

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-5197

Item number 7

Page 1

N-5197

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

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

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

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

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

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

Owner: George Parker Crossland

R. D. 1, Box 272

St. Georges, Delaware

Description:

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

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

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

Historical Background and Significance:

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

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

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

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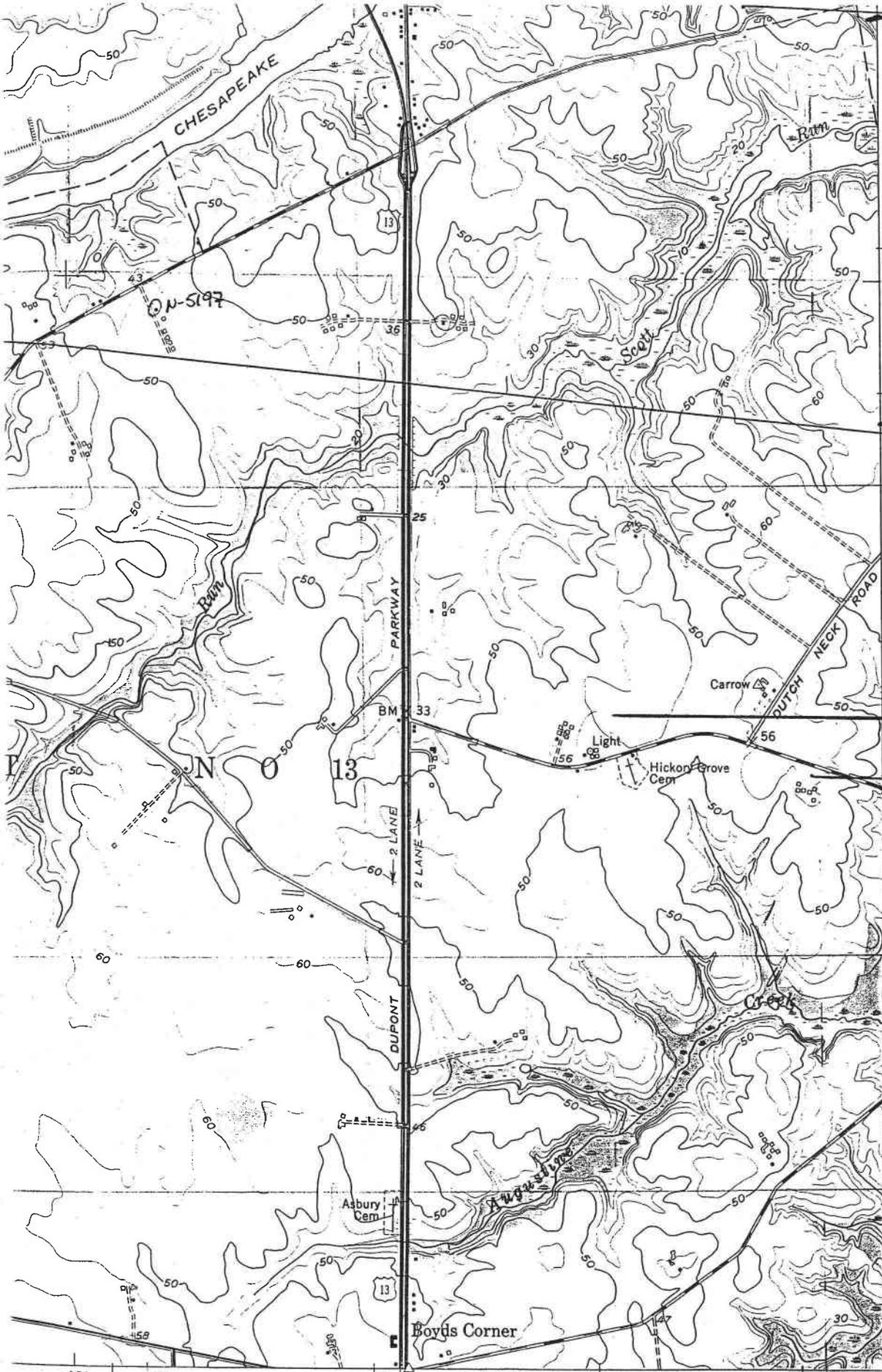
wheat was 474 bushels and 534 pounds of butter were produced on the average farm. The tax assessment records of 1852-53 show that Thomas McWhorter's poll tax was \$400 and the total amount of his real estate was \$3040. His livestock valued at \$54 raised his total assessment to \$3494 in 1849. In that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

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

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

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

Nomination by Helen Ross



189 Monferey

4377
32'30"

N-1568 C & D Canal

4376

N-1623 Lighthouse
St. Georges

N-1567 Andrew
Jackson Vandergrift
House

4374

4373000m N.

39'30"

40' 443

ODESSA 3 MI.
SMYRNA 15 MI.

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

446000m E

75°37'30"

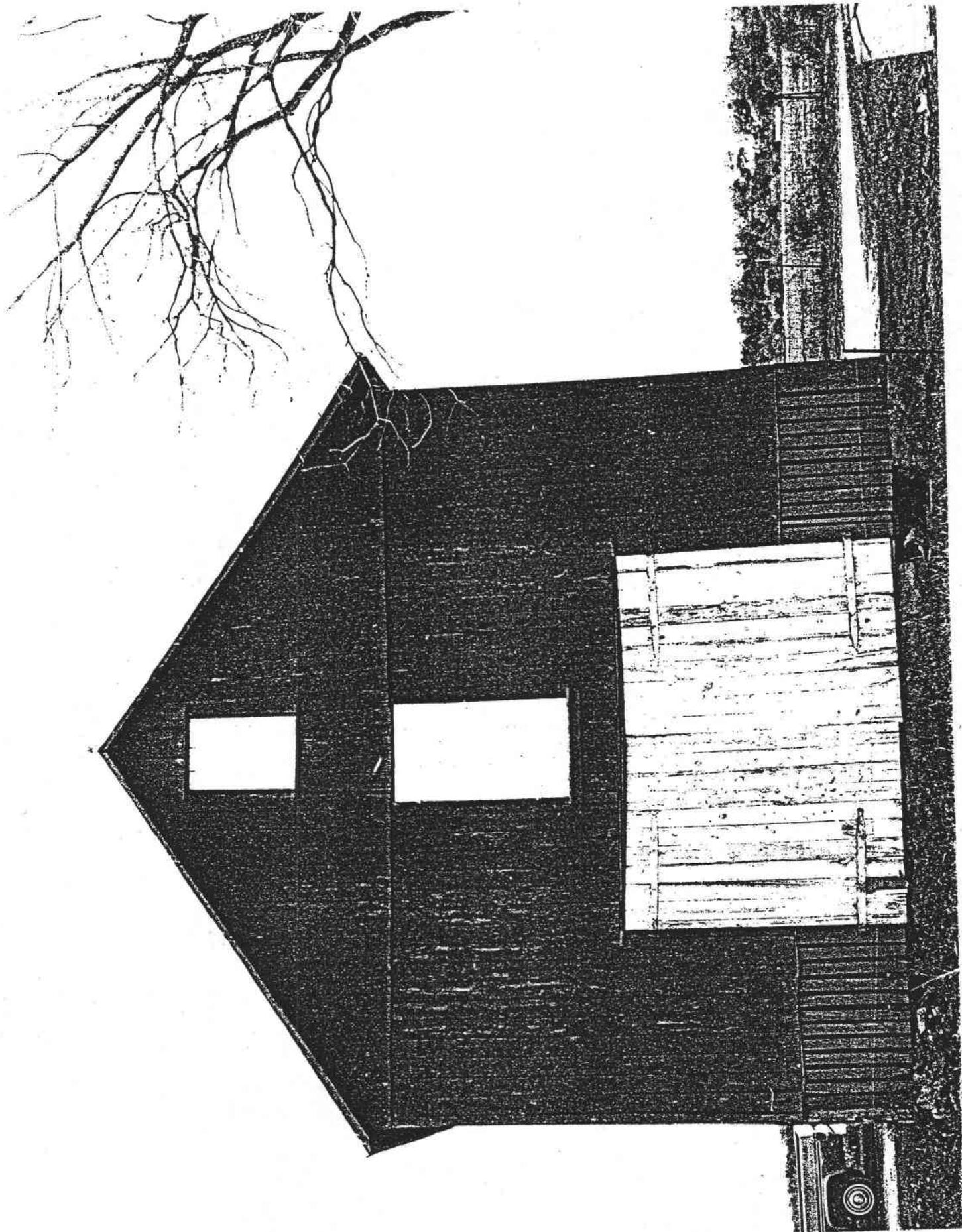
1 MILE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

U. S. Route State Route

(TAYLOR'S BRIDGE)
5862 / NE



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

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP
View From
W. 1000
Photo #: 1 of (5)



McWhorter House

CHR #: N-5197

Location: RT# 412

St. Georges Hundred

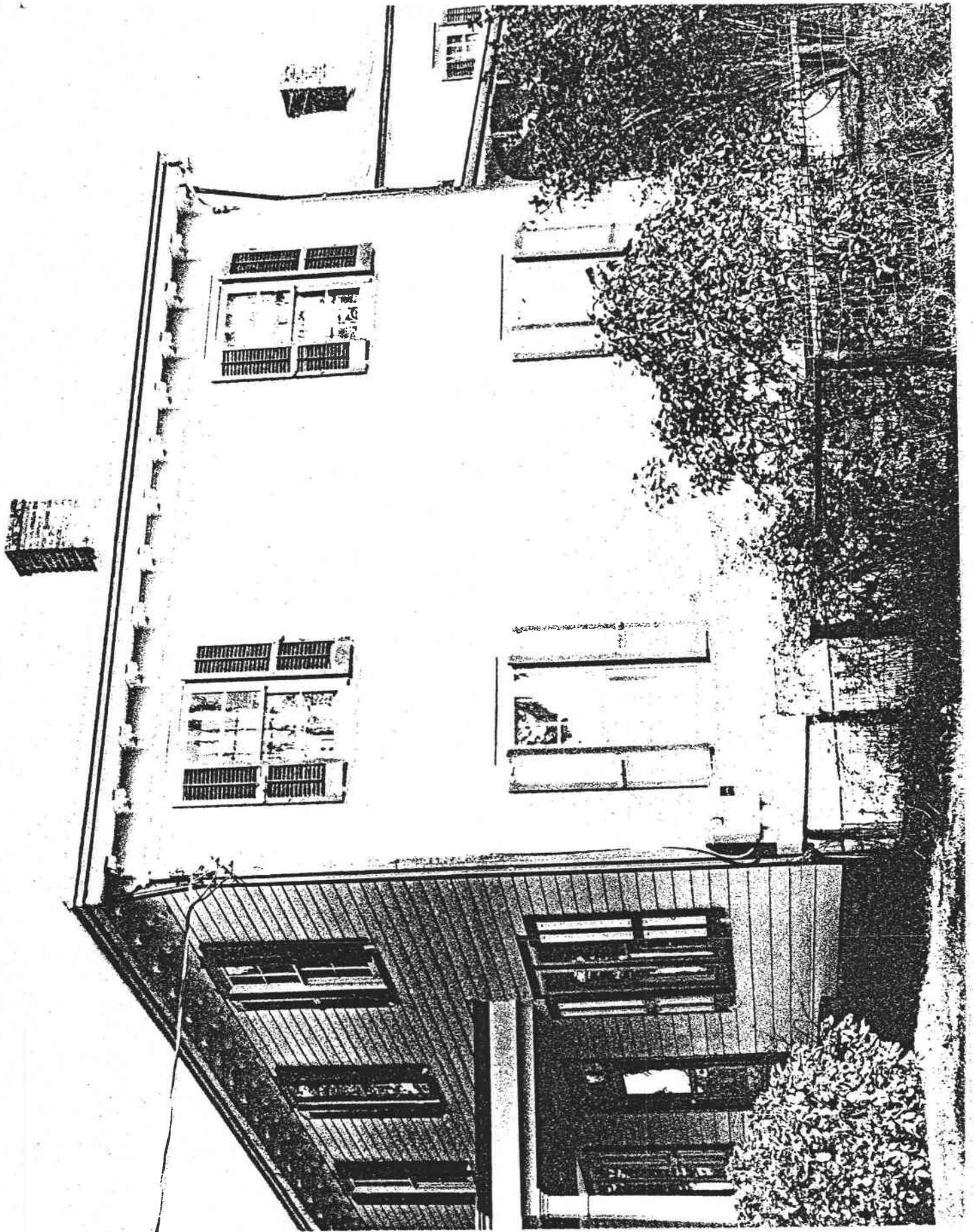
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

View From

200126

Photo #: 2 of (5)



McWhorter House

CHR #: N-5197

Location: Rt # 612

St. Georges Hundred

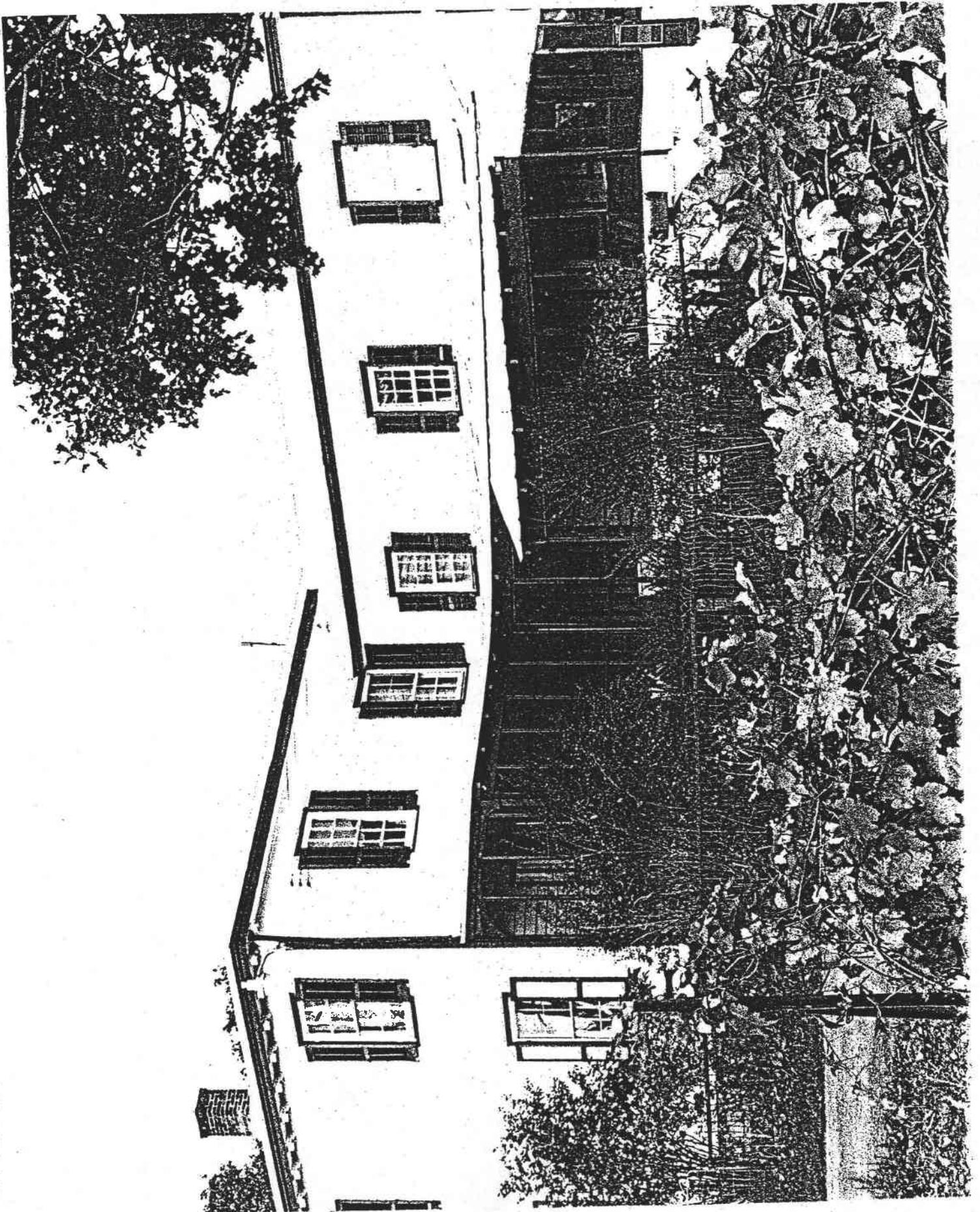
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

View From:

Northeast

Photo #: 3 of (5)



McWhorter House

CHR #: N-5197

Location: RT# 412

St. Georges Hundred

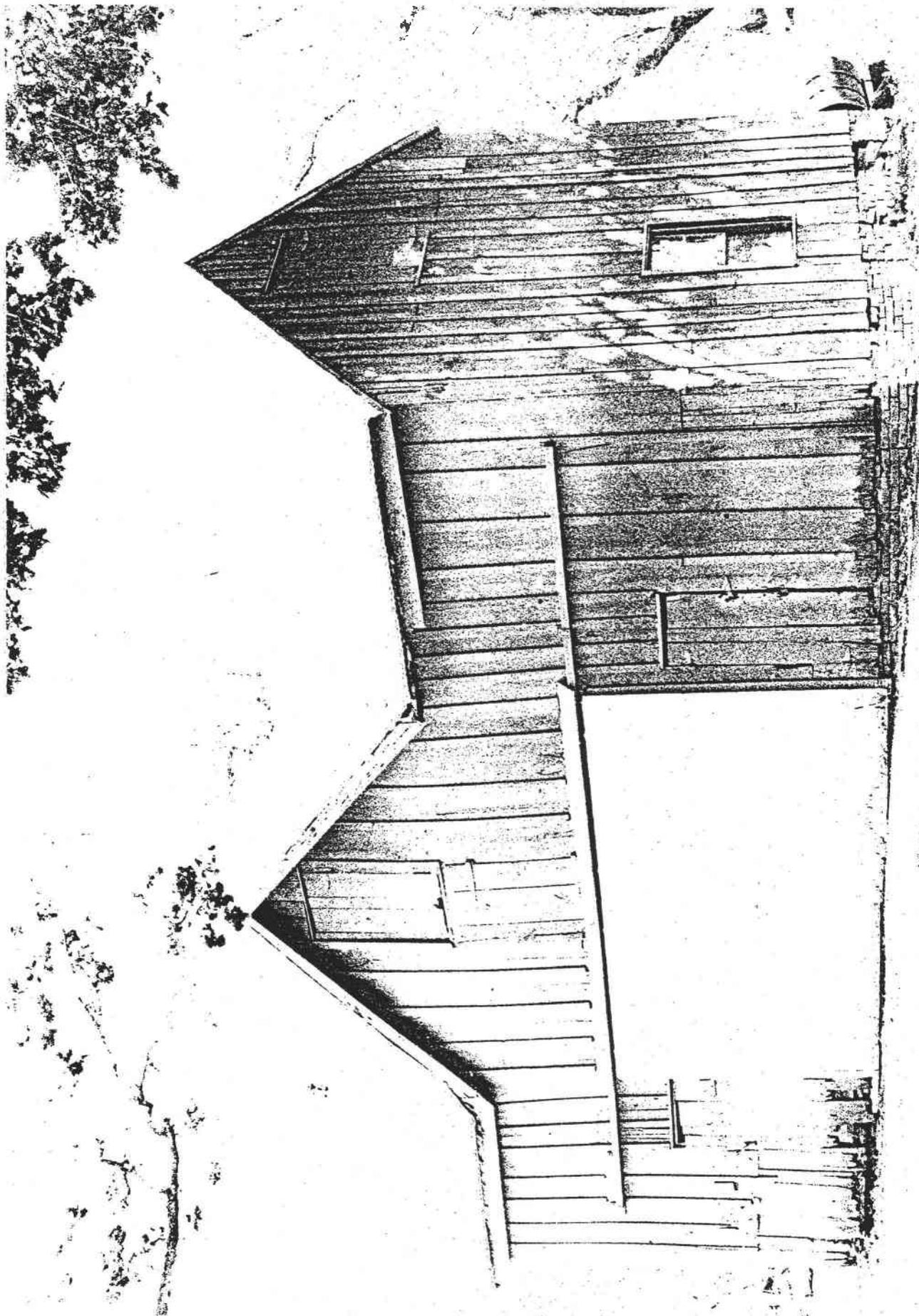
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

View From

500744257

Photo #: 4 of (5)



Contract House

McWhorter House

CHR #: N-5197

Location: RT# 4(2)

St. Georges Hundred

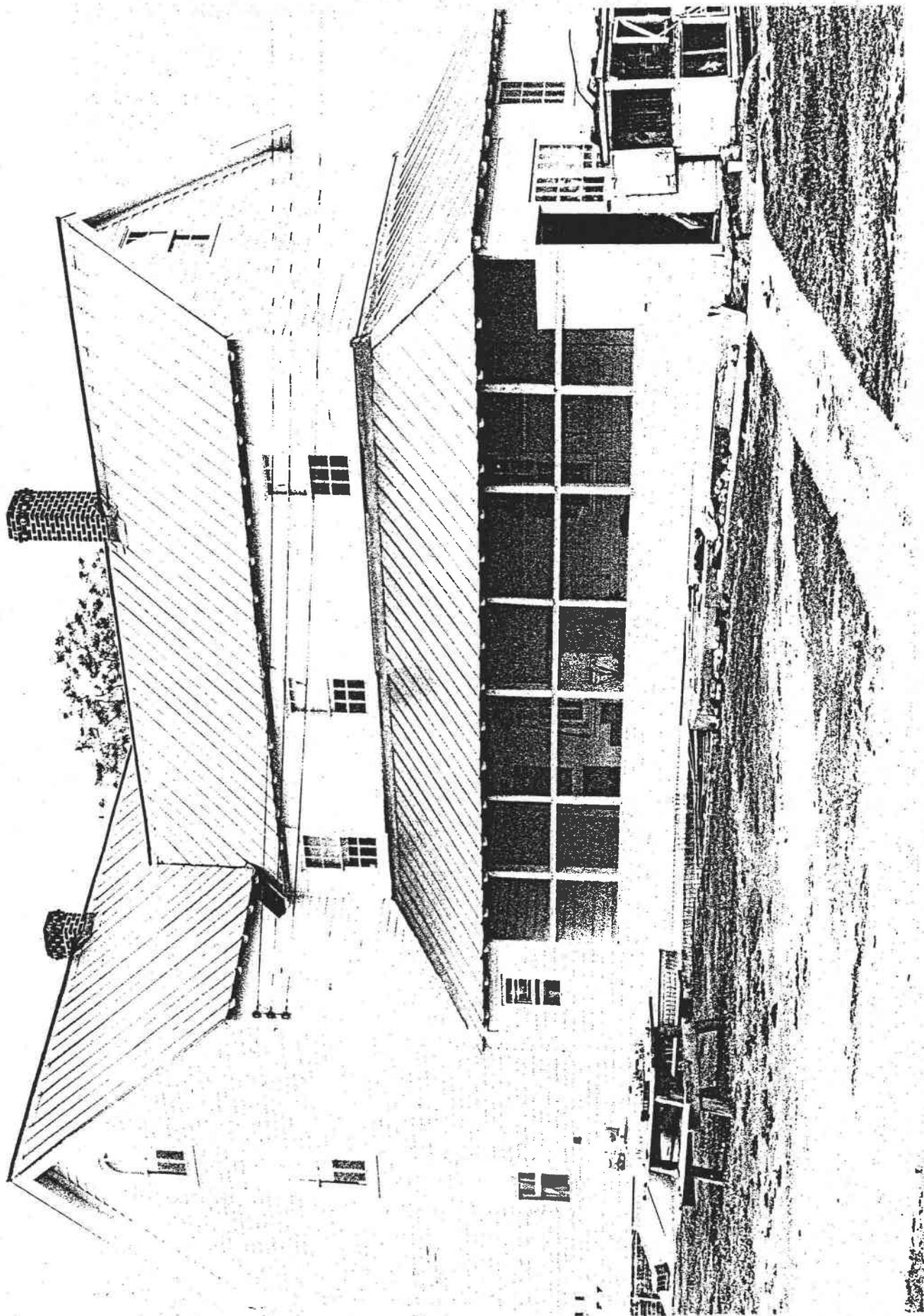
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BHP

View From

Southwest

Photo #: 5 of (5)



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N-5201

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

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

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

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

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

UTM 18.44540.73620 Tax parcel 13.008.00-027

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Claude Lester

P. O. Box 45

St. Georges, Delaware

Description:

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

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National Park Service

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Item number 7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Historical Background and Significance:

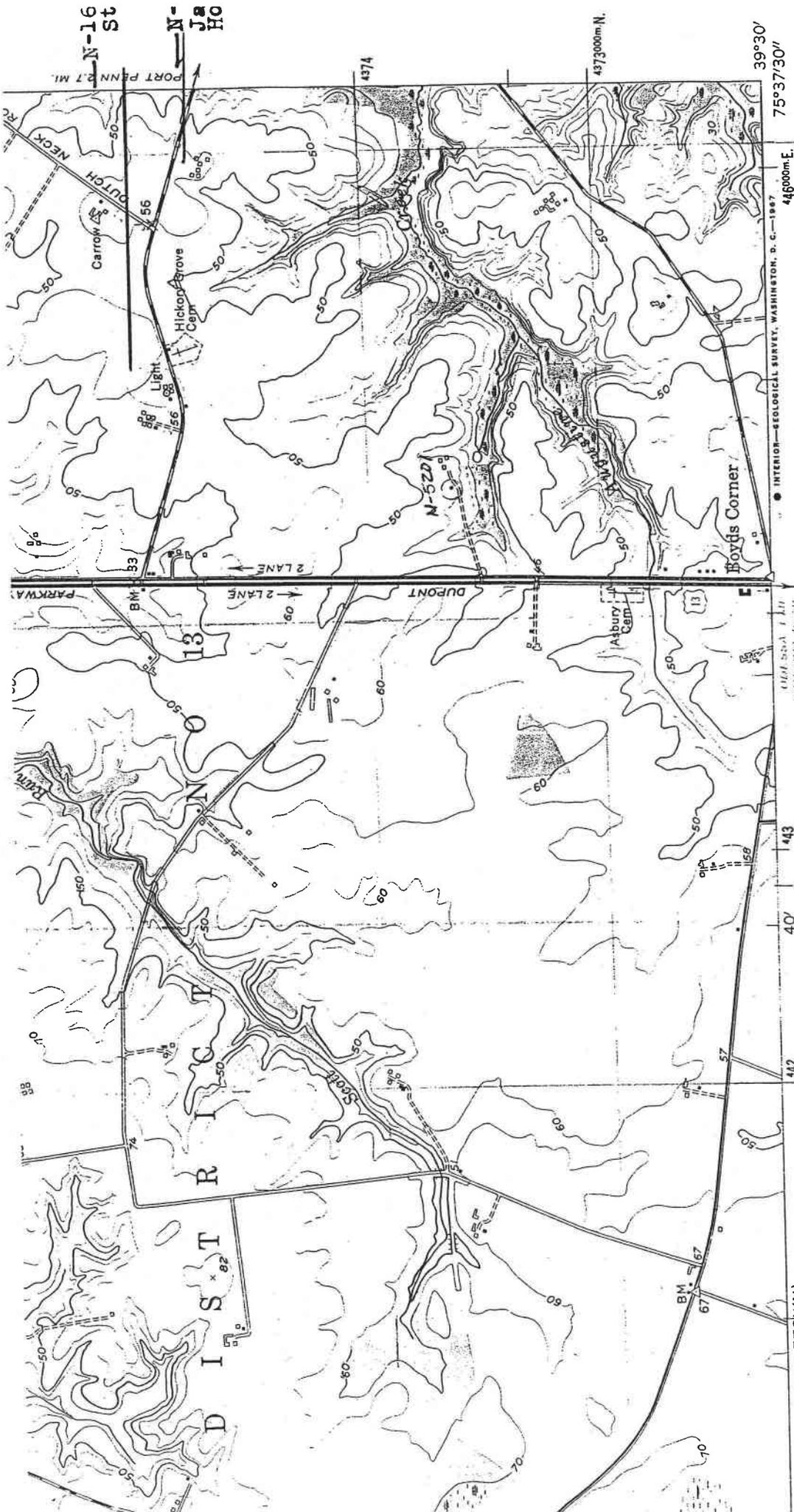
As reflected in the agricultural census returns of 1850, the James Vandegrift farm, Retirement, was slightly larger than most of its neighbors in terms of improved land. While the Vandegrifts were able to produce almost double the average amount of wheat, their corn crops fell slightly below average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

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

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

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

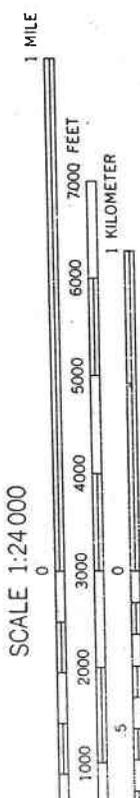
Nomination by Paul Cherry



(TAYLOR 586.)

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

QUADRANGLE LOCATION



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

COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
1:50,000 TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST -

1953

AMS 5863 II SW—SERIES V832
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N-5216

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

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

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

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

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

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

Owner: William Brady
Middletown, Delaware
19709

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

Description:

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

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

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

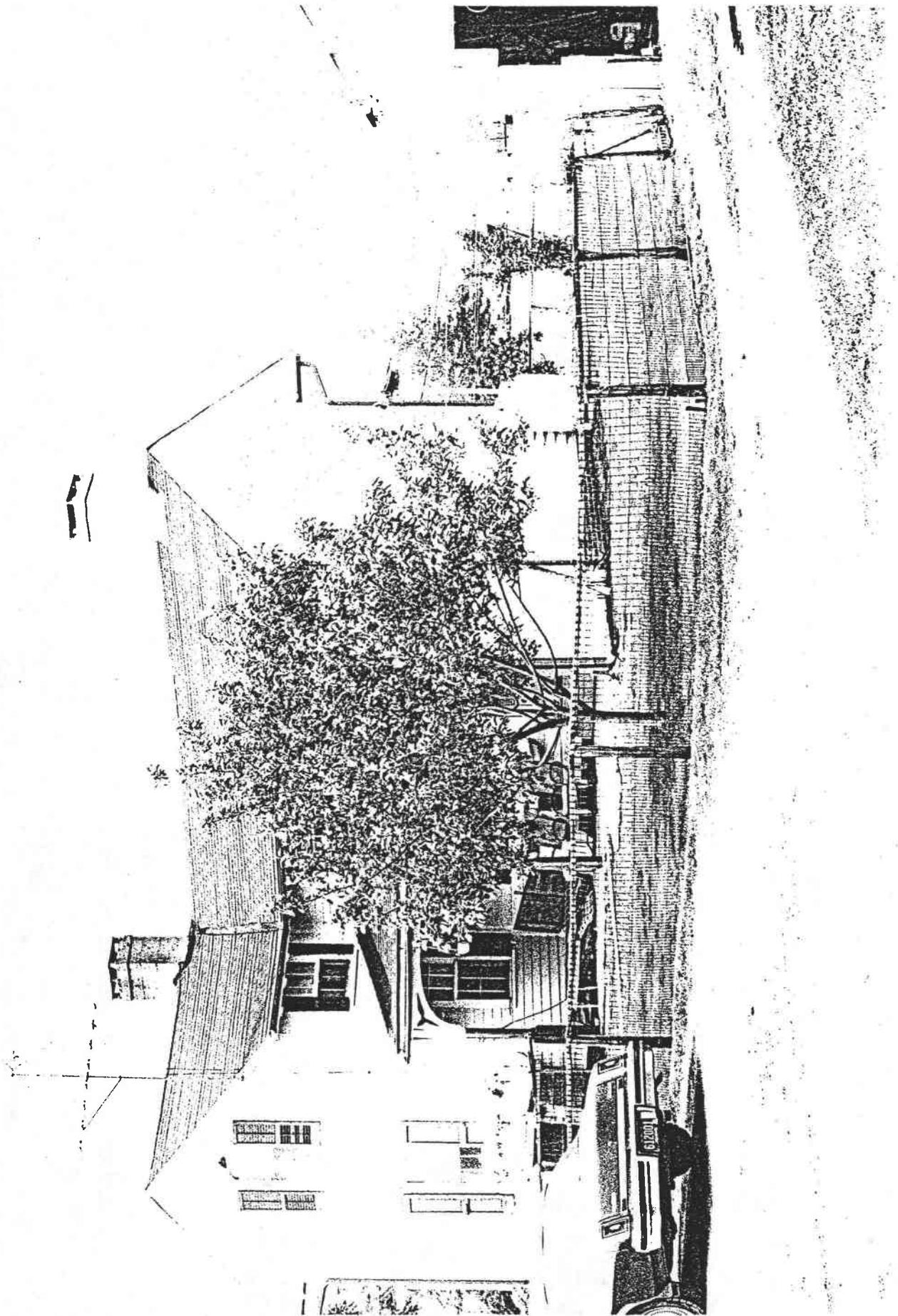
Historical Background and Significance:

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

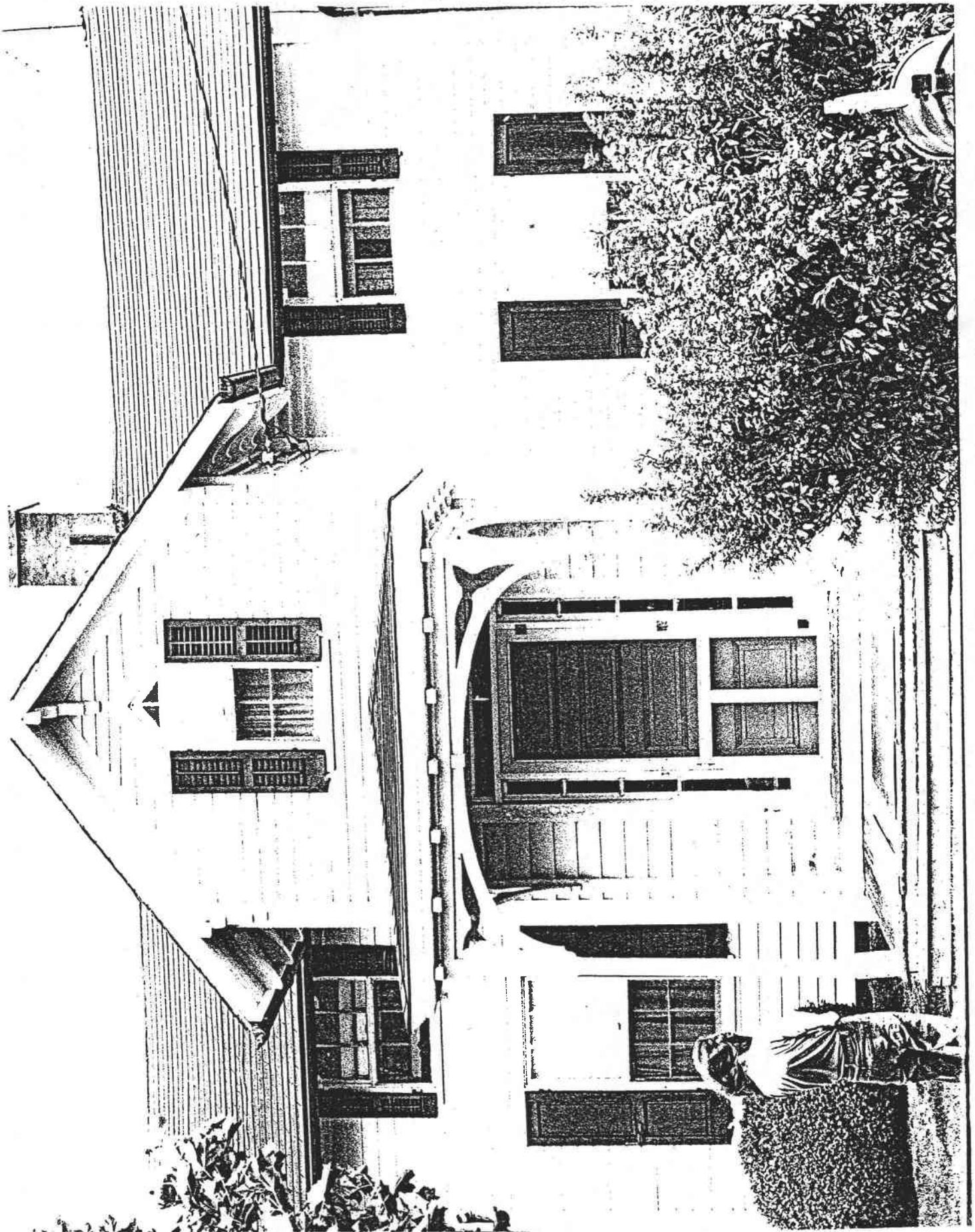
At the time of Brady's move to Middletown, he owned over a score of farms. Each farm was occupied by a farm manager who worked on shares with Brady and who occupied the primary dwelling on the steading. At Greenlawn, Brady and later his heirs, occupied the main house, and provided the farm manager with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

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

Nominated by Bernard L. Herman



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



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

St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHF

View From

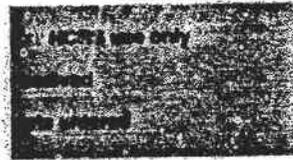
west

Photo #: 1 of (2)

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

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

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



1. Name

historic B.F. Hanson House

and/or common

2. Location

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

city, town Middletown vicinity of congressional district One

state Delaware code 10 county New Castle code 002

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. William Earns

street & number Elizabeth Allen Farms

city, town Fieldsboro vicinity of state Delaware

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Public Building

street & number Rodney Square

city, town Wilmington state Delaware

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1978 federal state county local

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

city, town Dover state Delaware 19901

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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

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

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

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

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

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1843 Builder/Architect Not Known

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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

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

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

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

10

PAGE

1

Verbal Boundary Description:

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

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 5.3 acres

Quadrangle name Cecilton

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

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

Verbal boundary description and justification
See Continuation Sheet

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

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

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

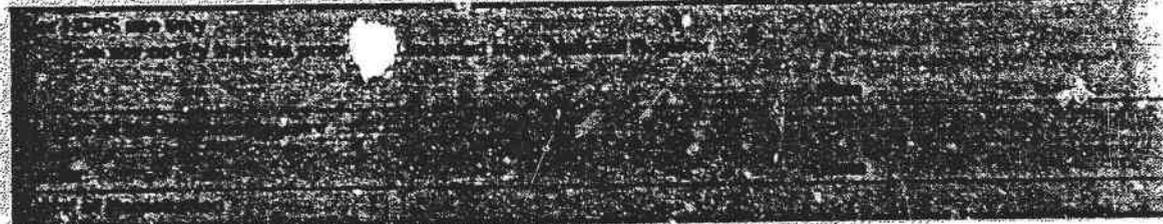
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

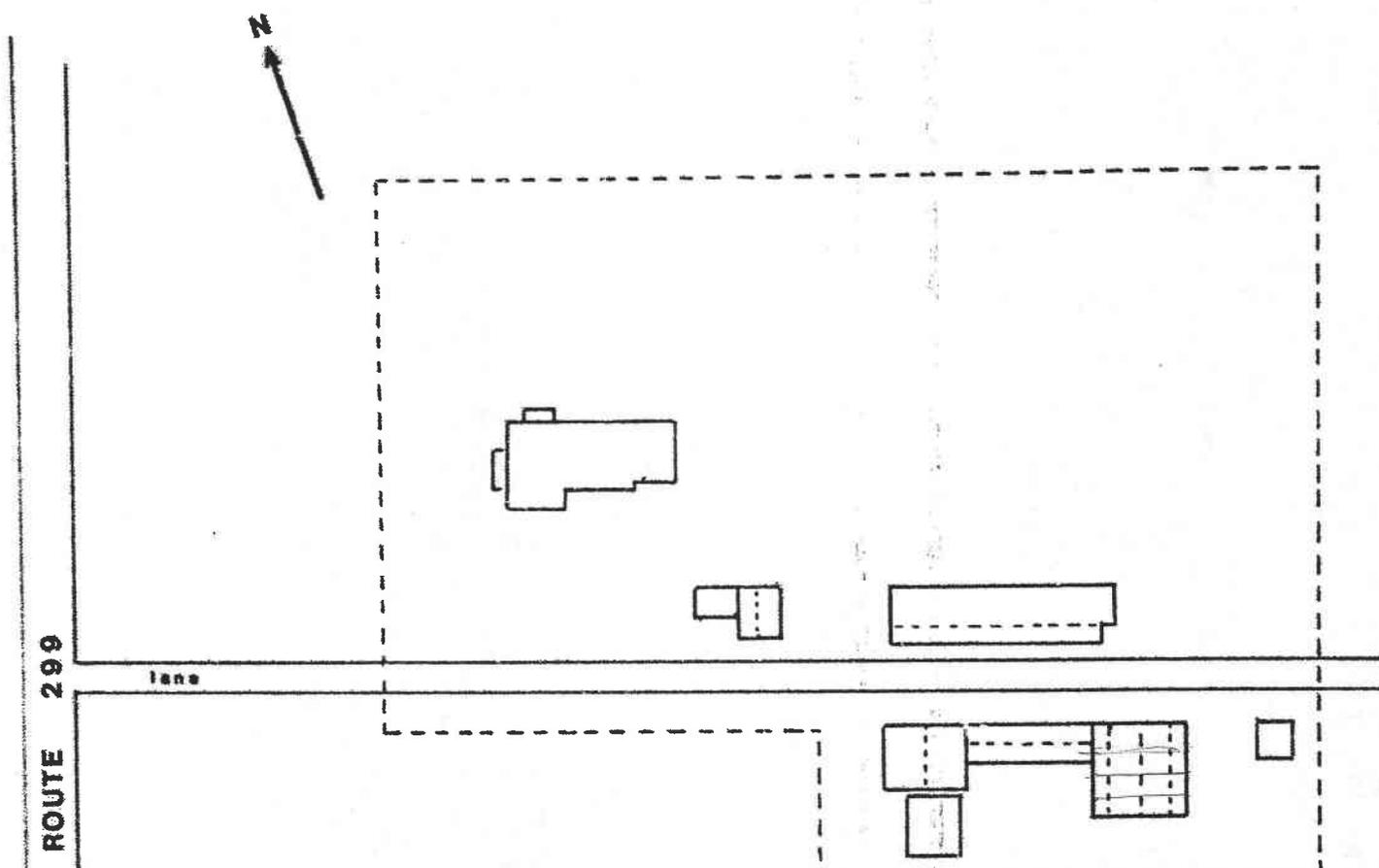
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Chief, Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation date



GPO 534 636

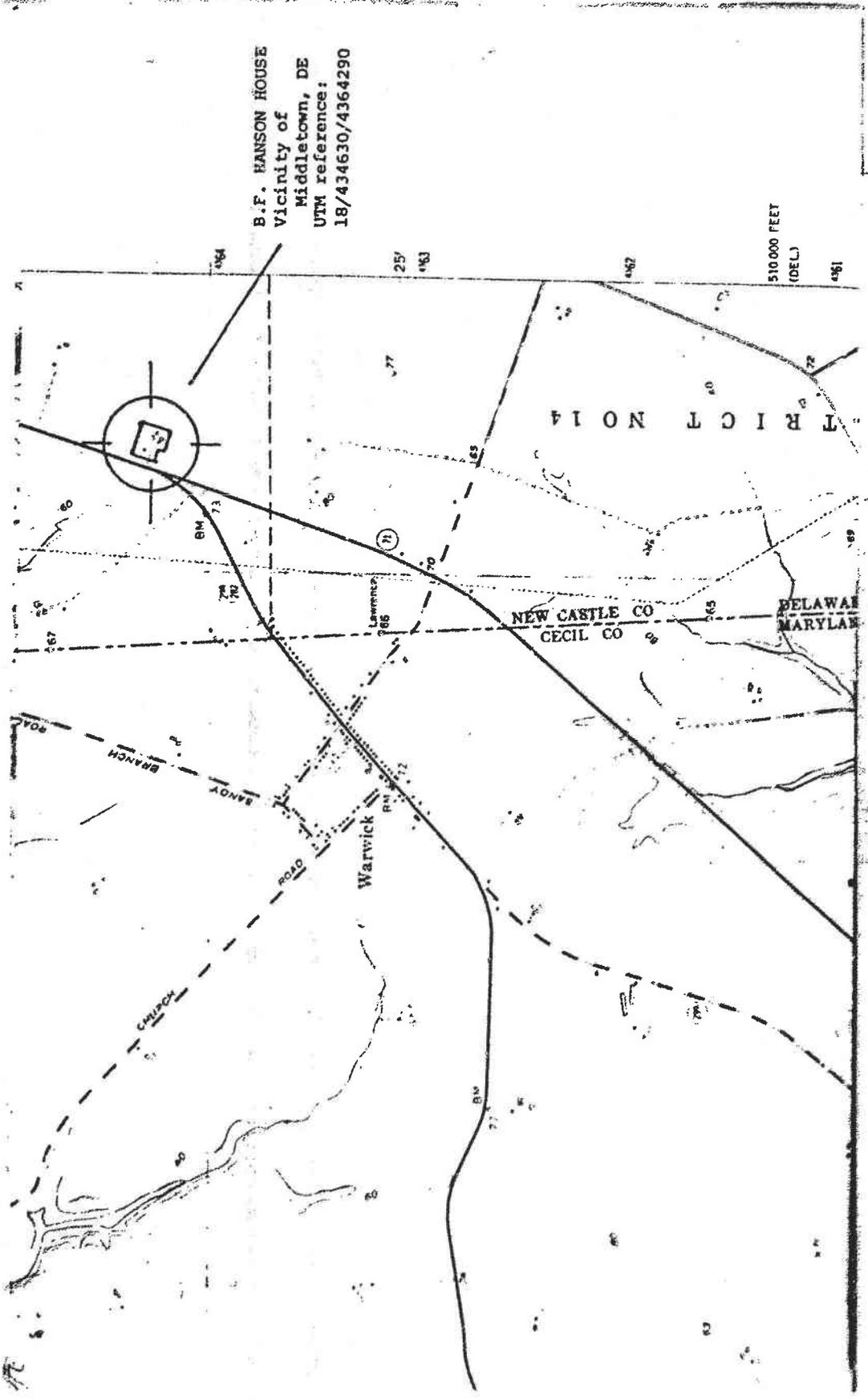


B. F. HANSON HOUSE

Vicinity of Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware

..... district boundaries

not to scale



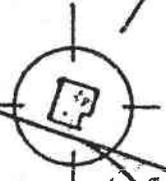
B.F. HANSON HOUSE
 Vicinity of
 Middletown, DE
 UTM reference:
 18/434630/4364290

TR I C T N O I A

NEW CASTLE CO
 CECIL CO

DELAWARE
 MARYLAND

510 000 FEET
 (DEL)



Warwick Road
 Church Branch Road
 Sand Branch Road

Warwick

Lawrence

BM 73

BM 72

70

765

72

71

71

71

71

71

71

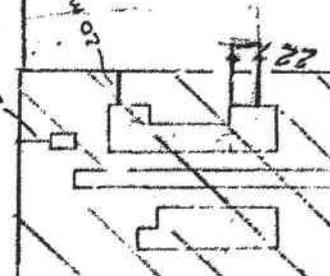
71

71

N
N

20 MIN
20 MIN

339 ±



B.F. HANSON HOUSE

N 26° 15' E

N 63° 50' 18" W 204.91'

LANE



15' Easement

12.75' To E Lane

N 76° 14' 12" E 168.59'

N 63° 47' 21" W 159.10'

120.00

722.35'

N

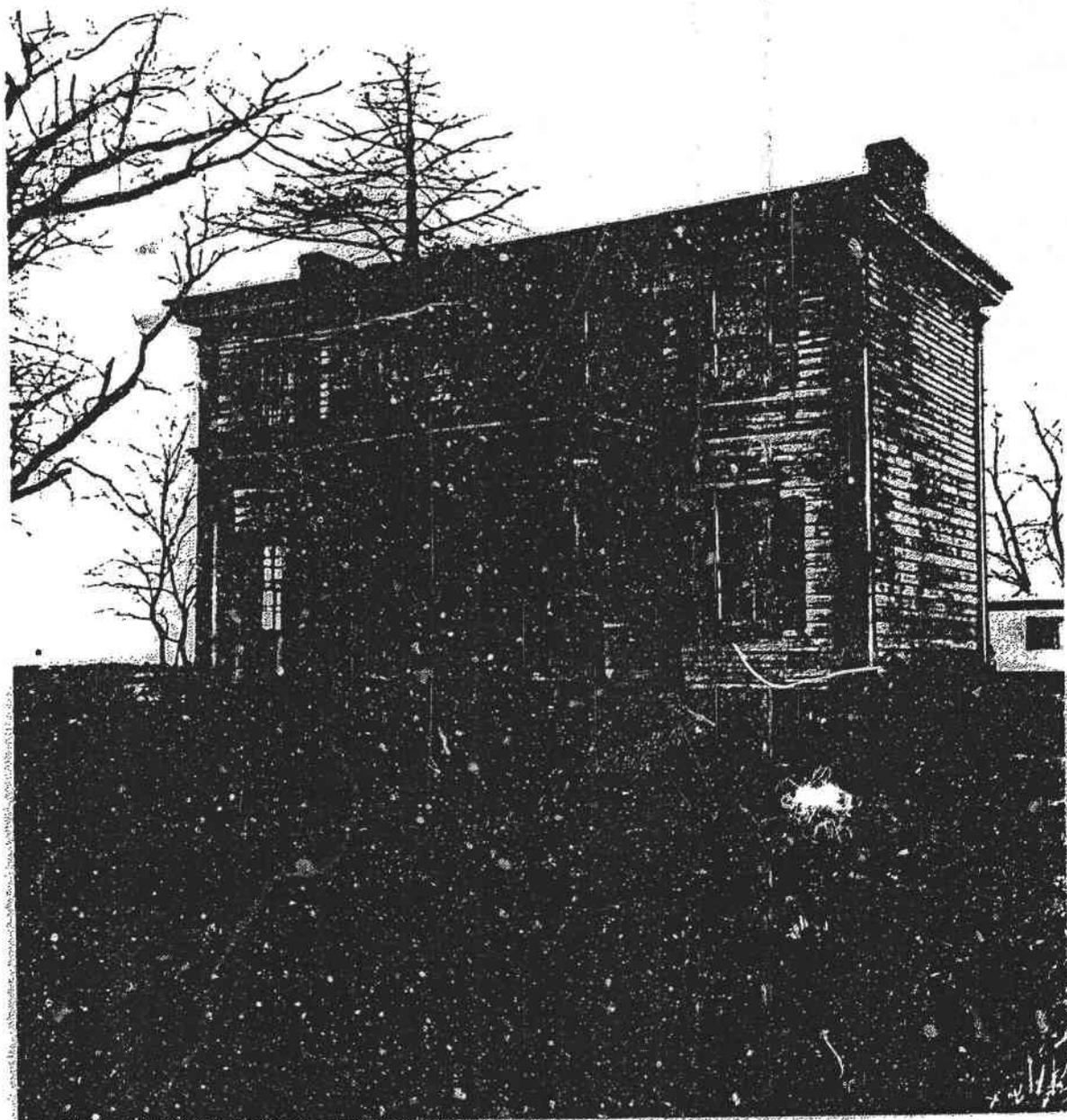
Publictown
← 3 miles

n. of f.
HUGH R. SHAR

Junction with Warwick Road →

Route 399

CHEESAPEAKE RAV BRIDGE ROAD



05/02/2005 DE STATE HIST PRESERVATION OFFICE

Name: B.F. Hanson House

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

Photographer: Jon Andress

Date: November 1980

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

Description: main block, oblique view from west

Photograph Number: #1 of 7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name "Fairview"

other name/site number N-5244

2. Location

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

city or town Middletown vicinity

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

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the
National Register

removed from the National
Register

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

"Fairview"
Name of Property

New Castle, Delaware
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

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

Name of related multiple property listing

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic: Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

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

Narrative Description

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

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

"Fairview"
Name of Property

New Castle, Delaware
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1816-1943

Significant Dates

c. 1816, c. 1820

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

"Fairview"
Name of Property

New Castle, Delaware
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.9945

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 443750 4374188
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4
 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mark A. Bower, Associate Principal, and Jill Cremer, Historic Preservation Specialist

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

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

city or town Philadelphia state PA zip code 19107

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items) Chain of Title and transcribed Probate Record

Property Owner

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

name Floral Plant Growers, Inc.

street & number 1133 Ebenezer Church Road telephone N/A

city or town Rising Sun state MD zip code 21911

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

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

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

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

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Comprehensive Planning

Zone II: Upper Peninsula Geographic Zone

Chronological Periods:

1770-1830+/- Early Industrialization

1830-1880+/- Industrialization and Early Urbanization

1880-1940+/- Urbanization and Early Suburbanization

Themes:

Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts;

Major Families, Individuals, Events

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Boundary Description

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

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

Boundary Justification

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

New Castle County Probate Records
George Smith
1825 - 1828

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

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

2. Location

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

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

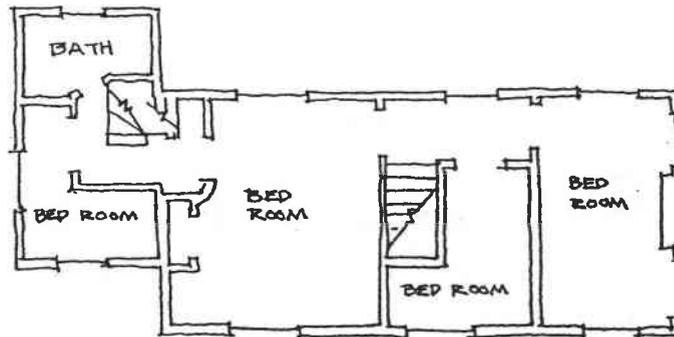
Section number 7 Page 2

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

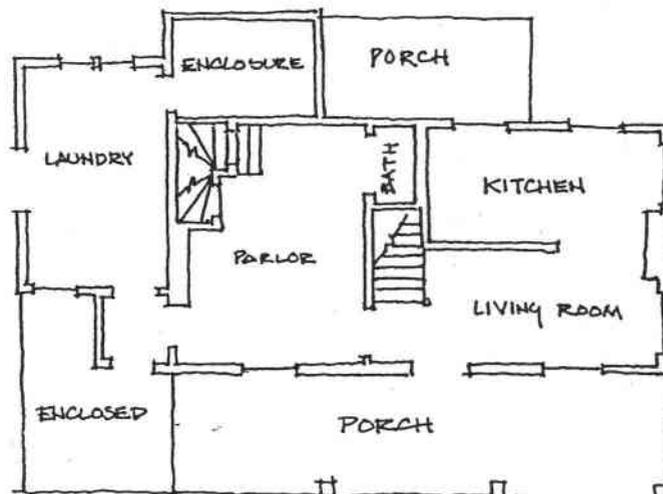
United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3



SECOND FLOOR

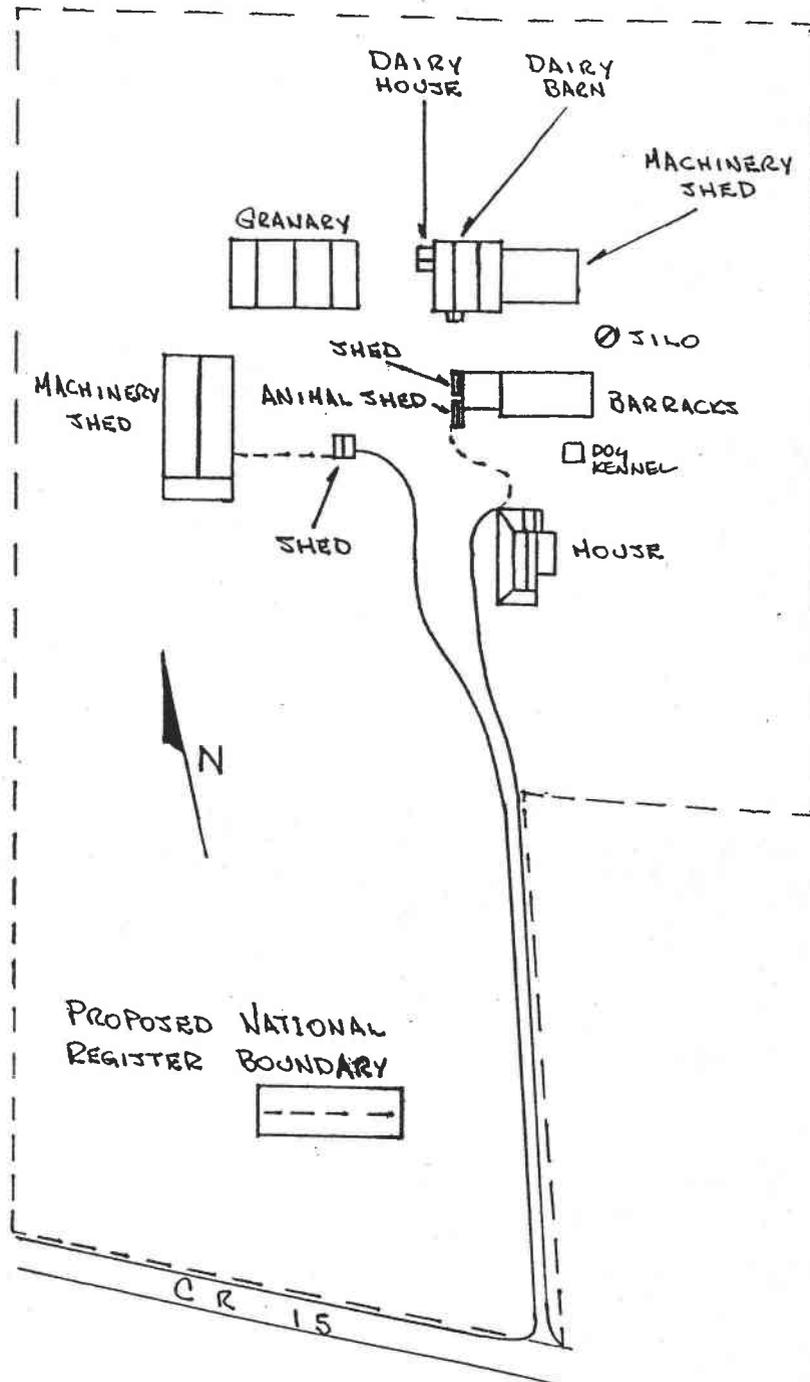


FIRST FLOOR

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

1867-1938

Significant Dates

1867

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Shallcross, Sereck F.

Architect/Builder

unknown

Shallcross, James T.

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

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

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

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

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

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

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

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

FOOTNOTES

1. Biographical and Genealogical History of the State of Delaware (Chambersburg, PA: J.M. Runk & Co., 1899), Vol. I., p. 599.
2. Ibid, p. 599.

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National Park Service

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point A located 400 feet east of the center line of the farm lane and 1,875 feet north of the right-of-way of Boyd's Corner Road; thence extending south 1,050 feet to a point B; thence, extending 90° west 400 feet to a point C located on the easterly side of said farm lane; thence extending southerly 750 feet along the farm lane to a point D along the right-of-way of Boyd's Corner Road; thence extending 78° west a distance of 775 feet along said right-of-way to a point E; thence extending 100° north 1,675 feet to a point F; thence, extending 90° east 1,100 feet to point A, being the point of beginning.

DELAWARE

AND

CHESAPEAKE

D I S T R I C T N O 13

SHALLCROSS PROPERTY
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
SAINT GEORGES HUNDRED
ZONE 18
UTM 18 444750 4372240

S.F. SHALLCROSS PROPERTY

Boyd's Corner

BOYD'S CORNER ROAD

Asbury Cam

DUPONT PARKWAY



(MIDDLETOWN)
5862 1 NW

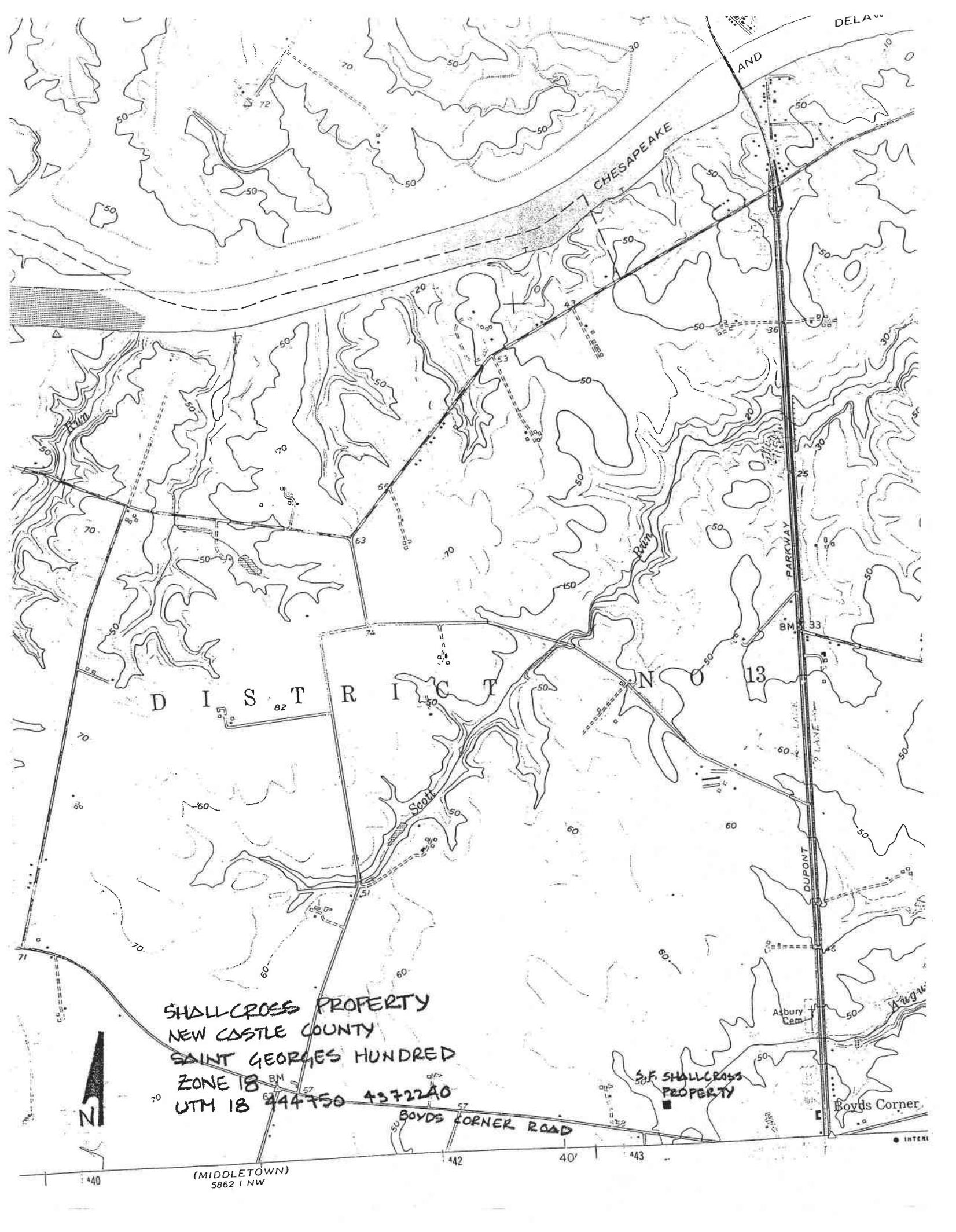
440

442

40'

443

• INTER



DELAWARE HISTORIC BRIDGES SURVEY

BRIDGE NUMBER: 383 OWNER: STATE CRS #: N-12636
COUNTY: NEW CASTLE HUNDRED: ST. GEORGES ZONE: UPPER PENINSULA
LOCATION: NORTHWEST OF BOYDS CORNER SPO MAP: 06-07-30
ROAD NUMBER: 413 MILEPOST: 2.71 USGS QUAD: SAINT GEORGES

FACILITY CARRIED: ROAD 413 (JAMISON CORNER ROAD)

NAME/FEATURE INTERSECTED: SCOTT RUN

TYPE: DECK ARCH

DESIGN: CLOSED SPANDREL

MATERIAL: REINFORCED CONCRETE

SPANS: 1 LENGTH: 14 (4.3 m) WIDTH: 18 (5.5 m)

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1910 ALTERATION: SOURCE: PLAQUE

DESIGNER/BUILDER: LUTEN BRIDGE COMPANY OF YORK, PA DOT DIST: 2

Setting: The bridge carries a single lane of traffic over a stream in a rural setting of active farms and scattered 19th- and 20th-century residences.

Current NR Status: Eligible

NR Recommendation: Eligible

Update Summary: There has been no change in the bridge's status since the previous survey. The one-span, 14'-long, reinforced concrete arch bridge was built in 1910 by the Luten Bridge Company of York, PA. It is supported on concrete abutments with wingwalls. The bridge is finished with incised paneled parapets. The bridge is a historically and technologically significant arch bridge built by a leading early 20th century builder of reinforced concrete bridges. It is the oldest of four identified Luten arch bridges in Delaware.

PHOTO: 13:5-9

REVIEWED BY: JPH

DATE: 10/96

Delaware Historic Bridge Survey
Inspection Narrative

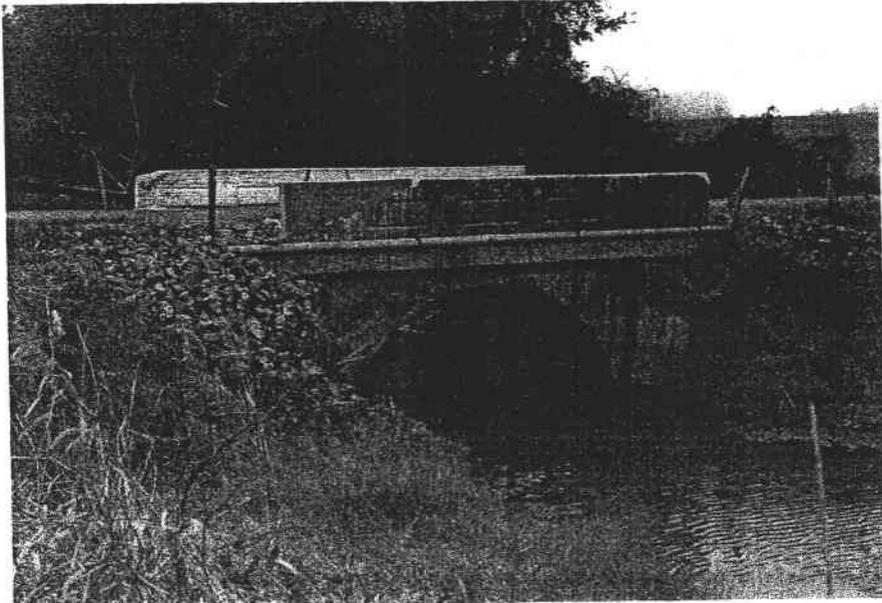
**ROAD 413 OVER SCOTTS RUN
STATE BRIDGE NC-383
NORTH OF JAMISONS CORNER , NEW CASTLE COUNTY
1910**

Inspection Narrative: There has been no change in the bridge's status since the previous survey. The one-span, 14'-long, reinforced concrete arch bridge was built in 1910 by the Luten Bridge Company of York, PA. It is supported on concrete abutments with wingwalls. The bridge is finished with incised paneled parapets. The bridge is a historically and technologically significant arch bridge built by a leading early 20th century builder of reinforced concrete bridges. It is the oldest of four identified Luten arch bridges in Delaware.

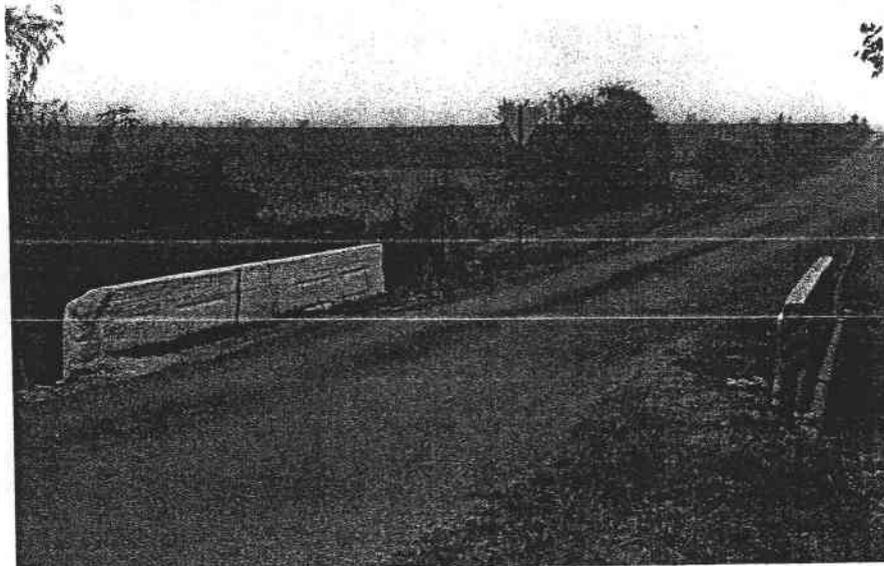
The bridge has no history of significant alterations. Since the previous survey, the parapets have sustained impact damage. The top section of the parapet at the bridge's southeast corner has been lost and replaced by a concrete patch. Riprap has been placed at each of the bridge's wingwalls due to loss of the back fill.

Boundary Description and Justification: The Road 413 bridge is evaluated individually significant. The boundary of the individual resource is defined as the superstructure and substructure of the bridge.

State Bridge NC-383

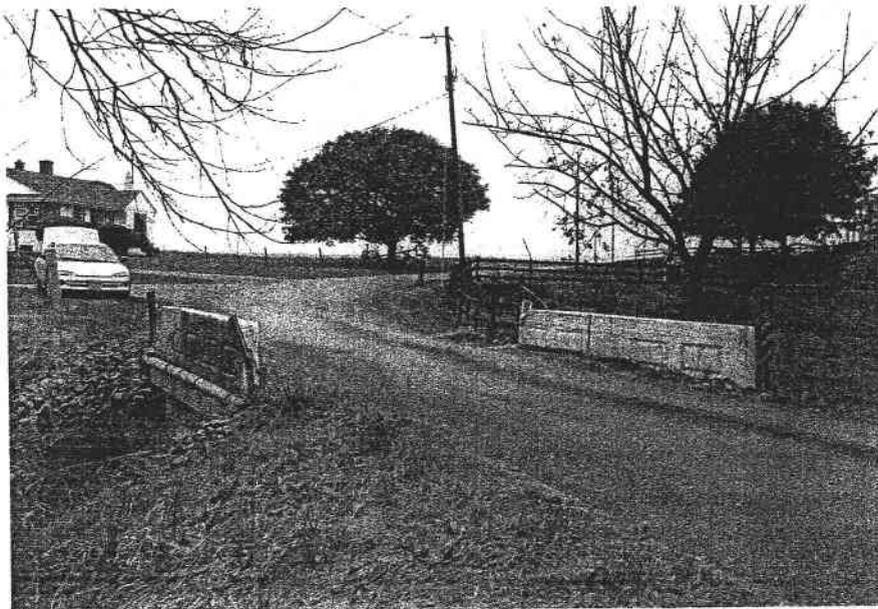


1. East elevation

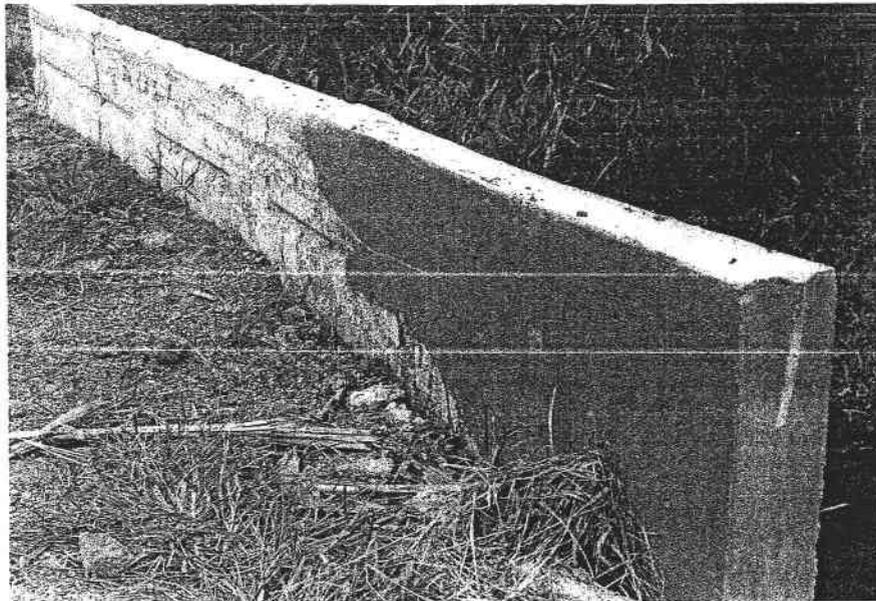


2. Through view looking north

State Bridge NC-383

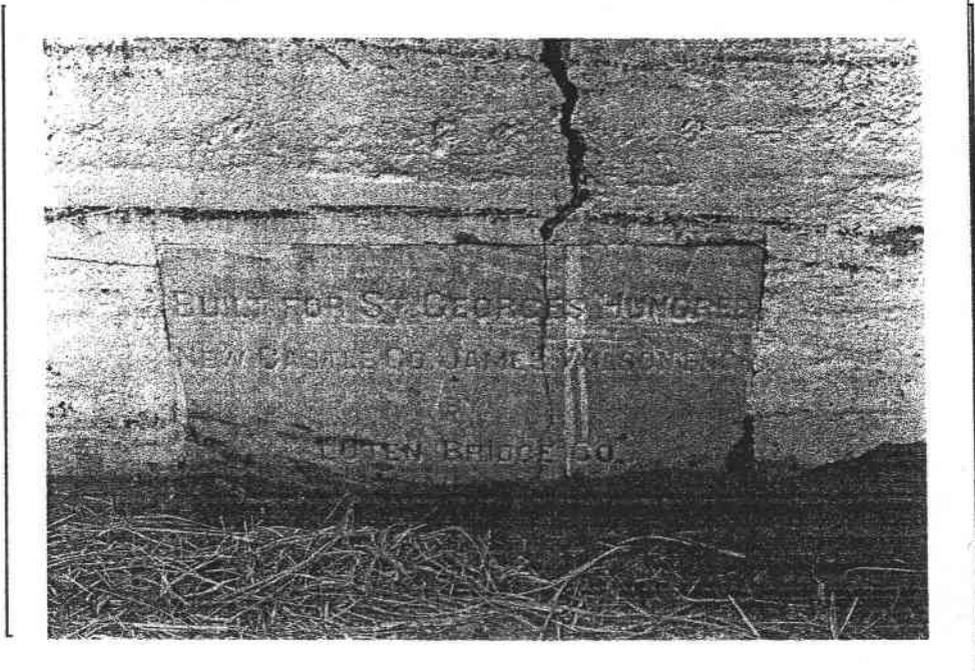


3. Through view looking south



4. Repaired parapet

State Bridge NC-383



5. Plaque

