were not restricted to agricultural pursuits. His documented participation and leadership in St. Anne's Episcopal Church as vestryman from 1838 to 1870, as well as his service as a delegate to diocesan conventions during the period, attest to a man of status. He rests within a prestigious family plot at St. Anne's Cemetery, just south of Middletown.

The boundaries of the presently nominated property are set to enclose within a simple figure the historic resources discussed in this form--house, house grounds, and outbuildings--which are under a single present ownership. A minimum 20 foot clearance is allowed around all structures. The present owner plans to restore this unaltered but deteriorating house to its original appearance and condition.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

10

PAGE

1

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at a point 159.10 feet east of the east right-of-way of Delaware Road 229, and 275 feet north of the north side of a lane leading to the B.F. Hanson house; thence 492 feet east to intersect with a line parallel to the east wall of the easternmost outbuilding on the property; thence 370 feet south to intersect with a line parallel to the south wall of the southernmost outbuilding on the property; thence 227 feet west to intersect with a line parallel to the west wall of that building; thence 80 feet north to intersect with a line parallel to the southernmost wall of the B.F. Hanson house; thence 265 feet west to intersect with a line parallel to the west wall of the B.F. Hanson house; thence 289 feet north to the point of beginning. See attached sketch map.

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

New Castle County Deeds, Wills, Tombstone Listings - Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware.
Cultural Resource Survey Structural Data Form - Delaware Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation. Old State House, Dover, Delaware (CRS # 5C N 5225).
St. Annes Episcopal Church. Minutes and Registry 1804 to 1886, Hall of Records, Dover, DE

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 5.3 acres

Quadrangle name Cecilton

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	<u>18</u>	<u>4314630</u>	<u>4136142910</u>	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification
See Continuation Sheet

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title George J. Fink - Private Researcher (to research)
Robert A. Howard - (to consultation)
George J. Fink - Historical Research Materials (Fink)
organization The Howard Company - (Howard) date July, 1980
street & number P.O. Box 911 (Fink) telephone 697-1798
P.O. Box 3512 (Howard) telephone 658-2401, Ext. 306
city or town Dover, Delaware (Fink) state Delaware
Greenville, Delaware (Howard) state Delaware

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

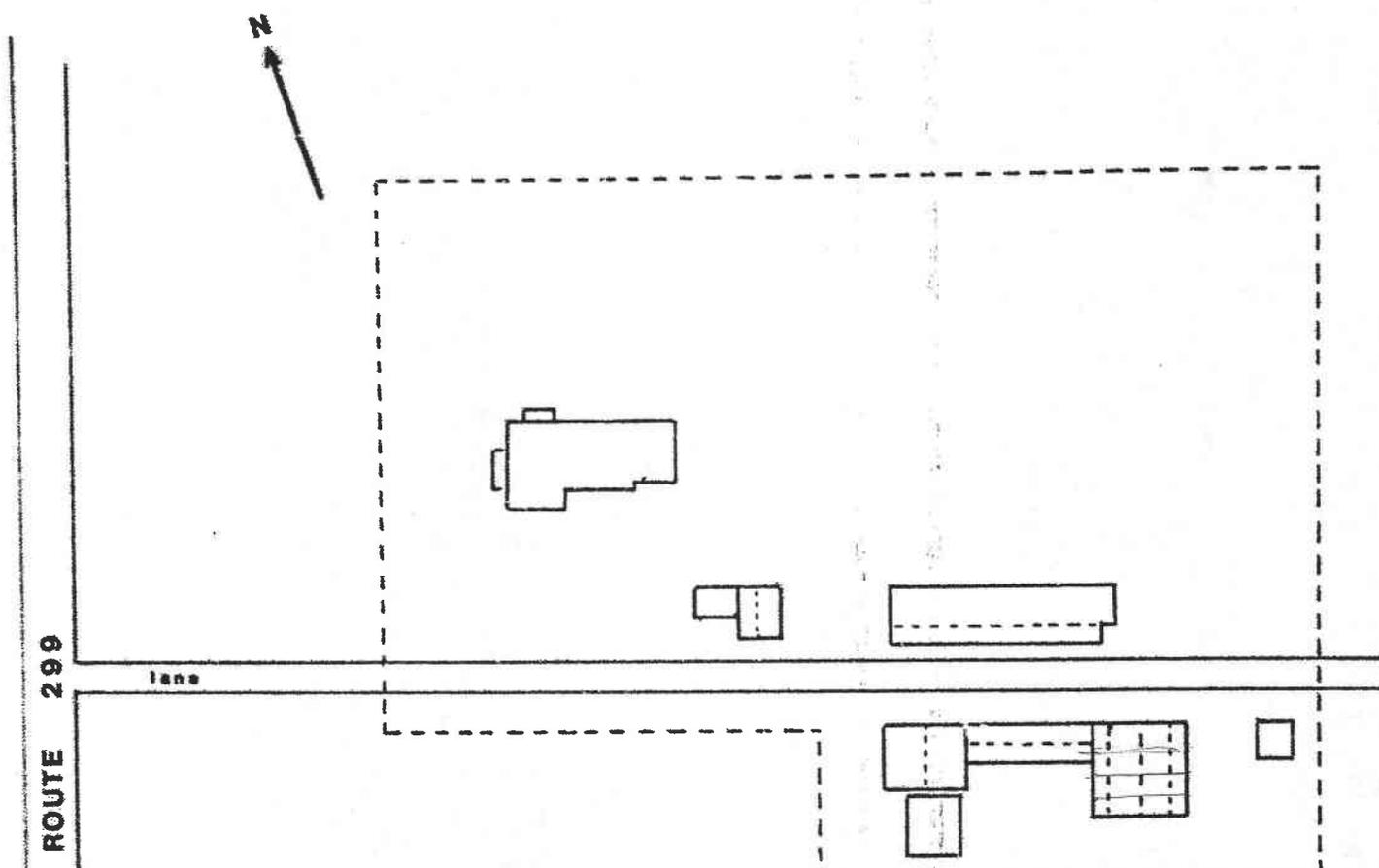
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Chief, Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation date



GPO 534 636

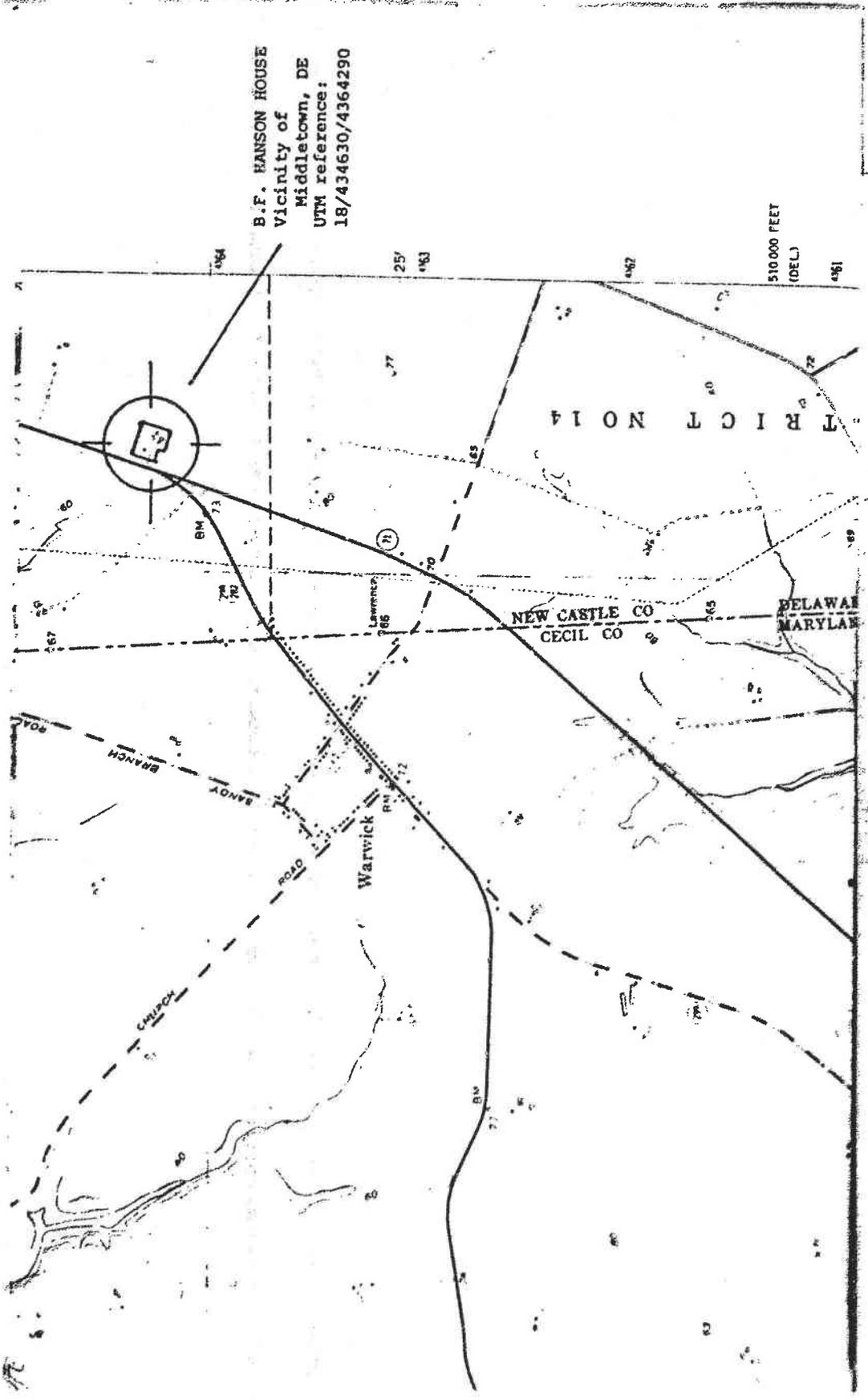


B. F. HANSON HOUSE

Vicinity of Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware

..... district boundaries

not to scale



B.F. HANSON HOUSE
 Vicinity of
 Middletown, DE
 UTM reference:
 18/434630/4364290

TRICT NO 14

NEW CASTLE CO
 CECIL CO

DELAWARE
 MARYLAND

510 000 FEET
 (DEL)

BRANCH

CHURCH

Warwick

ROAD

SAND

BRANCH

ROAD

Lawrence

70

65

77

25/

183

482

481

484

73

72

71

70

69

68

67

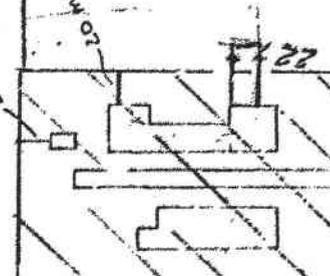
66

65

N
N

20 MIN
20 MIN

339 ±



B.F. HANSON HOUSE

N 26° 15' E

N 63° 50' 18" W 204.91'

LANE



15' Easement

12.75' To E Lane

N 76° 14' 12" E 168.59'

N 63° 47' 21" W 159.10'

120.00

722.35'

N

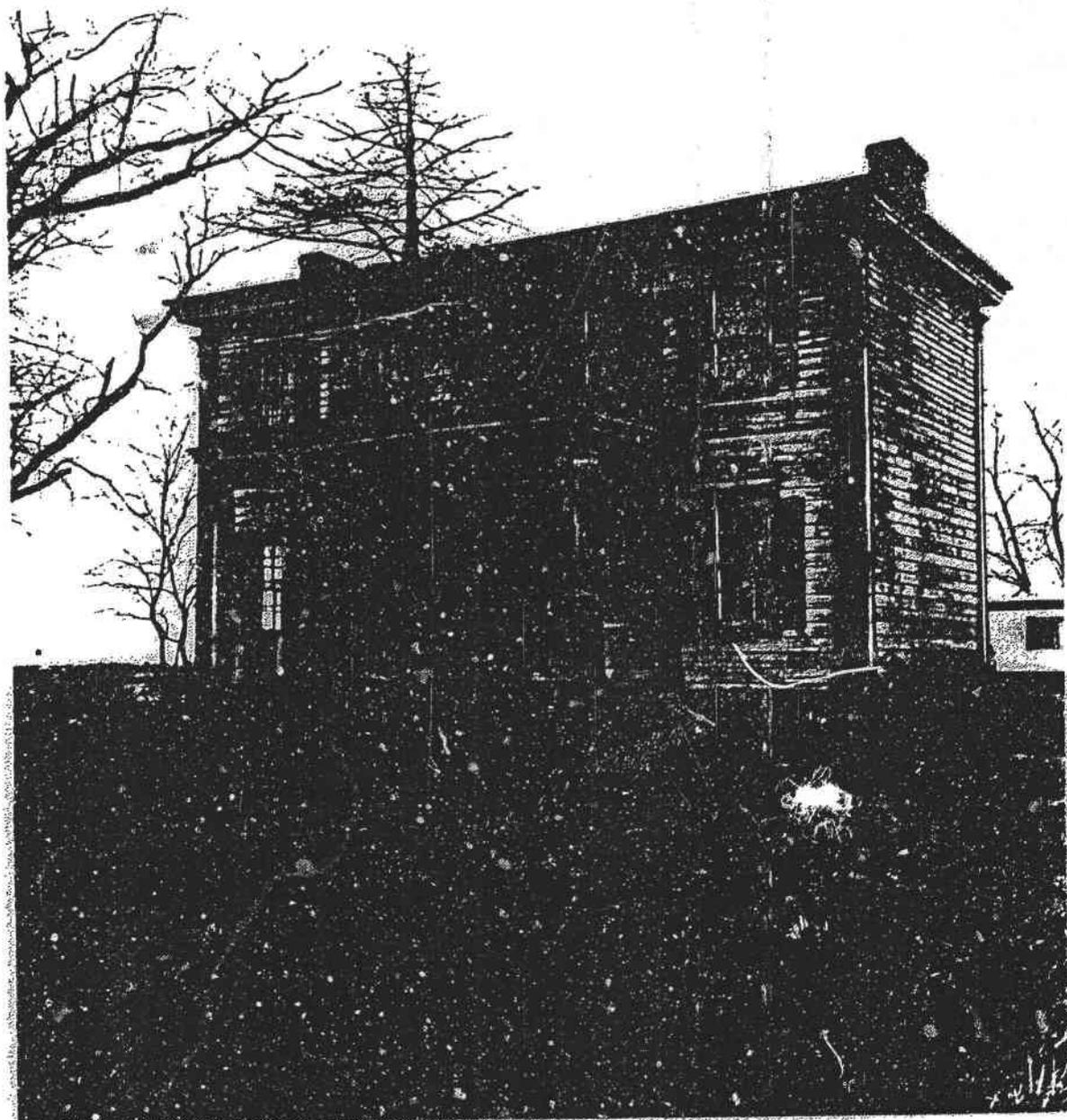
Publictown
← 3 miles

n. or f.
HUGH R. SHAR

Junction with Warwick Road →

Route 399

CHEESAPEAKE RAV BRIDGE ROAD



05/02/2005 DE STATE HIST PRESERVATION OFFICE

Name: B.F. Hanson House

Location: Route 299 West of Middletown, New Castle Cty.
Delaware

Photographer: Jon Andress

Date: November 1980

Location of Negative: Bureau of Archaeology & Historic
Preservation, Old State House, The Green, Dover, DE 19901

Description: main block, oblique view from west

Photograph Number: #1 of 7

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 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 "Fairview"

other name/site number N-5244

2. Location

street & number 350 Hyetts Corner Road (County Route 413) not for publication

city or town Middletown vicinity

state Delaware code DE county New Castle code 003 zip code 19709

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 _____

"Fairview"
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.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Dwellings of the Rural Elite in
Central Delaware, 1770-1830 +/-

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

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic: Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick; concrete block
walls Brick
frame/clapboard; concrete block
roof Asphalt shingles; tar
other _____

Narrative Description

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

"Fairview" is located in St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, south of the town of St. Georges. The dwelling is in its original location and is surrounded by a lawn, various landscape features, and a storage building. The 3.9945-acre parcel is approached by an unpaved drive from County Route 413, which extends from and is perpendicular to US Route 13. Agricultural lands surround the property on the south, east, and west.

"Fairview"
Name of Property

New Castle, Delaware
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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1816-1943

Significant Dates

c. 1816, c. 1820

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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:

"Fairview"
Name of Property

New Castle, Delaware
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.9945

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 443750 4374188
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 Mark A. Bower, Associate Principal, and Jill Cremer, Historic Preservation Specialist

organization Kise Franks & Straw date Nov. 1993; minor update 3/95

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) Chain of Title and transcribed Probate Record

Property Owner

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

name Floral Plant Growers, Inc.

street & number 1133 Ebenezer Church Road telephone N/A

city or town Rising Sun state MD zip code 21911

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 ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

(1) **Dwelling** -- This building historically served as the primary residence for the property through most of the nineteenth century, but is now used as a tenant house. The dwelling is located on the south side of County Route 413 (Hyetts Corner Road), set back approximately 250 feet. The building is a good vernacular example of the Federal style. This dwelling has been altered over time, but retains a majority of its character-defining interior and exterior features. The building is in overall good condition and is well maintained by the current owner. The principal facade faces north toward Hyetts Corner Road. The house measures approximately twenty feet by eighty-six feet, and is constructed in three distinct sections running east to west.

The east section, or main block, of the farmhouse dates from circa 1816 and is a two-and-one-half-story, five-bay dwelling. The rectangular shaped building and foundation are laid in six course American bond brick, painted with several coats of white paint. The north facade has five bays, with the center bay positioned slightly closer to the west two bays. The central bay contains an entrance door comprised of the original six panel single leaf door with a plain reveal, and a mid-twentieth century surround with pilasters and dentiled lintel. The reveal opening has been fitted with a wood single leaf, multiple light storm door. A poured concrete step is located in front of the entrance door. Below the first story windows are four evenly spaced basement windows with brick infill.

The south facade, similar to the north facade, has five bays with the center bay positioned closer to the west two bays in order to accompany the central hall stair. The central bay contains the rear entrance door. The opening has been infilled with a one panel wood door and wood surround. A central second story window is positioned between the first and second stories, and corresponds to the landing of the principal interior staircase. Three evenly spaced basement windows are located below the first story windows, with a bulkhead leading to the basement, in the far west bay.

Windows throughout the main block are six-over-six, double hung, wood sash, with plain wood lintels and sills. The sills have been covered with aluminum. The windows have simple wood frames, which have been fitted with wood storm sash. The majority of the brick mold trim appears to date from the second quarter of the twentieth century and is most likely contemporary with the wood storm sash. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and has a molded box cornice with molding and return ends. Aluminum gutters are located on the north and south facades. The east and west facade gables each have two small garret windows with molded wood surrounds. Located at each gable end is an interior brick chimney with a simple brick cap.

The central section of the farmhouse is an addition to the main block as evidenced by its smaller scale and lower roof, and a seam in the masonry running between the two buildings on the north and south facades. Based on the similarity of materials and detailing, it would appear that the addition was constructed shortly after the main block. This section is two-and-one-half-stories in height and two bays in width. Similar to the main block, the foundation and walls of the addition are laid in six course American bond brick, and painted with several coats of white paint. The north facade consists of one, nine light metal casement window on the first story, and two bays with six-over-six, double hung sash on the second story. Scars and infill in the masonry of this facade

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indicate that a door and window opening once existed on the ground floor and were aligned with the second story windows. It appears that these openings were reworked and or infilled when the present circa 1950 casement window was installed. The south facade contains a one story porch consisting of a poured concrete slab floor, turned wood posts supporting a shed roof, with gable ends clad in beaded boards.

The remainder of the windows in the central section are six-over-six, double hung, wood sash with plain wood lintels and sills. The sills have been covered with aluminum. The windows have simple wood frames which have been fitted with wood storm sash, and the majority of the brick mould trim appears to be a second quarter of the twentieth century replacement. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and has a molded box cornice, with cyma reversa molding and aluminum gutters on the north and south facades. The north and south cornices terminate in returns on the west gable, and contains a projecting cornice similar to the main facades. The west gable end also contains two small garret windows fitted with four-light sash, and a double-pile interior brick chimney.

The west section of the building dates from circa 1950, and is one-and-one-half-stories in height, three bays in width, and of frame construction. The addition was originally constructed as a two car garage, but was partially converted into a storage room in 1992. This section sits on a poured concrete slab foundation and is covered with clapboard siding. The north facade has three bays under a shed porch with a central entrance door. The shed porch is supported by four square wood posts with a scalloped wood fascia board. Two wood and partially glazed overhead garage doors are located on the west facade. The south facade has three bays, with an entrance door in the far west bay fitted with a circa 1992 six panel door. Window openings throughout the building are six-over-six, double hung, wood sash with simple wood frames. The side-gabled roof is clad with asphalt shingles.

The first floor of the east section, or main block, contains a seven foot by seventeen foot central stair hall, with opposing front and rear entrance doors. An open half-turn staircase with a landing is located on the east side of the hall. The stair stringer is enclosed and has a molded lip, square balusters, and a hand rail that terminates in a square newel post with a plain cap. The side of the staircase is trimmed with a half round molding in a pattern of squares and triangles corresponding to the stair rise. Under the landing is a two panel door, turned upside down, leading to a closet. The open staircase and mill work detailing are common features found in dwellings of the rural elite.

Located east of the central hall is a room (presently used as a living room) which runs the width of the house. The room retains a majority of the original moldings and architectural features. A high-style fireplace is centrally located on the east wall. The mantelpiece consists of engaged fluted pilasters with block bases and molded capitals that support a blank frieze. Located at each end of the frieze are projecting molded blocks that correspond to the pilasters. The frieze and blocks have a highly articulated fluted cornice located under the shelf, which extends beyond the surround and has a simple molded projecting edge. The firebox has been lined with modern fire brick circa 1990, and a raised brick hearth has been constructed which partially

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

conceals the base of the mantelpiece. The firebox surround consists of modern brick trimmed with fluted wood molding and plain corner blocks. Two chimney cupboards are built into each side of the fireplace. The cupboards are divided into two sections by a molded chair rail. The upper section contains two slightly raised panels, and the lower cupboard contains one slightly raised panel. Both cupboards have a circa 1900 wrought iron rim lock with a white china knob. The windows consist of one foot inset frames, with molded surrounds and corner blocks. The window sills have rounded projecting edges, which extend slightly beyond the molded aprons with straight sides. Door surrounds are similar to the window trim, with fluted molding and corner blocks. A beaded edge baseboard extends around the perimeter of the room.

Located west of the central hall is a room presently used as a dining room, which runs the width of the house. The room retains the majority of its original moldings and architectural features. A high-style fireplace is centrally located on the west wall, and is nearly identical to the mantle in the east room. The mantelpiece consists of engaged fluted pilasters with block bases and molded capitals that support a blank frieze. Located at each end of the frieze are projecting molded blocks that correspond to the pilasters. The frieze and blocks have a highly articulated fluted cornice under the shelf, which extends beyond the surround and has a simple molded projecting edge. The firebox has been lined with modern fire brick circa 1990. The firebox surround consists of painted wood with a molded wood trim. A chimney cupboard is built into the south side of the fireplace, identical to the cupboards in the east room. The cupboard is divided into two sections, divided by a modern chair rail. The upper section contains two slightly raised panels, and the lower cupboard contains one slightly raised panel. The cupboard has a circa 1900 wrought iron rim lock with a white china knob. Located on the north side of the fireplace is a built-in wall cupboard. The cupboard is divided into two sections, with the lower section containing a pair of slightly raised single panel doors. The upper section contains a pair of glazed doors each with two lights divided by a wide central bar. The upper and lower cupboards are divided by a plain board. The cupboard has a small molded surround which appears to be a replacement. The interior is filled with plain shelves and is painted white. The doors have circa 1900 wrought iron rim locks with white china knobs. The windows consist of one foot inset frames, with angled jambs and molded surrounds. The window sills have rounded projecting edges, which extend slightly beyond the molded aprons with straight sides. A circa 1950 molded chair rail extends around the room, and abuts the window sills and aprons. The door surrounds, similar to the window trim, have fluted moldings. A beaded edge baseboard extends around the perimeter of the room.

Located west of the dining room is a room presently used as a kitchen. This room is located in the two bay central section of the house, and is one step down from the west room. The room was renovated with modern finishes and cabinetry circa 1990. The only visible extant historic feature is an enclosed winder staircase located in the northwest corner of the room. The staircase leads to a second story bedroom, and retains a wood door with six flush panels and original wrought iron latch hardware. A wood step is located beneath the door opening. A built-in closet is located immediately south of the winder staircase and also retains a wood door with six flush panels. The kitchen contains a fireplace centrally located on the west wall. The fireplace consists of a plain modern brick surround and firebox and a simple wood shelf. A newly renovated

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

storage room and bathroom are located west of the kitchen. The bathroom is located off a short hall, which leads to the storage room. The storage room was constructed in what was formerly the south bay of the garage. All of the finish trim and cabinets in the storage room and bathroom were installed in 1992. A circa 1816-1828 outdoor fireplace is located in the northeast corner of the storage room. The fireplace shares the same chimney as the kitchen fireplace, and has recently been closed in to make a cupboard.

The second story of the house includes three rooms and a bathroom. With the exception of the bath, the arrangement of the rooms corresponds to the three room configuration of the first story in the main (east) and central sections. The upper hall contains an enclosed stair on the south side which leads to the attic and a bathroom on the north side. The bathroom appears to be a late nineteenth century addition, and contains fixtures dating from circa 1950.

The east bedroom is located east of the second floor central hall, and retains a majority of the original moldings and architectural features. A fireplace is centrally located on the east wall. The mantelpiece consists of a highly articulated fluted cornice supporting a molded shelf, which extends slightly beyond the plain wood surround. The firebox has been sealed with a painted piece of wood trimmed with wood molding. Located on the north side of the fireplace is a built-in closet with a six panel door and molded trim. The door contains a circa 1900 wrought iron rim lock with a white china knob. Located on the south side of the fireplace are a built-in closet and cupboard that are divided by a twelve inch wide plain board. This closet is identical to the closet on the north side of the fireplace, with the exception of a wrought iron lock box and white porcelain knob. The cupboard, located south of the closet, has a narrow two panel door. The closet and cupboard retain a wrought iron rim lock with a white china knob, and are surrounded by a molded wood trim. The windows consist of one foot inset frames, with angled jambs and molded surrounds. The window sills have rounded projecting edges, which extend slightly beyond the molded aprons with straight sides. The door surrounds have molded trim, and retain a six panel door and a wrought iron lock box and porcelain knob. A beaded edge baseboard extends around the perimeter of the room.

The west bedroom is located west of the second floor central hall, and retains a majority of the original moldings and architectural features. A fireplace is centrally located on the west wall. The mantelpiece consists of a highly articulated fluted cornice supporting a molded shelf, which extends slightly beyond the plain wood surround. The firebox has been sealed with a painted piece of wood trimmed with wood molding. Located on the north side of the fireplace is a built-in closet with a six panel door and molded trim. The door contains a circa 1900 wrought iron rim lock with a white china knob. The windows consist of one foot inset frames, with angled jambs and molded surrounds. The window sills have rounded projecting edges, which extend slightly beyond the molded aprons with straight sides. The door surrounds have molded trim, and retain a six panel door and a wrought iron lock box and porcelain knob. A beaded edge baseboard extends around the perimeter of the room.

The third bedroom is located west of the west bedroom, and is above the first story

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5

kitchen in the two bay central section of the house. This bedroom is accessed from the west bedroom by a six panel wood door and two wood steps beneath the door. This room was once divided into two rooms, as is indicated by the beam running north to south across the ceiling. Presently, the room is L-shaped with a storage room located in the southwest corner. The windows consist of simple molded surrounds and sills with molded aprons. The door surrounds and baseboards are plain boards. An enclosed winder staircase, leading to the first story kitchen, is located in the northwest corner of the room. A plain wood railing runs along the stair opening on the second story.

The lawn surrounds the dwelling on the north, south and east sides. The north lawn contains two rows of maple trees running north to south that are aligned on center with the main block of the dwelling, and appear to date from the mid-twentieth century. A specimen boxwood is located near the northeast corner of the dwelling, and is surrounded by formally planted modern shrubs and a recently planted locust tree. A mid-twentieth century concrete walkway extends from the front center door to the west, and ends in the grass before reaching the driveway. The gravel drive extends south from CR 413 along the west side of the lawn, then turns east toward the garage. The drive appears to date from the mid-twentieth century, based on its alignment from the road to the modern garage addition. A few scattered mid-sized deciduous and conifer trees are located near the driveway. The south lawn contains a large specimen sycamore tree near the southeast corner of the dwelling, that appears to date from the late nineteenth century. A few informally planted deciduous trees are scattered to the south and west of the dwelling. A brick and concrete walkway lined with modern shrubs extends to and from the south facade porch, and also serves as a foundation for a picnic table. A post-1950 wellpump on a concrete foundation is located immediately south of the south facade porch. A circa 1990 kitchen garden is planted southeast of the dwelling. (*Contributing*)

(2) **Storage Building** -- This post-1950 building is partially included in the current tax parcel 13-008.00-21. The building is located west of the farmhouse on the west side of the driveway. The building is one story in height, and is constructed of concrete block at its south end and is of frame construction at its north end. The building has a flat tar roof and its various window openings are fitted with aluminum sash. The building shows signs of deterioration. The storage building appears ineligible due to age and its lack of functional relationship to the period of significance. (*Non-contributing*)

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"Fairview" is being listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The building represents the changes in the landscape due to the emergence of a new class of farmers in the federal period (1770-1830), and is an example of a type or method of construction that represents the late Georgian/Federal vernacular styles popular among Delaware's rural elite during the 1770-1830 +/- period. The houses of the rural elite as a functional type relate to the following historic contexts in the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan: Upper Peninsula Zone; 1770-1830 +/-; Agriculture, Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change, and Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts (Herman, et al 1989).

Beginning in the third quarter of the eighteenth century, a self-described class of agriculturalists arose who were less actively engaged in the physical practice of farming and more heavily involved in the administration and management of agricultural estates. They purchased land in towns and in the countryside as investments, often renting out the land to tenants or transferring operations to individual farm managers. By 1850, the result was a dominant class of farmers who did not cultivate the soil but recorded and regulated the annual cycle of planting and harvest through ledgers and daybooks (Herman, et al 1989).

In April 1813, George Smith of St. Georges Hundred purchased sixty-eight acres of land in St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, from John L. and Hannah Cramer of Philadelphia. The Cramer's received the property from Hannah's father, Jacob Egbertson, after his death earlier that same year (NCRD, Book M, Volume 3, p. 536, 1813). In 1813, the year he purchased the land, a St. Georges Hundred tax assessment listed Smith with 50 head of livestock valued at \$373.69, 32 oz. of plate valued at \$35.20, and a total assessment of \$542.89. A later adjustment of \$2,304 gave Smith a total tax assessment of \$2,846.89 for the year of 1813 (NCTA, 1813 St. Georges Hundred). It would appear that the sizable tax adjustment made that year reflects Smith's purchase from the Cramer's. It is of note that the 1813 assessment made no reference to a dwelling on the property, and no tax assessments were recorded for the years 1814 and 1815. The first reference to a dwelling on the property is recorded in the 1816 St. Georges Hundred tax assessment. The assessment for that year lists Smith with "...385 [acres] improved with a large brick and wooden dwelling, barn and stable" (NCTA, 1816 St. Georges Hundred). The 385 acres of improved land is listed as part of 406 acres of land valued at \$12,180, fifteen acres of which was woodland, and six acres of branch and cripple. In addition, Smith also owned "...livestock valued at \$1630, ...one male slave named Thomas to serve one year aged twenty years...", the valuation of that service being \$10, and \$150 in cash. The total assessment was \$13,970, clearly placing Smith in the top decile of wealth for the St. Georges Hundred vicinity (NCTA, 1816 St. Georges Hundred; Herman 1987: 112).

The tax assessment records shed much insight on George Smith in the years between 1813 and 1816. It appears that Smith's net worth dramatically increased within a short period of time, suggesting that Smith either benefited from a substantial investment, or advantageous marriage, or perhaps an inheritance. The reference in the tax assessment to a large dwelling indicates that Smith's house was considered substantial and well above the norm for the period. In St. Georges Hundred in the early nineteenth century, the majority of buildings were of wood construction, with only five percent (29 individuals) of the taxable population owning brick dwellings. In addition, only thirty-seven percent

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of the taxable population owned land, with four percent owning more than one hundred acres (Herman 1987: 112). It should be noted that the 1816 tax assessment refers to George Smith's house as a "...large brick and wooden dwelling...". It appears that the present center section, constructed of brick, replaced the wooden portion mentioned in the 1816 assessment. Based on physical inspection, the brick construction and details suggest that the brick addition was completed shortly after the main block. The first mention of a "...brick dwelling..." is the 1828 tax assessment. Pending further research, it can be assumed that the brick addition dates from circa 1820 +/-.

The listing of a slave would also put Smith into one of the smallest subgroups of the rural elite - the slave owner. Of the ten building owners listed in the thematic National Register nomination *Dwellings of the Rural Elite in Central Delaware 1770-1830+/-*, Herman identifies only one other slave owner, Daniel Charles Heath, who built the Vandyke-Heath House (N-5891) in Vandyke, New Castle County. Herman also states in *Architecture and Rural Life in Central Delaware 1700-1900*, that only ten of the twenty nine persons living in brick dwellings in St. Georges Hundred during 1816 owned a slave (Herman 1987: 112).

George Smith died intestate in January 1825. A probate inventory and appraisal was prepared for his estate, with his wife Milcah and their son Thomas W. Smith acting as administrators. The inventory listed the deceased as owning seventeen head of cattle, twenty head of milk cows, two steeds, two bulls, forty-one head of sheep, three horses, five hickory colts, one breeding mare, and one grey mare (NCPR, inventory of George Smith, 1825). The extensive inventory listed produce, a valuation of crops in the fields and numerous agricultural machines and implements. The inventory items associated with farming operations indicate that Smith had a highly specialized and diverse agricultural operation. Smiths probate inventory also lists luxury items such as silver spoons, an eight day clock valued at \$30, a walnut desk, several mahogany tables, carpets, two lots of books, feather beds, bedsteads, looking glasses and a riding chair. In addition, he had two indentured black slaves with high valuations. All of these items served as visible signs of George Smith's wealth.

A Return of Division and Valuation prepared by the Orphans Court of New Castle County in July 1828 recorded George Smith with 441 acres of land in St. Georges Hundred, excepting one acre for the Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Georges Hundred, 250 acres in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent County, and a lot of two acres with a dwelling house in Fieldsboro, Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County. In February of 1825 a public sale was conducted of Smith's "goods and chattels". The administration papers for George Smith's estate includes the proceeds of the sale conducted on the 17th day of February 1825. Later entries list cash disbursements to settle outstanding claims and debts and the settling, in 1827, of a large law suit which Smith posthumously lost. Smith's property holdings were divided amongst his widow Milcah, and their three children, Thomas W. Smith, Elizabeth S. Diehl nee Smith, and Martha Bryan nee Smith. The Fairview parcel was divided into six lots. A lot containing the house and twenty-three acres was assigned to Adam Diehl, Jr. "in right of his wife, Elizabeth" (NCOC 1828). Milcah Smith received her widow's third consisting of 130 acres of Fairview, and the Fieldsboro lot in Appoquinimink Hundred. Smith also assigned to Albert G. Bryan "in right of his wife Martha" (NCOC 1828) ninety-five acres of the Fairview tract, and a lot of two-hundred acres in Kent County. Thomas W. Smith received four lots, three of which were part of

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the Fairview tract totaling seventy-one acres, and one lot in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent County totaling fifty acres (NCOC, 1828).

In July 1828, three years after Adam Diehl and Elizabeth received their share of the Fairview property, Diehl purchased an adjacent tract of seventy-four acres of land belonging to his brother-in-law Thomas W. Smith, at a Sheriff's sale for \$1585.00 (NCRD, Book M, Volume 4, p. 339, 1828). Thomas W. Smith died in 1828 with a debt of \$1,404.00, necessitating the sheriff's sale. With the purchase of this land, Diehl was able to purchase land adjacent to his share of the Fairview division.

An 1828 St. Georges Hundred tax assessment record lists Adam Diehl, Jr. with "...twenty three acres, and a B. [brick] house, \$1537.00 from George Smith" and "seventy two acres, \$928 from Thomas Smith" (NCTA, 1828). In 1854, the St. Georges Hundred tax assessment lists Diehl with one-hundred acres of land (the combined lands inherited and acquired from George and Thomas W. Smith, respectively), a brick house, a barn and out house, stock valued at \$360.00, real estate holdings totaling \$6950.00, a poll tax of \$400.00, and a total assessed value of \$7710.00 (NCTA 1854). The 1868 St. Georges Hundred tax assessment for Diehl totals \$9333.00, placing him in the top decile of wealth for the St. Georges Hundred vicinity (NCTA 1868; Herman, et al 1989). The property remained in the Smith family until one year after the death of Adam Diehl, Jr. in 1869. At the time of his death a probate inventory and appraisalment was prepared for his estate. Although Diehl's inventory was not as detailed as the probate of his father-in-law, George Smith, the appraisalment does indicate that Diehl was, like his father-in-law, a successful farmer with considerable assets.

In February 1870 Diehl's widow Elizabeth sold the Fairview house and property, comprising approximately one hundred acres, to Mrs. Rachel Mifflin for \$17,025 (NCRD, Book C, Volume 9, Page 78, 1870). Rachel Mifflin owned a two hundred acre tract of land adjacent to the south side of Fairview. The Mifflin farm was referred to in deeds and atlases as "Buttonwood" (Hopkins 1881). The proceeds of the sale were divided amongst Diehl's widow and their eleven children (NCRD, Book C, Volume 9, Page 78, 1870).

"Fairview" is being listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the thematic National Register nomination *Dwellings of the Rural Elite in Central Delaware 1770-1830+/-* based on its meeting the Associative and Architectural criteria set forth in the Statement of Historic Context (Herman, et al 1989).

Associative requirements met by Fairview are as follows:
George Smith ranked in the top 20 percent of the total local taxable population, and Fairview was his primary residence. In Smith's 1825 Probate inventory, he was listed with 441 acres of land in St. Georges Hundred, 250 acres in Duck Creek Hundred, and two acres in Appoquinimink Hundred. The inventory also lists seventeen head of cattle, twenty milk cows, and three horses in addition to several other types of farm animals previously listed in this Determination of Eligibility, but not required for inclusion in the thematic nomination. Smith's inventory also recorded an eight day clock, two lots of books, a riding chair, and outstanding contractual obligations and debts. Farm machinery owned by Smith include a wheat fan, a wagon, two harrows, and several hand implements. Crops listed in the ground are wheat, in addition to 87 bushels of corn. The inventory also noted an extensive number of livestock. Smith's architectural

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holdings recorded in the 1816 tax assessment include a barn and stable. Therefore, the property meets all of the Associative requirements, with the exception of "a controlling interest in a rural enterprise (i.e. grist or flour mill, or tannery), and owning surveying, medical or scientific equipment."

Architectural Requirements met by "Fairview" are as follows: The resource clearly illustrates the period 1770-1830 +/- . The plan of the dwelling is a large, two-and-one-half-story, brick building with a central stair passage, common to dwellings owned by the rural elite. The form is rectangular with a symmetrical five bay fenestration. The roof is covered with modern asphalt shingles, but retains its original side gabled form. The interior of the house retains a majority of its original features, which convey the importance of each room through a hierarchy of finishes. The most elaborate mantelpieces are found in the two principle first floor rooms, and the distinction in detail of window and door surrounds are present in public rooms (parlor, dining room, hall), private rooms (chambers), and service areas (kitchen). The siting of the dwelling is oriented to public view, a trait common to dwellings of the rural elite. The setting of Fairview remains mostly agricultural, however all of the historic outbuildings associated with the dwelling have been demolished. Therefore, the property meets all of the Architectural requirements outlined in the historic context.

Fairview also exhibits all seven aspects of integrity outlined in National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The criteria met by Fairview includes: location - the dwelling remains on its original site; design - the plan, form and construction exhibit the vernacular Federal style; setting - the property retains its original immediate surroundings and relationship to the road; materials - the dwelling retains its original brick construction and the majority of its interior finishes; workmanship - is evidenced by the Federal style exterior and interior architectural features and details; feeling and association - the integrity of the previously stated aspects conveys the feeling and association of the property's historic character.

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Comprehensive Planning

Zone II: Upper Peninsula Geographic Zone

Chronological Periods:

1770-1830+/- Early Industrialization

1830-1880+/- Industrialization and Early Urbanization

1880-1940+/- Urbanization and Early Suburbanization

Themes:

Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts;

Major Families, Individuals, Events

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Boundary Description

The proposed National Register boundary for "Fairview" encompasses the legal parcel 13-008.00-21, as per deed 1369 page 195: Being known as Lot 5 of all those four (4) certain parcel or tracts of land situate in St. Georges hundred, New Castle County, State of Delaware, on the Southerly side of Hyetts Corner Road (County Route 413) and referenced on Plat entitled "Record Minor Subdivision Plan for Van Wingerden Assoc." prepared by American Engineering and Surveying, Inc., dated January 24, 1992, as said Plat is of record in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, in and for New Castle County and State of Delaware, in Microfilm No. 11282 and being more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Parcel No. 5: BEGINNING for the same at a point in the Southerly right-of-way line of Hyetts Corner Road (County Route 413), (at 60.00 feet wide) and the northwest corner of tax parcel 13-008.00-21,...at a point marked P.O.B. (point of beginning) on the accompanying map, the boundary extends along the said right-of-way line of said road, South 58 degrees 15 minutes 39 seconds East, 400.00 feet...; thence, the following three (3) courses and distances: (1) South 31 degrees 44 minutes 21 seconds West, 435.00 feet to a point; (2) North 58 degrees 15 minutes 39 seconds West, 400.00 feet to a point; and (3) ...North 31 degrees 44 minutes 21 seconds East, 435.00 feet to the place of BEGINNING. Containing within said described metes and bounds, 3.9945 acres of land more or less.

Boundary Justification

The proposed National Register boundary for "Fairview" encompasses the dwelling house, the lawn and landscape features, and the storage building within the current tax parcel 13-008.00-21. The surrounding lands have not been included in the proposed boundary due to the demolition of all historic, agriculturally related outbuildings, and the subdivision of that land for both residential development and commercial nursery operations. The non-historic, non-contributing storage building has been included because it lies, for the most part, within the current tax parcel.

**New Castle County Probate Records
George Smith
1825 - 1828**

An inventory and appraisment of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels belonging to the estate of George Smith deceased late of St. Georges Hundred Appraised this 7 day of February 1825 by the Subscribers
 (Note: [?] indicates illegible)

All the wearing apparel of the deceased	15.00
4 Feather Beds Beding and Bedstands	67.00
6 Silver table spoons and Six Small Do--	13.00
The contents of a permanent cupboard	6.00
1 Eight day Clock \$30 - one old walnut desk	38.00
1 Carpet @ \$2.50 & 6 Rush Bottom chairs	3.30
1 old table & stand	0.75
And Irons and tongs	1.50
Contents of cupboard @ \$2 - lot old Books	5.00
1 Mahogany table @ \$6 - one pair Do--	18.00
1 pair walnut tables	5.00
7 windsor chairs @ \$3.50 one umbrella	5.50
And Iron Shovel and tongs	3.00
1 New carpet @ \$8 - one lot of candels	9.00
Contents in Cupboard	0.50
1 lot of old Books @ \$2 - lot black bottles	2.60
2 looking Glasses @\$2 - one old case & bottles	2.75
1 pair candle Sticks @ \$1 - one Do--Do--	1.50
1 lot old chairs @ \$2 - one bureau & desk stand	5.00
	<hr/>
	202.40
10 yards linen @ \$4 - one lot Bed Clothes	8.00
1 Lot table Cloths pilow cases, Napkins	3.50
6 1/2 yards Brown cloth @ \$13 Do--Gray	19.00
3 Coverlids @ \$7.50 - Nine sheets & one table cloth	17.50
2 Bed quilts @ \$2 - 15 yards carpet	7.00
3 Beds, one old Bedstead @ \$15 - lot of [?] & table	17.00
2 pots lard @4.5\$ one churn @ 1\$ & one lot of flax	9.05
1 lot of lard supposed Sixty weight	5.40
1 hogshead & half cider Do-- Do--Vinegar	15.00
2 1/2 Barrels Do--Do @ 2.50\$ - one lot empty Barrels	3.75
1 lot wooden ware & earthen ware @ 1.50 \$ iron pots	2.50
2 old Chests & lot of tallow	4.50
1 Keg Spanish Brown paint	2.00
1 watering pot @ 25 cents, kitchen furniture and stove	20.25
1 lot of pork supposed to be 12 hundred weight casks	84.00
1 lot of Beef & cask	3.00
1 horse and Riding chair	35.00
1 Grind Stone @ 1.50 cents, and one lot old iron	2.50
1 lot harrow tith, chain, and iron wedges	3.00
2 saws, 2 Augurs, and drawing knife	4.00
3 Cuting axes @ 3.50 cents, and three [?] and [?]	7.50
1000 Shingles, wood saw @ 14 \$ - and twenty nine Bags	25.50

1 Boring Mishun Auger & ... @3.50 \$ one Cider Mill & works	9.50
	<u>308.45</u>
1 lot...@ \$4.50 one lot casks & bucket	6.00
a quantity of potatoes - 17 Bushels at 20 Cts	3.40
4 Beehives @ 6\$ one lot of ploughs	18.00
2 patent harrows @ 4\$ one fallow harrow	6.50
1 patent hay Rake	5.00
1 waggon @ 35 \$ one old Do--Do--	51.00
1 Cart @ 9 \$ one Do... @ 5\$ three old Do...wheels	20.00
3 Caskes lime @ 9\$ - 180 oak Shingles, wheel-barrow	10.75
1 Ball horse @ 40\$ - 2 twoyear old hickory colts	120.00
3 threeyears old Colts	120.00
1 Breeding Mare @ 50\$ - one Black horse	85.00
1 Grey Mare @ 50\$ - one Bay Do--Do--	75.00
1 Brown horse @ 60\$ - and one lot of hay @ 20\$	80.00
A quantity of oats in stacks 337 - 272 Bushel 17 Cts	55.99
3 Stacks of clover for seed Not Got Out 65 Bush 15 Cts	15.00
5 Stacks Clover hay @ 45\$ one lot of flax in barn...in field	46.00
3 Stacks of clover for seed on those Stalks Standing	12.00
41 head of Sheep @ \$61.50 one pidy Bull @ 20\$ one Do--	89.50
20 head Milch Cows @ 200 \$ two Steeds & one Bull	230.00
7 head of cattle twoyears old @ 49\$ & ten head one year-old	99.00
1 Wheat fan @5\$ one cutting box & two half Bushels	7.00
1 hogshead with Nine and half Bushels wheat	10.00
1 Barn shovel two Seives & Seven Bushels Bung	5.00
	<u>1170.14</u>
1 lot of....Chains & ...	6.00
1 Coloured man (Robert) to serve ... December	40.00
1 Do... Boy Henry to Serve twenty two years	120.00
1 lot of hay @7\$ one lot of ... [?]	14.00
Crop of corn on hand ... 87 bush at 34 cents	461.12
Crop of wheat in the ground	247.00
1 Lot of boards supposed to be 17 hundred feet	20.40
	<u>908.52</u>
Wm. J. Hurlock (signature)	1170.14
	308.45
	<u>202.40</u>
Total amt. Dollars	<u>2589.51</u>
Milcah Smith - amdx. signature	
Thomas W. Smith - adm. signature	

"Fairview" George Smith House. Chain of Title July 1992 - April 1790

- Book 1369/Page 195; July 14, 1992
Van Wingerden Associates, a North Carolina limited partnership, to
Floral Plant Growers, Inc., of Rising Sun, MD
\$1,417,501.18, property is divided into four parcels, with the subject lot known as Parcel
No. 5, containing 3.9945 acres
- Book I121/Page 10; February 25, 1983
Frederick W. Haas & Son, Inc., a Delaware Corp; Frederick W. Haas and
Mary Louise Haas, his wife, of New Castle County, DE to
Van Wingerden Associates, a North Carolina limited partnership
\$10.00, 278.3636 acres
- Book 49/Page 114; May 3, 1949
Harry G. and Julia S. Deputy, of St. Georges Hundred, DE, to
Frederick W. and Mary Louise Haas, formerly of Kent County, DE
\$24,000, three tracts of land totalling 137 acres
- Book X44/Page 261; February 21, 1945
Sadie E. Sartin, widow of St. Georges Hundred, DE, to
Harry G. and Julia S. Deputy, of St. Georges Hundred, DE
\$24,00, three tracts of land totalling 137 acres
- Book S44/Page 123; September 9, 1944
Paul F. Sartin, single, Francis F. Jordan and Bayard Jordan, Jr., h/w, Earl
K. Sartin and Virginia Sartin, h/w, Clara J. Sartin, single, Mary A. Butler
and Samuel V. Butler, h/w, and Ellis P. Sartin, single, all of St. Georges
Hundred, DE, to
Sadie E. Sartin, widow, of St. Georges Hundred, DE
\$10.00, transaction includes three tracts of land totalling 137 acres, and *Black Thorn Farm*
of 182 acres
* William T. Sartin died February 28, 1926, intestate, leaving widow Sadie and seven
children.
- Book K31/Page 517; November 29, 1922
David Stuart Craven and Annette S. Craven, of Salem County, NJ, to
William T. Sartin, Jr., of Pencader Hundred, DE
\$10,000, three tracts of land totalling 137 acres
- Book K31/Page 366; September 27, 1922
David Stewart Craven, John Dale Dilworth, and John P. Nields, Executors of
LWT of Thomas J. Craven, deceased, late of Salem County, NJ and Isabel Craven,
widow of Thomas Craven, to
David Stewart Craven, of Salem County, NJ
\$10,000
- Book L14/Page 195; December 1, 1888
Rachel Mifflin, widow, of St. Georges Hundred, to
Thomas J. Craven, of Salem County, NJ
\$7,164.55, 95 acres and 84.37 rods

CHAIN OF TITLE "Fairview", Cont. (Page 2)

- Book C9/Page 78; February 16, 1870
Elizabeth S. Diehl, et al, widow, of St. Georges Hundred, to Rachel Mifflin, of St. Georges Hundred
\$17,025; 100 acres more or less
* Elizabeth S. Diehl, et al, became seized of the property as the widow and heirs at law of Adam Diehl, Jr., deceased (c. 1869)

- Book M4/Page 339; July 24, 1828
Marcus E. Capelle, Esquire, Sheriff of New Castle County, DE, to Adam Diehl, Jr., of St. Georges Hundred
\$1585; 74 acres
* Thomas W. Smith died c. July 1828, with a debt of \$1,404. After his death, the property was sold at public auction to Adam Diehl, Jr.

- **Return of Division and Valuation of the Real Estate of George Smith, deceased, document dated July 5, 1828.** George Smith died January 1825, intestate, leaving widow, Milcah, and son, Thomas W. Smith as administrators. The Orphans Court for the County of New Castle surveyed the property of George Smith with a total of 441 acres, 73 square perches in St. Georges Hundred, excepting the Methodist E. Church, containing one acre; A Lot of two acres, 150 square perches, in St. Georges Hundred; A tract of 250 acres, in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent County, DE; And Also a Lot of 2 acres, 19 square perches with a dwelling house in Fieldsboro, Appoquinimink Hundred, DE.

The Property was divided amongst the widow of George Smith and his heirs (two daughters and one son):

- Assigned to Milcah Smith, widow of George Smith, her entitled Widow's Third; Lot No. 1 on Map A, containing 130 acres and 98 square perches in St. Georges Hundred, DE; A lot of land in Fieldsboro, Appoquinimink Hundred containing a dwelling house and 2 acres. (An equal 1/4 of the land containing 123 acres, known as Lot No. 6 on Map A was assigned to George Smith.)
- Assigned to Adam Diehl, Jr. and Elizabeth, his wife, in right of his wife, the Lot No. 3 on Map A, containing a dwelling house and 23 acres (*Fairview House*).
- Assigned to Albert G. Bryan and Martha, his wife, in right of his wife, the Lot No. 5 on Map A, containing 95 acres and 135 square perches, and a lot of 200 acres in Kent County.
- Assigned to Thomas W. Smith Four Lots:
 - In St. Georges Hundred, Lot No. 2 on Map A, containing 55 acres
 - In St. Georges Hundred, Lot B containing 2 acres and 150 square perches
 - In St. Georges Hundred, Lot No. 4 on Map A, containing 14 acres
 - In Duck Creek Hundred, Kent County, Lot No. 1 on Map D, containing 50 acres

- Book M3/Page 536; April 26, 1813
John L. Cramer and Hannah, h/w, of Philadelphia, PA, to George Smith, of St. Georges Hundred, DE
68 acres

- Book I2/Page 221; April 1, 1790
George Pierce, of New Castle Hundred, DE, to Jacob Egbertson, of St. Georges Hundred, DE
110 pounds, 150 acres
* Jacob Edgerbertson died c. April 1813, intestate, leaving one son and four daughters, one namely Hannah, as administrators. Hannah and her husband, John L. Cramer, purchased the property from her siblings for \$130.



S.F. Shallcross Farm, N- 5248
DOE
Determined Eligible--not listed

United States Department of the Interior
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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 *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name S.F. Shallcross Farm
other names/site number N-5248

2. Location

street & number 1049 Boyd's Corner Road not for publication
city, town Middletown vicinity
state Delaware code 10 county New Castle code 003 zip code 19709

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>6</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
	<u> </u> sites
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> structures
	<u> </u> objects
<u>8</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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 _____

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

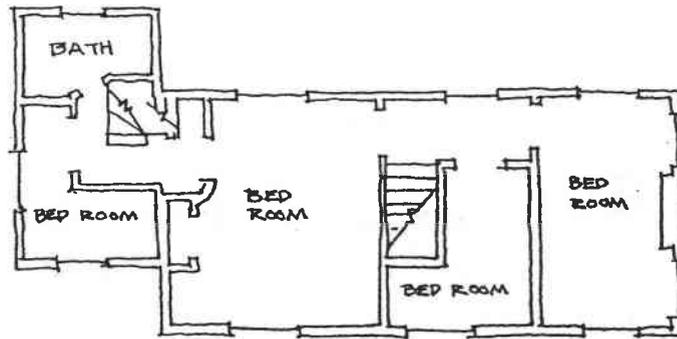
Section number 7 Page 2

An early-twentieth-century hay barrack is supported by pole construction and protected by a corrugated metal roof. The complex also contains three small frame sheds, one of which is used for animals, a concrete silo, a frame and wire dog kennel, and a modern frame machinery shed clad with corrugated plastic, the latter two being non-contributing.

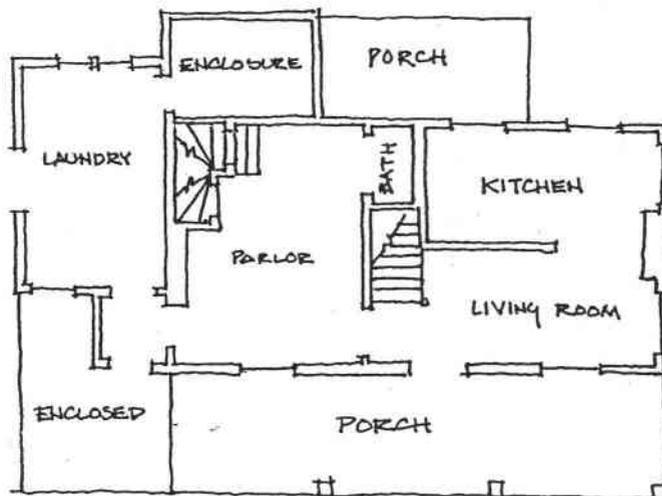
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3



SECOND FLOOR

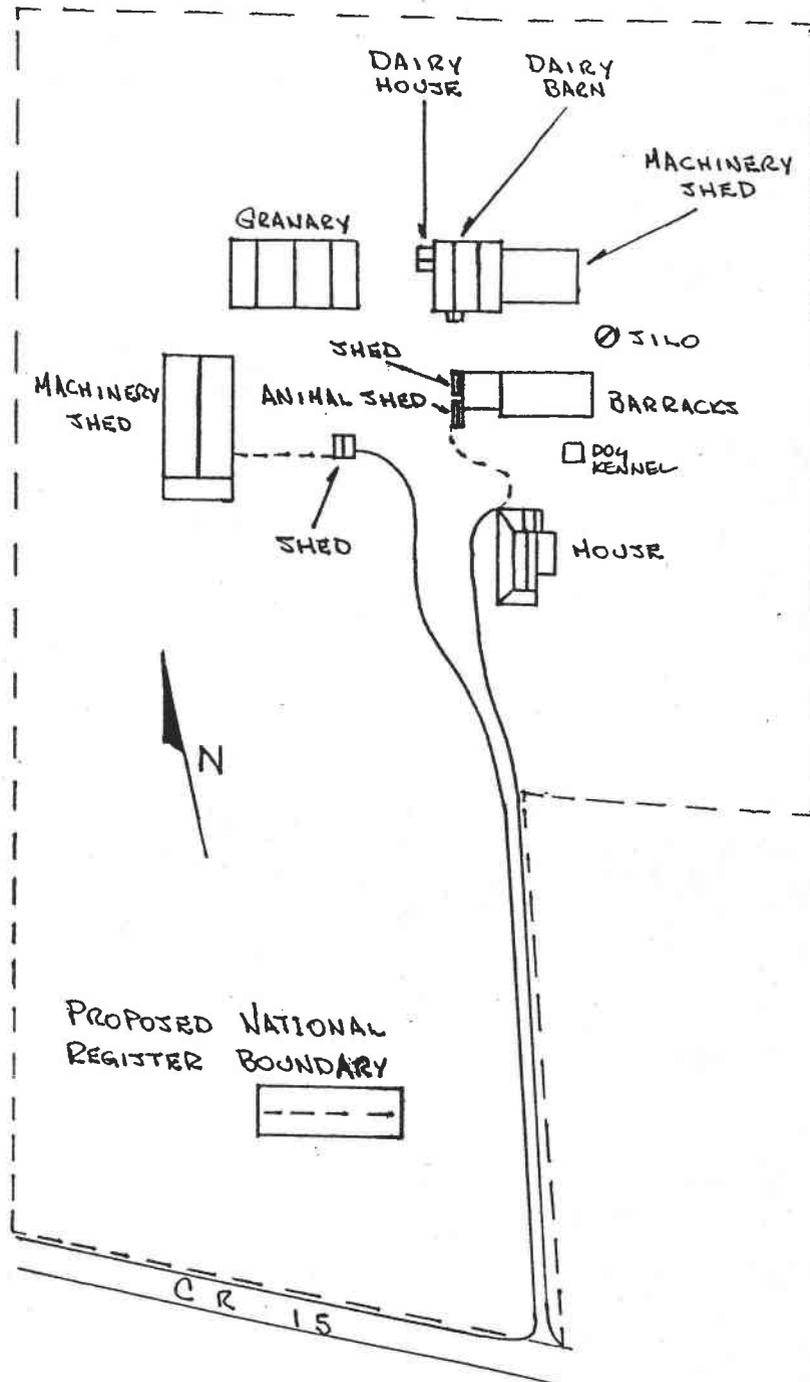


FIRST FLOOR

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

1867-1938

Significant Dates

1867

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Shallcross, Sereck F.

Architect/Builder

unknown

Shallcross, James T.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The S.F. Shallcross Farm was a landholding of the locally prominent Shallcross family, members of which were at the forefront of agricultural practices in the late nineteenth century. In the late 1860s, Sereck F. Shallcross assembled this farm on Boyd's Corner Road, erecting a vernacular Victorian farmhouse and several outbuildings, some of which remain today in the original courtyard plan. Because of the property's association with the Shallcross family and their agricultural endeavors and its survival as a Victorian farmstead, it appears eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, B, and C.

This Shallcross Farm on Boyd's Corner Road was one of several properties that comprised the large nineteenth-century landholdings of the Shallcross family near Mount Pleasant and McDonough. Sereck F. Shallcross had settled in the vicinity as early as 1853 when he built his Italianate brick house on Shallcross Lake Road. Shallcross purchased the 171-acre tract on Boyd's Corner Road in 1867, then erected a frame dwelling which his son, James, was living in as of 1872. James purchased the property from his father in 1877, then sold it back to him in 1881. According to deed records, the farm was sold to June S.G. Janvier in 1888, although Sereck Shallcross appeared on the property on the 1893 atlas.

Both Sereck and James T. Shallcross were prominent local farmers and public figures. The father raised cattle, cereal crops, and fruits, including extensive peach orchards. In addition to his agricultural endeavors, he was an elected member of the Levy Court of New Castle County. James T., his son, was to become one of the largest landowners in the county, having 1,100 acres under cultivation in St. Georges Hundred and a farm of 250 acres in Caroline County, Maryland. James T. Shallcross ran a general farming operation, but also raised livestock, credited to be the only man in the hundred to raise "hot house lamb."¹ His orchards, too, were unique, being the only ones in the hundred to produce pears.² James T. Shallcross' enterprises also included a grist and flour mill, allowing him to process grains cultivated on his farm. Despite these extensive agricultural pursuits, James T. Shallcross remained an active public figure. Throughout the years he held positions as Recorder of Deeds, member of the Board of School Commissioners, and member of the Delaware State Legislature.

Architecturally, the buildings, particularly the farmhouse, are not significant individually. However, as an ensemble of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century structures they form an important complex. The circa 1870 farmhouse is a 2-story, 3-bay vernacular house which has suffered a severe loss of integrity in both the exterior and interior, yet the massing, the porch, which is embellished with scroll brackets, and side and rear windows with 2/2 double hung sash recall the Victorian era. The house is sited along the farm lane,

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

immediately beyond which are the outbuildings organized in the courtyard plan. The outbuildings also document the circa 1870 origins of the farm and depict its ongoing development. The two earliest buildings, contemporary with the house, appear to be the 2-story barn, expanded and altered in the twentieth century for modern dairying, and the granary which exhibits the central passage and side storage areas, a form common throughout central Delaware. Also of note is the early-twentieth-century barrack which is of pole construction. These outbuildings and the smaller sheds, as seen in their relationship to the house and surrounding landscape, continue to convey the associations and character of a farm whose origins date back to the endeavors of the Shallcross family.

In summary, the Shallcross Farm represents the legacy of a family responsible for innovations in late-nineteenth-century agricultural practices in St. Georges Hundred. The Shallcrosses were also responsible for erecting the collection of buildings, which although altered, expanded, and supplemented with new buildings over the years, portrays a relatively intact vernacular Victorian farmstead. The Shallcross Farm therefore appears to be eligible for the National Register.

FOOTNOTES

1. Biographical and Genealogical History of the State of Delaware (Chambersburg, PA: J.M. Runk & Co., 1899), Vol. I., p. 599.
2. Ibid, p. 599.

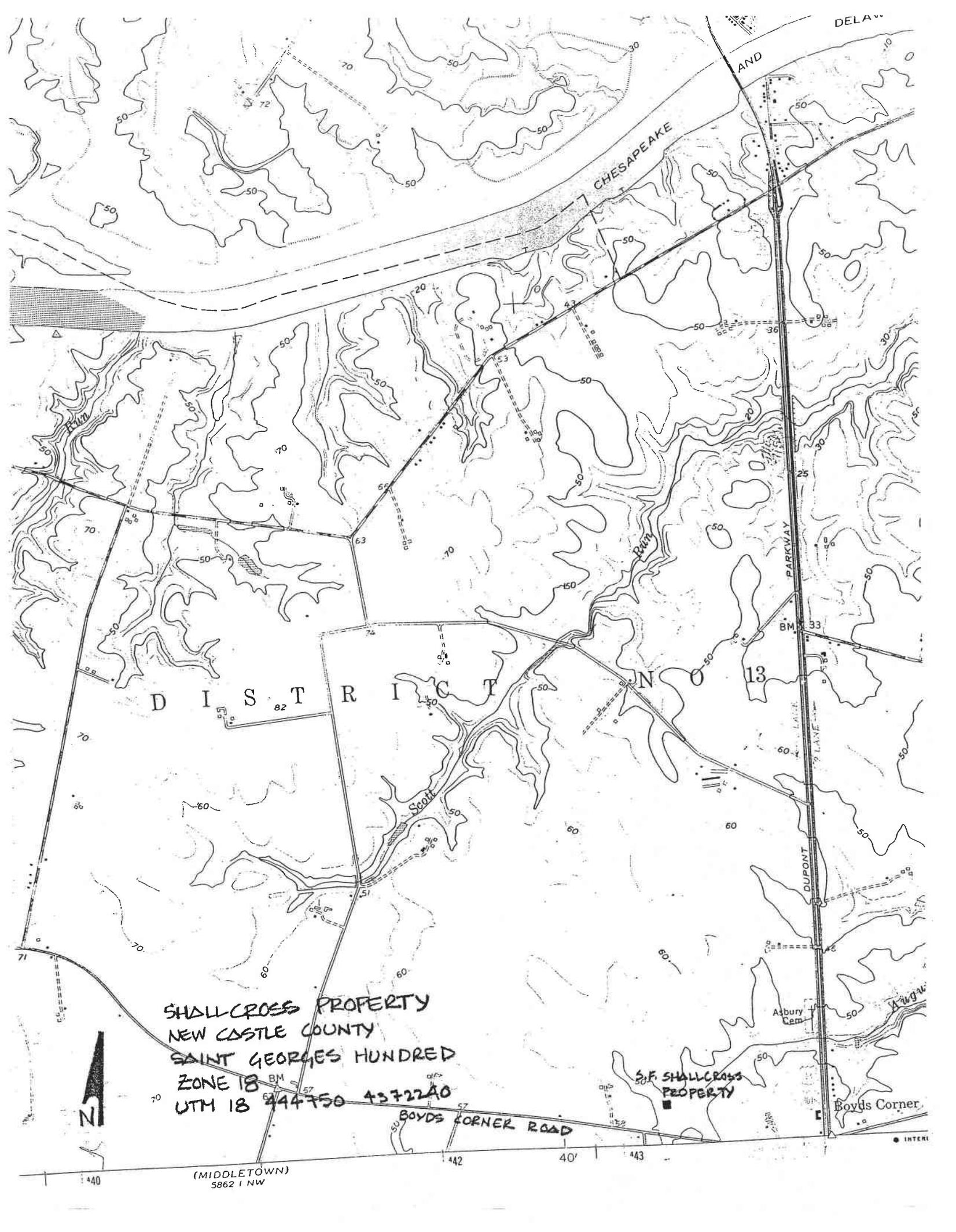
United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point A located 400 feet east of the center line of the farm lane and 1,875 feet north of the right-of-way of Boyd's Corner Road; thence extending south 1,050 feet to a point B; thence, extending 90° west 400 feet to a point C located on the easterly side of said farm lane; thence extending southerly 750 feet along the farm lane to a point D along the right-of-way of Boyd's Corner Road; thence extending 78° west a distance of 775 feet along said right-of-way to a point E; thence extending 100° north 1,675 feet to a point F; thence, extending 90° east 1,100 feet to point A, being the point of beginning.



DELA...

AND

CHESAPEAKE

D I S T R I C T

13

SHALLCROSS PROPERTY
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
SAINT GEORGES HUNDRED
ZONE 18
UTM 18 444750 4372240

S.F. SHALLCROSS
PROPERTY

Asbury Cam

Boyd's Corner

BOYD'S CORNER ROAD



(MIDDLETOWN)
5862 1 NW

440

442

40'

443

• INTER

DELAWARE HISTORIC BRIDGES SURVEY

BRIDGE NUMBER: 383 OWNER: STATE CRS #: N-12636
COUNTY: NEW CASTLE HUNDRED: ST. GEORGES ZONE: UPPER PENINSULA
LOCATION: NORTHWEST OF BOYDS CORNER SPO MAP: 06-07-30
ROAD NUMBER: 413 MILEPOST: 2.71 USGS QUAD: SAINT GEORGES

FACILITY CARRIED: ROAD 413 (JAMISON CORNER ROAD)

NAME/FEATURE INTERSECTED: SCOTT RUN

TYPE: DECK ARCH

DESIGN: CLOSED SPANDREL

MATERIAL: REINFORCED CONCRETE

SPANS: 1 LENGTH: 14 (4.3 m) WIDTH: 18 (5.5 m)

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1910 ALTERATION: SOURCE: PLAQUE

DESIGNER/BUILDER: LUTEN BRIDGE COMPANY OF YORK, PA DOT DIST: 2

Setting: The bridge carries a single lane of traffic over a stream in a rural setting of active farms and scattered 19th- and 20th-century residences.

Current NR Status: Eligible

NR Recommendation: Eligible

Update Summary: There has been no change in the bridge's status since the previous survey. The one-span, 14'-long, reinforced concrete arch bridge was built in 1910 by the Luten Bridge Company of York, PA. It is supported on concrete abutments with wingwalls. The bridge is finished with incised paneled parapets. The bridge is a historically and technologically significant arch bridge built by a leading early 20th century builder of reinforced concrete bridges. It is the oldest of four identified Luten arch bridges in Delaware.

PHOTO: 13:5-9

REVIEWED BY: JPH

DATE: 10/96

Delaware Historic Bridge Survey
Inspection Narrative

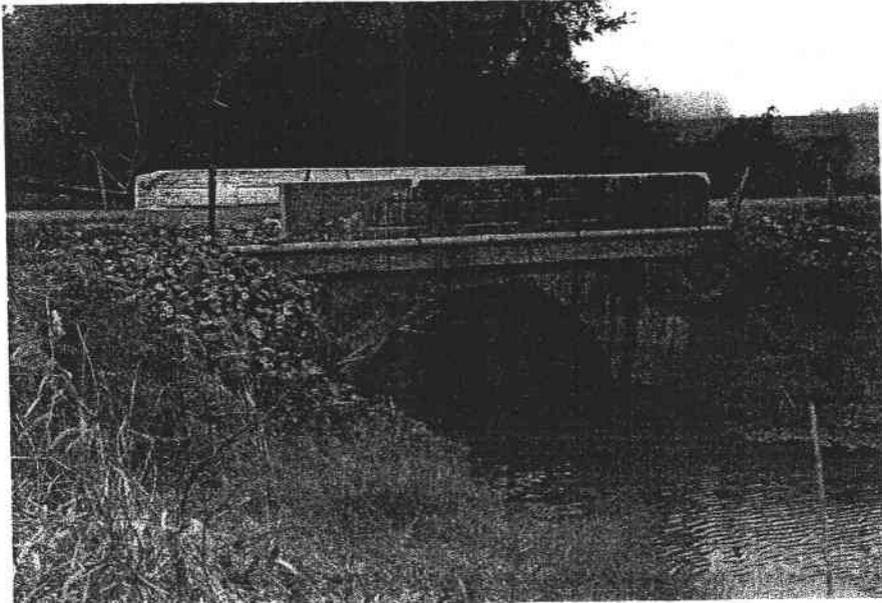
**ROAD 413 OVER SCOTTS RUN
STATE BRIDGE NC-383
NORTH OF JAMISONS CORNER , NEW CASTLE COUNTY
1910**

Inspection Narrative: There has been no change in the bridge's status since the previous survey. The one-span, 14'-long, reinforced concrete arch bridge was built in 1910 by the Luten Bridge Company of York, PA. It is supported on concrete abutments with wingwalls. The bridge is finished with incised paneled parapets. The bridge is a historically and technologically significant arch bridge built by a leading early 20th century builder of reinforced concrete bridges. It is the oldest of four identified Luten arch bridges in Delaware.

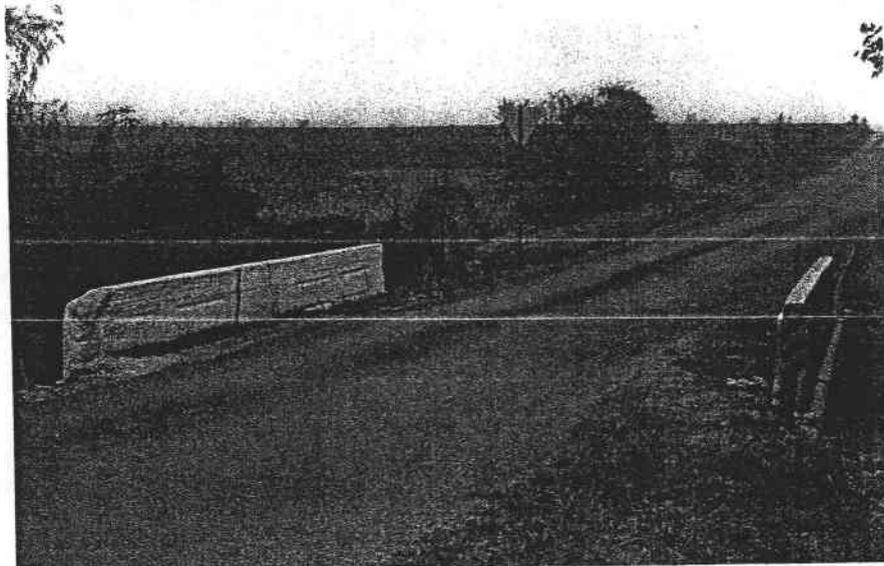
The bridge has no history of significant alterations. Since the previous survey, the parapets have sustained impact damage. The top section of the parapet at the bridge's southeast corner has been lost and replaced by a concrete patch. Riprap has been placed at each of the bridge's wingwalls due to loss of the back fill.

Boundary Description and Justification: The Road 413 bridge is evaluated individually significant. The boundary of the individual resource is defined as the superstructure and substructure of the bridge.

State Bridge NC-383



1. East elevation

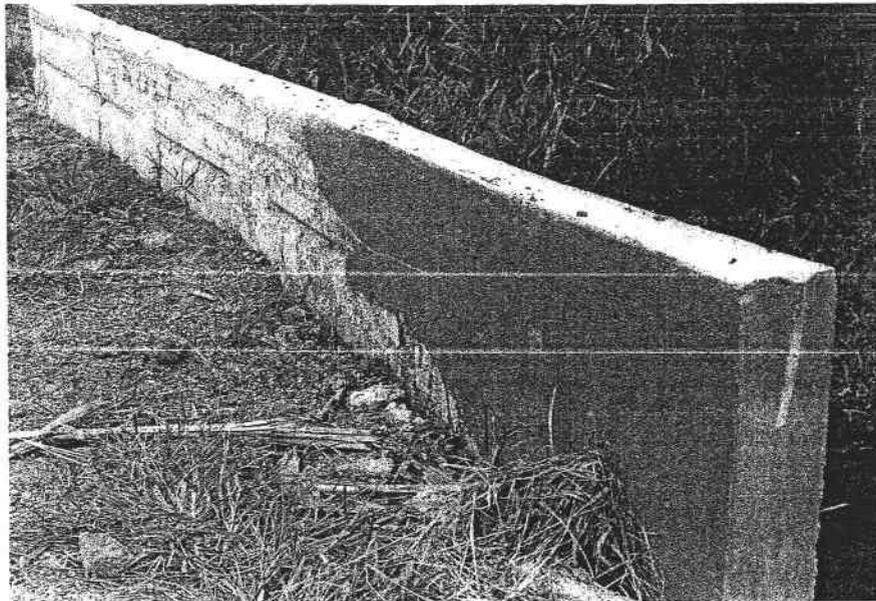


2. Through view looking north

State Bridge NC-383

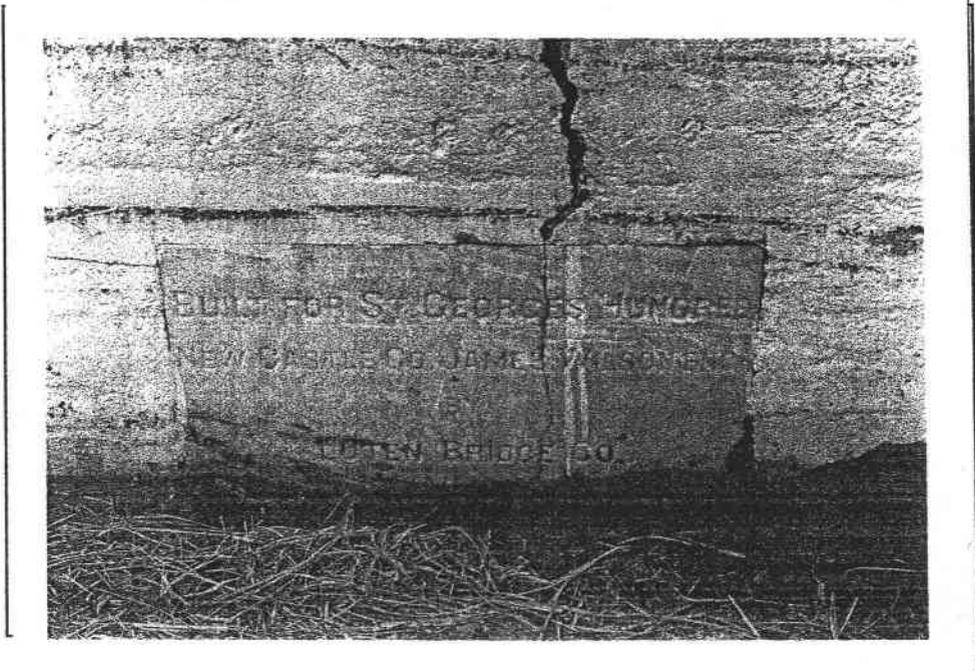


3. Through view looking south



4. Repaired parapet

State Bridge NC-383



5. Plaque

FIELD NOTES

JOB NO.

BRIDGE NO. 383

DATE 10/18/96

SHEET

PREPARED BY: Lichtenstein

CREW M/HM/PH

