

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street & number County Road 435 (Choptank Road) NA not for publication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 |
| | <u>NA</u> | <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

courthouse, 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

file 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

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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.

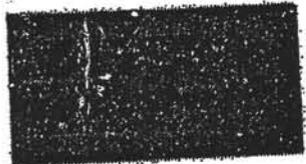
Peaches were grown in Delaware during the eighteenth century primarily for distillation into brandy. Peach trees were first planted to bear market crops in 1832 near Delaware City, and were planted throughout central and southern Delaware from 1850 to 1900. The extension of the railroad and the invention 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 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 | B | | | |
| | Zone Easting | Northing | | Zone Easting | Northing | |
| 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

Hubert F. 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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- D.G. Beers, Atlas of the State of Delaware, (Philadelphia: Pomeroy and Beers, 1868).
- Bernard L. Herman, Brad Brook, Hubert F. Jicha III, "Levels Historic District," A Draft National Register Nomination, prepared 1985.
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- G. M. Hopkins, Map of New Castle County, Delaware, (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins & Co., 1881).
- Roger A. Martin, History of Delaware Through its Governors, (Wilmington, McClafferty Printing Co., 1984).
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- Clay H. Reed, editor, Delaware-- A History of the First State, (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1947).
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- United States Bureau of Census: Agricultural Census, Delaware, 1850.
- U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Soil Survey New Castle County, Delaware, (Washington, D. C.: GPO, 1970).

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Expires 10-31-87

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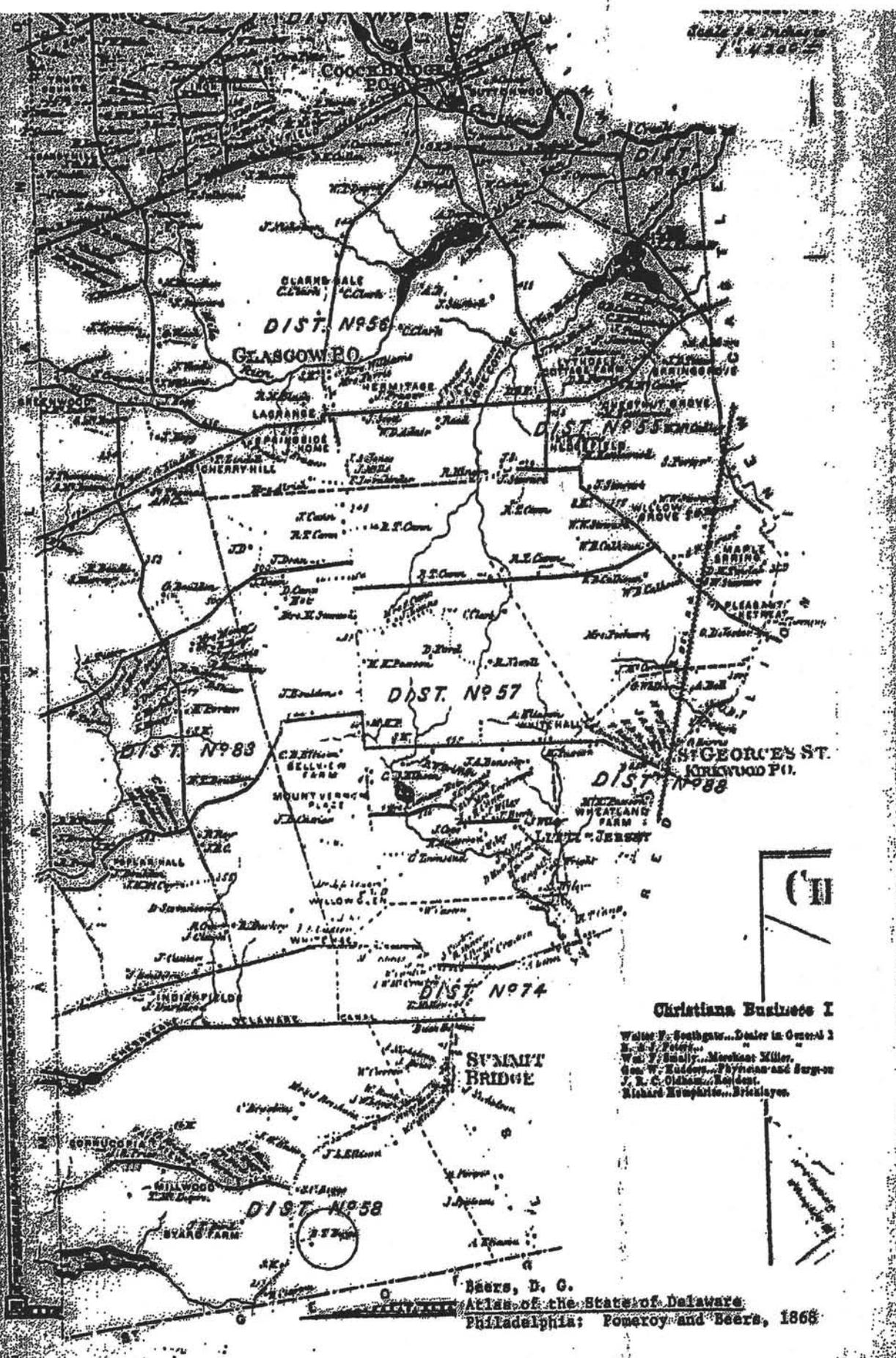
Governor Benjamin T. Biggs Farm (N-5123)

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

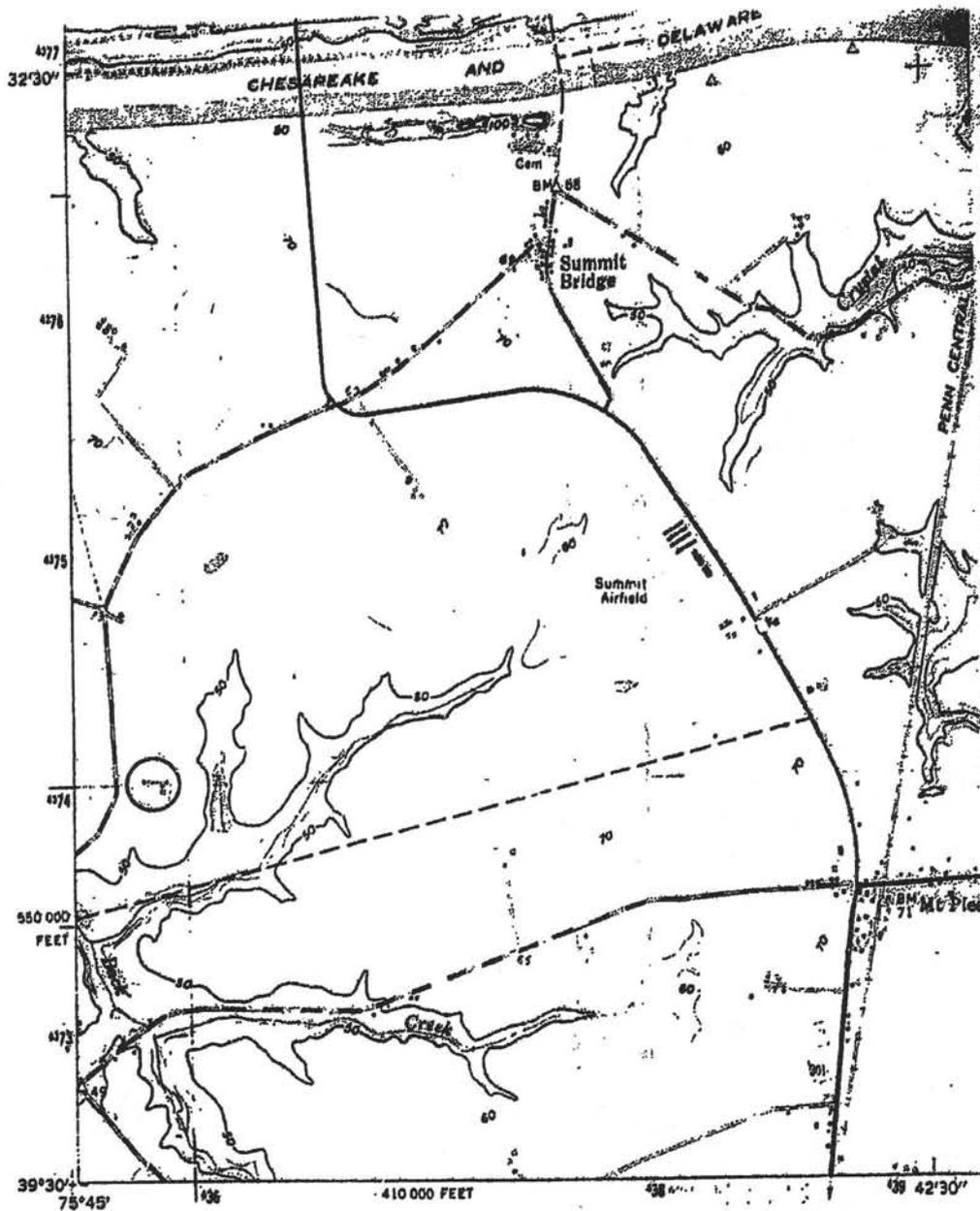


(11)

Christiana Business I

- Walter F. Southgate... Dealer in General
- E. S. Foy... Merchant
- Wm. F. Baily... Merchant Miller
- Gen. 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



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
 1983 North American Datum
 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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received
date entered

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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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date entered

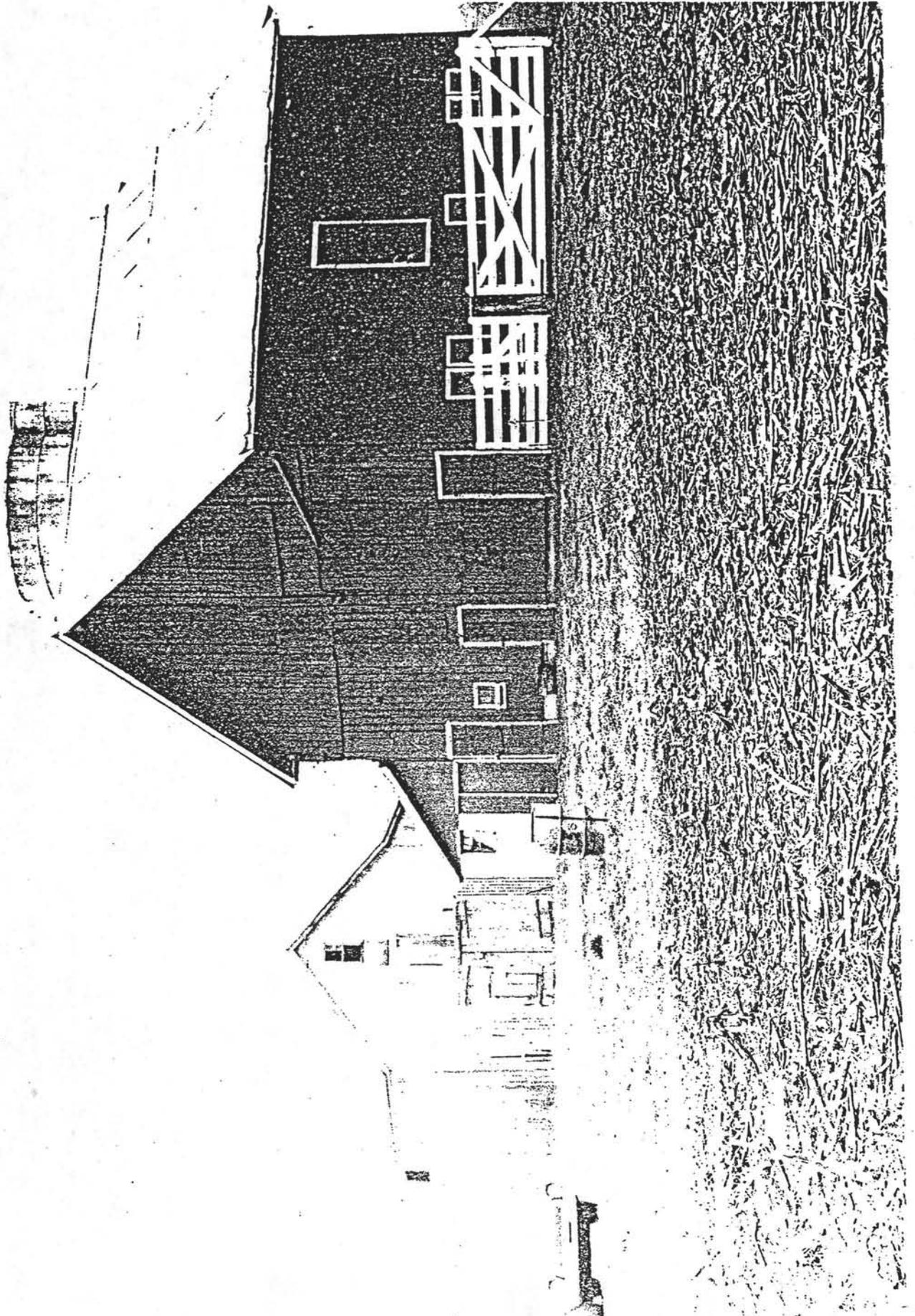
Continuation sheet N-5146

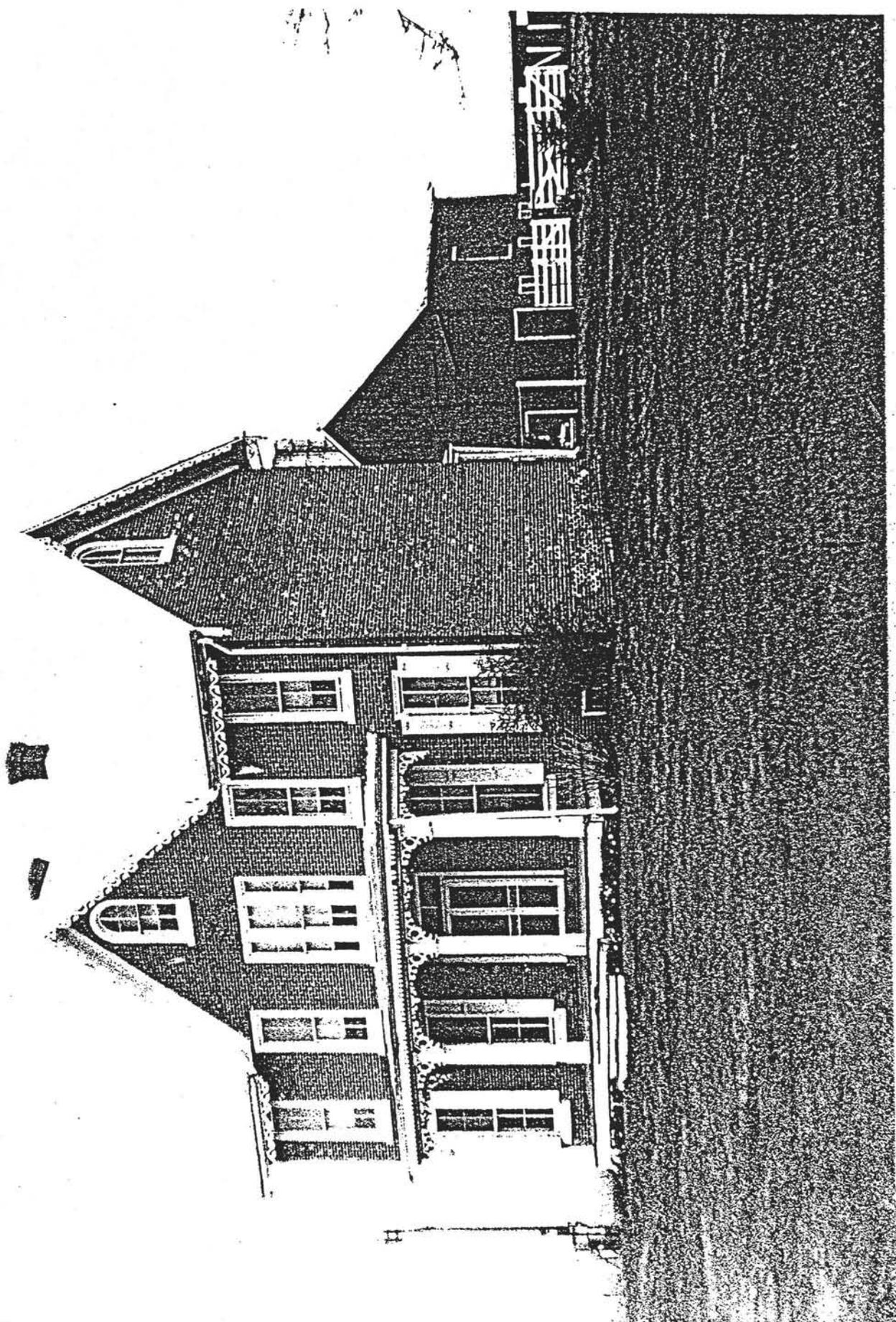
Item number 7

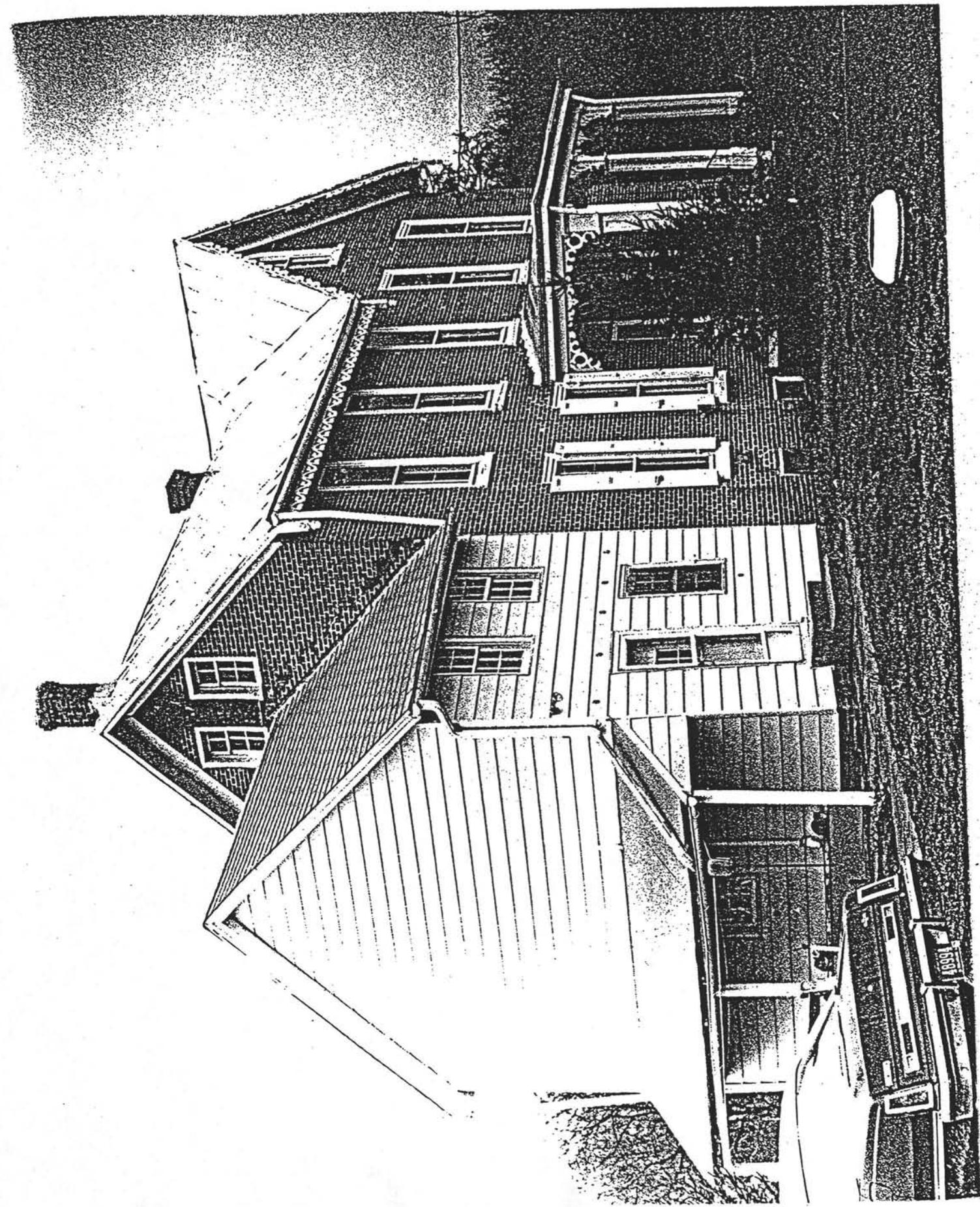
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Whatever the causes of Walker's success in a difficult economic period, the fact remains that his house is one of the last major architectural statements generated out of the rebuilding period of St. Georges Hundred.

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.

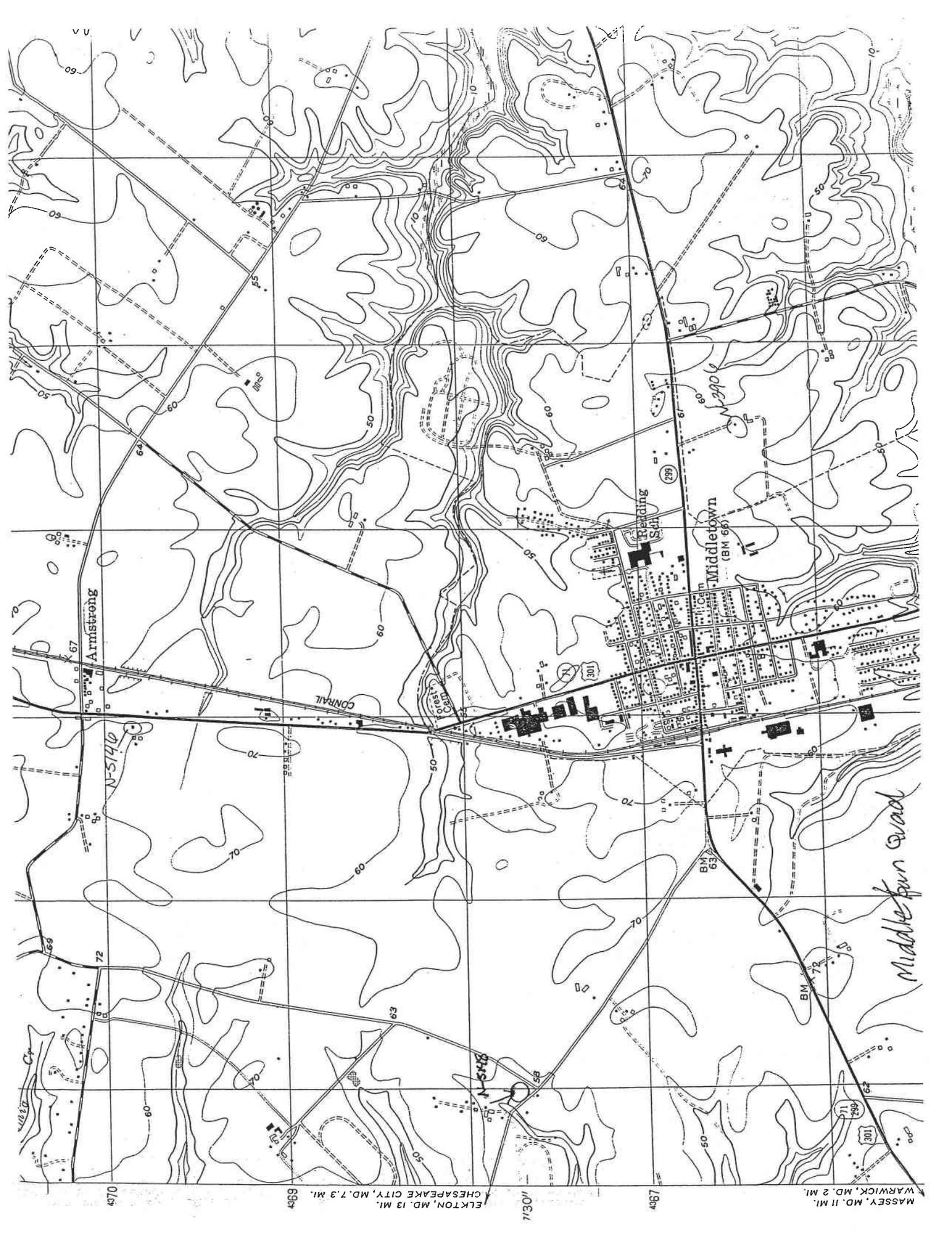
By the end of the nineteenth century the "peach boom" had collapsed. In 1887, the property sold for \$16,000. It was sold at a sheriff's sale in 1892, and sold again in 1897 for a mere \$6,000 - one-third of its peak value. In 1913 the property commanded \$11,500, but during the Depression, it sold for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



MASSEY, MD. 11 MI.
WARWICK, MD. 2 MI.

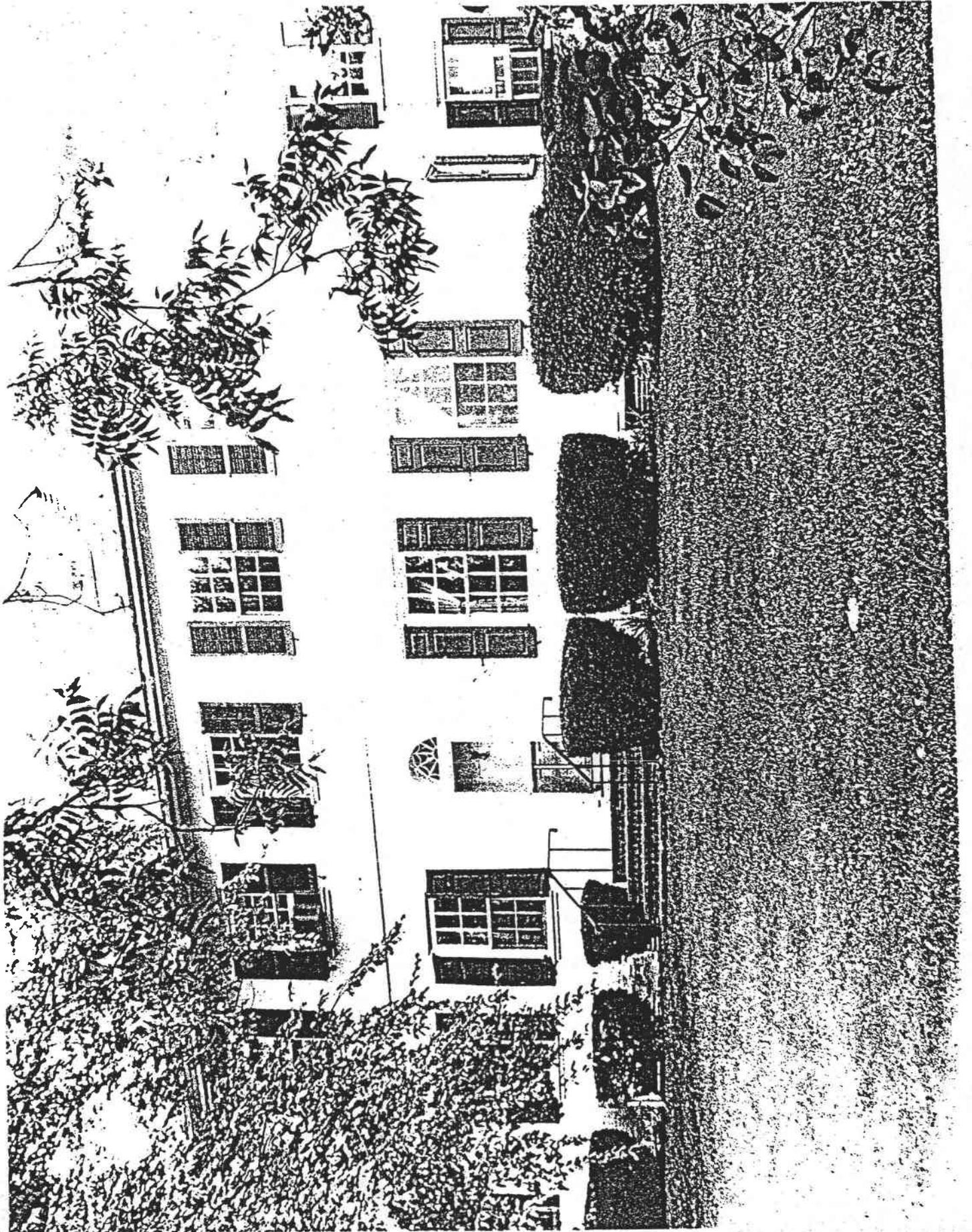
4987

11301

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

4985

4970

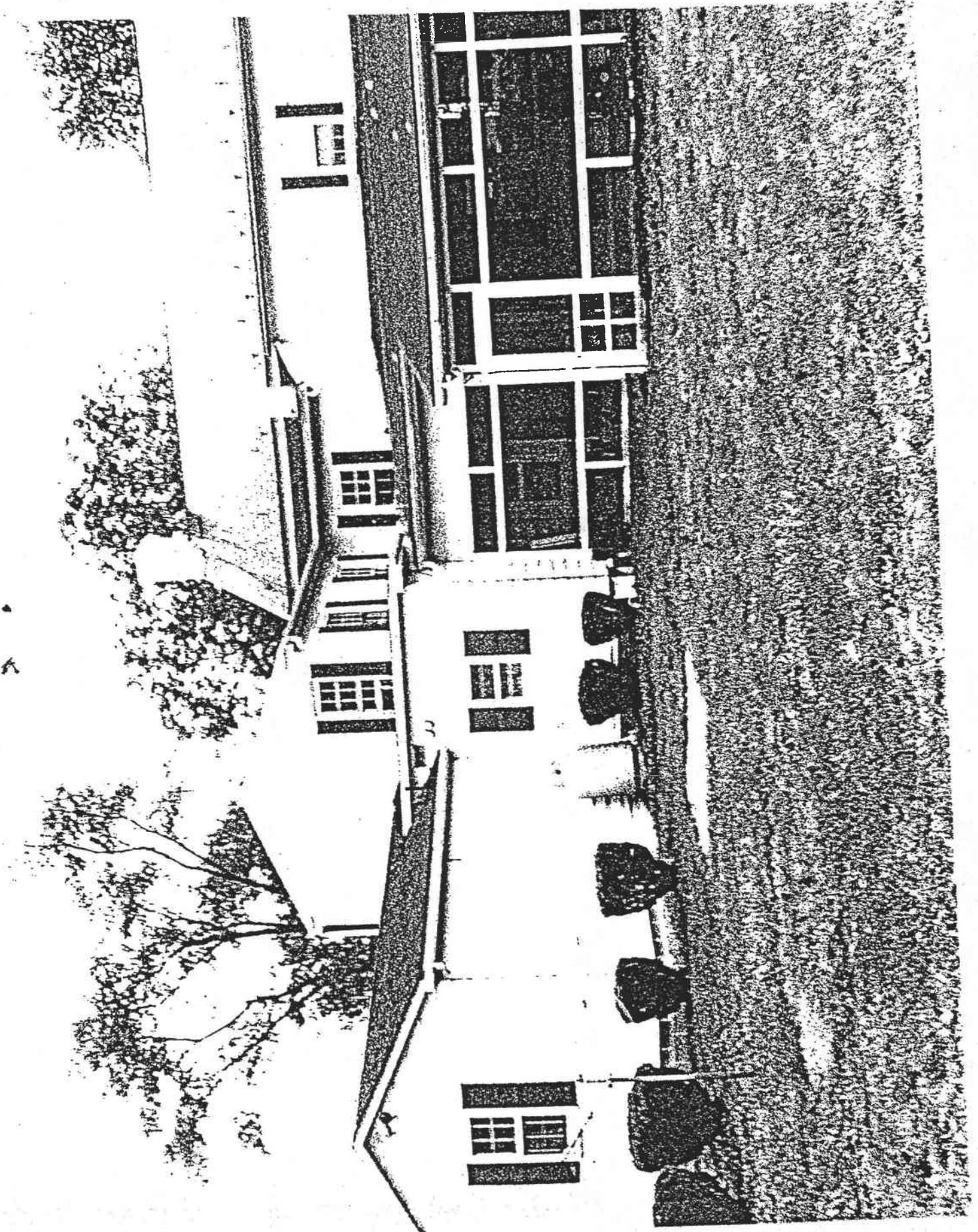


Rosedale
CHR #: N-5148
Location: RT# 435 + 437
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHF
View From

506766

Photo #: 1 of (6)



A

Rosedale

CHR#: N-5148

Location: RT# 435-437

St. Georges Hundred

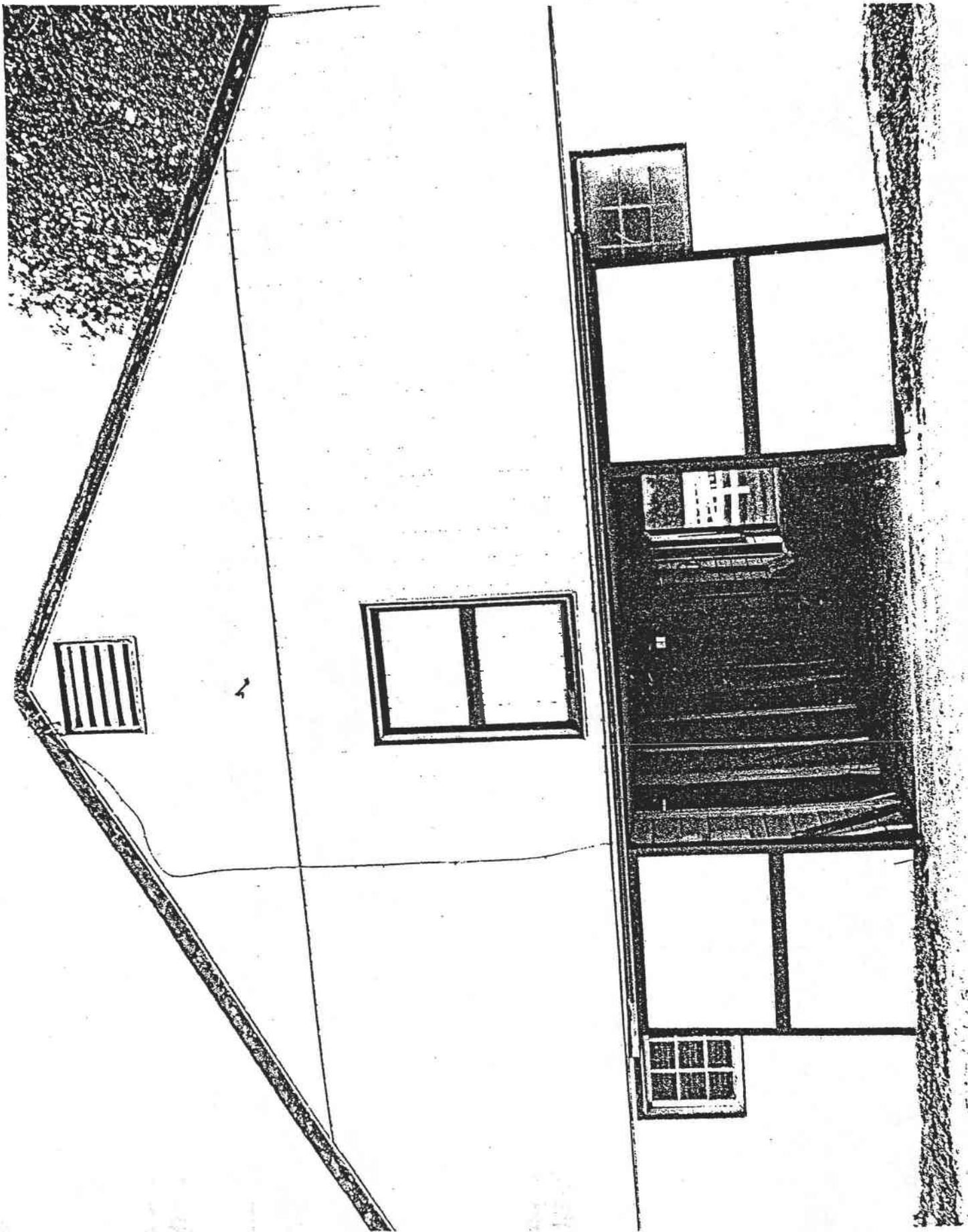
PHOTO: CHAT; MARCH 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BHP

View From

North

Photo #: 2 of (6)

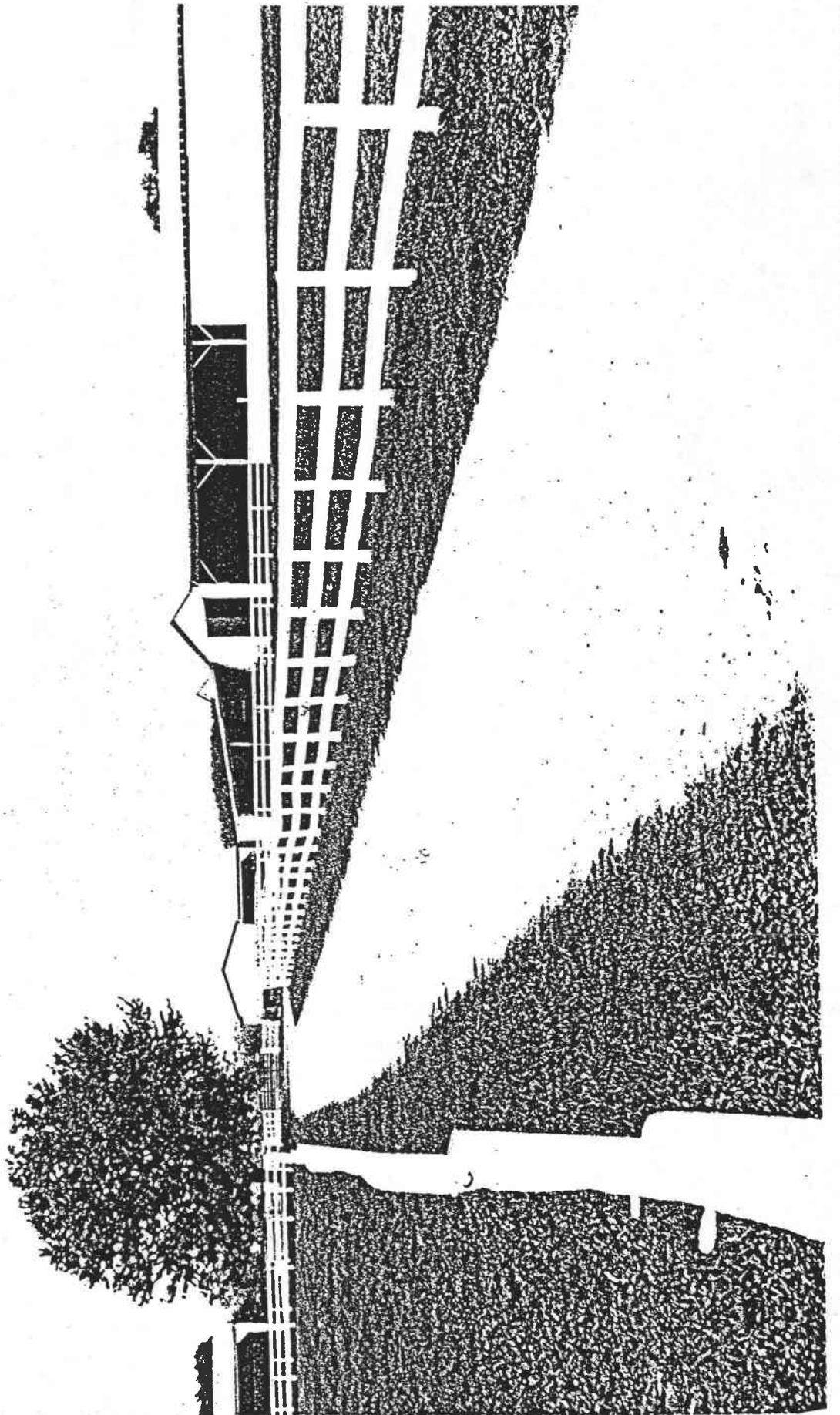


Rosedale STABUL
CHR #: N-5148
Location: RT # 735 + 427
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAB; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHF
View From

36077t

Photo #: 3 of (6)



Rosedale Home pounds

CHR #: N-5148

Location: RT# 435 + 437

St. Georges Hundred

Photo: CHAE; March 1984

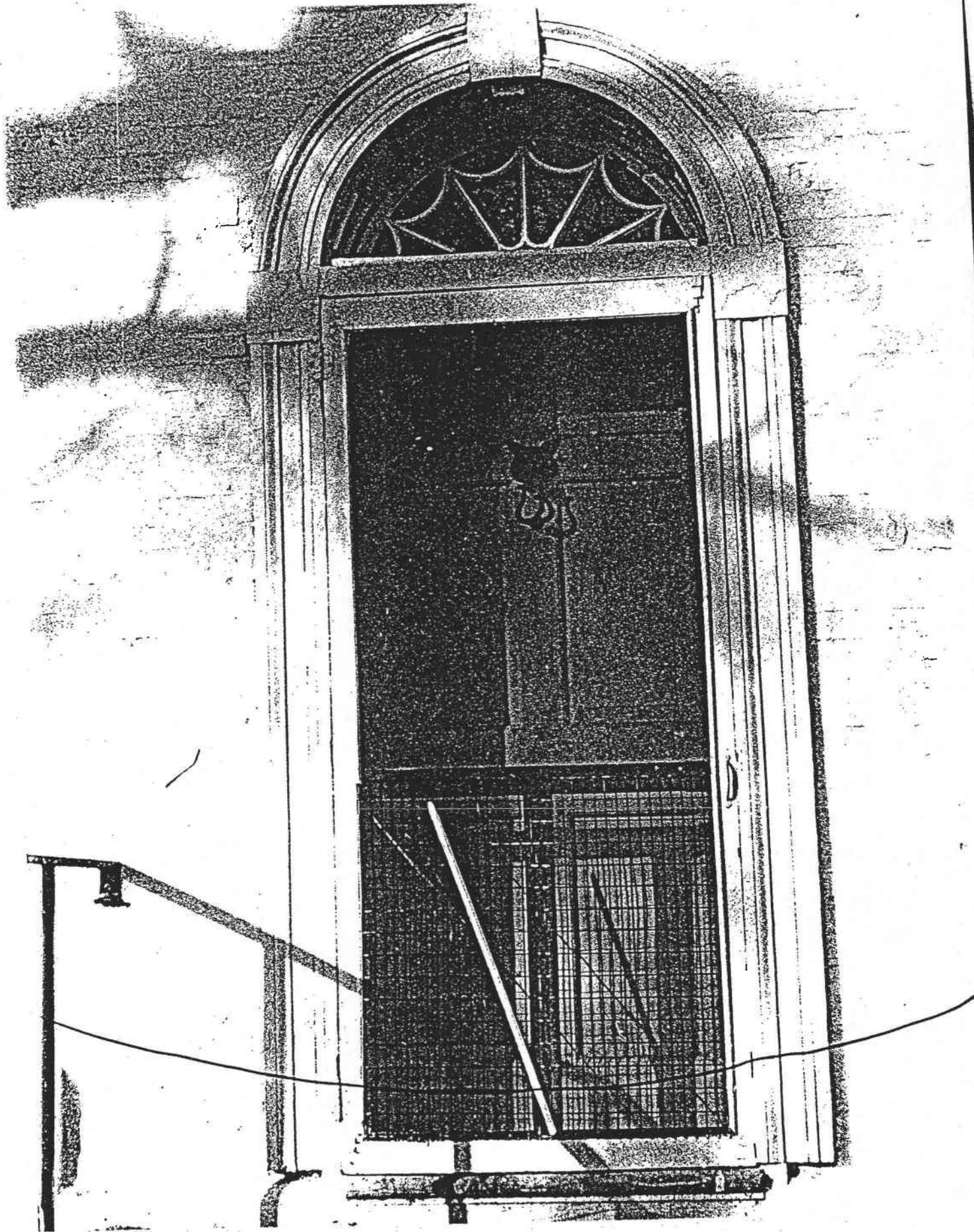
Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

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.

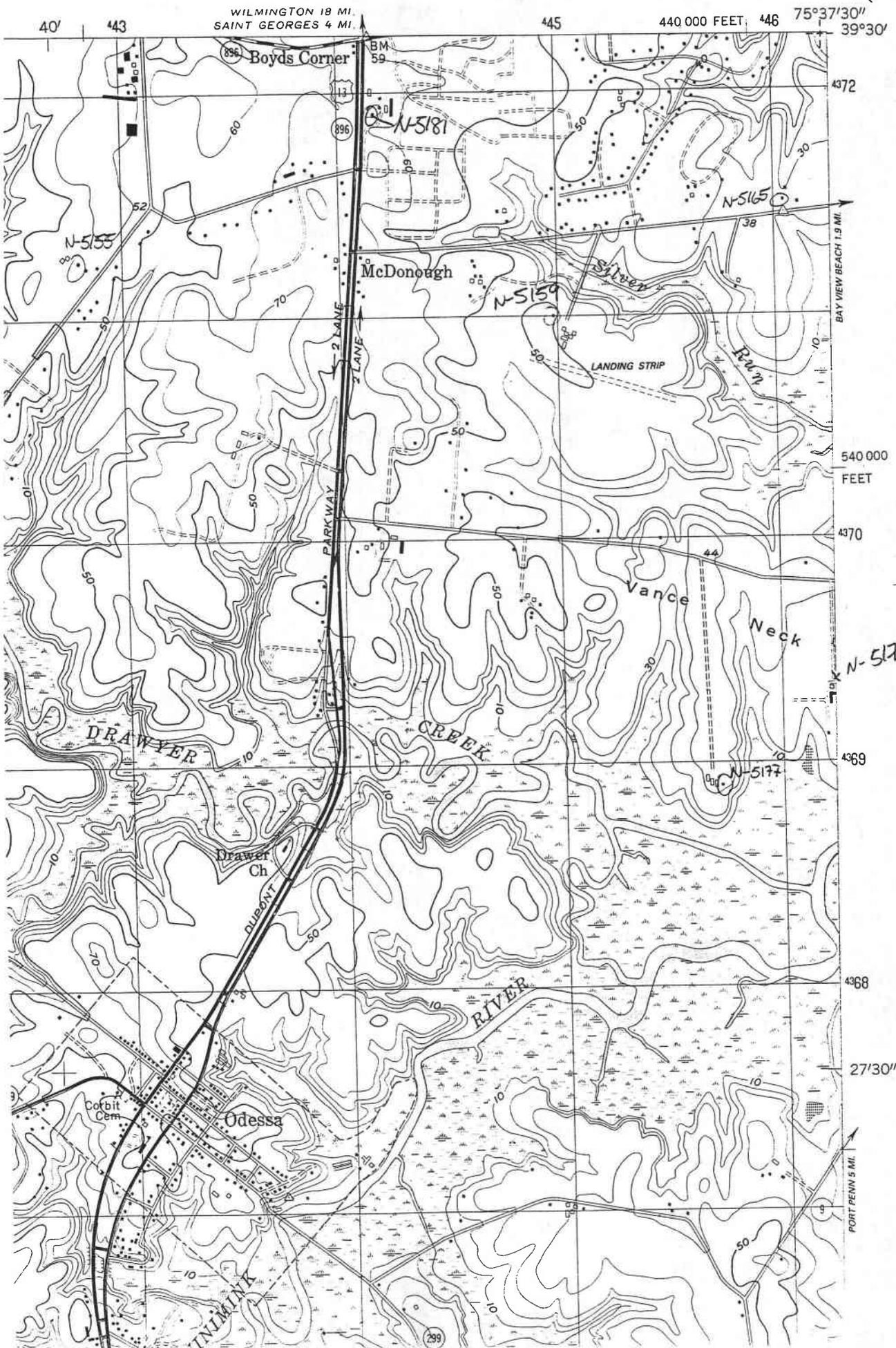
Historic Background and Significance:

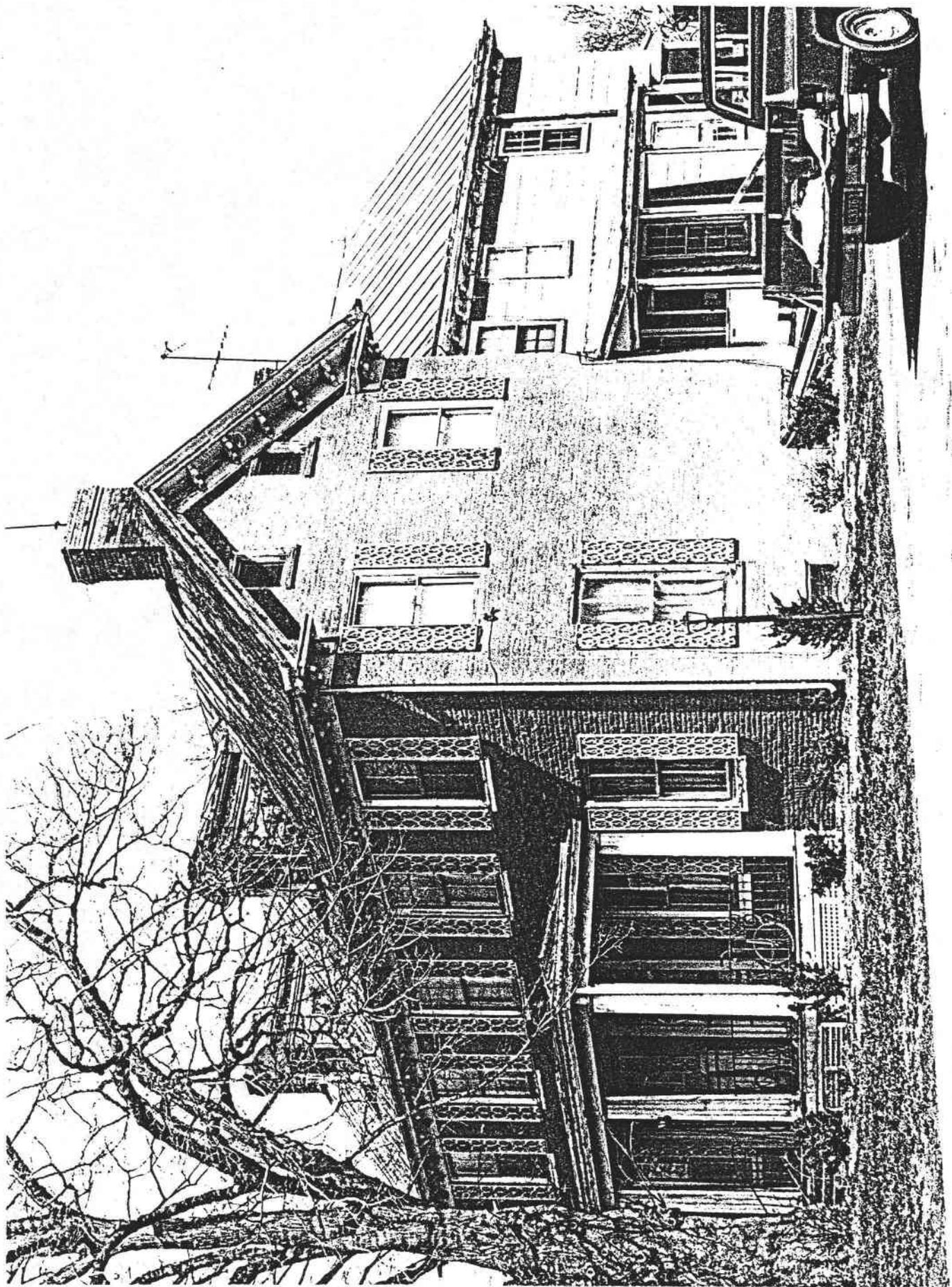
The Elm Grange farmstead dates back to at least 1849 when Rea and Price locate William Bowman at that place. James M. Vandegrift acquired the farm sometime before the 1860 agricultural census was compiled as his name replaces Bowman's. Vandegrift resided at Elm Grange for at least the next 30 years as 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private <input type="checkbox"/> public-local <input type="checkbox"/> public-State <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | Category of Property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input type="checkbox"/> district <input type="checkbox"/> site <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> object | Number of Resources within Property | |
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| | | <u>5</u> | <u>1</u> buildings |
| | | <u>4</u> | _____ sites |
| | | <u>9</u> | _____ structures |
| | | _____ objects | |
| | | <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.

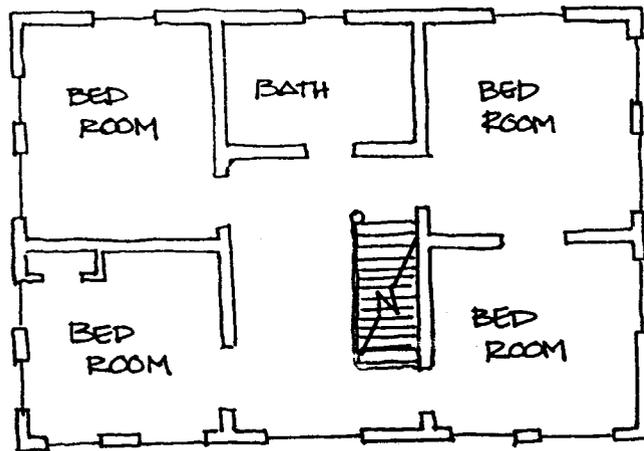
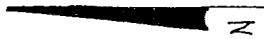
In plan, Thornton's Store is organized around the traditional center hall with the store to the south side and the double parlor (living room/dining room) to the north. A kitchen wing, added in the 1930s, extends to the rear. The stair has slender turned balusters and a turned newel. The stair, which 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.

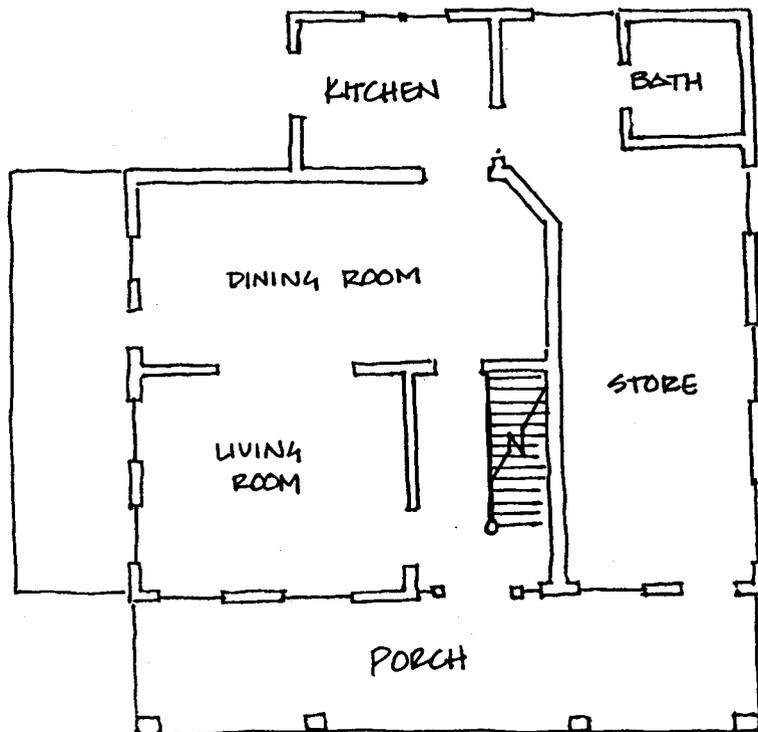
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SECOND
FLOOR



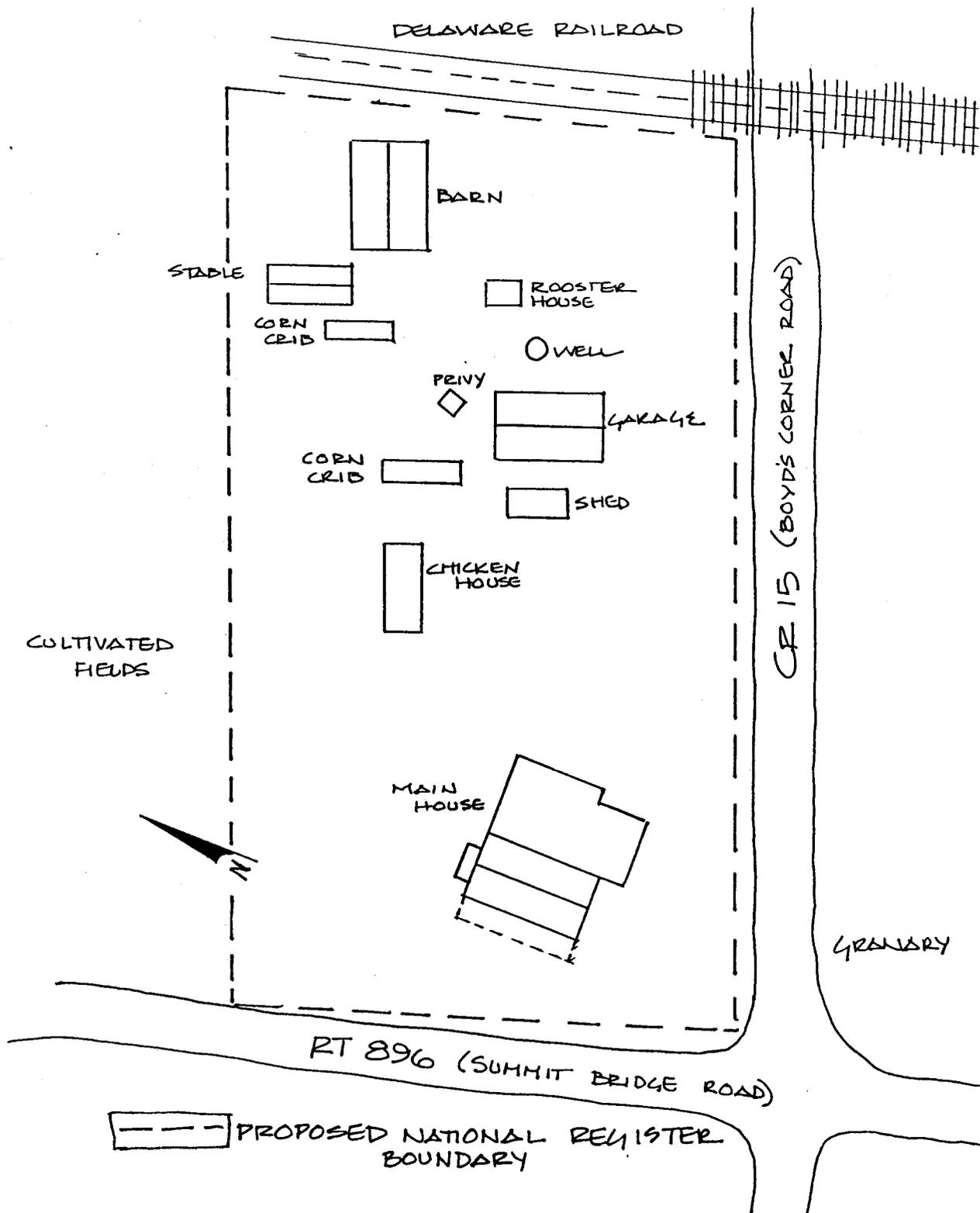
ENCLOSED
PORCH
→

FIRST
FLOOR

United States Department of the Interior
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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

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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

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

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

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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

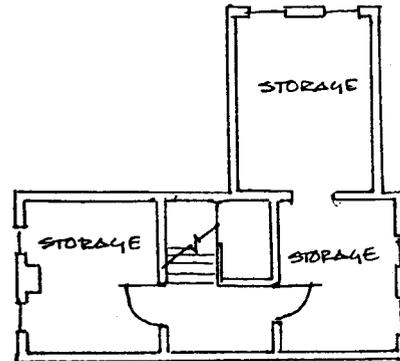
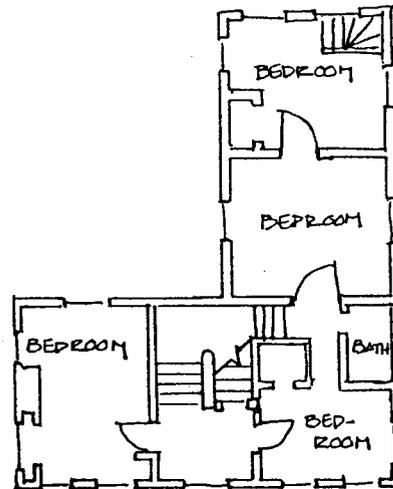
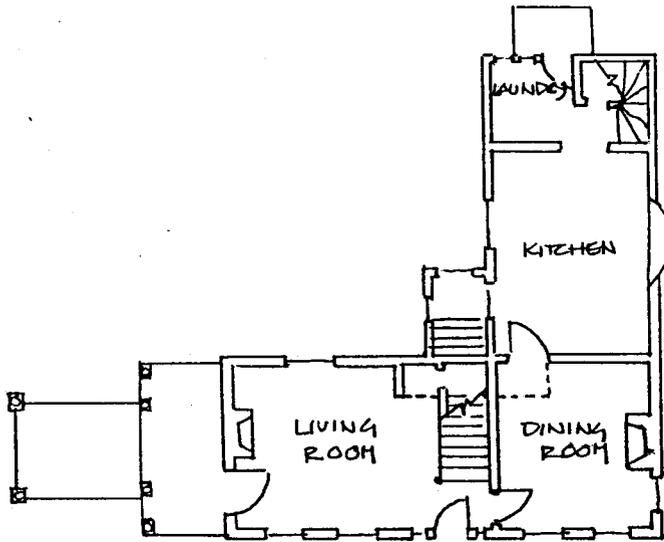
11. Form Prepared By

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



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

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.

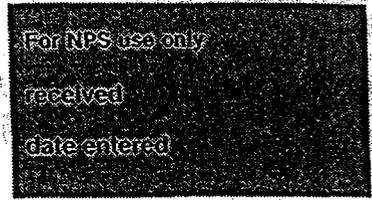
The Biddle "Mansion Farm"/Cleaver Farm stands as a landmark to two significant architectural trends: the rebuilding of St. Georges Hundred between 1830 and 1870 and the subsequent Colonial Revival movement of the early twentieth century. As such, though of marginal integrity, it contributes to a better 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

For NPS use only

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

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet N-5196

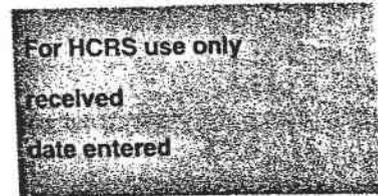
Item number 7

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:

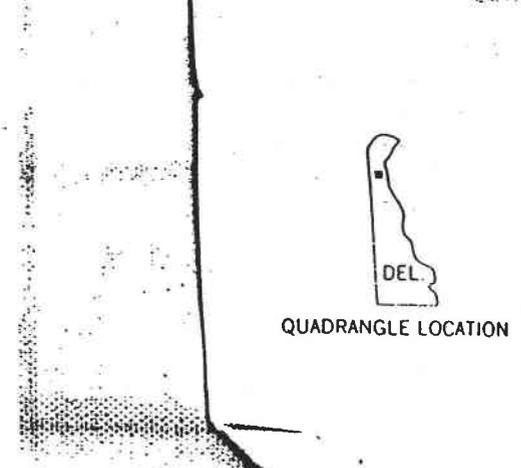
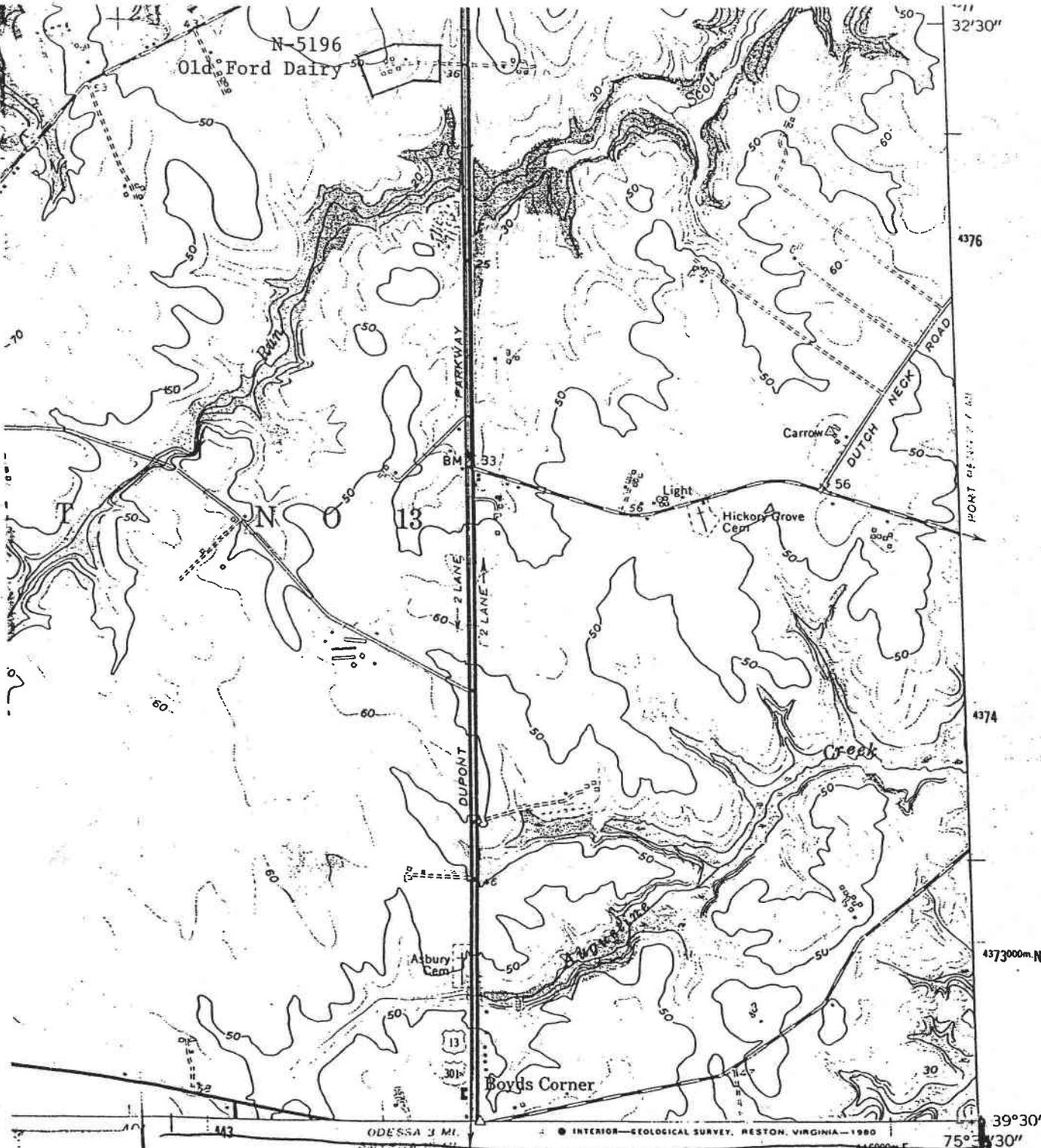
thence 250' North 3° West to Point 1;
thence 735' West 3° South to Point 2;
thence 500' West 23° South to Point 3;
thence 650' South 23° East to Point 4;
thence 850' East 23° North to Point 5;
thence 180' East 3° North to Point 6; and,
thence 250' North 3° West to the POB.

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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

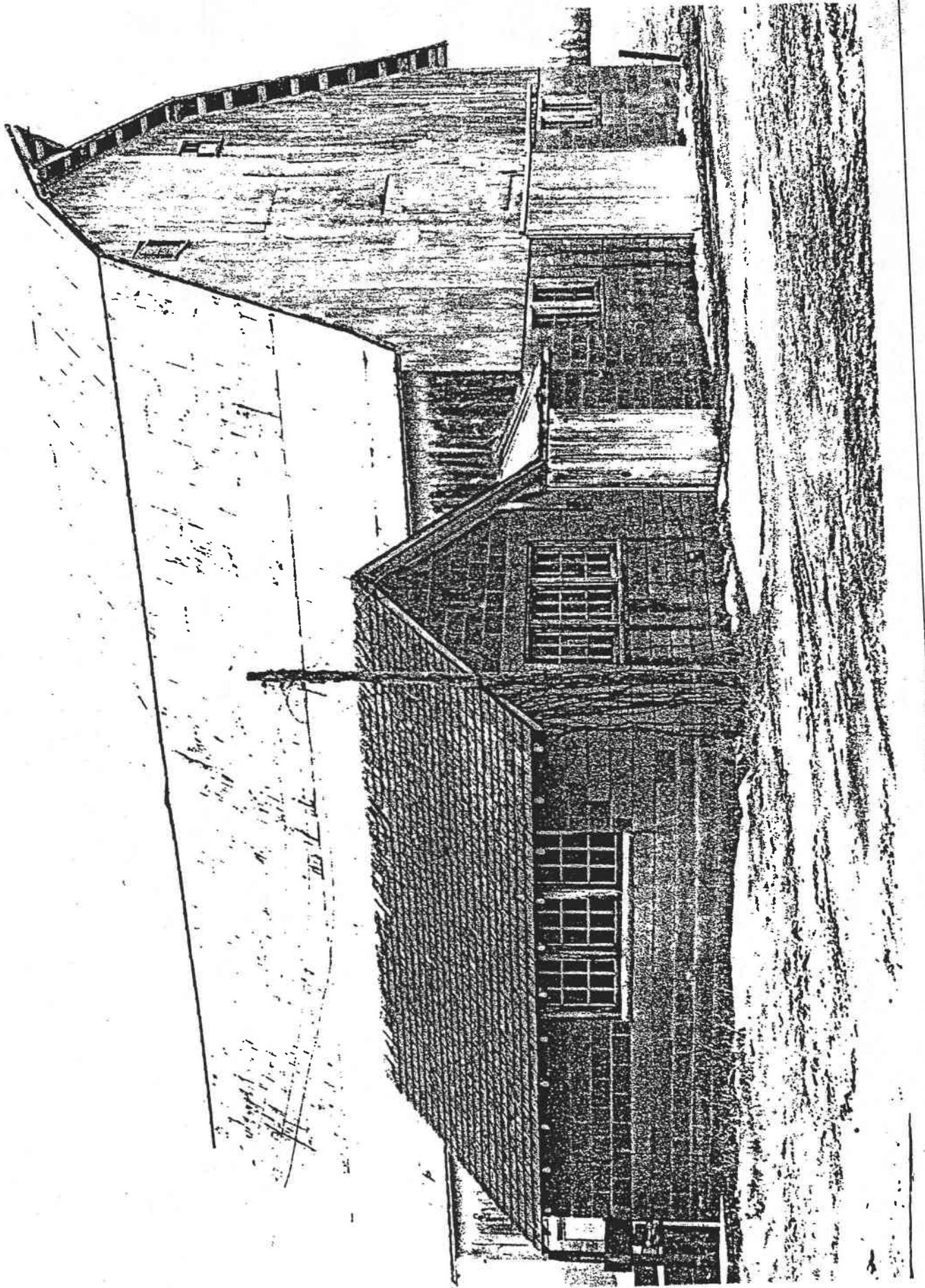
| | | | | | |
|-------------|--|----------------|-----------------|--|-------------|
| Heavy-duty | | 4 LANE 16 LANE | Light-duty | | |
| Medium-duty | | 4 LANE 16 LANE | Unimproved dirt | | |
| | | U. S. Route | | | State Route |

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

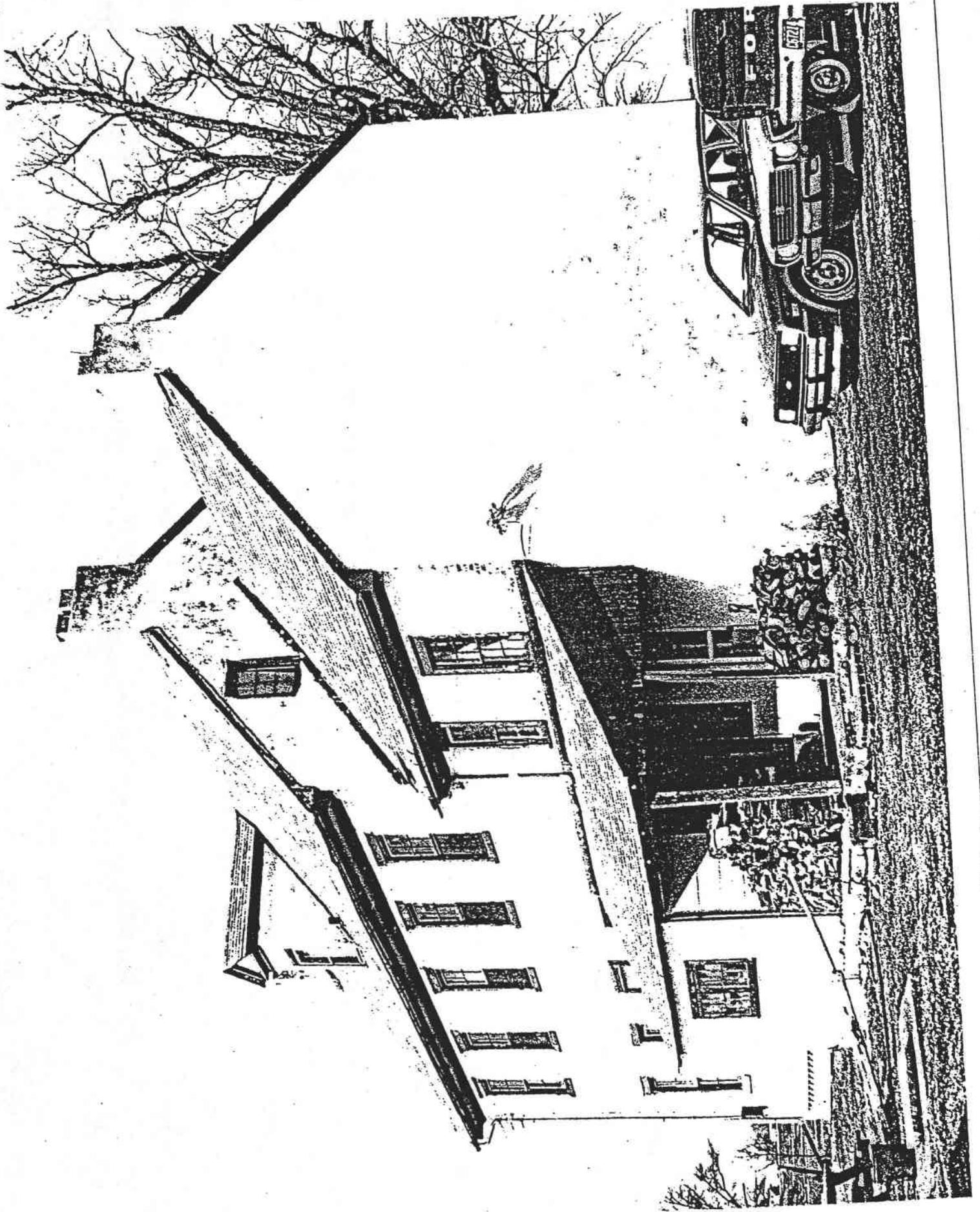
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

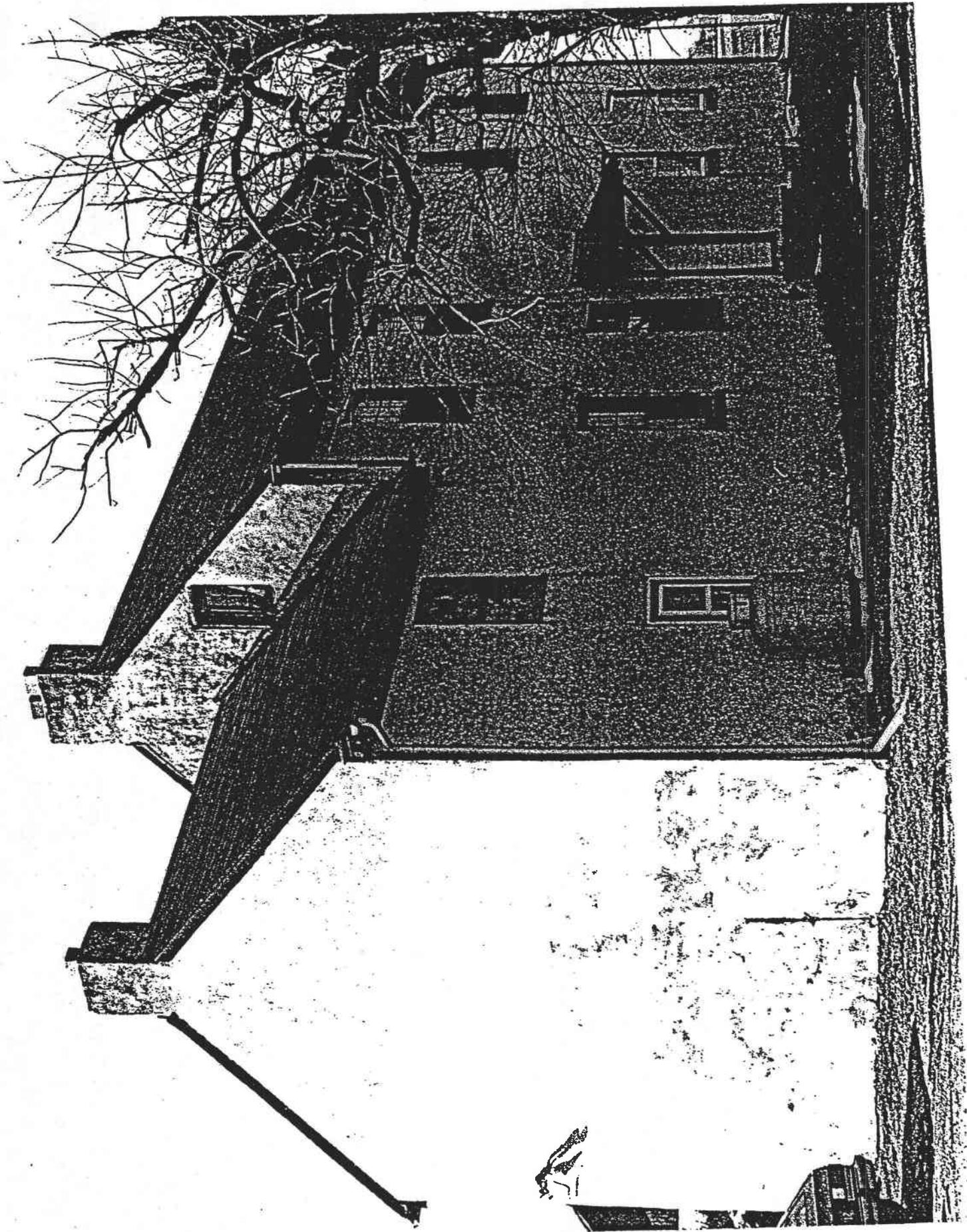
View From

Wentworth St

Photo #: 1 of (8)

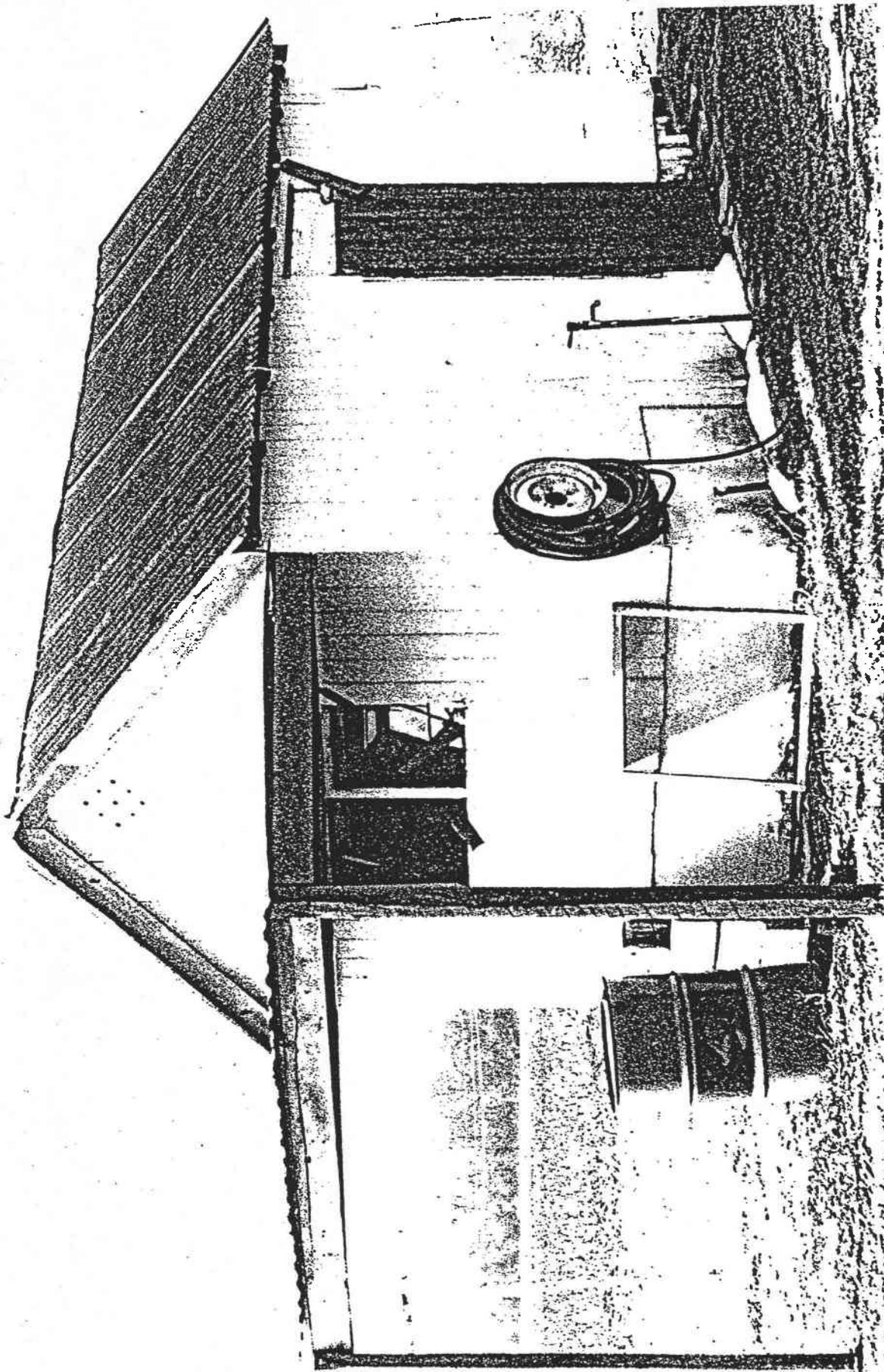


Old Ford Dairy
CHR #: N-5196
Location RT # 13
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984
Photo Location: Delaware BAHF
View From
S007421st
Photo #: 2 of (8)



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

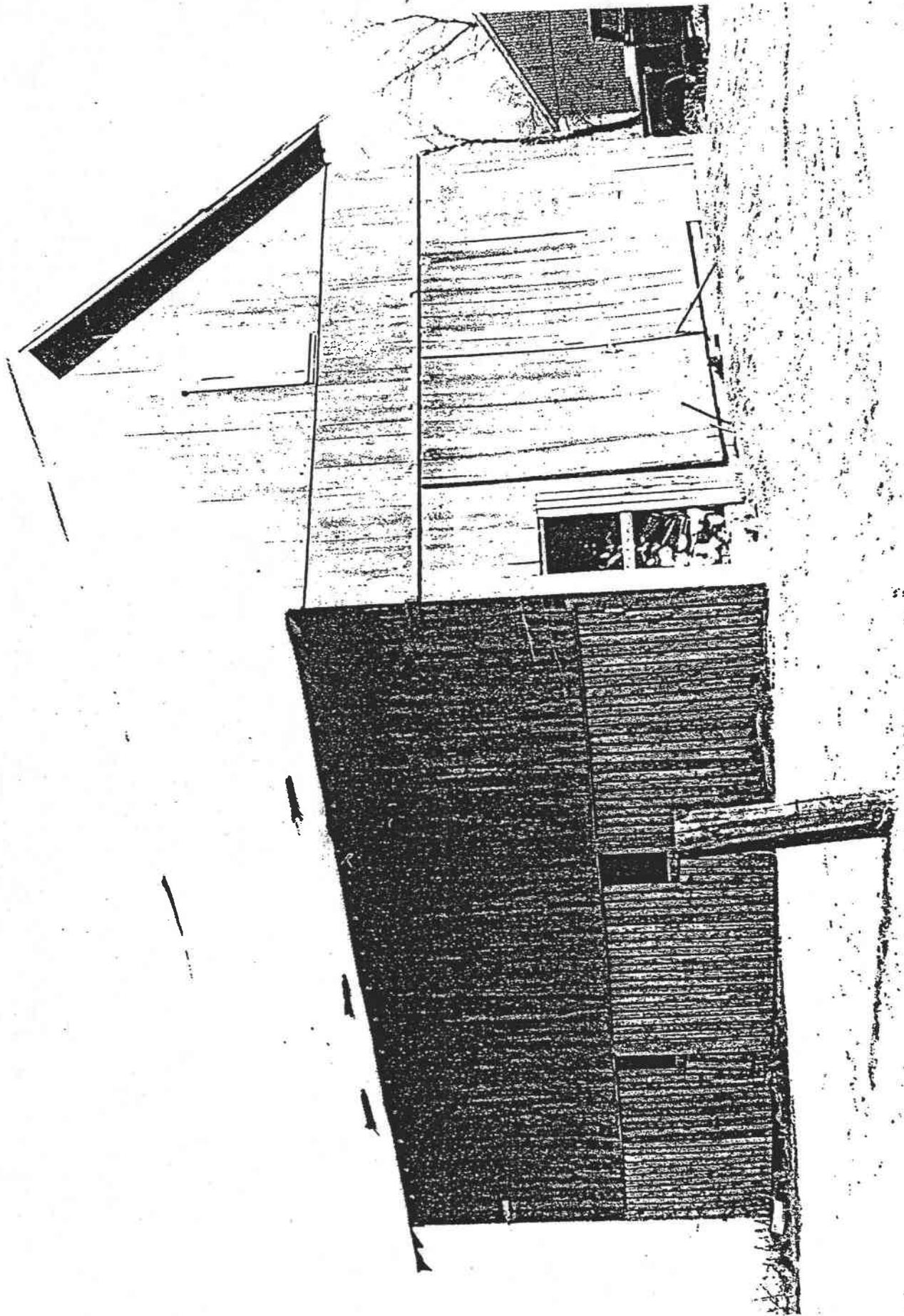
Photo: CHAE: March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

View From

WELL HOUSE

Photo #: 4 of (8)

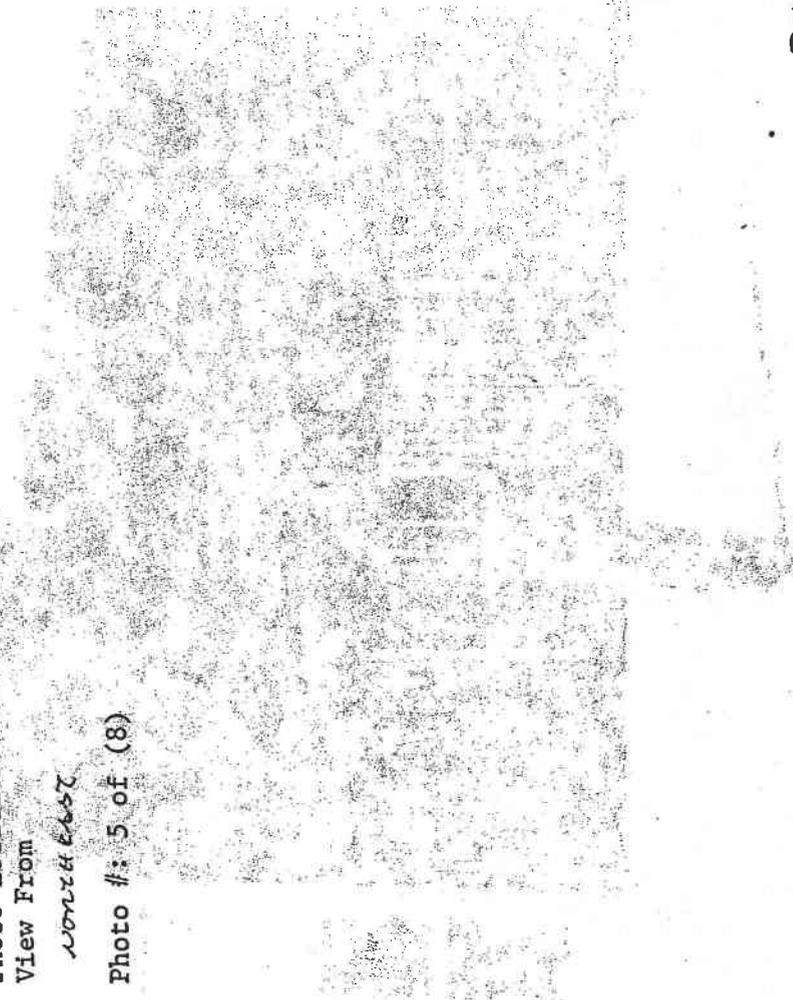


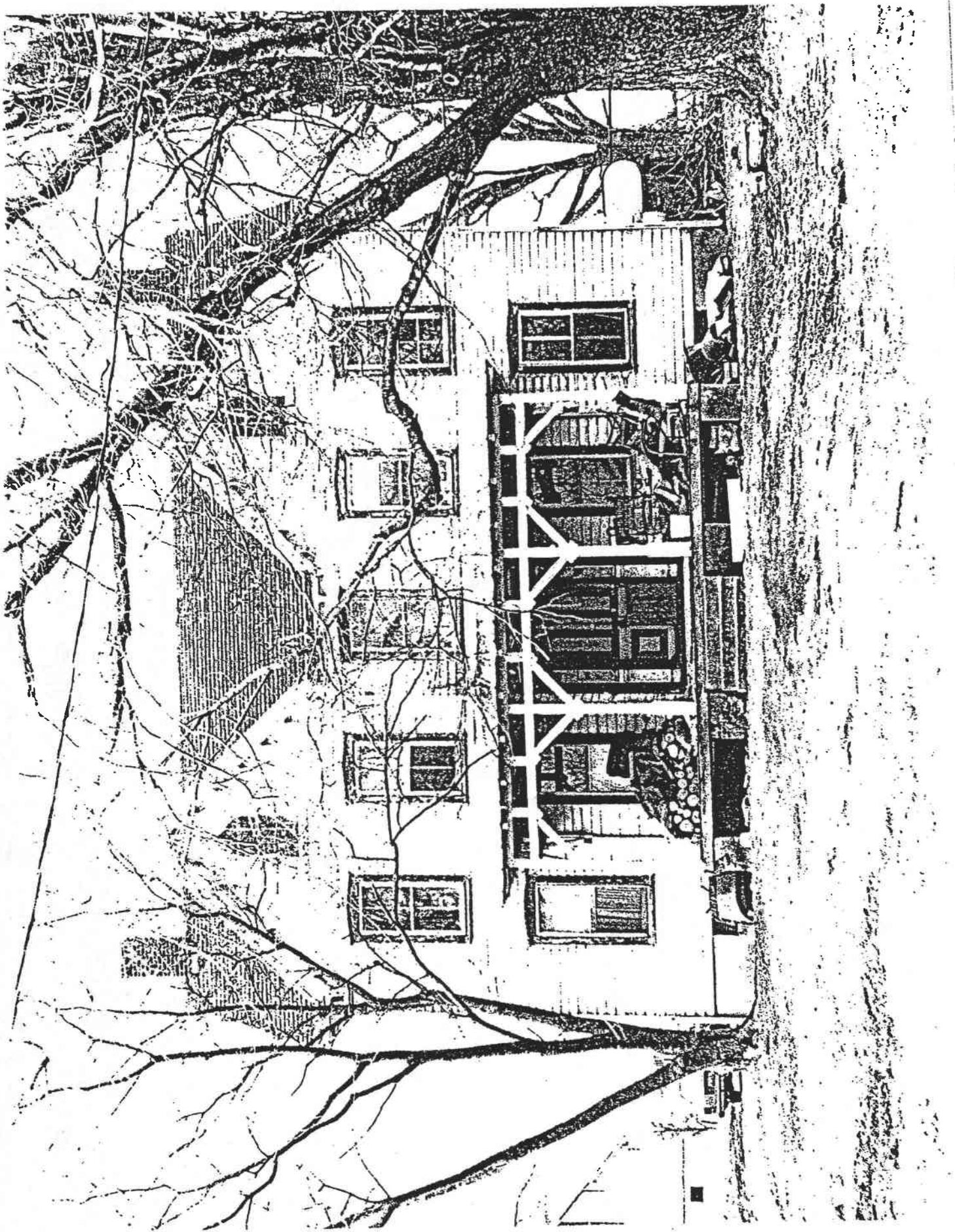
Old Ford Dairy *ancient*
CHR #: N-5196
Location: RT # 13
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHF
View From

North East

Photo #: 5 of (8)

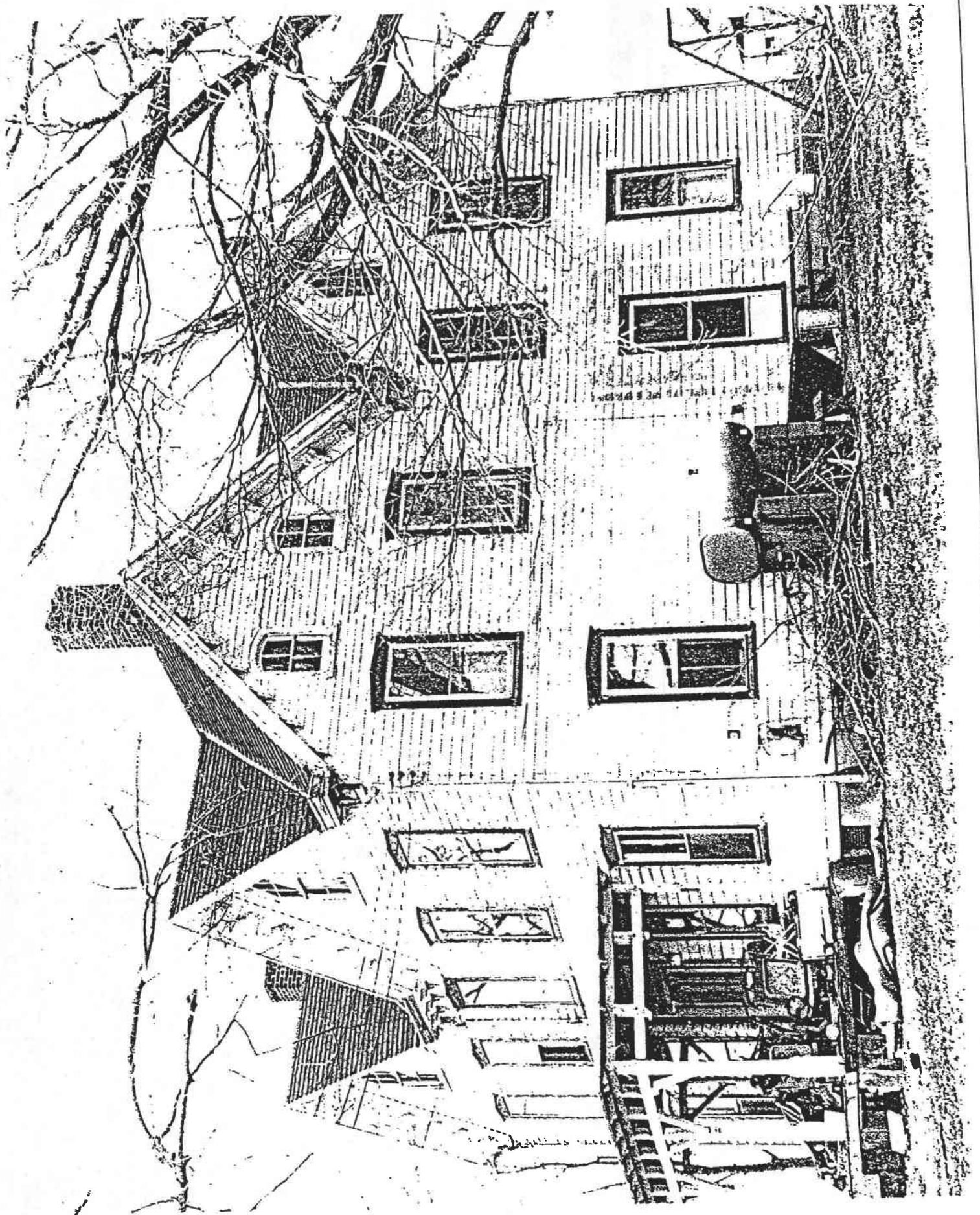




Old Ford Dairy
CHR #: N-5196
Location: RT# 13
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHF
View From
East

Photo #: 6 of (8)



Old Ford Dairy

CHR #: N-5196

Location RT # 13

St. Georges Hundred

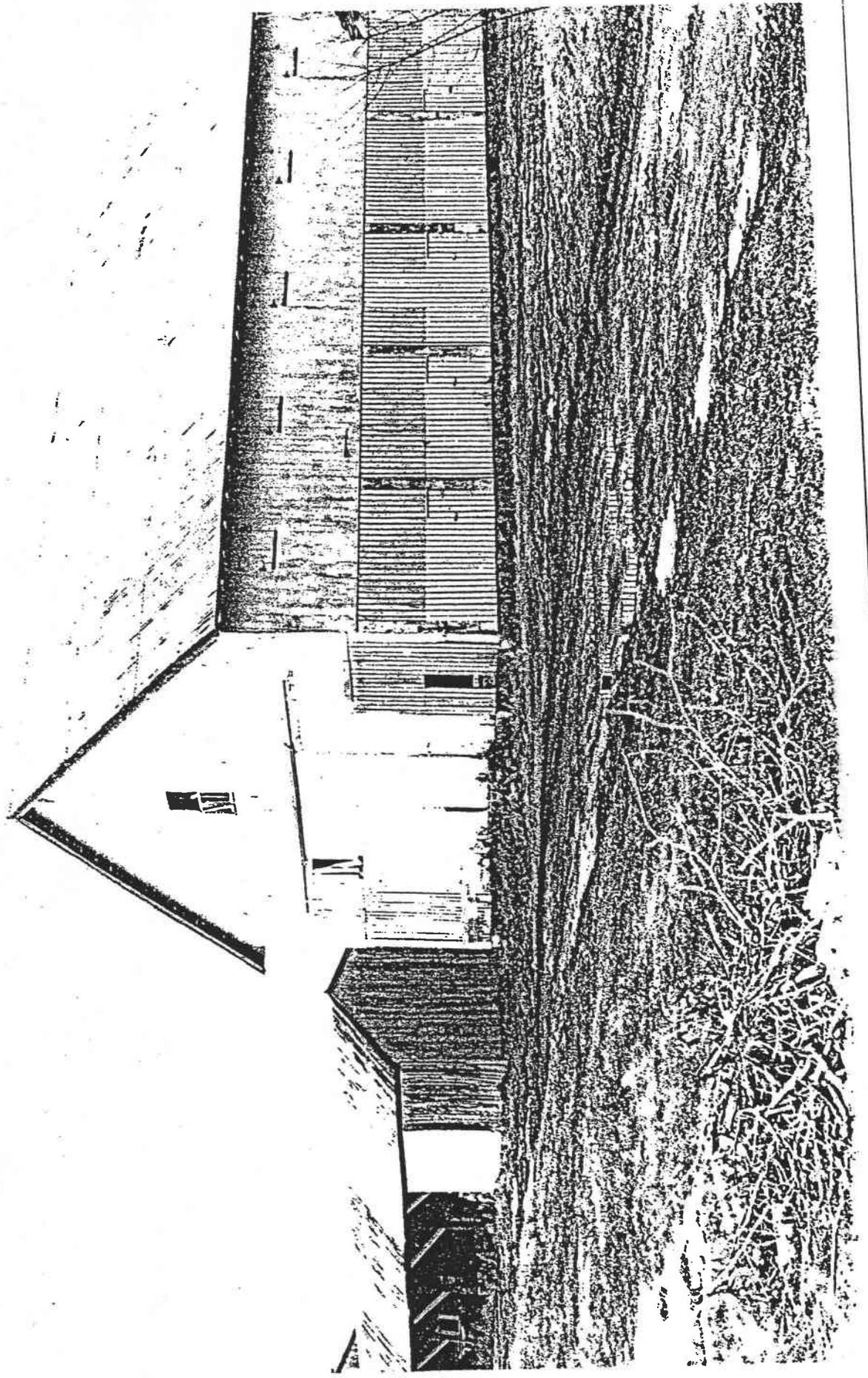
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

View From

Northeast

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)