

**APPENDIX C:**

**NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION**

**SPRING HILL**

No information provided for this page.

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 Spring Hill

other names/site number Cedars/ Delaware Cultural Resource Survey N-249

### 2. Location

street & number 2311 Newport Gap Pike

N/A not for publication

city, town Wilmington

N/A vicinity

state Delaware

code 10

county New Castle

code 003

zip code 19808

### 3. Classification

#### Ownership of Property

- private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

#### Category of Property

- building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

#### Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
	_____ sites
	_____ structures
	_____ objects
	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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/dwellingCarriage House: DOMESTIC/secondary structureSpring House: DOMESTIC/secondary structureSheds (2), Corn crib: AGRICULTURE/storageGazebo: RECREATION/outdoor recreation

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/dwellingDOMESTIC/secondary structureDOMESTIC/secondary structureAGRICULTURE/storageRECREATION/outdoor recreation

---

**7. Description**

---

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

House, Carriage, Gazebo: LATE VICTORIAN/  
Colonial RevivalSheds, Corn crib, Spring House: NO STYLE

---

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone and Brickwalls Weatherboard; Spring House: Stoneroof asbestos; outbuildings: shingleother \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

Spring Hill is located at the northeast corner of Newport Gap Pike and Washington Avenue (2311 Newport Gap Pike) in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. Built circa 1902, Spring Hill is a Colonial Revival-style house with Federal-style ornamentation. The house sits on a small bluff overlooking a large yard which contains 3.15 acres. The grounds are terraced and thickly planted, with numerous hedges, gardens, and small groups or rows of trees visually dividing the lawn areas. Several walkways lead down the terraced slopes to Washington Avenue and to the outbuildings, the lawns, and the pond.

Spring Hill is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, double pile dwelling with one-story wings on the west and east sides of the main block and a rear three-story addition on the north end of the house (see Plate 7, p. 47). The overall dimensions are 38 feet by 61 feet. The exterior walls are sheathed with wooden weatherboard painted white. The siding contrasts with the smooth, plain wood surfaces between the two-story, projecting, hexagonal bay windows on the first floor. The white walls contrast in color with the dark green shutters which adorn most of the windows on each side of the house. In the projecting bays on the first floor, there are three six-over-six light sash windows without shutters, each topped by crossetted architraves and cornices of cyma recta moldings. The second-story bay windows consist of one-over-one sash windows with green shutters. Two similar sash windows without shutters occupy the space between the second-story projecting bays.

The six-paneled front door on the south (main) facade features Federal Revival ornamentation (see Plate 8, p. 48). The door is surrounded by a segmental arch with a centrally placed wooden keystone. An elliptical

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

---

fanlight and two sidelights have cast iron mullions ornamented with bellflowers and rosettes. Flanking the sidelights are two small, six-pane windows. An open, one-story porch with six Doric columns connected by a short balustrade extends the length of the main block. The porch is reached by two wooden steps with a wooden handrail supported on "Tuscan-like" balusters. Brick piers, which have been concealed by wooden latticework, support the weight of the porch.

The two one-story wings at either side of the structure are accentuated with wooden quoins penciled to resemble stone. In most cases, Federal-style quoins are usually laid so that their faces are alternately large and small, but these quoins sit evenly on top of one another. On the west and east end wall of each wing is an eight-over-eight light window flanked by two four-over-four light windows. Above these windows on both the second story and the third story of the main structure are two sash windows. To the rear of the west wing is a glassed-in conservatory which has a window on its western wall that once served as an outdoor window for the house. Behind the west wing addition of the house is a small exterior porch that is connected to the living room by a wooden six-paneled door. This porch has two coupled "Tuscan-like" columns that rest on small plinths and support a pent roof. To the right of the porch is a library with a tripartite bay window fronting the side porch. One sash window on the north wall provides additional light for the library.

On the north end of the house, two pedimented dormer windows pierce the roof and flank a centrally placed square dormer window. Below each pedimented dormer is a sash window on the second floor. Between the windows is a two-and-a-half-story addition containing a rear staircase lighted by a sash window on the second-floor landing and another sash window on the first-floor landing. On the northeastern corner of the house is a one-story kitchen addition with a pent roof. A tripartite window consisting of three sections of six-light sash admits morning light. The

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

---

kitchen has one exterior door opening. Another exterior door, which is west of the kitchen door, provides access to the basement from the outside.

The gable roof on the main structure rises above a boxed cornice and is pierced by a brick chimney stack on the west end. Pyramidal roofs top each two-story projecting bay on the south facade. A mixture of shed and pent roofs top other additions to the house creating an irregular roofline. All of the roof surfaces have been covered with asbestos shingles.

The interior plan on the first floor of the house is divided into formal and informal living space (see Figure 11, p. 50). A living room and a dining room with a large entrance hall between them serve as a screen for the family rooms to the rear of the house. The interior walls of the house are of plaster applied over wood lath nailed to the balloon-frame structural system.

The main doorway on the south facade leads into a formal vestibule, with a small closet to the left of the door and a powder room with a lavatory to the right. The vestibule is one step below the main hallway. The elliptical arch motif on the exterior of the house is echoed on the interior. A round-arched doorway with a raised, paneled embrasure and a console in the surround opens into the formal entrance hall. The north wall of the hall has raised, wooden paneling that is painted white. On the northwest wall of the entrance hall is a staircase which rises and makes a 90-degree turn at the second floor landing (see Plate 9, p. 52). The staircase has round, wooden balusters with elongated plinths and capitals which are painted white. The handrail and newel are of mahogany. A round-arched paneled door on the northeast wall opens into the private quarters of the first floor. The remaining wall space is finished with wainscot and stylized, maroon floral wallpaper over the plaster walls.

The living room and the dining room are arranged on either side of the entrance hall, thus creating a symmetrical plan in the formal area of the house. The doorways to both rooms consist of round-arched openings with

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

wooden trim crowned by a console in the center of the arch. All doorways in the main hall are of similar design with one exception. The doorway to the dining room includes three paneled, double doors as well as a carved wooden sunburst motif in the semi-circular area above the doors (see Plate 10, p. 53).

The dining room has its original 1930s wallpaper. The wallpaper consists of a brightly-colored, floral pattern with daisies, bluebells, and chrysanthemums arranged on a black ground. Below the wallpaper is paneled wainscot and above the wallpaper is a cornice of cyma recta molding. All wood trim is painted white. Behind the dining room is a butler's pantry that has glass-panned cupboards over enclosed cupboards areas with a sink on the east wall and a window overlooking the conservatory. The kitchen is behind the pantry.

The influence of Colonial Revival can be seen in the living room wallpaper, which was installed in 1938.<sup>132</sup> Pastoral scenes with men and women dressed in colonial costume occupy a landscape of buildings resembling the colonial city of Williamsburg. One building, in particular, depicts a stylized version of the Governor's Palace at Colonial Williamsburg. The restoration activities at Colonial Williamsburg in the 1930s was a primary source for Williamsburg-inspired interior design.<sup>133</sup>

A fireplace located on the northern wall of the living room is Adamesque in style (see Plate 11, p. 55). It has a crosssetted architrave with a reeded, central tablet and reeded, doric pilasters on each side of the black marble facing. Two closets with paneled doors are built into the chimney jambs behind the fireplace wall. A dentil cornice surrounds the room.

---

<sup>132</sup> David Gebhard, "The American Colonial Revival in the 1930s," *Winterthur Portfolio* 22 (Summer-Autumn 1987), p. 116.

<sup>133</sup> Gebhard, p. 117.

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

In the northwest room, the library, is a corner fireplace with a crossetted architrave. A projecting, square bay window with a raised, paneled embrasure on the west wall provides a view of the west lawn. The entire room was painted an "antique gold" after 1959.

To the east of the library is the breakfast room with a stairway that makes a 90-degree turn to the second and third floors. The stairway has carved oak pendants and round oak newel posts. Beneath the stairway is a closet. This room and the kitchen were painted white and tangerine with lively colored, floral stenciling in the 1960s. The kitchen's linoleum floor was installed after the room was painted. There are wood paneled cabinets and a small pantry in the kitchen. The library, breakfast room, kitchen and the rooms on the second and third floors have molded surrounds with bull's eye corner blocks. All of the rooms on the first floor except the kitchen have matching oak floors with baseboards capped with cyma recta moldings.

There are four bedrooms and two bathrooms on the second floor. The master bedroom, which occupies the entire west side of the second floor, has been arranged into a suite, with an office area and a private bathroom attached to it. On the third floor there are two bedrooms, a bath, a storage room, and a cedar closet.

Between the formal entrance hall and the breakfast room is a small hallway connecting the two rooms. A door on the west wall of the hallway opens into an interior stairway to the basement. The basement is used as a storage and work area. At the foot of the stairs from the interior of the house is a door leading to a root cellar. To the right of the stairway facing north is a shower room that was added in the early 1930s. In the area behind the center stair is a well that was covered up when the kitchen was enlarged in 1937. The fieldstone foundation in the basement measures 26 feet by 38½ feet. Three large brick piers in the basement provide additional support under the center as well as at the east and west ends of

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

the house. All first floor joists visible from the basement are circular sawn. New joists were installed to support the rear and wing additions to the house in the 1930s.

Several early twentieth-century outbuildings surround the house, including a two-story frame carriage house, a rectangular wooden gazebo by the pond, a 6-foot diameter wooden octagonal chicken brood shed, and a wooden corn crib. South of the house, close to Newport Gap Pike, is a nineteenth-century stone springhouse (see Figure 12, p. 57).

The carriage house, located in the yard northeast of the main dwelling, contributes to the period of Spring Hill's significance (Plate 13). Originally a barn, it was converted into a garage for automobiles in the 1930s. At about that time an apartment was added in the loft area. Clad with white weatherboard and wood shingles in each gable, the carriage house is two stories high, gable-roofed, with two small shed-roofed additions on the east side and a third shed-roofed addition that stretches along the entire west wall. The dimensions of the main section of the carriage house are approximately 36½ feet by 22 feet. The addition at the northeast corner has a six-over-six light sash window and an exterior door and measures 9 feet by 5 feet 4½ inches. The second addition on the east wall also has an exterior door, but possesses a six-pane window and measures 10½-feet by 8 feet 1 inch. Piercing the second story of the east wall are a six-pane and a six-over-six light window.

The addition on the west side of the carriage house has two sliding garage doors with a four-paned door between them. Fenestration on the south side of the main section includes three six-over-six light sash windows on the first floor and a six-over-six light window in the gable. On the north side there are two coupled six-over-six light windows and three six-over-six light windows in the gable. All of the roof surfaces are covered with asbestos shingles. A louvered, four-sided cupola topped by a weathervane pierces the center of the roof. The weathervane is orna



PLATE 13: Carriage House at Spring Hill (Photograph by David C. Bachman, 1985. Reprinted with permission of DELDOT)

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

mented with a figure of a rooster.

A wooden gazebo sits on the northeastern bank of the pond and contributes to Spring Hill's period of significance. Resting on a stone foundation, the gazebo measures 12 feet 1½ inches by 17 feet 10½ inches. The four corners of the building are constructed of weatherboard with a plain vertical board trim. On three sides, the building is left open with a short wooden rail of weatherboard between the corner pieces. A cantilevered platform, painted green, extends out over the pond. The pyramidal roof is topped by a metal weathervane which is ornamented with the figures of two swans.

In the yard east of the house is a contributing octagonal chicken brood shed composed of a wood frame and a pointed asbestos roof. On the south side of the building is a hinged door. The walls to the east and to the west of the entrance wall have eight-pane windows. The one on the east wall has been covered with wooden boards. Next to the octagonal chicken brood shed is a noncontributing, twentieth-century frame shed with weatherboard siding. Southwest of the chicken brood shed is a small frame corn crib, which is a contributing structure and measures 4 feet 2 inches by 10 feet 2 inches.

Located south of the main house is a springhouse of uncoursed rubble masonry, with two stories and a basement entered from a door on the west side. This contributing building measures 14 feet 11 inches by 17 feet 2½ inches. The entrance to the first floor is on the north side and the door is a recent replacement. On the east side is a single window. The gabled roof possesses boxed returns and is topped by brick chimney on the southern end.

A variety of trees and shrubs have been planted around the house and outbuildings, including Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*), White Fir (*Abies concolor*), Northern White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), Pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica*),

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*), Magnolia (*Magnolia campbellii*), Azalea (*Rhododendron arborescens*), Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*), American Sycamore (*Plantanus occidentalis*), Sweet Cherry (*Prunus avium*), Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*), Rhododendron (*Rhododentron maximum*), Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), American Holly (*Ilex opaca*), Pacific Yew (*Taxus brevifolia*), Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*), Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), English Elm (*Ulmus campestris*), Black Maple (*Acer nigrum*), Northern White Pine (*Pinus strobus*), Mock Orange (*Philadelphus inodorus*), Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum*), Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), Pear tree (*Pyrus*), Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), Mockernut Hickory (*Carya tomentosa*), American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), White Oak (*Quercus alba*), Meta Sequoia (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*), Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*), and Beauty Bush (*Kolkuitzia amabilio*), Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), Giant honeysuckle (*Lonicera hildebrandiana*), Cape honeysuckle (*Tecomaria capensis*), Dewberry (*Rubus hispidus*), Royal Paulovinia (*Paulownia tormen-tosa*), Multiflora Rosa (*Rosa multiflora*), Vibernum (*Viburnum dilatatum*), Wild Grape (*Vitis*), Fleabane Daisy (*Erigeron philadelphicus*), Goldenrod (*Solid-ago altissima*), Red Mulberry (*Morus rubra*), Seaside Alder (*Alnus maritima*), Red Maple (*Acer rubnum*), Mimosa (*Acacia*), and Staghorn Sumac (*Rhus typh-ina*). Figure 13 (p. 59) illustrates the locations of the various species.

**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

Period of Significance

1900-1938

Significant Dates

1938

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Robinson, Stanhope, and Manning, architects

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

Spring Hill is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture and landscape architecture as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. Spring Hill is significant as an example of circa 1902 Colonial Revival-style architecture with 1930s Federal Revival-style ornamentation and landscaped gardens. Previous documentation compiled by the Delaware Department of Transportation refers to this property as "The Cedars," but according to Mrs. James R. Morford, Jr. (daughter-in-law of a former owner), the house will be referred to as "Spring Hill" in this document.

Located in the Piedmont Zone, Spring Hill relates to property type 13E in the *Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Architecture, Engineering & Decorative Arts, 1880-1940 +/-: Urbanization and Suburbanization). Architecture, Engineering & Decorative Arts, as a theme, encompasses all structures, sites, building plans and styles which historically trace the development of material culture. Material culture is any significant artifact reflecting individual and social tastes and trends that helps us understand the psychological needs and motivations of the people who crafted them. Spring Hill is significant under this property type primarily because of its place in the history of New Castle County and Delaware architecture and landscape architecture in the period between 1880 and 1940.

The Colonial Revival style became the dominant architectural type for

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

housing in America at the turn of the nineteenth century. The word "colonial" loosely means the period in this country before 1840. Virginia and Lee McAlester define Colonial Revival in their book, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, as a style which:

refers to the entire rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard. The Georgian and Adam styles form the backbone of the Revival, with secondary influences from Postmedieval English or Dutch Colonial prototypes. Details from two or more of these precedents are freely combined in many examples so that pure copies of colonial houses are far less common than are eclectic mixtures.<sup>134</sup>

The purpose of the style was not to attempt to transcribe buildings from the past and to reproduce them in an accurate archaeological fashion, but rather to use design elements from the American colonial past and interpret them for modern construction methods. Stylistic elements such as accentuated front doors with fanlights and sidelights, symmetrically balanced bays, doors, and wings, hipped and gabled roofs, and full width porches with classical columns are among the most common architectural features associated with the style between 1890 and 1940. With the sophisticated developments in technology at the turn of the century, many of the Colonial Revival-style ornamental details could be easily mass-produced for the general public.<sup>135</sup>

The reasons for the popularity of the Colonial Revival style in this country are very complex. The negative reaction to the excessive ornamentation that had become associated with Victorian architecture created a desire to return to the simple classical forms which predated the Victorian

---

<sup>134</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1986), p. 324.

<sup>135</sup> Frederick M. Wells, "Houses Inspired by American Colonial," *Arts and Decoration* (May, 1940), p. 7; Gebhard, p. 110.

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

style. With vast numbers of immigrants arriving in America at this time, there were subtle nativist yearnings to preserve America's colonial past. Architectural design seemed an appropriate method for expressing the strong feeling of nationalism sweeping the country. Neo-classical architectural forms, such as Thomas Jefferson's Monticello and George Washington's Mount Vernon, became symbols of our cultural heritage and archetypes for the Colonial Revival style in architecture. The restoration of Colonial Williamsburg in the 1930s created a new interest in American historic preservation efforts, and in 1936 the American Institute of Architects held its annual convention in Colonial Williamsburg.<sup>136</sup>

A variety of publications were important for spreading the popularity of the Colonial Revival style.<sup>137</sup> *Good Housekeeping*, *American Home*, *Better Homes and Gardens*, *House and Gardens*, *House Beautiful*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Arts and Decoration*, *Town and Country*, and *Country Life*, magazines geared toward middle- and upper-middle-class households, began to focus on the colonial tradition. National architectural drawing competitions sponsored by these magazines and the construction of numerous demonstration houses all over the country helped to promote Colonial Revival architecture. Professional journals, such as *Architectural Record*, *Pencil Points*, *Architectural Forum* and *American Architect*, and house pattern books, like Rexford Newcomb's *Colonial and Federal House: How to Build an Authentic Colonial House*, published measured drawings and general interior and exterior photographs of American colonial architecture. An increasing number of picture books and historical studies were devoted to colonial architecture and prompted attention to the New England area. Samuel Chamberlain produced four editions of his guidebook, *Open House in New Eng-*

<sup>136</sup> Alan Axelrod, ed., *The Colonial Revival in America* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1985), p. 5; Gebhard, pp. 109-110, 118.

<sup>137</sup> Gebhard, pp. 111-112.

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

land, between 1937 and 1941. He also published several photographic essays of historic New England cities and towns.

During the Great Depression a trend developed towards remodelling existing dwellings in the Colonial Revival style. The Federal Revival style became one of the popular forms of Colonial Revival architecture. David Gebhard states in his article, "The American Colonial Revival in the 1930s," that the Federal Revival:

as a colonial type was thought of as a nearly perfect combination of three ideals of the time: the sense of returning to the colonial past; the desire to be suave and sophisticated via a highly refined version of classicism; and the urge to have an image that could, through its plain surfaces, two-dimensional detailing, and simple volumetric forms, be responded to as modern.<sup>138</sup>

Colonial Revival architecture was also popular in the state of Delaware. Some of these buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places including: Public School #111C, the first quarter of the nineteenth century (N-5258); Harmon School, 1920 (S-165); Old Fire House, 1925 (K-1692); Governor William Watson Mansion, 1906 (K-1693); Wright House, 1922 (N-5786); Aetna Fire Station #12, 1922 (N-5747); Wilmington New Century Club, 1892 (N-1136); and Buena Vista which has a ca. 1930-32 Colonial Revival ballroom addition by the architect R. B. Oakie (N-219).

Built circa 1902, Spring Hill is part of an early suburban community, The Cedars, that was developed southwest of Wilmington in the first two decades of the twentieth century. This development had been part of a farming community until the property was sold to The Cedars Land and Development Company in 1900.<sup>139</sup> It was probably Richard W. Crook, one of the developers of the suburb, who built Spring Hill for his private

---

<sup>138</sup> Gebhard, p. 132.

<sup>139</sup> New Castle County Deed Book: K-18-451; New Castle County Recorder of Deeds, Wilmington, Delaware.

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

residence shortly after his wife, Carrie, purchased twenty-four lots from The Cedars Land and Improvement Company for \$1000 on May 5, 1902.<sup>140</sup>

There is evidence that a dwelling was on the property as early as the mid-1800s (see Figure 14, p. 60). The name, "D. Justice," appears on the Rea and Price map of 1849.<sup>141</sup> David Justice purchased the property in 1832, and the location of this building is very near or on the same site as Spring Hill. John Robinson acquired the farm in 1855, and buildings are shown on his property in the Beers Atlas of 1868 and in the Baist Atlas of 1894 (see Figures 8 and 10, pp. 34 and 37).<sup>142</sup> Although there could have been a house on the property when the Crooks purchased their land, the present structure supports an early twentieth-century construction date.

Richard W. Crook had been the general manager of Brandywine Springs Amusement Park since 1886. The park, which was adjacent to the land that would later become The Cedars, had previously been an early nineteenth-century spa. The spa at Brandywine Springs was a resort built next to a chalybeate mineral spring, a spring impregnated with salts of iron and then thought to have medicinal qualities.<sup>143</sup> Crook leased the existing resort hotel in the park for his residence. In the same year that The Cedars Land and Development Company was formed, Crook obtained a charter for a second

---

<sup>140</sup> New Castle County Deed Book: Z-18-401; New Castle County Recorder of Deeds, Wilmington, Delaware.

<sup>141</sup> Samuel Rea and Jacob Price, *Map of New Castle County, Delaware, from Original Surveys*, (Philadelphia: Smith and Wister, 1849).

<sup>142</sup> D. G. Beers, *Atlas of the State of Delaware* (Philadelphia: Pomeroy & Beers, 1868); William G. Baist, *Atlas of the State of Delaware* (Philadelphia: William G. Baist, 1894).

<sup>143</sup> Priscilla M. Thompson, *Springs/Red Clay Area, A Narrative Historical Overview, Newport to Gap Pike - Route 41, New Castle County, DE*, Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series no. 49, (Dover, Delaware, 1986), pp. 13-14; C. A. Weslager, *Brandywine Springs* (Wilmington, Delaware: Hambleton Co., 1949), pp. 19-21.

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

company, called the Peoples Railway Company, to build an electric trolley car line, and he served as general manager of the company. The Peoples Railway built a line from Wilmington west on the Capitol Trail through Prices Corner to Brandywine Springs in 1901. Electric trolley cars from this line went up present-day Washington Avenue in The Cedars, where the passengers would disembark and walk to the Brandywine Springs Amusement Park.<sup>144</sup>

These electric trolley lines also facilitated the opening of suburbs in the Wilmington area. In 1912 there were three major trolley routes leaving from Wilmington and providing transportation to Brandywine Springs, New Castle, and Chester, Pennsylvania. Suburban settlements along these trolley routes varied according to several factors. Carol E. Hoffecker in her book, *Corporate Capital: Wilmington in the Twentieth Century*, points out that:

People moved from houses in the center city [of Wilmington] to new ones along the trolley lines in a discernible pattern that reflected factors such as socioeconomic status, place of work, and ethnicity.<sup>145</sup>

Between 1903 and 1913 there were about 68 land transactions in The Cedars, which had been divided into 229 small lots.<sup>146</sup> By the early 1930s, most of the lots had single-family dwellings built on them. These houses were not developed by The Cedars Land and Development Company. Most families used independent contractors or built the houses themselves with

---

<sup>144</sup> John T. Mullins, *Souvenir of Peoples Railway Co.* (Wilmington, De.: John T. Mullins, 1901); Francis A. Cooch, *Little Known History of Newark, Delaware, and Its Environs* (Newark, De.: The Press of Kells, 1936), pp. 27-33; Weslager, p. 76; Thompson, pp. 22-31; Carol E. Hoffecker, *Corporate Capital: Wilmington in the Twentieth Century* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1983), pp. 12, 19-28.

<sup>145</sup> Hoffecker, pp. 12, 19-28.

<sup>146</sup> New Castle County Registry of Deeds, 1901-1914.

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

the help of neighbors or family. According to the 1910 Census, there were 45 heads of families listed as living in The Cedars, and the majority of these residents were painters, carpenters, laborers, and tradesmen. Mrs. Roberta Davis, a former resident of The Cedars, recalls that her parents built their home with the help of friends in 1913. She also says there were many houses along Newport Gap Pike and on Washington, Harrison, and Maple Avenues by 1930.<sup>147</sup>

In the 1903 *Wilmington City Directory* there is a "Crook, R. W." listed as a general manager living in the "Cedars."<sup>148</sup> Ten years later William Stewart Allmond paid Mrs. Crook \$7500 for twelve lots, which included the lots numbered 15 and 16 where Spring Hill is located (see Figure 15, p. 62).<sup>149</sup> In 1913 William Stewart Allmond is listed in the *Wilmington City Directory* as living in The Cedars. He was a treasurer for the Delaware Terra Cotta Company, but he was also the son of John P. Allmond, president of People's Railway Company. William Stewart Allmond died intestate in 1919, and in 1920 his heirs sold his property for \$14,000 to Elizabeth Samuel, the wife of a physician, Dr. Meredith I. Samuel. She increased the property in size by buying lots 1, 2, 9, 10, and parts of lots 3, 11, 69, 70, and 71 for \$700 from William L. and Isabella H. Betta in 1922.<sup>150</sup> Elizabeth Samuel died on February 25, 1929, and her entire property in The

---

<sup>147</sup> Mrs. Roberta Davis. Telephone interview by Cheryl Powell. Wilmington, Delaware, December 30, 1987. Notes located at the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware; Thompson, pp. 29-30.

<sup>148</sup> Crook is listed as living in The Cedars subdivision until 1916. This record indicate the subdivision rather than a particular house. *Wilmington City Directories, 1900-1920*.

<sup>149</sup> New Castle County Deed Book: X-23-492; New Castle County Recorder of Deeds, Wilmington, Delaware.

<sup>150</sup> New Castle County Deed Books: V-29-174, Z-28-504, G-31-480; New Castle County Recorder of Deeds, Wilmington, Delaware.

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

Cedars was sold to James R. and Claire R. Morford in 1930.<sup>151</sup>

Little is known about the house during the period when the Allmonds and the Samuels lived at Spring Hill. There may have been some alterations to the house, but it was Morford who would give Spring Hill its Federal Revival-style detail and make many changes in the size and plan of the house.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Morford, who lived at Spring Hill from 1930 to 1959, made many alterations and additions to the house between 1937 and 1938 with the help of a prominent local architectural firm, Robinson, Stanhope, and Manning.<sup>152</sup> Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Baum, the present owners of Spring Hill, have made very few changes to the property, and the house is essentially unaltered from its 1938 appearance.

James R. Morford had been a member of the law firm of Marvel and Morford since 1928. He served as assistant city solicitor of Wilmington from 1935 to 1938, as the Attorney General of Delaware from 1939 to 1943, and on the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association from 1943 to 1946. Morford was a very successful man when he owned Spring Hill, and this is reflected in the manner in which he would create a suburban estate. In fact, he was called the "squire" of the neighborhood.<sup>153</sup>

The original floor plan of the house is outlined by the fieldstone foundation in the basement. The plan consisted of a central hall flanked by a parlor and a library on the west side of the hall and a dining room

---

<sup>151</sup> New Castle County Deed Book: F-36-370; New Castle County Recorder of Deeds, Wilmington, Delaware.

<sup>152</sup> See architectural plans made by Robinson, Stanhope, and Manning, 1937-38. Currently located at the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware.

<sup>153</sup> Mrs. James R. Morford, Jr. Telephone interview by Cheryl Powell. Wilmington, Delaware, November 12, 1987. Notes located at the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware.

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

and a kitchen on the east side. The second story originally had five bedrooms and one bath. On the third floor, an attic was used for storage. There was a hipped roof with a hipped dormer window on each of the four sides of the roof. Two chimney stacks were on either side of the roof, with one leading to a fireplace in the parlor and the other to a fireplace in the dining room.

A 1937 drawing of the first floor plan by Robinson, Stanhope, and Manning shows that a "Victorian-style" veranda surrounded three sides of the house, including its main facade (see Figure 16, p. 65). The front porch on the south elevation is unaltered and is composed of an open, one-story porch with six Doric columns connected by a short balustrade. Two bays project on this elevation. The west and east porches project four feet less than the front porch and differed stylistically. Two coupled Tuscan columns rested on small plinths with three columns at the southeast and southwest corner of the porches. A small porch behind the living room has not been removed and is part of the original three-sided "Victorian-style" porch construction.

The first major alterations were made to the house around 1935.<sup>154</sup> Morford added the breakfast room with a staircase leading up to the third floor attic. In the central hall, he placed a vestibule at the entrance with a closet on the west end and a powder room on the east end. The two six-pane glass windows on either side of the front door sidelights were then added. On the exterior, the main doorway was replaced with Federal Revival ornamentation. The original oak front door was removed to install a six-paneled door surmounted by a segmental arch with an elliptical fanlight and two side lights ornamented with floral elements. The elliptical arch is repeated in the vestibule interior. A round-arched doorway

---

<sup>154</sup> Mrs. Ann Benethum. Telephone interview by Cheryl Powell. Wilmington, Delaware, November 24, 1987. Notes located at the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware.

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

with a raised, paneled embrasure and a console in the surround opens into the formal entrance hall.

The staircase in the entrance hall was originally in the center of the room, but was removed and replaced with a staircase on the west wall that makes a 90-degree turn on the northern wall to the second floor landing. This creates an appropriate screen for the rear room additions on the first floor as well as making the staircase the most elegant feature in the house. The additions provide more private living space for the family, and the first floor of the house becomes clearly divided into formal and informal space. The idea of dividing the family rooms of the house from the public rooms is a Victorian one that had long been considered out of style.<sup>155</sup>

On the first floor, the living room and the dining room were both expanded to include the area formerly containing the side porches. The kitchen was enlarged to almost twice its original size (it took over the space of a shed to its rear), the butler's pantry was built in a space occupied by the kitchen, and a glassed-enclosed conservatory was added to the western wall of the house, hiding an original exterior window. Morford turned his bedroom area on the second floor into a suite (see Figure 17, p. 67). He added a private bath, a dressing room, and an office. A door that once opened between the office and the southeast bedroom was closed in to allow him more privacy and is presently covered with wallpaper. By removing the hipped roof and replacing it with a pitched roof pierced by two pedimented dormer windows and a square dormer window in the middle, the third floor attic was enlarged to make room for more living space. Two bedrooms, a bathroom, a cedar closet, and a storage area were installed in it (see Figure 18, p. 68).

---

<sup>155</sup> Clifford Edward Clark, Jr., *The American Family Home, 1800-1960* (Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1986), p. 132.

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

Robinson, Stanhope, and Manning had designed the replacement of the hexagonal, pointed roofs on the two-story projecting bay of the main south facade for much lower roofs so that three pedimented dormer windows could be placed on the south side of the main roof (see Figure 19, p. 69), but these plans were never carried out. The roof over the main block was to have been covered with wooden shingles and the other roofs with metal. All of the roof surfaces are now covered with asbestos shingle.

In the basement Morford intended to provide room for entertainment and utilities, but these plans were also not executed. In the small passage from the formal entrance hall to the breakfast room, a door with a stairway to the basement was added to provide an interior entrance, and a separate exterior entrance was made for the basement (see Figure 20, p. 70).

Federal Revival detailing was added in the formal rooms on the first floor to harmonize with the entrance on the main elevation. In the entrance hall, a round-arched six-paneled door to the right of the staircase opened into the private quarters on the first floor. The doorways to both the living room and the dining room consisted of round-arched openings with wooden trim crowned by a console in the center of the arch and were added to match the front door and the arch in the vestibule. Other Federal Revival ornamentation included the addition of paneled double doors as well as a carved wooden sunburst in the semi-circular area above the doors to the dining room. The dining room wallpaper, with its brightly colored, foliated pattern of daisies, bluebells, and chrysanthemums arranged on a black background, was purchased locally.<sup>156</sup> The original fireplace in the dining room was removed to create more room for the butler's pantry behind the north wall of the room.

A "Sheraton-style" sideboard made by the Charak Furniture Company in Boston in 1937 still remains in the dining room today. It was one of many

---

<sup>156</sup> Benethum interview. November 24, 1987.

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

pieces of Federal Style furniture that Mr. Morford purchased for his home. The company is now out of business, but one of its advertisements appeared in a 1940 issue of *Arts and Decoration*.

The December 1938 issue of *The New Delawarean* published a photograph of the house highlighting the staircase in the entrance hall from the dining room door (see Plate 12, p. 72). The article featured photographs of staircases in the Wilmington area that had been recently redecorated. Noticeable in the photograph is the floral wallpaper and elliptical arch opening in the dining room as well as the elaborately paneled staircase. Except for the furniture seen in the photograph, the scene is unchanged today.

The wallpaper with scenes of colonial people and Williamsburg, the dentil cornice, and the fireplace on the north wall of the room were part of the Federal and Colonial Revival designs that were placed in the living room. The fireplace, which has a more Adamesque design, features a crossetted architrave with a reeded tablet in the center with reeded doric pilasters on each side of the black marble facing. The wall between the living room and the library was fitted with a sliding door which was later removed for the addition of a corner fireplace. Bookcases were also added to the library at this time. Morford replaced all of the floors on the first story, except the one in the kitchen, with matching oak planking.

While Morford was remodelling Spring Hill, he was also extensively altering the grounds surrounding the house.<sup>157</sup> The Morfords carefully maintained their landscaped gardens with the help of a full-time gardener, who lived near or on the property until World War II. A neighbor, Mrs. Roberta Davis, remembers that the pond was the first swimming pond that she had ever seen, and she says that Morford also added an orchard and tennis

---

<sup>157</sup> Although the location of the tennis courts and orchards are uncertain, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Benethum, and Mrs. James R. Morford, Jr. all mentioned them in their interviews.

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

courts.

A landscape plan for the area around the pool has been found, but there is no mention of a landscaping firm or date anywhere on the plan. The front cover of the booklet says that the plan was made for Mr. James R. Morford. Mrs. Ann Benethum remembers the planting that took place around the pond in the late 1930s. The plan does differ from the foliage that exists around the pond today. Among the plantings indicated along the southwest edge of the pool, which created a screen along the highway, are Lombardy Poplar, White Pine, Hemlock, Birch, Dogwood, Vibernum, Corvels, Magnolia Glanca, Oxydendron, Forsythea Hawthorne, Willow, Shade Bush, and Spiraea Van Hautter. On the east side of the pond, there were to be planted Pine, Dogwood, Cherry, Red Bud, Varnish Tree, Photina, Hex, Symplocus, Witch Hazel, and Viburnum. On the north side of the pond, the plan called for Hemlock, Pine, Flowering Crab, Myrica, Cydonia, Rhododendron, Laurel, Azalea, Aesculus, and Parviffloa. Abelia, Fern, Grass, Japanese Iris, Weeping Pink Cherry, and Jasmine were planned for the north and south sides of the pond.

Robinson, Stanhope, and Manning designed an elegant masonry gazebo topped with a cupola to function as a birdhouse. This gazebo was part of the overall plans made for the house in 1937-38, and the drawing for the design still exists. It was never executed, but a more modest wooden structure was built on the west end of the pond.

John Bue, a former employee of the architectural firm of Robinson, Stanhope, and Manning, states that the firm was formed in 1932.<sup>158</sup> Before World War II their offices were located at the corner of 9th and Market Streets in the Equitable Security Trust Company building (now the Bank of Delaware). Most of their commissions were for housing design, especially

---

<sup>158</sup> John Bue. Telephone interview by Cheryl Powell. Wilmington, Delaware, December 30, 1987. Notes located at the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware.

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

in developments such as Wawaset Park and Westover Hills. They also designed and remodeled other large homes and small commercial structures in the Wilmington area. The firm disbanded in 1942 and reunited in 1946. Robinson, Stanhope, and Manning returned to the same office, but their commissions changed to encompass mainly elementary schools, high schools, hospitals and nursing homes throughout Delaware and Cecil County, Maryland. Ray Robinson died in 1951, and Burton Stanhope died in 1957. William Manning joined the architectural firm of Dollar, Bonner, Blake, and Street in 1958. Manning took all of the architectural plans by Robinson, Stanhope, and Manning with him, and the plans are stored with this firm (now called Anderson, Brown, Higley, and Funk).

If Richard W. Crook had built his country estate as a symbol of his new status in the community, James R. Morford was attempting to accomplish the same goal thirty years later with his Colonial Revival remodeling of the house and the extensive landscaping of the property. Spring Hill still maintains its lofty presence in The Cedars, and no other house in the neighborhood can match its character or prestige. In an article from the Wilmington newspaper, *The Morning News*, on May 9, 1920, the author states that Colonial Revival houses "are growing more and more popular, no doubt largely because of their charming simplicity and haunting dignity."<sup>159</sup> This description remains true for Spring Hill, which fully captures the eternal Colonial Revival ideal in the Federal Revival manner.

---

<sup>159</sup> See Charles S. Sedgwick, *The Morning News*, Wilmington, Delaware, May 9, 1920.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Dover, Delaware

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 3.15

UTM References

A 18 445480 41391881819  
 Zone Easting Northing

C         

B           
 Zone Easting Northing

D         

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point on the east side of the intersection of Newport Gap Pike and Washington Avenue north-northeast 240 feet to a point, thence eastsoutheast 127 feet to a point, thence north-northeast 189 feet to another point, then eastsoutheast 165 feet to a fourth point, then south-southwest 372 feet to a fifth point, and then westnorthwest along Newport Gap Pike 310 feet to the place of beginning.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

These are the limits of the current parcel that have remained unchanged since the period of significance (1938).

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Cheryl C. Powell, Research Assistant

organization Center for Historic Architecture & Engineering date 29 February, 1988

street & number Graham Hall, University of Delaware telephone (302) 451-8097

city or town Newark state Delaware zip code 19716

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

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

## KEY TO LANDSCAPE MAP

## Trees and Shrubs

	<u>Genus</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
1.	<i>Abies</i>	<i>concolor</i>	White Fir
2.	<i>Acacia</i>		Mimosa
3.	<i>Acer</i>	<i>nigrum</i>	Black Maple
4.	<i>Acer</i>	<i>palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple
5.	<i>Acer</i>	<i>rubrum</i>	Red Maple
6.	<i>Acer</i>	<i>saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple
7.	<i>Acer</i>	<i>saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
8.	<i>Alnus</i>	<i>maritima</i>	Seaside Alder
9.	<i>Thuja</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Northern White Cedar
10.	<i>Berberis</i>	<i>thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
11.	<i>Betula</i>	<i>pendula</i>	European White Birch
12.	<i>Buxus</i>	<i>sempervirens</i>	Boxwood
13.	<i>Carya</i>	<i>illinoensis</i>	Pecan
14.	<i>Carya</i>	<i>tomentosa</i>	Mockernut Hickory
15.	<i>Castanea</i>	<i>dentata</i>	Chestnut
16.	<i>Cedrus</i>	<i>atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar
17.	<i>Cornus</i>	<i>florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood
18.	<i>Fagus</i>	<i>grandifolia</i>	Beech (American)
19.	<i>Forsythia</i>	<i>fortunei</i>	Forsythia
20.	<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash
21.	<i>Ginkgo</i>	<i>biloba</i>	Ginkgo
22.	<i>Hamamelis</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Witch Hazel
23.	<i>Ilex</i>	<i>opaca</i>	American Holly
24.	<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar
25.	<i>Kalmia</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel
26.	<i>Kolkwitzia</i>	<i>amabilio</i>	Beauty Bush
27.	<i>Larix</i>	<i>laricina</i>	Larch
28.	<i>Ligustrum</i>		Pricet Hedge
29.	<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>campbellii</i>	Magnolia
30.	<i>Malus</i>		Apple
31.	<i>Metasequoia</i>	<i>glyptostroboides</i>	Meta Sequoia
32.	<i>Morus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Red Mulberry
33.	<i>Paulownia</i>	<i>tormentosa</i>	Royal Paulownia
34.	<i>Philadelphus</i>	<i>inodorus</i>	Mock Orange
35.	<i>Picea</i>	<i>abies</i>	Norway Spruce
36.	<i>Picea</i>	<i>pungens</i>	Colorado Blue Spruce
37.	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>strobus</i>	Northern White Pine
38.	<i>Plantanus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	American Sycamore
39.	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>avium</i>	Sweet Cherry

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

	<u>Genus</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
40.	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>cerasus</i>	Sour Cherry
41.	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>serotina</i>	Black Cherry
42.	<i>Pyrus</i>		Pear
43.	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>alba</i>	White Oak
44.	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>palustris</i>	Pin Oak
45.	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Northern Red Oak
46.	<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>arborescens</i>	Azalea
47.	<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>maximum</i>	Rhododendron
48.	<i>Rhodotypos</i>	<i>scandens</i>	
49.	<i>Rhus</i>	<i>typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac
50.	<i>Robinia</i>	<i>pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust
51.	<i>Rubus</i>	<i>hispidus</i>	Dewberry
52.	<i>Spiraea</i>	<i>van houttei</i>	
53.	<i>Stipa</i>	<i>achnatherum</i>	Feather Grass
54.	<i>Syringa</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Lilac
55.	<i>Taxodium</i>	<i>distichum</i>	Bald Cypress
56.	<i>Taxus</i>	<i>brevifolia</i>	Pacific Yew
57.	<i>Tsuga</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Eastern Hemlock
58.	<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>campestris</i>	English Elm
59.	<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>dilatatum</i>	Viburnum
60.	<i>Vitis</i>		Wild Grape

Wildflowers

	<u>Genus</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
A.	<i>Erigeron</i>	<i>philadelphicus</i>	Fleabane Daisy
B.	<i>Lonicera</i>	<i>hildebrandiana</i>	Giant Honeysuckle
C.	<i>Tecomaria</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Cape Honeysuckle
D.	<i>Phytolacea</i>	<i>americana</i>	Pokeberry
E.	<i>Rosa</i>	<i>multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rosa
F.	<i>Solidago</i>	<i>altissima</i>	Goldenrod

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

---

BIBLIOGRAPHY: SPRING HILL

SECONDARY SOURCES

- Ames, David L., Bernard L. Herman and Rebecca J. Siders. *The Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*. Newark, Delaware: Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, 1987.
- Axelrod, Alan, ed. *The Colonial Revival in America*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1985.
- Bachman, David C., and Jay F. Custer. *Phase I & II Archaeology Investigations of the Newport-Gap Pike (Route 41) Corridor, Wilmington and Western Railroad to Washington Avenue, New Castle County, Delaware*. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology series no. 65. Dover, Delaware: 1987.
- Baker, Z. *The Cottage Builder's Manual*. Worcester, Massachusetts: A. Baker & Co., 1856.
- Brunner, A. W., comp. and ed. *Cottages or Hints on Economical Building*. New York: William T. Comstock, 1890.
- Clark, Clifford Edward, Jr. *The American Family Home, 1800-1960*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, 1986.
- Cooch, Francis A. *Little Known History of Newark, Delaware, and Its Environs*. Newark, Delaware: The Press of Kells, 1936.
- Downing, Andrew Jackson. *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening Adapted to North America*. New York: C. M. Saxton, Barker & Co., 1841.
- Downing, Andrew Jackson. *Cottage Residences, Rural Architecture and Landscape Gardening*. Watkins Glen, New York: Century House, 1967.
- Downing, Andrew Jackson. *The Architecture of Country Houses*. New York: Da Capo Press, 1968.
- Eaton, Raymond Baxter. "Stairways." *American Architect and Architecture* 40 (February 1937): 91-95.
- Gebhard, David. "The American Colonial Revival in the 1930s." *Winterthur Portfolio* 22 (Summer-Autumn 1987): 109-145.
- Goodwin, W. A. R. "The Restoration of Colonial Williamsburg." *The National Geographic Magazine* 71 (April 1937): 401-443.
- Gowans, Alan. *The Comfortable House: North America Suburban Architecture, 1890-1930*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

---

- Herman, Bernard L., and Rebecca J. Siders. *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan: Historic Contexts*. Newark, Delaware: Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, 1986.
- Hoffecker, Carol E. *Wilmington, Delaware, Portrait of an Industrial City, 1830-1910*. Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation: University Press of Virginia, 1974.
- Hoffecker, Carol E. *Corporate Capital: Wilmington in the Twentieth Century*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1983.
- Hoffecker, Carol E. *Wilmington: A Pictorial History*. Norfolk, Virginia: Donning Co., Publishers, 1982.
- Lane, Jonathan. "The Period House in the Nineteen-Twenties." *Journal of The Society of Architectural Historians* 20 (December 1961): 169-178.
- Lent, Frank. *Summer Homes and Camps*. Boston: Frank T. Lent, 1899.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1986.
- Mullins, John T. *Souvenir of Peoples Railway Co.* Wilmington, Delaware: John T. Mullins, 1901.
- Newcomb, Rexford. *The Colonial and Federal House: How to Build an Authentic Colonial House*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1933.
- Newton, Norman T. *Design on the Land: The Development of Landscape Architecture*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1971.
- Ostensen, A. George, and Joseph T. Wutka, Jr. *Delaware Route 41, Kirkwood Highway to Milltown Road, New Castle County, Delaware*. United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and Delaware Department of Transportation: 1986.
- Reed, H. Clay. *Delaware: A History of the First State, Personal and Family Records*. Vol. 3. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1947.
- Rhoads, William B. "The Colonial Revival and American Nationalism." *Journal of The Society of Architectural Historians* 35 (December 1976): 239-254.
- Scott, Frank J. *Suburban Home Grounds*. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1870.
- Thompson, Priscilla M. *Springs/Red Clay Area, A Narrative Historical Overview, Newport to Gap Pike - Route 41, New Castle County, DE*. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series no. 49. Dover, Delaware: 1986.
- Warner, Sam Bass, Jr. *Streetcar Suburbs, The Process of Growth in Boston, 1870-1900*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1978.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

---

Wells, Frederick M. "Houses Inspired by American Colonial." *Arts and Decoration* 52 (May 1940): 7-10.

Weslager, C. A. *Brandywine Springs*. Wilmington, Delaware: Hambleton Co., 1949.

Wright, Gwendolyn. *Moralism and the Model Home: Domestic Architecture and Cultural Conflict in Chicago, 1873-1913*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980.

PRIMARY DOCUMENTS

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

New Castle County Tax Assessments: Christiana and Mill Creek Hundreds. Delaware State Archives, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware.

New Castle County Orphan Court Records: 1843. Microfilm on file at Morris Library, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware.

MAPS AND DIRECTORIES

Baist, William G. *Atlas of the State of Delaware*. Philadelphia: William G. Baist, 1894.

Beers, D. G. *Atlas of the State of Delaware*. Philadelphia: Pomeroy & Beers, 1868.

Rea, Samuel, and Jacob Price. *Map of New Castle County, Delaware from Original Surveys*. Philadelphia: Smith and Wister, 1849.

*Wilmington City Directory and Business Gazetteer*. Volumes 1890-1930. Various publishers. In holdings of the Historical Society of Delaware Library, Wilmington, Delaware.

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS (original notes located at Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware)

Allmond, Charles. Telephone interview by Cheryl Powell. Wilmington, Delaware: November 21, 1987.

Bue, John. Telephone interview by Cheryl Powell. Wilmington, Delaware: December 30, 1987.

Bennethum, Mrs. Ann. Telephone interviews by Cheryl Powell. Wilmington, Delaware: November 24, December 2, and December 30, 1987.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

---

Davis, Mrs. Roberta. Telephone interviews by Cheryl Powell. Wilmington, Delaware: November 21, November 24, and December 30, 1987.

Figgatt, Mrs. Connie. Telephone interview by Cheryl Powell. Wilmington, Delaware: November 29, 1987.

Gallagher, F. S. Telephone interview by Cheryl Powell. Wilmington, Delaware: November 24, 1987.

Morford, Mrs. James R., Jr. Telephone interview by Cheryl Powell. Wilmington, Delaware: November 11, 1987.

**NATIONAL REGISTER DOCUMENTS:** (on file at Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Dover, Delaware)

Buena Vista, N-219  
Wilmington New Century Club, N-1136  
Public School #111C, N-5258  
Aetna Fire Station #12, N-5747  
Wright House, N-5786  
Old Fire House, K-1692  
Gov. William Watson Mansion, K-1693  
Hermon School, S-165

## DRAWINGS

Robinson, Stanhope and Manning Architects, Inc. Alterations and Additions to Residence for Mr. James R. Morford, Cedars, Marshallton, Delaware. Commission R75, March, 1937. Plans currently located at Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware.

"Study for the Planting about the Pond for Mr. James R. Morford, Cedars, Delaware." (designer and date unknown). Drawing currently in possession of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Baum, present owners of Spring Hill.

No information provided for this page.