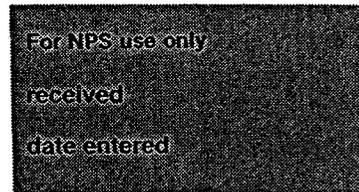


APPENDIX A:
COPIES OF PREVIOUS
DOCUMENTATION FOR LISTED
AND ELIGIBLE RESOURCES

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

N-105

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

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

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

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

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

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

Description:

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

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

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet N-105

Item number 7

Page 2

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

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

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

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

Historical Background and Significance

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

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

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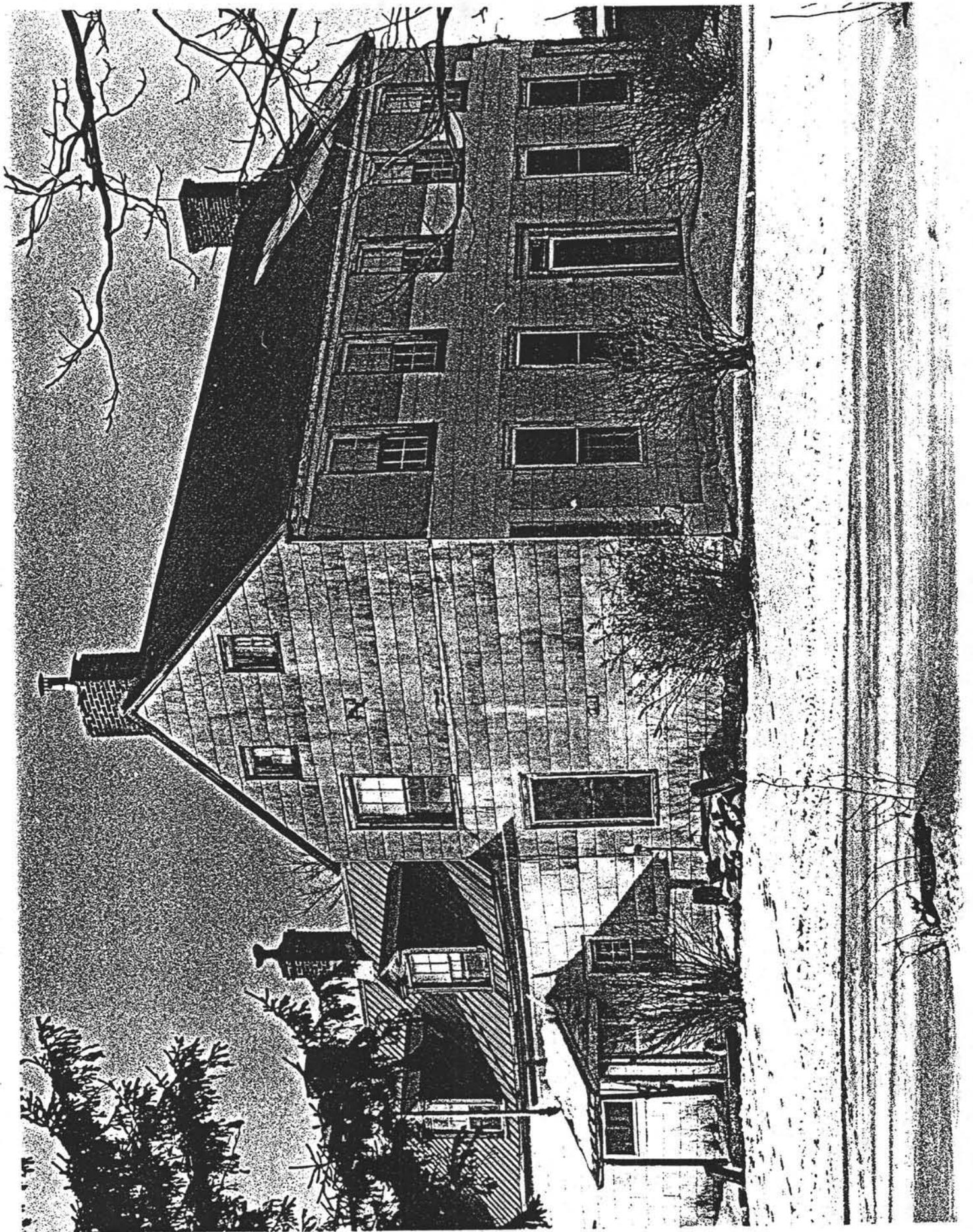
Continuation sheet N-105

Item number 7

Page 3

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

Nomination by Bert Jicha, Trish Bensinger, and William Macintire

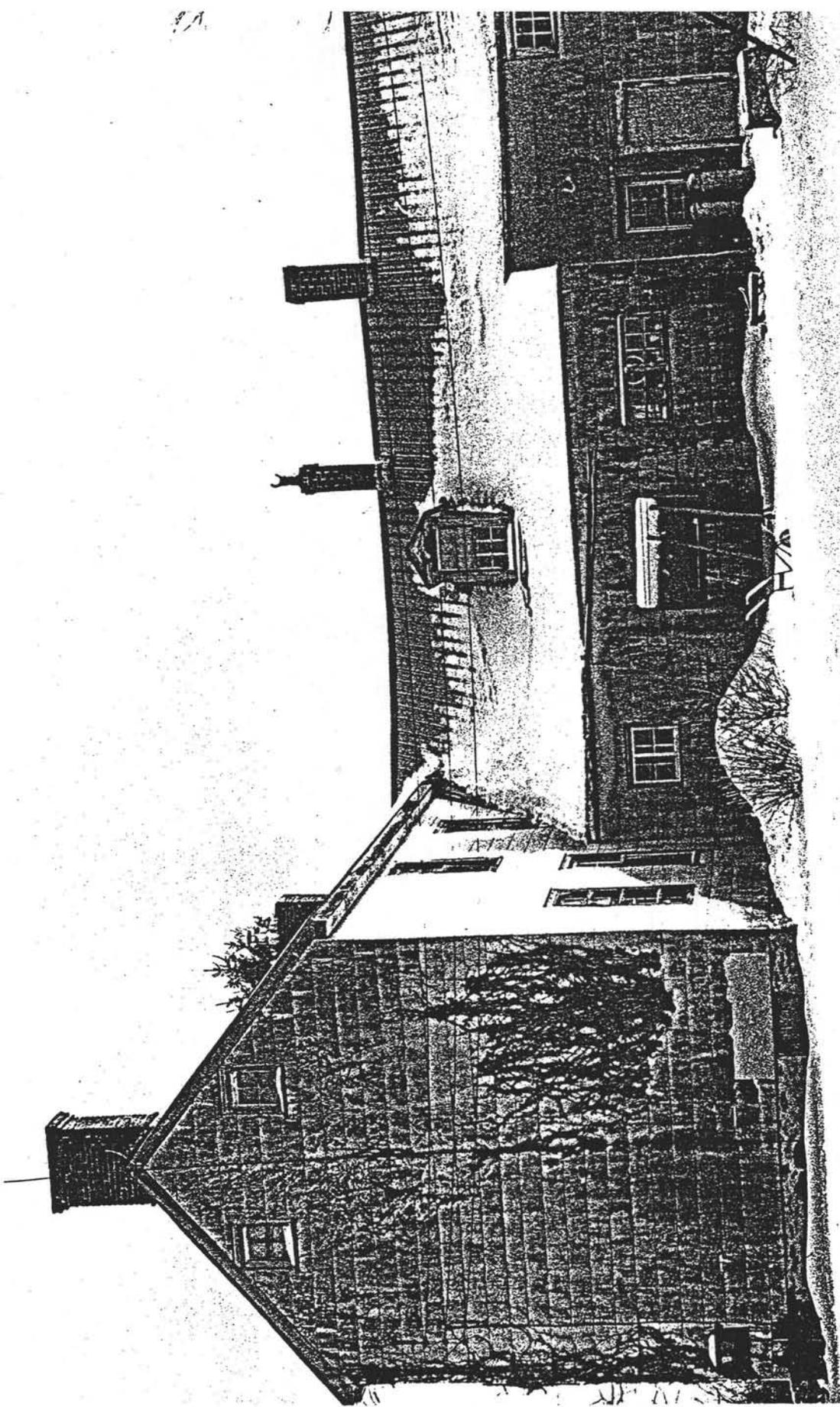


Fields-Heirs
CHR #: N-105
Location RT # 87C
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP
View From

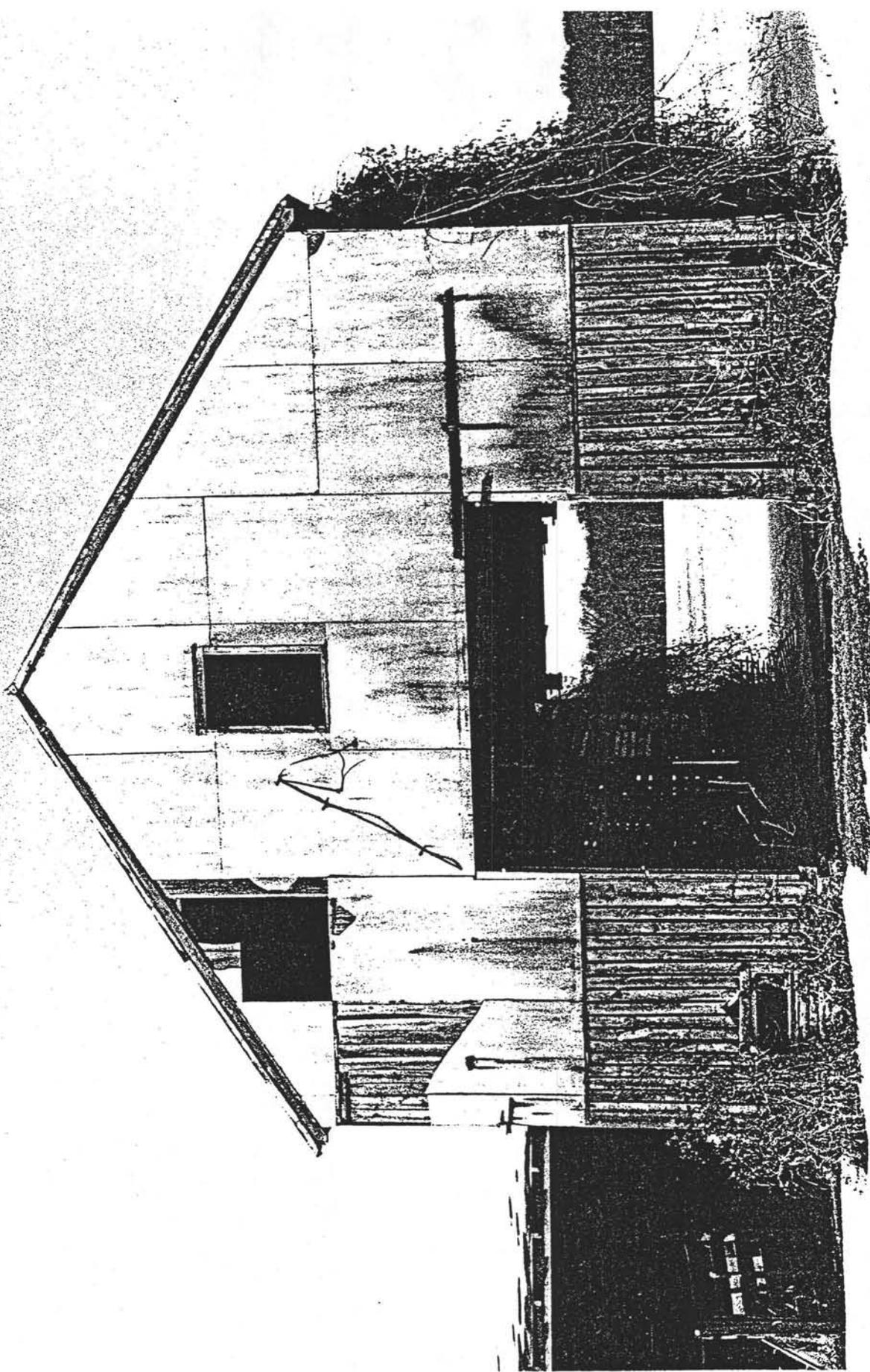
500746637

Photo #: 2 of (7)



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

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



Fields-Heirs *Galobry*

CHR #: N-105

Location: RT# 896

St. Georges Hundred

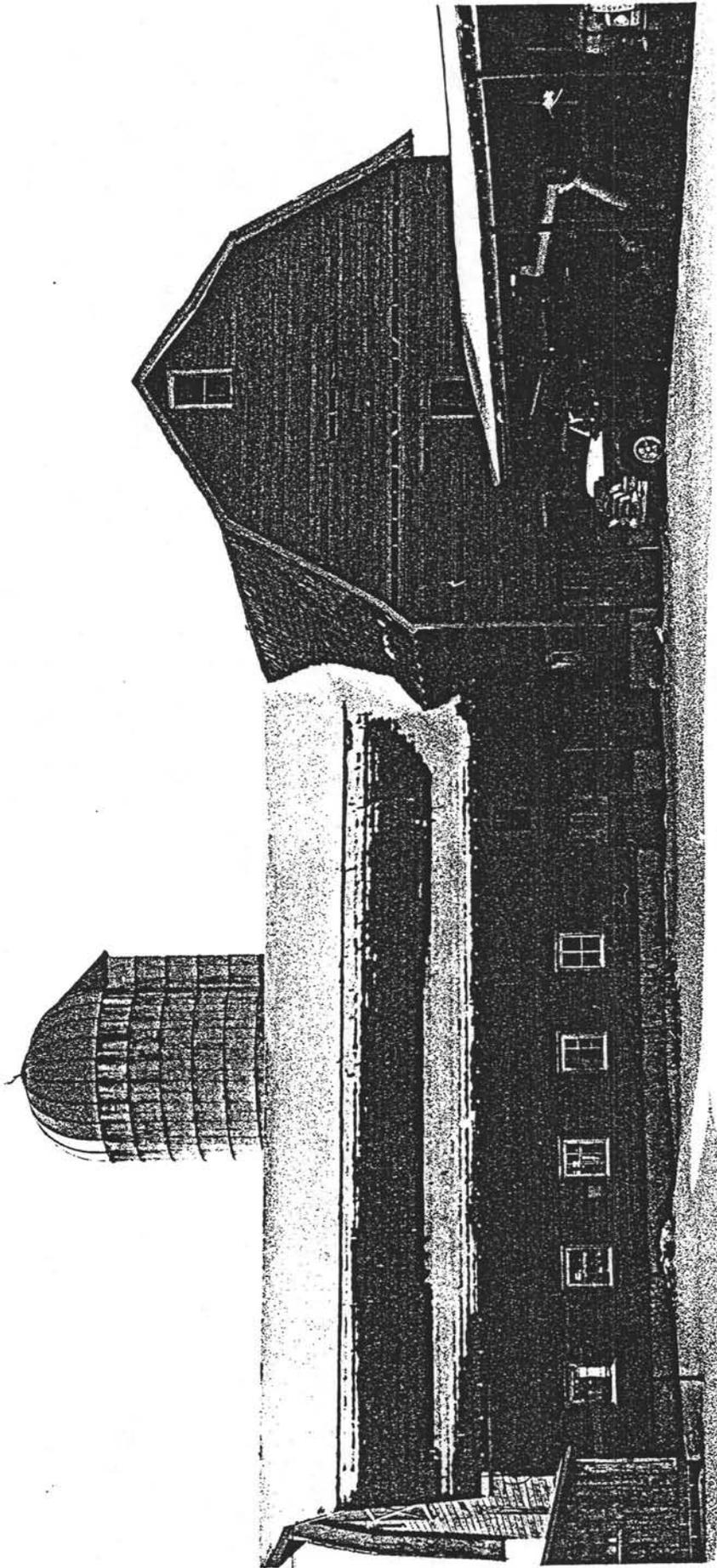
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHF

View From

506764

Photo #: 4 of (7)

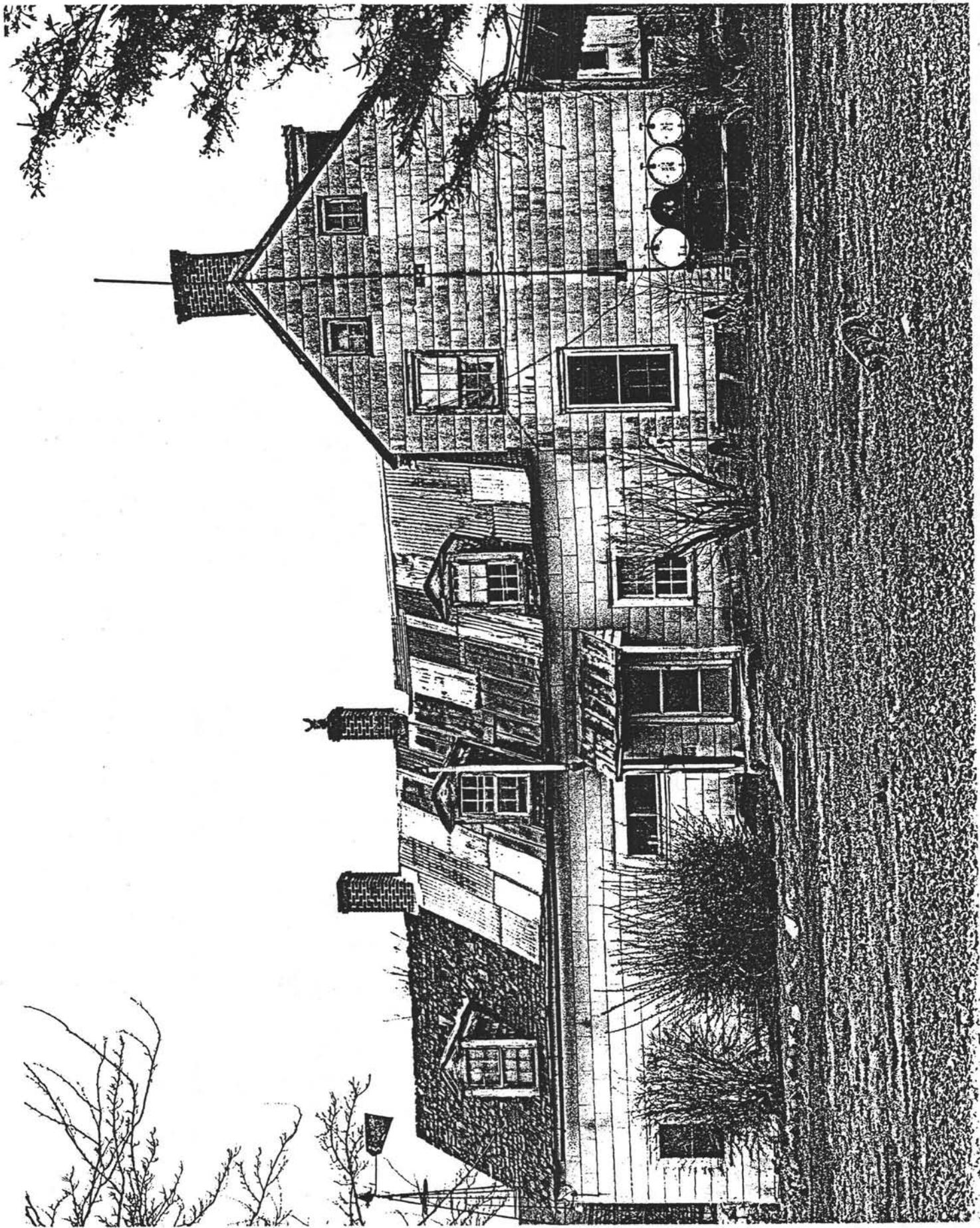


Fields Heirs *BAH*
CHR #: N-105
Location: RT # *896*
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAH
View From

WORTH

Photo #: 5 of (7)



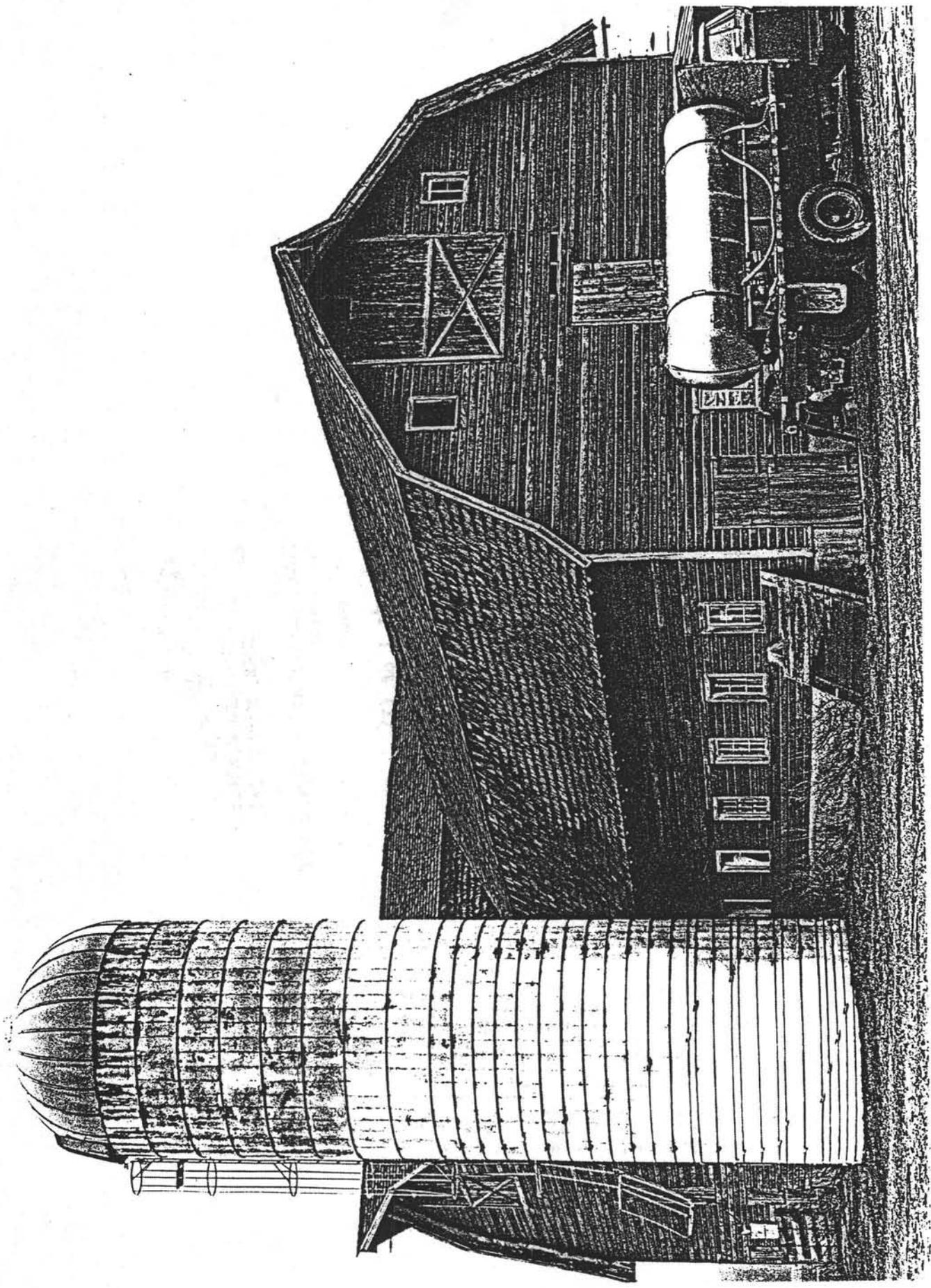
Fields-Heirs
CHR #: N-105
Location: RT# 296
St. Georges Hundred
Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP
View From

50374

Photo #: 1 of (7)

C 370 - 19



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

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP
View From

2002/4/25/87

Photo #: 6 of (7)



Fields-Heirs

CHR #: N-105

Location RT # 896

St. Georges Hundred

Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

View From

60074 EAS7

Photo #: 7 of (7)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

THE MAPLES
AND OR COMMON

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHB

2 LOCATION

SITING A RESIDENT IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF BUNKER HILL ROAD, R.F. 300,
APPROXIMATELY 1 MILE NORTH OF ICS INTERSECTION WITH

CITY/TOWN: Middletown
STATE: Delaware
VICINITY OF: 10
COUNTY: New Castle
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 002
CODE: 002

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

John M. Gibson

STREET & NUMBER

Box 76

CITY/TOWN

Drumore

VICINITY OF

STATE
Pennsylvania

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COUR. HOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Public Building

STREET & NUMBER

Rodney Square

CITY/TOWN

Wilmington

STATE

Delaware

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Delaware Cultural Resource Survey N-106

DATE

1977

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

CITY/TOWN

Dover

STATE

Delaware

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	UNALTERED	ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	RUINS	FORM AS SUBMITTED TO STATE	REMOVED DATE
FAIR	UNEXPOSED	ALTERED	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL ADVICE

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAH

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAH 7/1

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

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



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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

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

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

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

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

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

16-3004
MAY 10 1961

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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Bears' Atlas of Delaware, 1868.

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

Walsh's Atlas of New Castle County, 1895.

New Castle County Deeds.

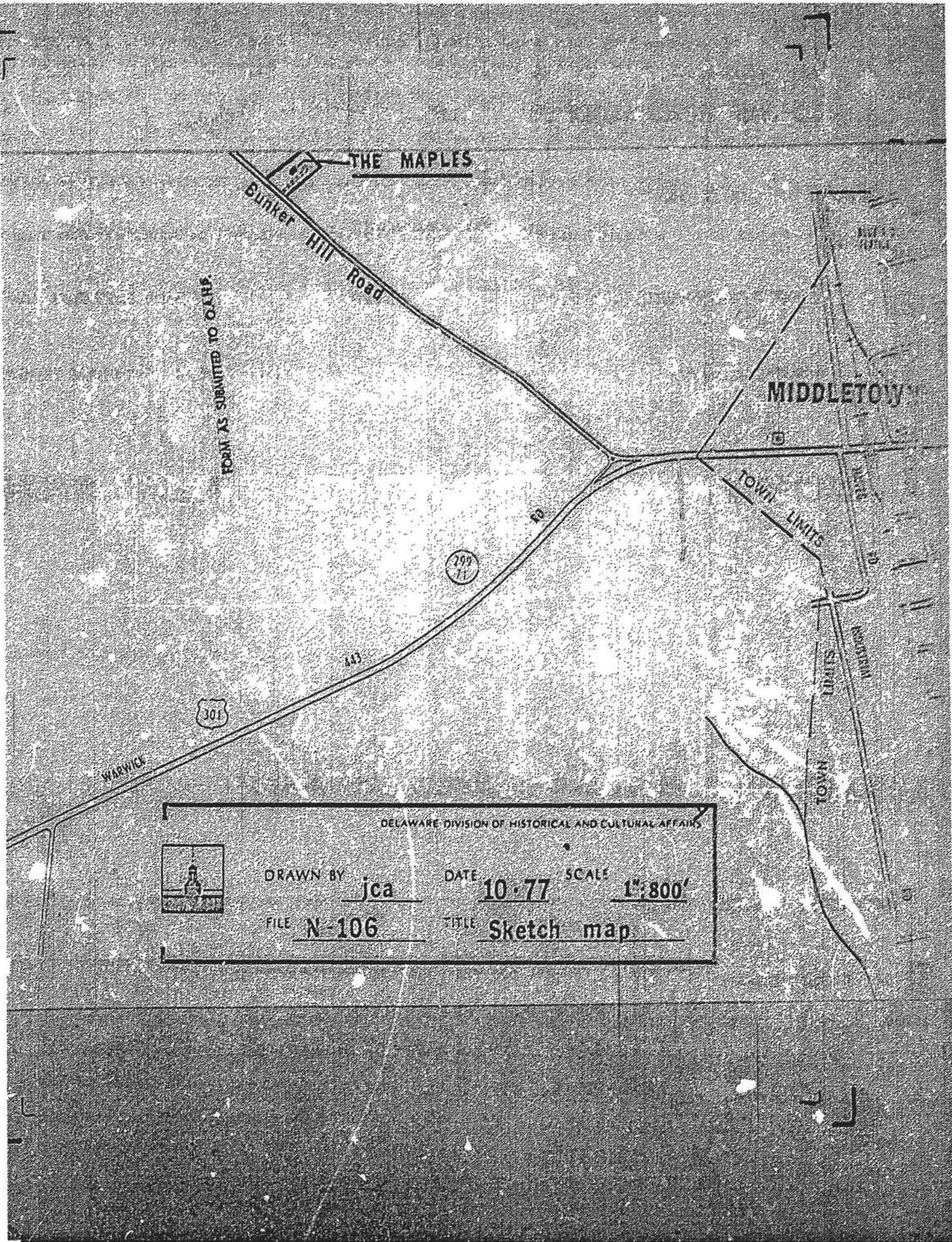


The Maples

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

John M. Gibson,
Box 76
Drumore, PA

1
COPY IS SUBMITTED TO OAHIP.



FORM AS SUBMITTED TO O&HS

THE MAPLES

BUNKER HILL ROAD

MIDDLETOWN

TOWN LIMITS

299
74

443

301

WARWICK

SILVER CREEK
MOUNTAIN CREEK

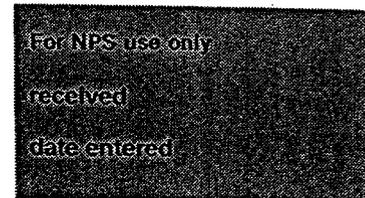
DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS



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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet N-107

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Page 1

N-107

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

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

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

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

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

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

Owner: Mary Crossland

P. O. Box 74

Middletown, Delaware

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Continuation sheet

N-~~111~~107

Item number

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

Historic Background and Significance:

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

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

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Continuation sheet

N-121 107

Item number

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

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

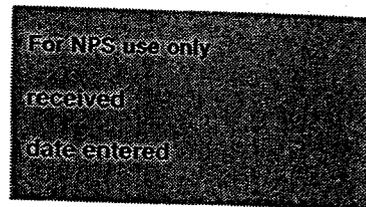
In 1870 the household had dwindled in family and increased in hired help. Randolph (or Jesse) paid out \$600 in wages that year, including the cost of board; there were five black servants and farm laborers living on the farm, some in the farmhouse and some in another dwelling on the farm. By 1880, the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

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

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

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Continuation sheet

N-121107

Item number 7

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

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

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

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

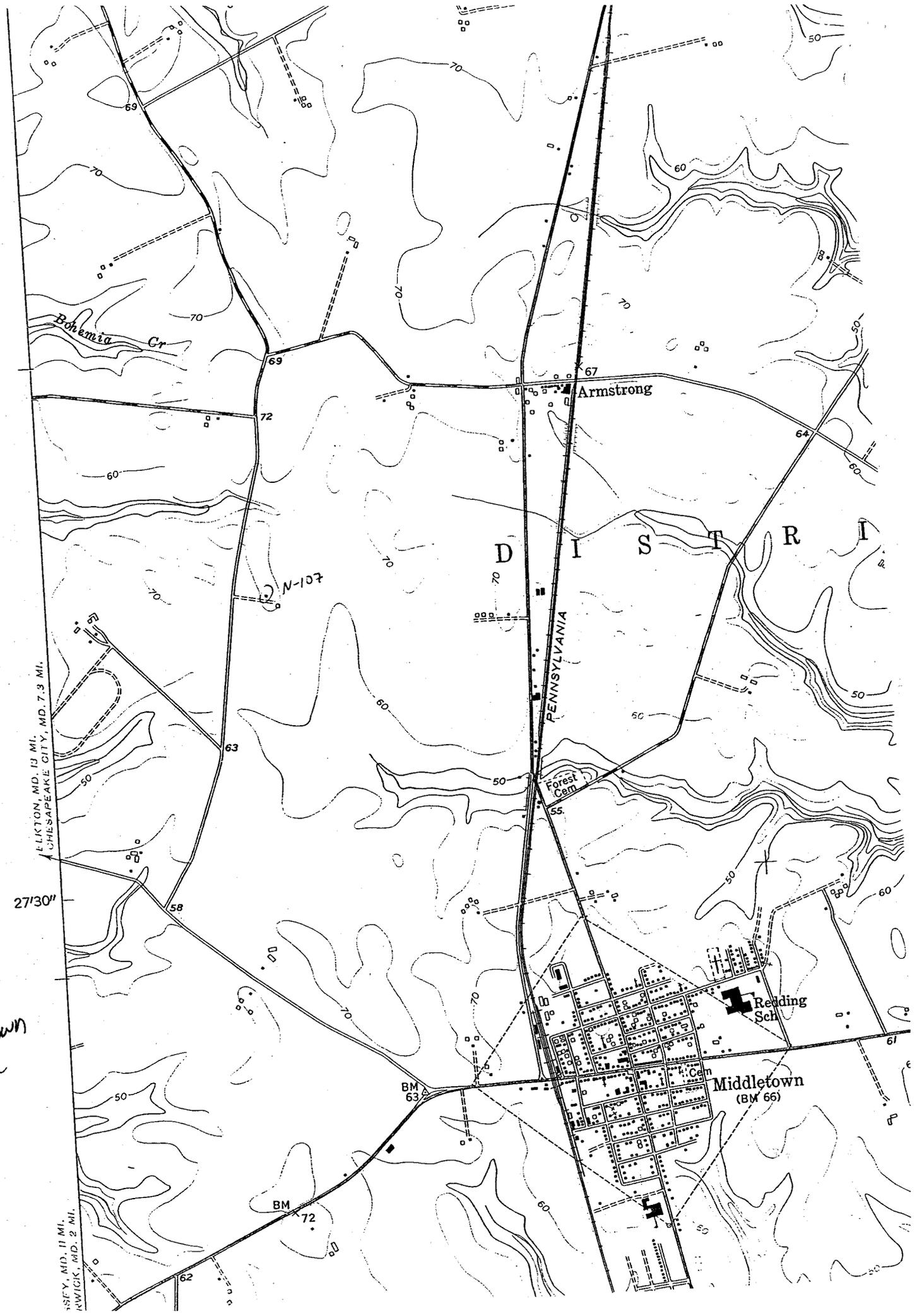
With increasing agricultural prosperity in the nineteenth century, a fashionable house was a matter of pride in achievement for the farmer. The Holton farmhouse embodies this achievement and pride: it is a building in the local vocabulary that uses the national style of its time to proclaim democratic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

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

Nomination by Anne Witty

6160 Farm

Middletown Quad



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

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

27°30'

Bohemia Cr.

Armstrong

PENNSYLVANIA

Forest Cem.

Reading Sch.

Middletown
(BM 66)

BM 63

BM 72

N-107

D I S T R I C T

BM 62

69

72

63

58

70

60

70

50

50

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60

61

50

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60

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70

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70

69

70

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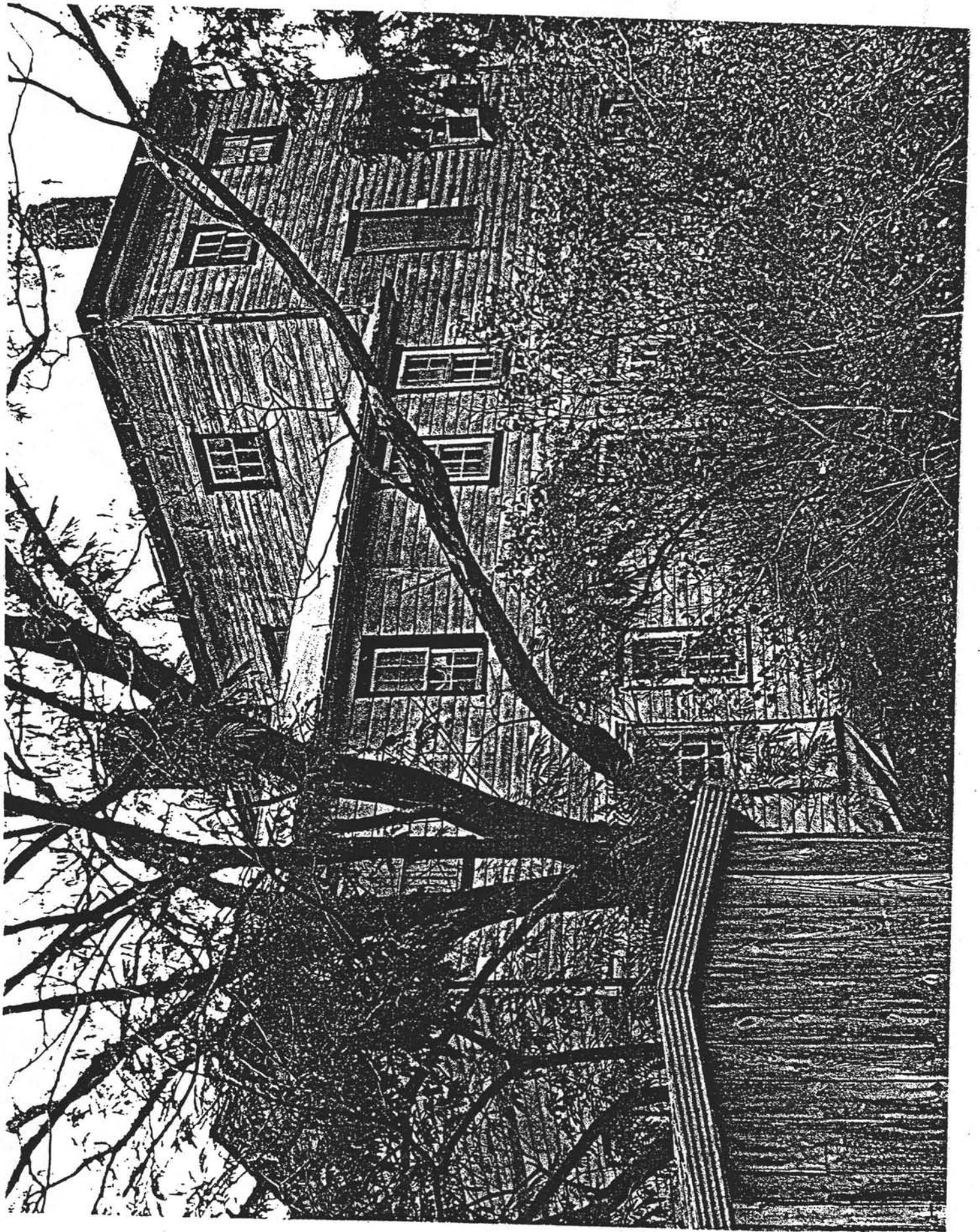
64

60

50

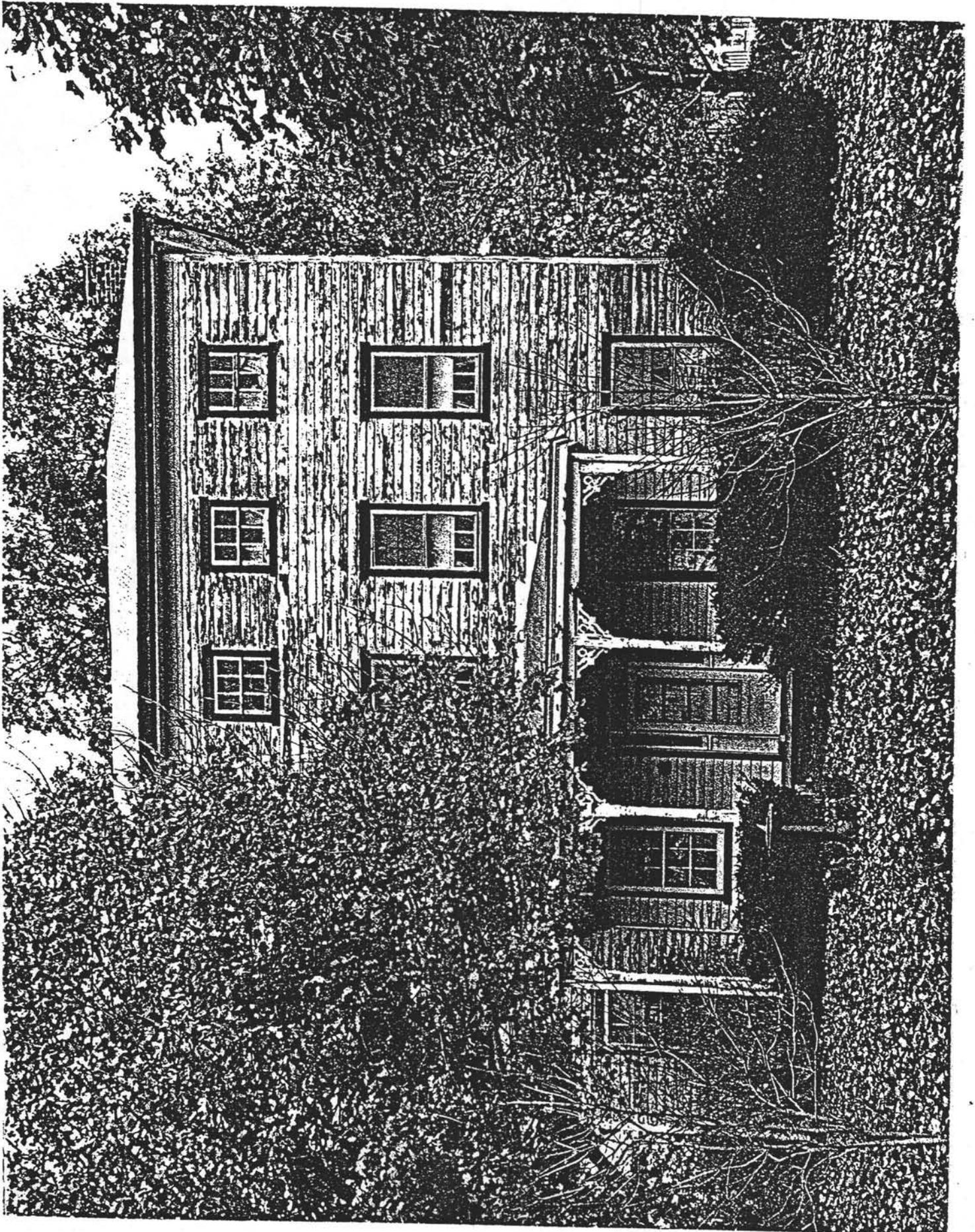
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50



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

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



S. Holton Farm

CHR #: N-107

Location: RT# 435

St. Georges Hundred

Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

View From

west

Photo #: 2 of (4)

27628



S. Holton Farm *Milk House?*

CHR #: N-107

Location: Rt # 435
St. Georges Hundred

Photo: CHAE; March 1984

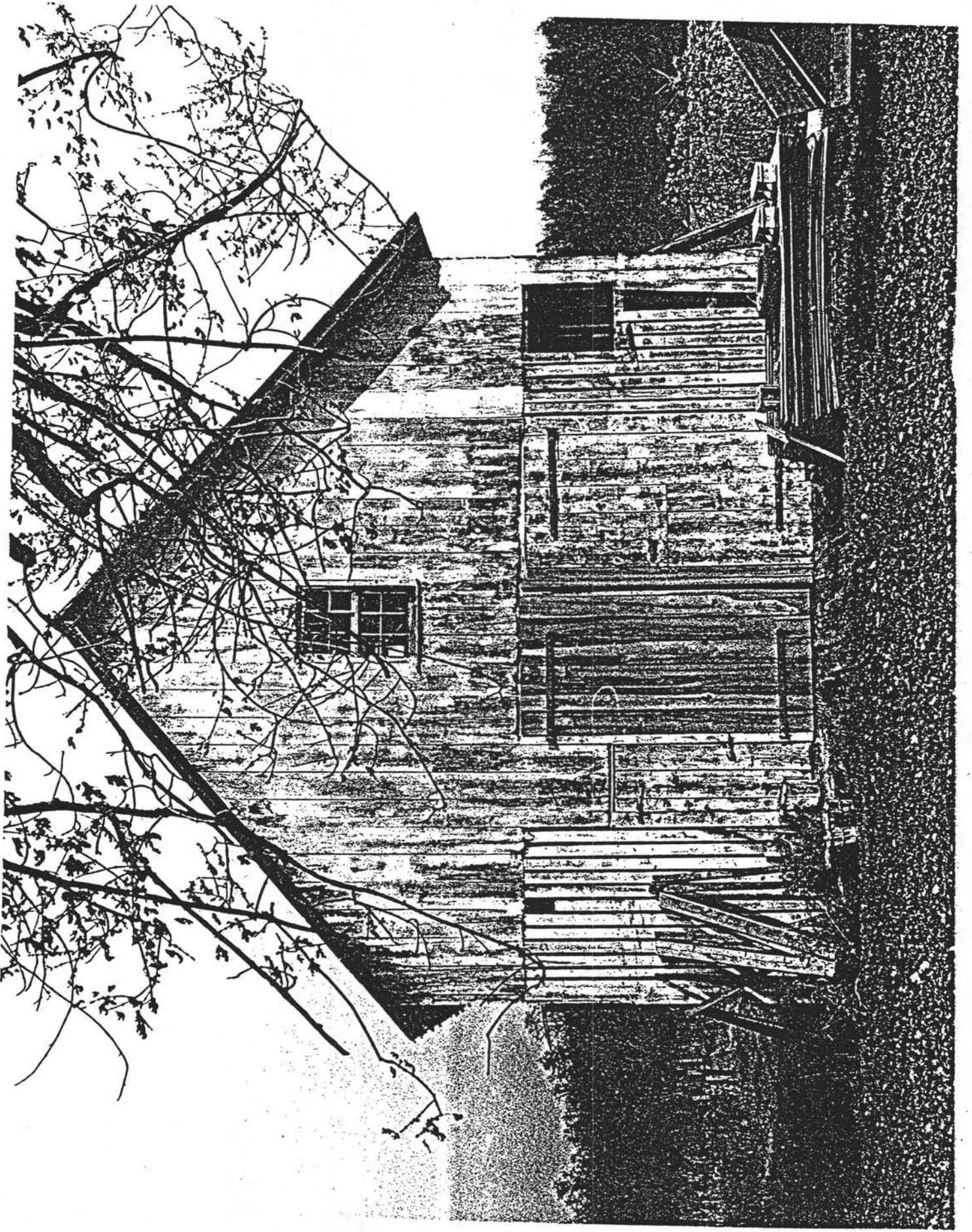
Photo Location: Delaware BHP

View From

west

Photo #: 3 of (4)

2762-20A



S. Holton Farm *614000000*

CHR #: N-107

Location: RT# 435

St. Georges Hundred

Photo: CHAE; March 1984

Photo Location: Delaware BAHP

View From

50074

Photo #: 4 of (4)

2762-13

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Continuation sheet N-109 Item number 7 Page 2

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

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

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

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

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

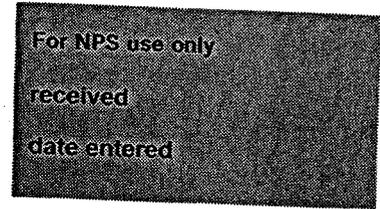
The farm structures associated with the site are all contemporary to the house. Those remaining are a large barn (64'6" x 20'2"), a corn crib (30'5" x 28'6"), and a small shed (18'3" x 15'6"). All are of timber frame construction and covered with vertical board siding. The barn and corn crib are roofed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

Historical Background and Structure:

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

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National Park Service

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Continuation sheet

N-109

Item number 7

Page 1

N-109

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

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

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

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

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

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

Owner: Francis Rhoades

Box 513, Choptank Road

Middletown, Delaware

Description:

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

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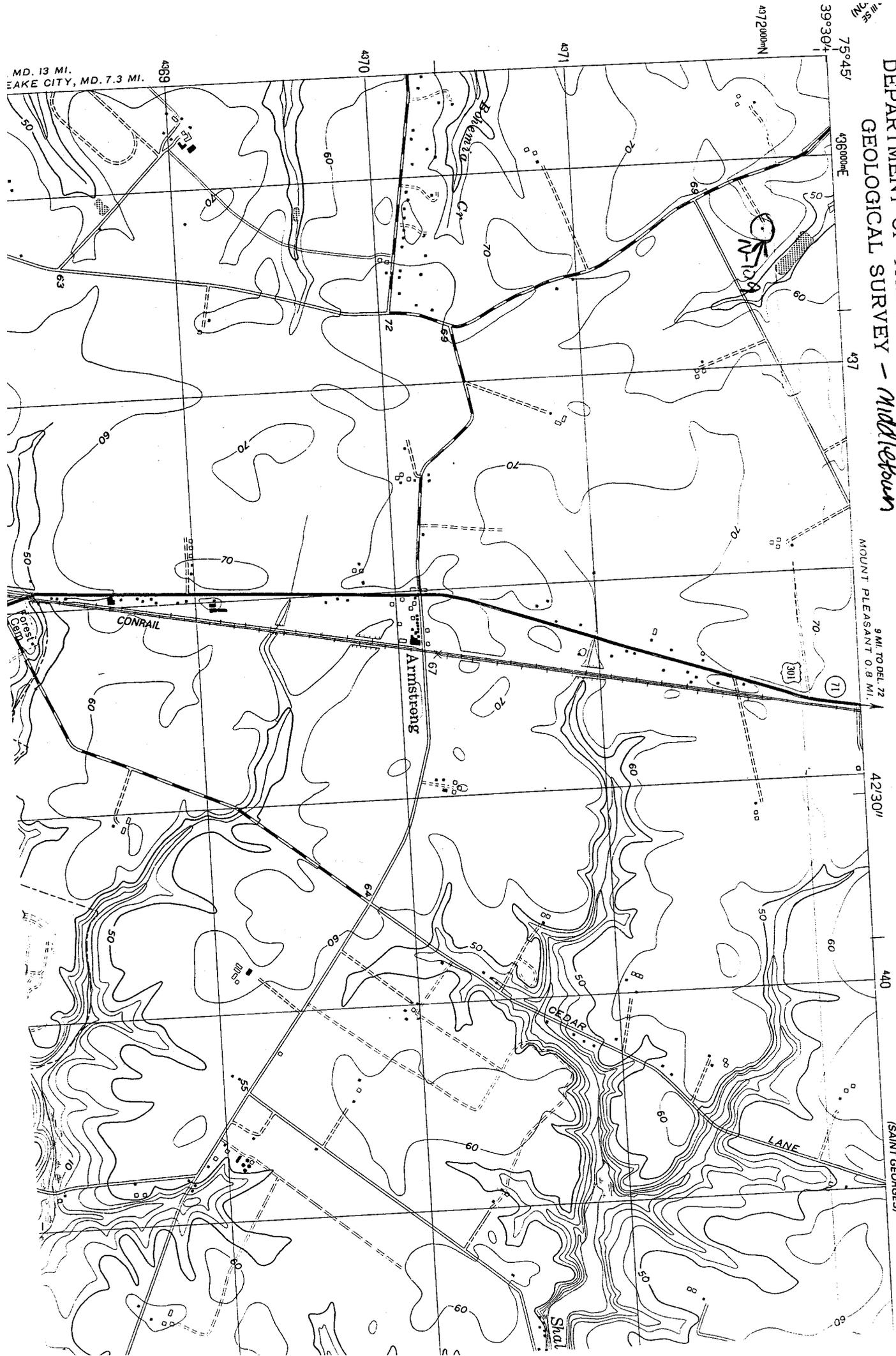
Item number 7

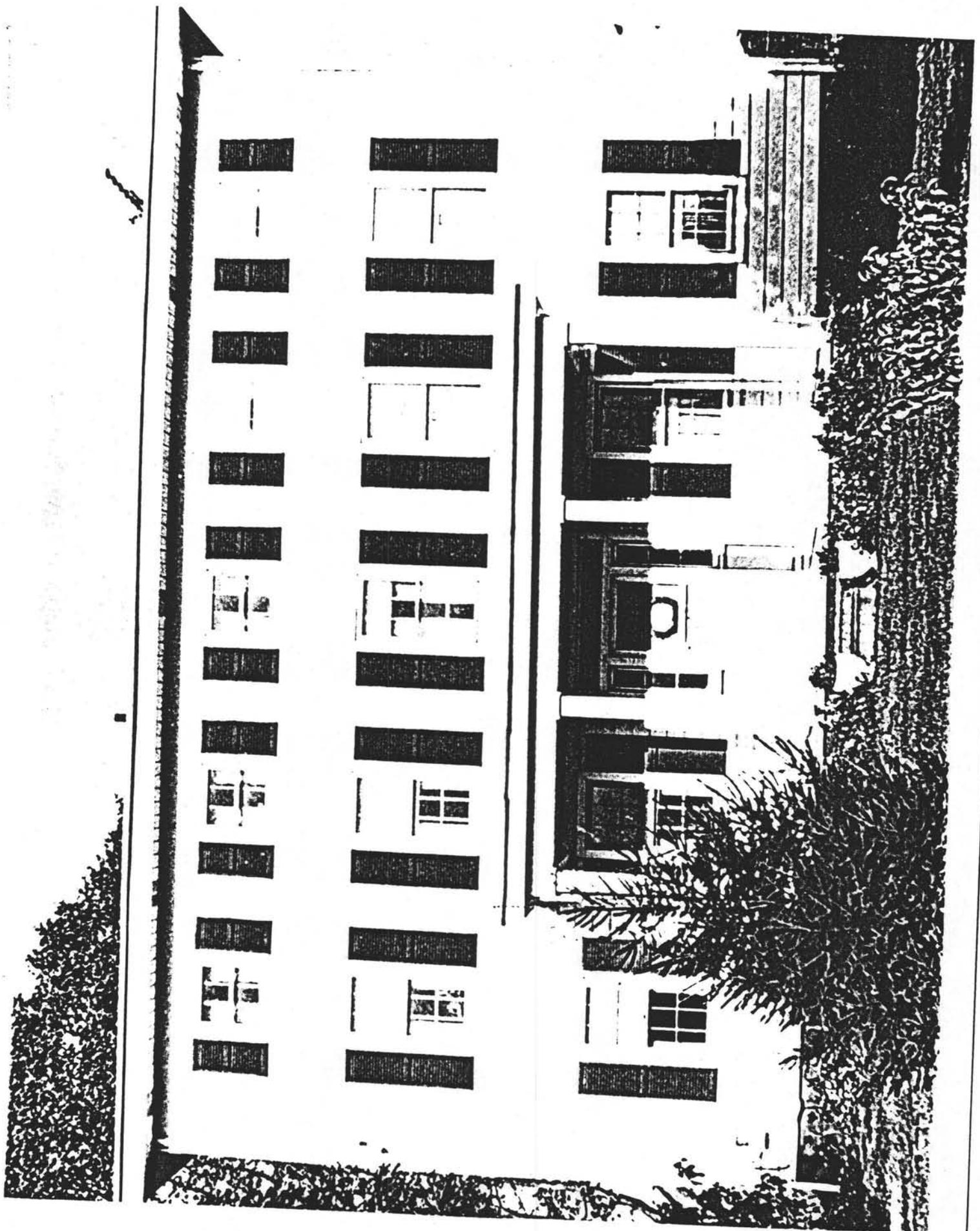
Page 3

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

Nomination by Richard Lush

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





NAME: *Choptank N-109*

Location: St Georges Hundred, New Castle County

Photographer: B. Herman

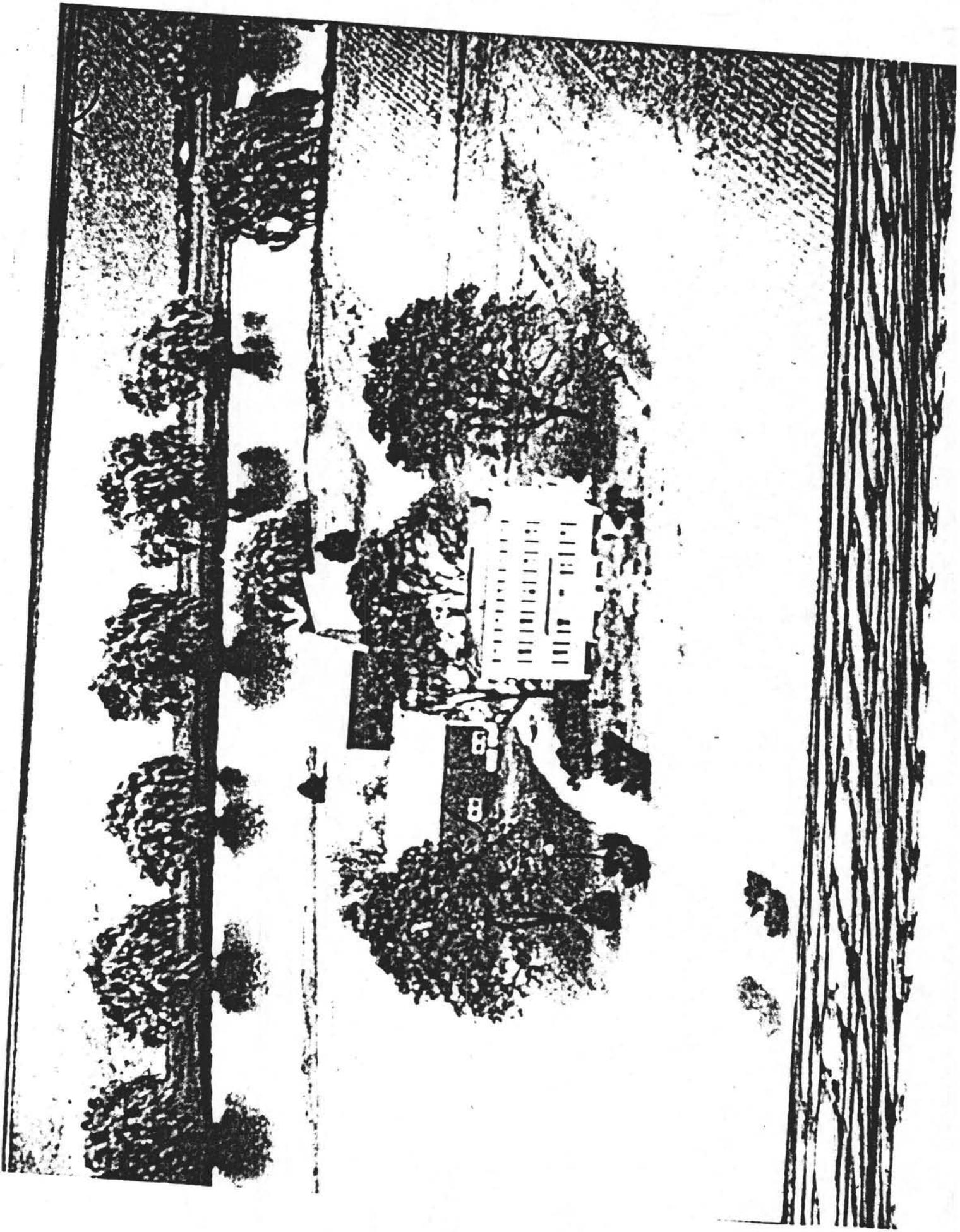
Date of Photograph: May 1985

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

Description: View from *W*

Photograph Number:

1 of 2



NAME: *Choptank N-109*

Location: St Georges Hundred, New Castle County

Photographer: B. Herman

Date of Photograph: May 1985

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

Description: View from *W & VP*

Photograph Number: *2 of 2*

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

RECEIVED
DATE FILLED

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC NAME
Runsey Farm
AND/OR COMMON

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
U.S. Rt. 301, On right 1.5 mi. west of RR tracks
CITY/TOWN
Middletown
STATE
Delaware
VICINITY OF
One
COUNTY
New Castle
CODE
10
002

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

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

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

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

CONDITION
 EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE
 UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE
 ORIGINAL
 MOVED DATE
FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

CONTINUATION SHEET

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

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

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

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

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHPE

SPECIFIC DATES 1854 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Mr. Stevens

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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DATE ENTERED

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

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

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

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

Rumsey Farm is fortunate to have retained not only the elegance of its mansion house, but also its full acreage as first possessed by the Cochrans in 1853, and an owner who is descended from a branch of the Cochran family.

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3 acres

Latitude: 39° 26' 28"

Longitude: 75° 14' 58"

UTM REFERENCES



VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE

Joan M. Norton, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs

DATE

March, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

Hall of Records

TELEPHONE

(302) 678-5314

CITY OR TOWN

Dover,

STATE

Delaware

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

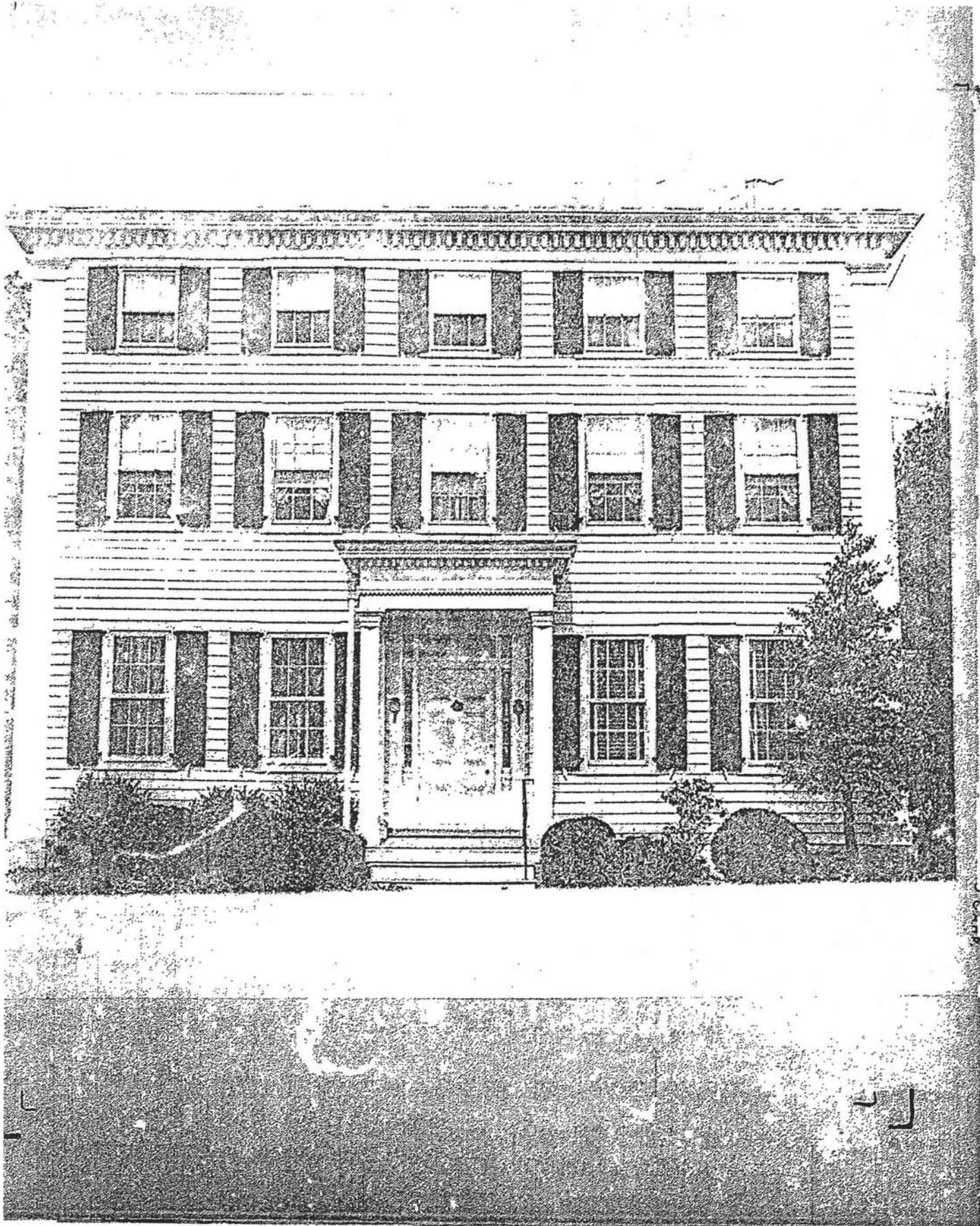
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Director, Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs

DATE 10/25/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	DATE
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	DATE
ATTEST:	DATE
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

490 188 444



Route 701, west of Middletown, DE

"RUMSEY FARM"

Jean Athan
1977

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

Facade which faces south.

N-113



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

Rumsey Farm

Route 301, west of Middletown, DE

Jean Athan

1977

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

Detail of rear porch.

4

N-113

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

N-117

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Cochran Grange

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

2. LOCATION

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

CITY OR TOWN: Middletown

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

3. CLASSIFICATION

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

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Charles M. Cochran III

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

CITY OR TOWN: Middletown STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Public Building

STREET AND NUMBER: Rodney Square

CITY OR TOWN: Wilmington STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

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

DATE OF SURVEY: 1963 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Greater Wilmington Development Council

STREET AND NUMBER: 300 Delaware Avenue, Suite 1320

CITY OR TOWN: Wilmington STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER:
DATE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEE INSTRUCTION

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

(Continuation Sheet)

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

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION (continued)---

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Delaware: 1609-1888. 2 vols. Philadelphia: L. J. Richard & Co., 1888.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES								
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39	26	35	75	44	11
NE						
SE						
SW						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 10

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Mr. Richard Schmidt DATE: 7/11/72

ORGANIZATION: Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

STREET AND NUMBER: Hall of Records

CITY OR TOWN: Dover STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name: E. Berkeley Tompkins
 Title: Director, Div. of Historical and Cultural Affairs
 Date: 8-24-72

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

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: _____

ATTEST: _____
 Keeper of The National Register

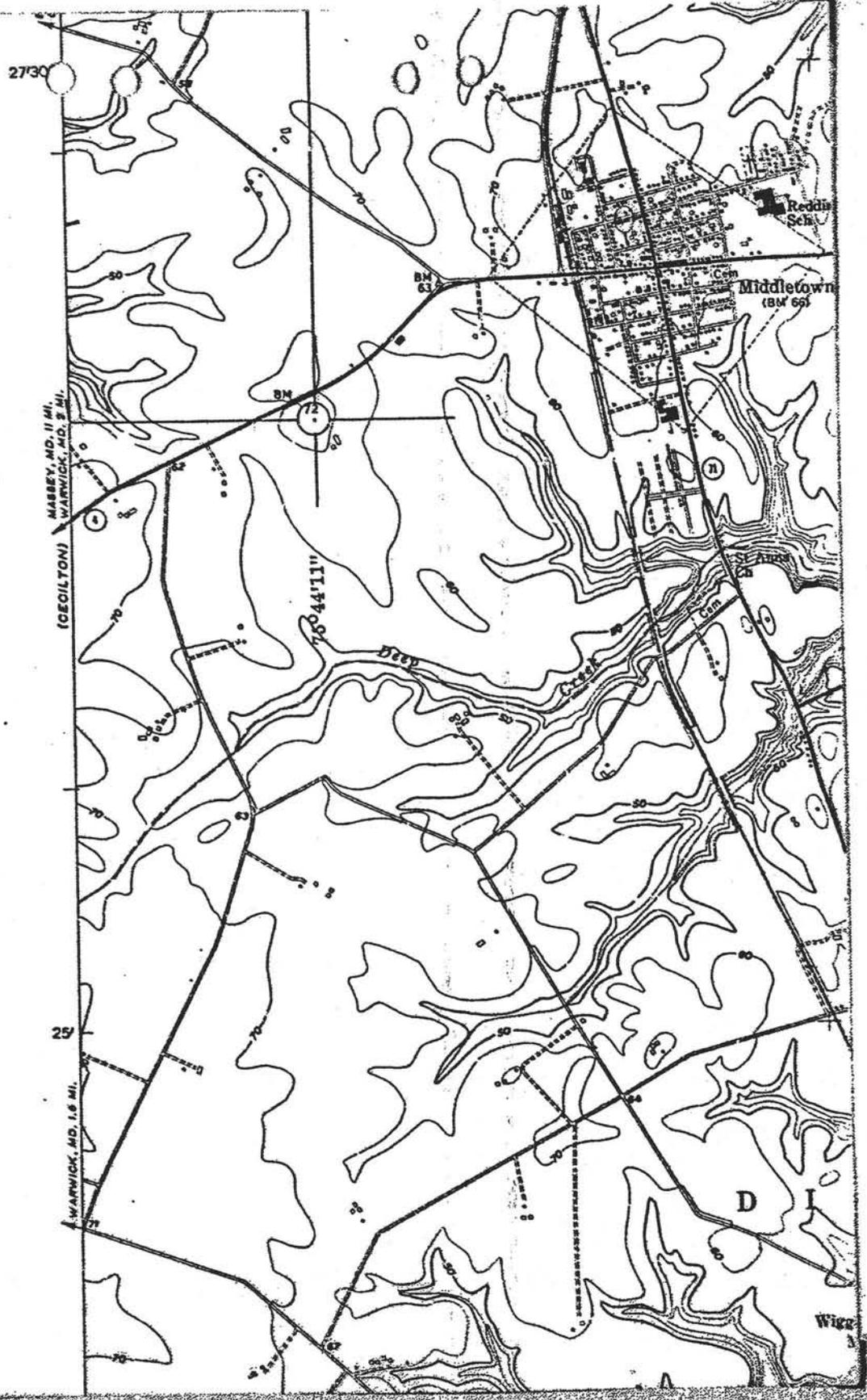
Date: _____

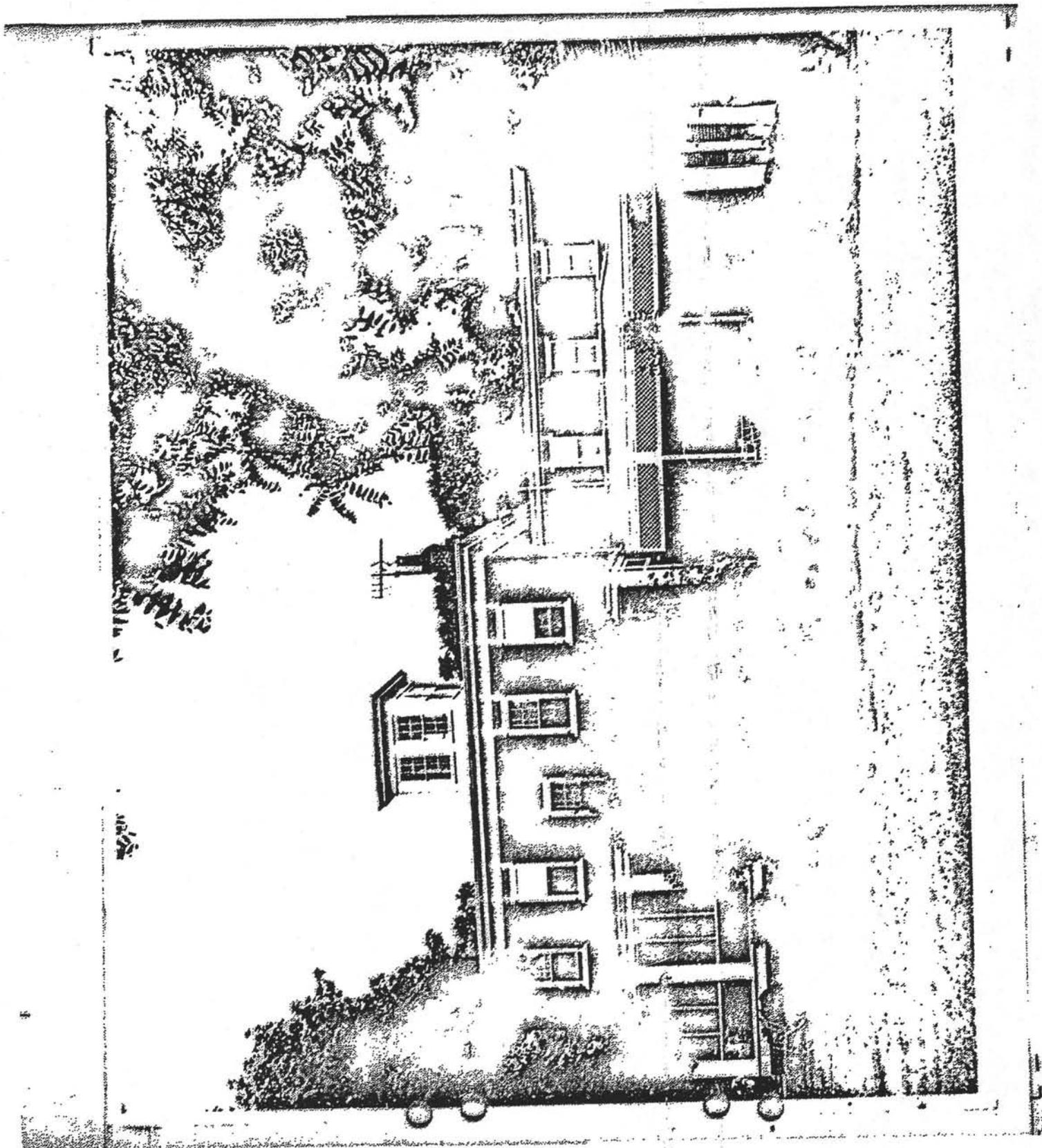
SEE INSTRUCTIONS

United States Geological Survey Topographic Map Middletown 1953

39°26'35"
Cochran Grange

North





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Cochran Grange			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Cochran Grange, John P. Cochran House			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: U.S. Route 301, 9/10 mile west of Penn. Railroad tracks on left			
CITY OR TOWN: Middletown			
STATE: Delaware	CODE: 10	COUNTY: New Castle	CODE: 003
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Graydon Wood			
DATE OF PHOTO: July 1972			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historic Registrar's Office, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware 19901			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Rear view from south.			

No photos
w/ form

PROJECT DISPOSITION CARD

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

REM. RKS:

COMPLETED

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

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXX

April 25, 1973

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

Dear Mr. Cochran:

It is my sincere pleasure to inform you that Cochran Grange has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, effective April 3, 1973. By virtue of its placement on the National Register, Cochran Grange now enjoys a certain measure of protection under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; the enclosed literature should explain the provisions of this law, but please do not hesitate to call on us if you have any questions.

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

Sincerely,

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

GAB:efh:pfl

Enclosures

N/118

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

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

1. NAME

COMMON:
Heddelawn

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Heddelawn, Kohl House

2. LOCATION

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

CITY OR TOWN:
Middletown

STATE: Delaware CODE: 10 COUNTY: New Castle CODE: 403

3. CLASSIFICATION

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

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Victor Kohl

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

CITY OR TOWN:
Middletown

STATE:
Delaware

CODE:
10

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Public Building

STREET AND NUMBER:
Rodney Square

CITY OR TOWN:
Wilmington

STATE:
Delaware

CODE:
10

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

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

DATE OF SURVEY: 1963 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Greater Wilmington Development Council

STREET AND NUMBER:
300 Delaware Avenue, Suite 1320

CITY OR TOWN:
Wilmington

STATE:
Delaware

CODE:
10

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: COUNTY: ENTRY NUMBER: DATE: FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION (continued)---

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Scharf, J. Thomas. A History of Delaware, 1609-1888. 2 vols. Philadelphia: L. J. Richards & Co., 1888.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	• • •	• • •	39	26 28	75 44 31
NE	• • •	• • •			
SE	• • •	• • •			
SW	• • •	• • •			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Mr. Richard Schmidt

ORGANIZATION: Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

DATE: 7/18/72

STREET AND NUMBER: Hall of Records

CITY OR TOWN: Dover

STATE: Delaware

CODE: 10

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION	NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION
<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name: Dr. E. Berkeley Tompkins</p> <p>Title: Director, Div. of Historical and Cultural Affairs</p> <p>Date: _____</p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____ Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date: _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p>_____ Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date: _____</p>

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Goann

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XXXXXXXXXXXX

April 25, 1973

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

Dear Mr. Kohl:

It is my sincere pleasure to inform you that Hedgeclawn has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, effective April 3, 1973. By virtue of its placement on the National Register, Hedgeclawn now enjoys a certain measure of protection under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; the enclosed literature should explain the provisions of this law, but please do not hesitate to call on us if you have any questions.

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

Sincerely,

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

GAB:efh:pfi

Enclosures

