

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

N-121

Item number 7

Page 1

N-121

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

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

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

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

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

UTM 18.39120.71740 Tax parcel 13.012.00-194

Owner: Dixie Robb

Route 1, Box 487

Middletown, Delaware

Description:

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

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

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

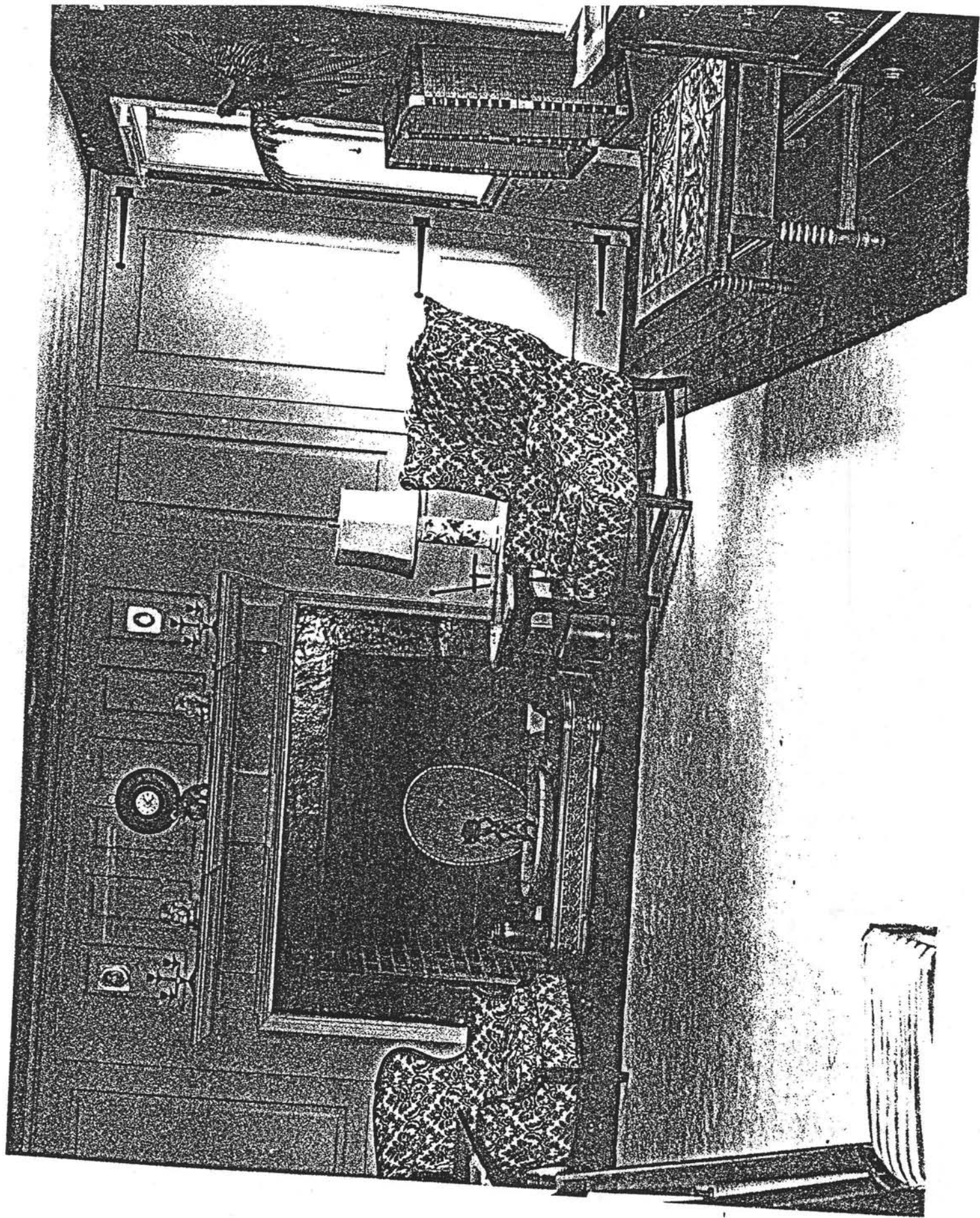
"Weston" is a significant architectural example from the rebuilding period in Delaware, ca. 1830 to 1860. A growing market for grain and other farm produce, the consolidation of land holdings, and the improvement of the means of transportation, brought new agricultural prosperity to the state. This manifested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

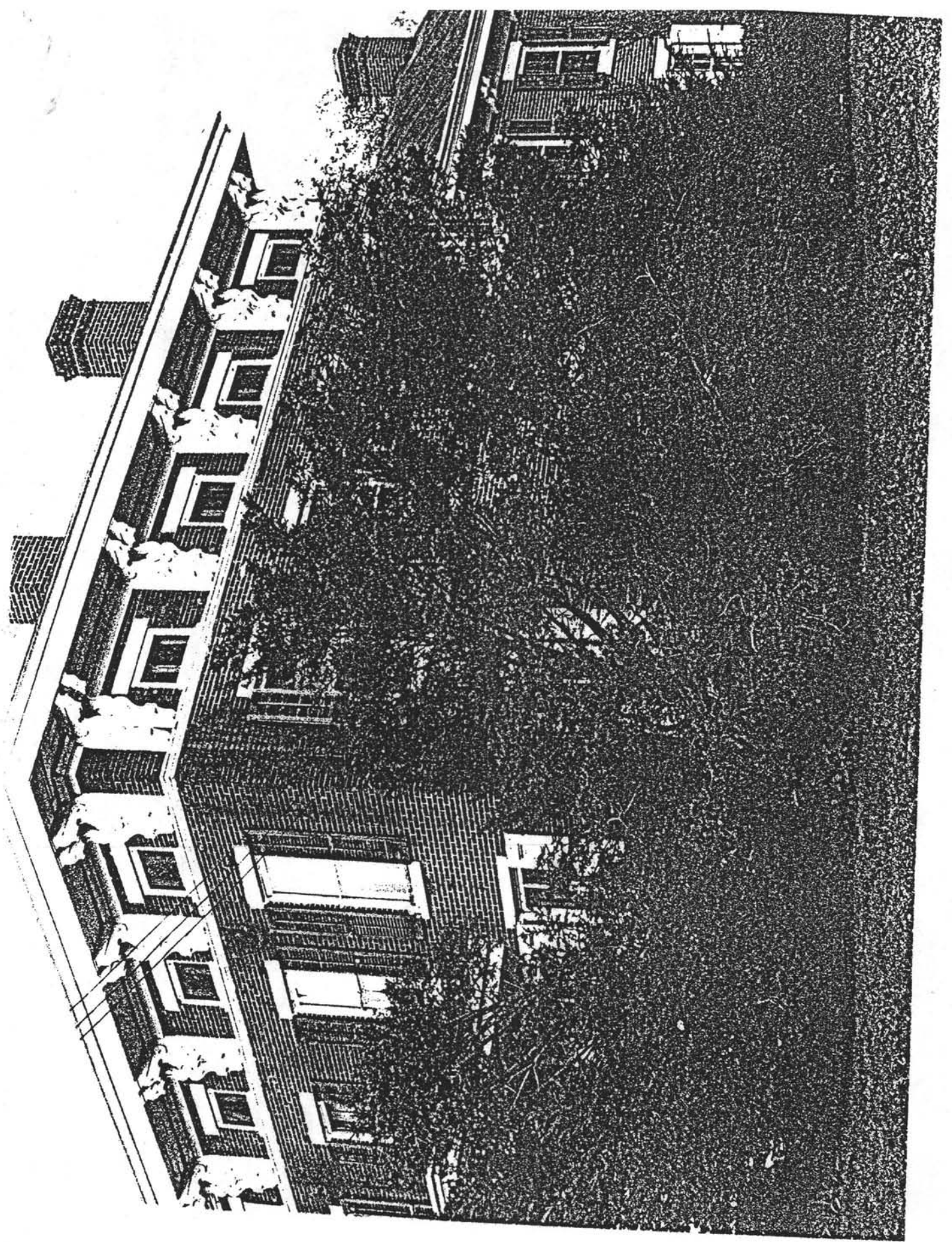
Historical Background and Significance:

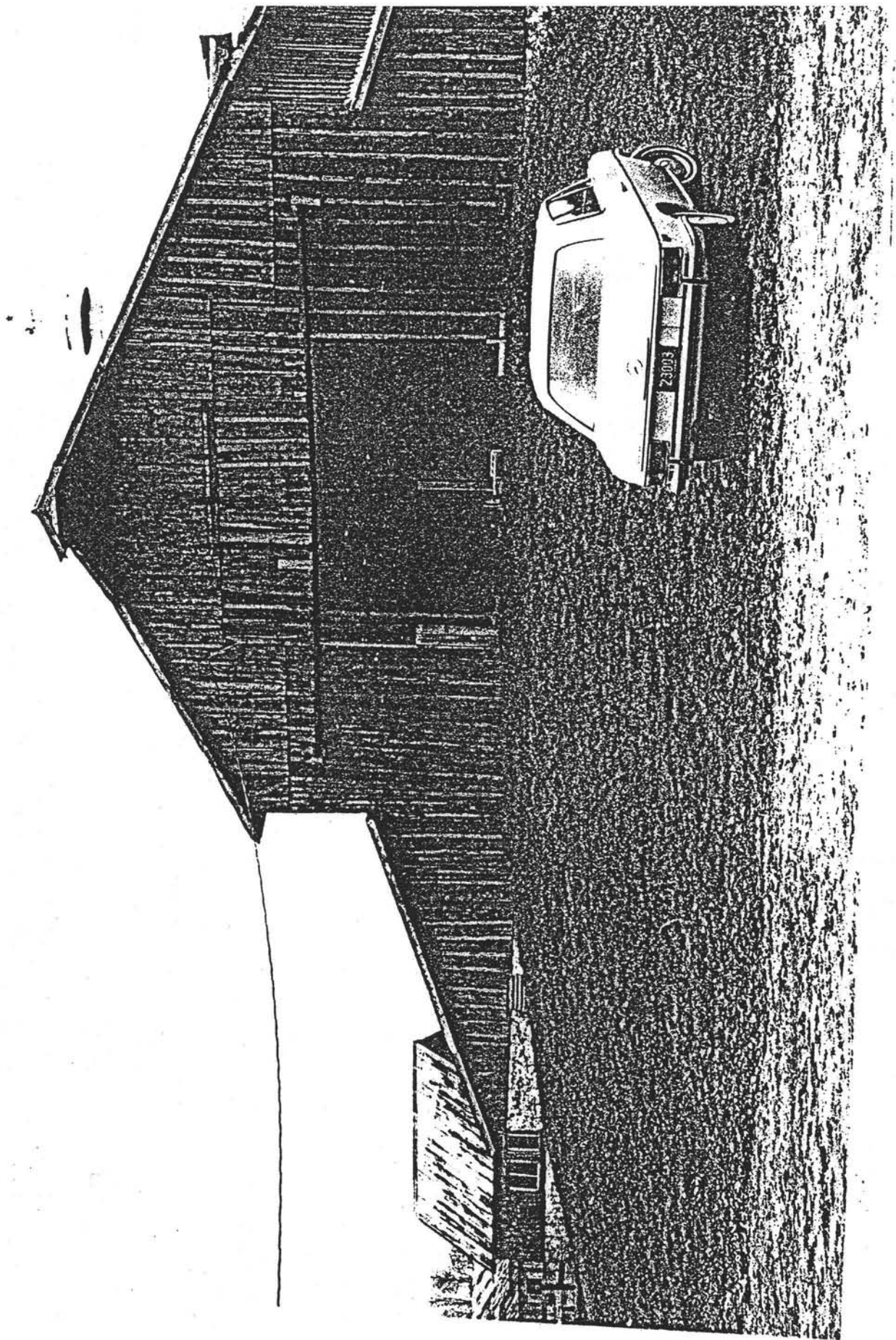
James Brady brought his family from Ireland in 1828, settling first in Pennsylvania. The family moved to Delaware in 1847 when three sons, Samuel, William and George bought the 496 acre farm from the Rev. Nicholas Patterson and his wife. The farm subsequently remained in the Brady family until 1933.

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









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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

N-188

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

1. NAME			
COMMON: Greenlawn			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Outten Davis House ; William Brady House			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: North Broad Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Middletown			
STATE Delaware	CODE 10	COUNTY: New Castle	CODE 003

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Site ☐ Object	☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Public ☒ Private ☐ Both	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☒ No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Museum	☐ Park ☒ Private Residence ☐ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☐ Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: Miss Helen Brady			
STREET AND NUMBER: Box 144			
CITY OR TOWN: Middletown	STATE: Delaware	CODE 10	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Public Building			
STREET AND NUMBER: Rodney Square			
CITY OR TOWN: Wilmington	STATE: Delaware	CODE 10	

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY:			
DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:
COUNTY:

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	(Check One)
	☒ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed
	(Check One) (Check One) ☒ Altered ☐ Unaltered ☐ Moved ☒ Original Site
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
As it stands today, the Brady House is five bays wide, brick, two stories high, with cross-gable and a porch across the frontage. Two dormers flank the cross-gable. The house faces west, toward the old Peterson Road, now Route 896. Surrounding the house are numerous trees and outbuildings, arranged in a carefully planned pattern. At the highway frontage, there is an ornate iron fence that terminates a vista on axis with the front door of the house. A drive along the north edge of the yard connects the house and barns with the highway. A rear brick ell, to which a lower brick wing has been added, extends the house eastward. Between this ell and the main house is an ornate screened verandah, now glassed in. Large brackets, a widow's walk on the roof, and ornate chimney caps are among the well-preserved exterior details. The first floor contains a center stair hall with a large parlor to the right and a living room to the left in the main block; a small stair hall, office, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, and pantry are situated in the brick rear wings. For the use of the family, there were two bedrooms on the second floor of the main block and three in the wing; a small servant's bedroom occurs in the second floor of the rear wing. The third floor contains three bedchambers. The rooms on the first floor are large, but plain, embellished primarily with finely-detailed stone mantels. Greek Doric columns support the marble mantel shelves. Similar stone mantels are found in the second floor rooms of the main block. For additional decorations, Brady depended upon the rich draperies and other furnishings that still remain in some parts of the house. The exterior brickwork, which is laid in Flemish bond on the front and in common bond on the sides and rear, was painted yellow, but much of the paint has weathered off. The trim remains painted white. The front of the house is framed by a vista of random-sized plantings that surround a lawn on axis. At the roadside, an elaborate iron fence serves to terminate the vista.	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Otten Davis papers, microfilm, Eleutherian Mills Historical Library.
Personal interview, Miss Helen Brady.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	39 °	27 '	26 "
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	75 °	44 '	07 "
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"			
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Five

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Mr. Richard Schmidt		DATE August 1972
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 Dr. E. Berkeley Tompkins

Title Director, Div. of Historical and Cultural Affairs

Date Nov. 21, 72

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

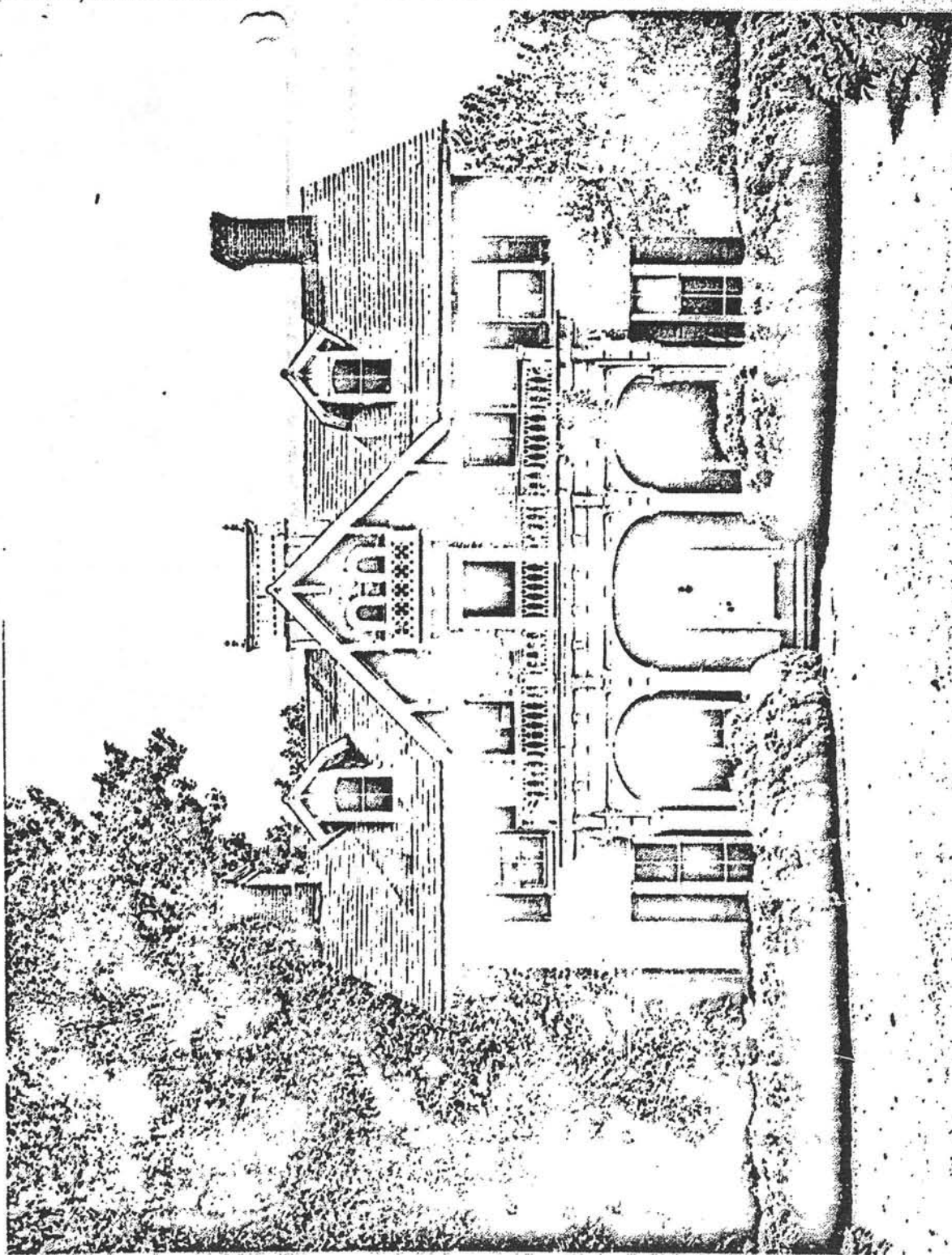
SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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

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

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



PROJECT DISPOSITION CARD

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

REMARKS:

COMPLETED

TRANSACTION	DATE	TRANSACTION	DATE
FORMS RECEIVED		BOARD RESPONSE	YES NO OTHER 11/14/72
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUESTED		SUBMISSION TO NPS	
INFORMATION RECEIVED		NPS RESPONSE	YES NO OTHER 4/24/73
FORMS COMPLETED	8/72	OWNERS NOTIFICATION	
PHOTO FORMS COMPLETED	11/22/72	NEWS RELEASE	
MAPPING FORMS COMPLETED			
STATE REVIEW BOARD			

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

75°45'
39°30'



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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME	
COMMON: <u>Twin Holly Farms</u>	
AND/OR HISTORIC: <u>Andrew Eliason</u>	

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>.5 miles north of Mount Pleasant on Rt 896 on right</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Vicinity of Middletown</u>			
STATE: <u>Delaware</u>	CODE	COUNTY: <u>New Castle</u>	CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS
☐ District ☒ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☒ Private ☐ Both		☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
☒ Agricultural ☐ Government ☐ Park ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☒ Private Residence ☐ Educational ☐ Military ☐ Religious ☐ Entertainment ☐ Museum ☐ Scientific		☐ Transportation ☐ Other (Specify) _____	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☒ No

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY	
OWNER'S NAME: <u>Mr. Fred Yaiser</u>	
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>U.S. Rt 896 R.D. 1 Box 150</u>	
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Vicinity of Middletown</u>	STATE: <u>Delaware</u>

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE: CODE

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS	
TITLE OF SURVEY:	
DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE: CODE

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

DESCRIPTION			
CONDITION	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☒ Fair
	(Check One)		
	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed	
	(Check One)		
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	
	(Check One)		
	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site	
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE			

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

N-143 Twin Holly Farm

Condition: Fair; altered; interior, original site.

Description:

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

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

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

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

Statement of Significance - 19th century; built 1856;

Areas of Significance: Architecture; Agriculture

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

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

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

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

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Inventory—Nomination Form**

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date entered

Continuation sheet N-413

Item number 7

Page 1

N-413

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

Location and Boundary Description:

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

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

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

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

Owner: Federick C. and Clara Yaiser

R. D. 1, Box 364

Middletown, Delaware

Description:

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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N-413

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

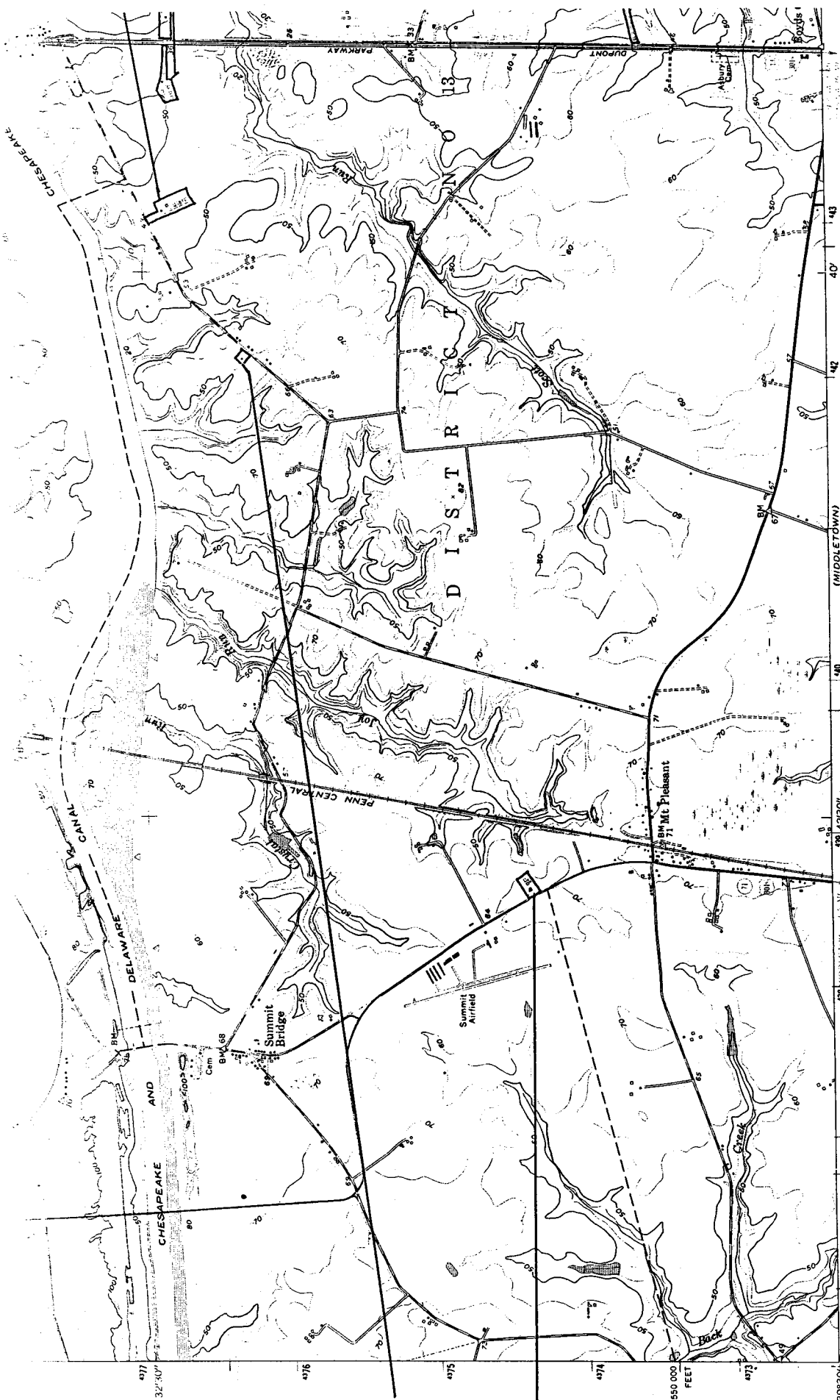
Behind the house extends a range of service structures progressing in the locally customary manner from those associated with the functions of the household back to those housing the dirtiest aspects of farm life. From the house eastward these are a two-story brick combination carriage house and storage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

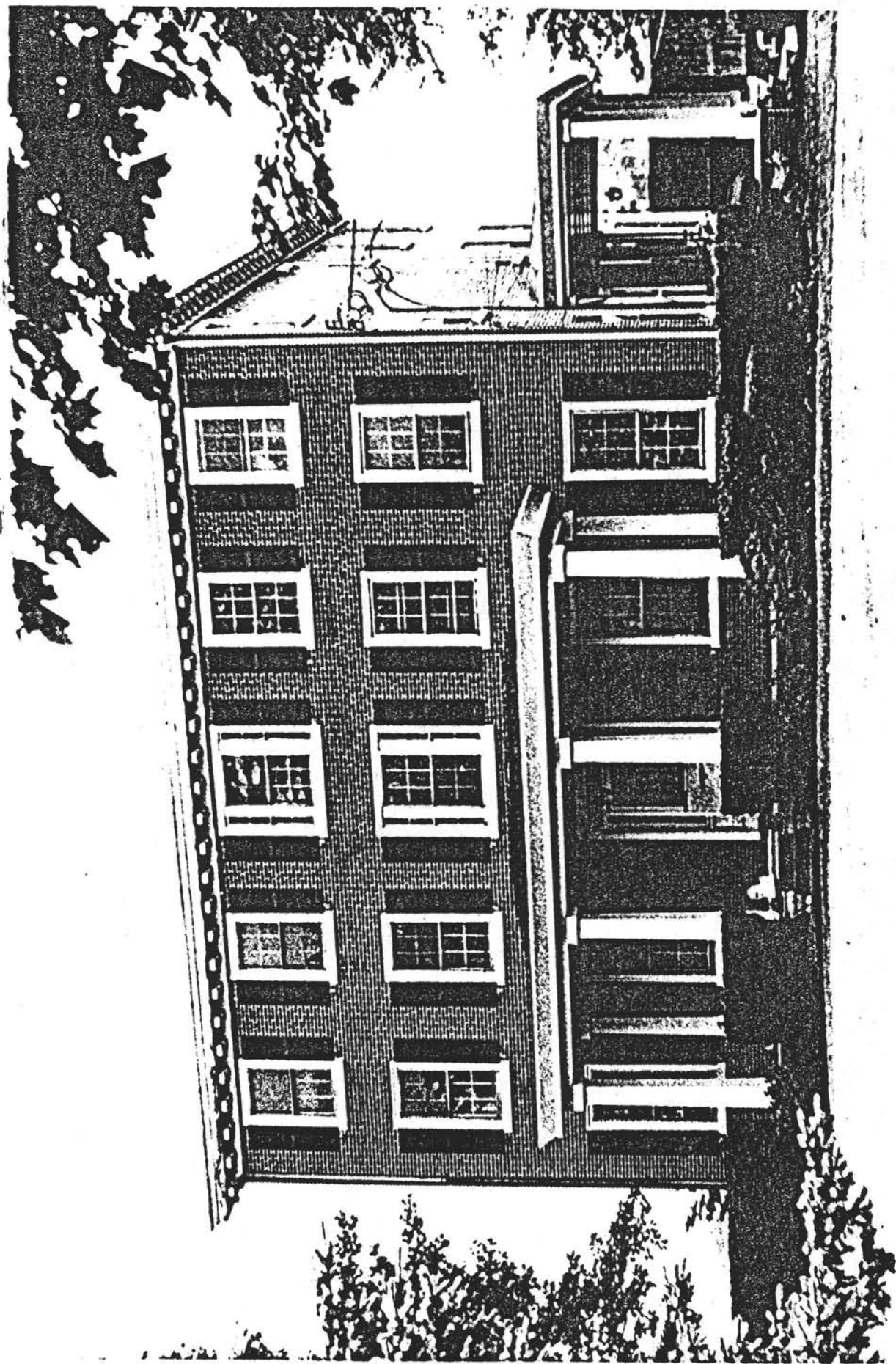
Historical Background and Significance:

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

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

Nominated by Bernard L. Herman

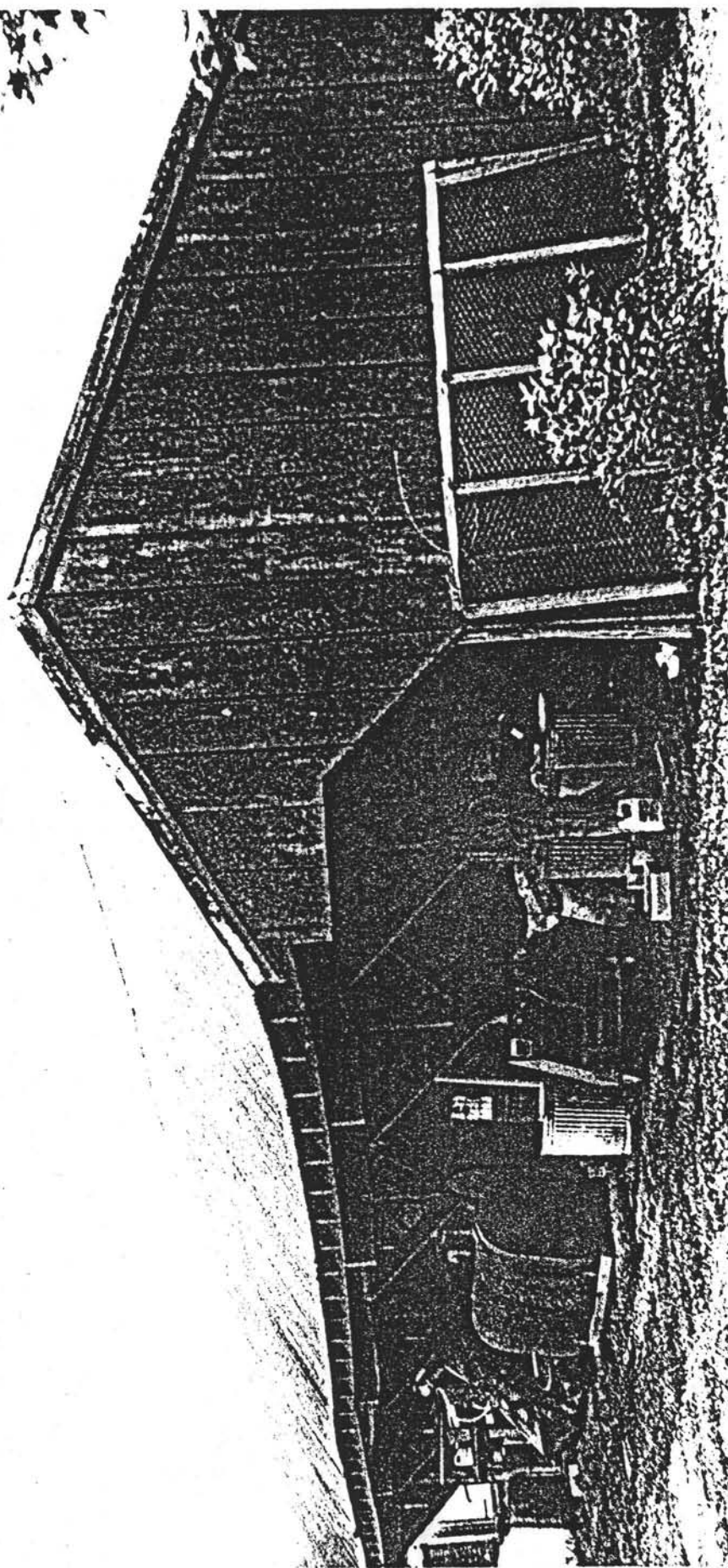




NAME: *Eliaison House N-413*
Location: St Georges Hundred, New Castle County
Photographer: B. Herman
Date of Photograph: May 1985
Location of Negative: University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture
& Engineering
Description: View from *W*

Photograph Number: *1 of 3*

NAME: *Eliaison House N-413*



Location: St Georges Hundred, New Castle County

Photographer: B. Herman

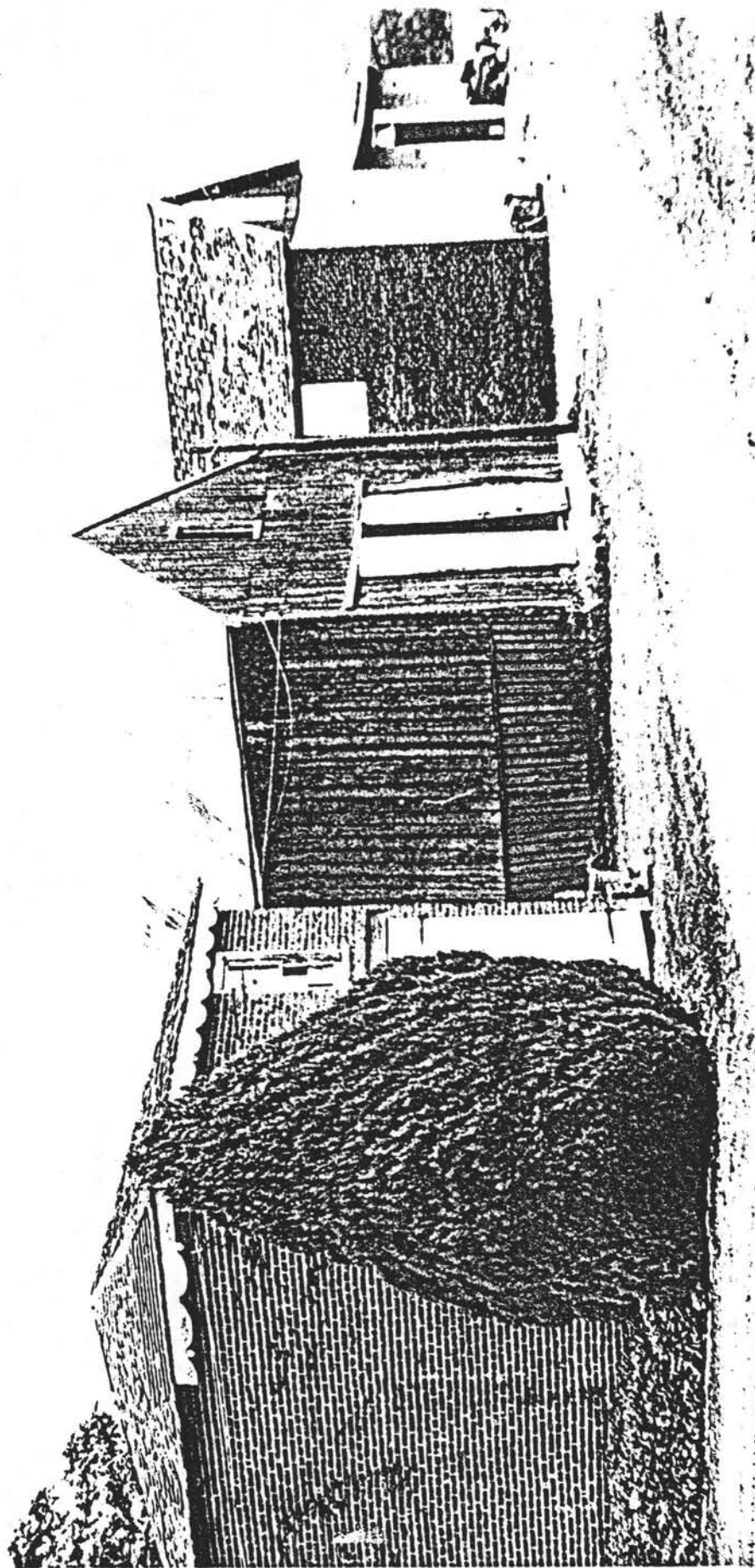
Date of Photograph: May 1985

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

Description: View from *W*
machine shed

Photograph Number:

2 of 3



NAME: *Elipson House N-413*

Location: St Georges Hundred, New Castle County

Photographer: B. Herman

Date of Photograph: May 1985

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

Description: View from SW

Smoke House, Granary & stable

3 of 3

Photograph Number:

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

STONE Middletown Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER CITY TOWN VICINITY OF COUNTY CODE
Middletown Delaware 10 Hen Castle 002

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESERVE USE
☐ DISTRICT	☐ PUBLIC	☒ OCCUPIED	☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☐ BUILDING	☐ PRIVATE	☐ UNOCCUPIED	☒ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ STRUCTURE	☐ BOTH	☐ WORK IN PROGRESS	☐ EDUCATIONAL ☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ SITE	☒ PUBLIC ACQUISITION	☐ ACCESSIBLE	☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☒ RELIGIOUS
☐ OBJECT	☐ IN PROCESS	☒ YES RESTRICTED	☒ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
	☐ BEING CONSIDERED	☒ YES UNRESTRICTED	☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
		☐ NO	☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME See Attachment

STREET & NUMBER

CITY TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE Public Building

STREET & NUMBER

CITY TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Delaware Cultural Resource Survey N-425

DATE

1977

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY TOWN

Dover

STATE

Delaware

ORIGINAL FILED
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Winnipeg District

...MIL PER 7 PAGE 2

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the first developed along East Main Street in the 1840s. Unfortunately, most of the early structures on the south side of Main Street have been lost. Several structures have been preserved in the block east of South Third Street and was of south Cox Street. One Italian structure and one Federal house have been preserved. The early-19th-century Cox Street is a row of detached frame structures of Cox Street along the south side of the block. The first commercial building on the south side of Cox Street is the 1840s commercial building, second floor houses is the Methodist Church and a 19th-century. The first large brick structure, built in 1829, is the oldest church building in Charleston.

Across Main Street in the block between Cox and Catherine Streets, is a row of early nineteenth-century *fire structures*, many of which are flammable houses. These structures, which are built of wood, do not reflect the federal style. The first floor of Cox Street are the earlier structure now destroyed by the addition of modern porches. The facades of many of these structures have been destroyed by commercial structures between Broad and Cox Streets on East Main Street are commercial structures.

[illegible][illegible]

structure which has on the block been an extension of the large Victorian entrance to the north. The other is the rear extension of the large Victorian entrance to the north. The structure is a two-story building with a gabled roof and a central chimney. It is a fine example of the architecture of the late nineteenth century. The building is a two-story structure with a gabled roof and a central chimney. It is a fine example of the architecture of the late nineteenth century. The building is a two-story structure with a gabled roof and a central chimney. It is a fine example of the architecture of the late nineteenth century.

of the city. The city is a small town with a population of about 10,000. It is a typical small town with a main street and a few side streets. The city is a typical small town with a main street and a few side streets. The city is a typical small town with a main street and a few side streets.

The northwest quadrant on West Lake Street, where are small shanty houses, is the oldest part of this street. There are houses on West Lake Street, many are of the type known as "shotgun" houses, built along the south side of the street. Many are of the type known as "shotgun" houses, built along the south side of the street. Many are of the type known as "shotgun" houses, built along the south side of the street.

Form No. 100-200
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- 9 West side of South Broad Street (Middleton Volunteer Fire Company) - 1870-1871, 2-1/2 story, brick building; Liverpool bond facade; slate mansard roof with semicircularly-arched dormers.
- 10 46 No. 1 Broad Street - Early-20th century, 2-1/2 story, brick, commercial/residential structure; hip roof with metal standing seam sheathing and moulded cornice.
- 11 16 North Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2-1/2 story, frame, commercial/residential structure; slate mansard roof with gable dormers and bargeboard trim.
- 12 17 North Broad Street (Grimminger's Bakery) - Turn-of-the-century, 2-story, frame structure; brick-veneer facade with false fin.
- 13 20 North Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2-1/2 story, frame dwelling; situated with asbestos shingles.
- 14 22 North Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame dwelling; original double shutters on the first floor level and lowered blinds on 2nd second.
- 15 24 North Broad Street (Sedoff's Clothing Store) - Mid-20th century, 2-story, brick, commercial structure with false front.
- 16 202 North Broad Street - Late-20th century, 2-story, false front-style dwelling; flat roof with parapet; facade porch with Tuscan-style columns.
- 17 206 North Broad Street - c. 1900, 2-story, frame dwelling; original paneled shutters on the first floor level.
- 18 208 North Broad Street - c. 1900, 2-1/2 story, frame dwelling; facade porch has a pedimented entrance and a Chinese-Chippendale style balustrade.
- 19 212 North Broad Street (Gonzalez & Hutchinson Funeral Home) - Late-19th century, 2-1/2 story, frame dwelling; center facade Graham-style cross gable with bargeboard trim and finial.

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- 19a Behind 212 North Broad Street (Garage/Carriage House) - Late-19th century, 2-1/2 story, frame structure; board and batten siding; center facade cross gable; lowered ventilator on center of roof.
- 20 216 North Broad Street (Middleton Academy) - 1826, 2-1/2 story, brick educational facility; ashlar-scored stubco facade; octagonally-shaped cupola on center of roof; gable roof with segmentally-arched dormers.
- 21 220 North Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame dwelling.
- 22 221 North Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2-1/2 story, frame dwelling; hip roof with metal standing seam sheathing and double-bracket cornice; 1-story, facade porch with decorative cornice.
- 23 217 North Broad Street - c. 1900, 2-1/2 story, stone dwelling; hip roof with a flat deck and clip-gable dormers.
- 22a Behind 217 and 221 North Broad Street - c. 1900, 2-story, frame garages with 3 sections - 2 with gable roofs and 1 with shed roof.
- 23a 206 211 North Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2-1/2 story, T-shaped, frame double dwelling; ornate, 1-story facade porch.
- 24 Behind 209-211 North Broad Street (Out-buildings) - 1-story frame structure with vertical sheathing and lattice detail on free-standing structure across front.
- 24a 201 North Broad Street - Late 19th century, 2-1/2 story, frame dwelling; gable roof with metal standing seam sheathing.
- 25 115 North Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2-1/2 story, frame dwelling; gable roof with deck and gable dormers; 2-story bay windows on facade.
- 26 111 North Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2-1/2 story, frame, T-shaped dwelling; Victorian cross gable with ornate bargeboard trim on facade; 1-story, facade porch with heavy ornamentation.

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- 28 109 North Broad Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, frame dwelling; corner pilasters with recessed panels; 1-story facade porch with heavy ornamentation; 1-story addition with projected 5-sided facade.
- 25a Behind 109 North Broad Street (Garage/Carriage House) - c. 1890, 2-story, frame, vertical sheathed at eaves; gable roof with ornate bargeboard trim.
- 29 101 North Broad Street (N. Gas Sales and Services) - Late-19th century, multiple story structure with clapboard and shingle sheathing; porch supported by square posts.
- 30 1-15 North Broad Street (Laundry Center and Middleton Chiropractic Office) - c. 1900, 1-story, brick building with 1-story, rear frame addition and false front facade.
- 31 9-11 North Broad Street - Late-19th century, Italianate-style, 3-story, 5-bay, frame commercial/residential building (demolished in 1977).
- 32 Behind 9-11 North Broad Street (Small industrial building) - c. 1890, 2-story, frame structure; beam composition siding; corrugated metal gable roof; gable and false street.
- 33 15 South Broad Street - Early-20th century, clapboard residential structure with a flat roof on south section and standing seam metal gable roof on north section; porch is cantilever on 2nd story (to be demolished).
- 34 19-21 South Broad Street (Younger Ford) - Mid-20th century, 1-story, commercial structure; sheathed in metal siding with large plate glass display windows.
- 35 101 South Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2½-story, frame dwelling; 2-story turret on northwest corner of house; continuous, 1-story veranda on facade and north side.
- 36 103 South Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2½-story, frame dwelling; irregular floor plan, slate hip roof with cresting and projected facade across gable.

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- 37 105 North Broad Street - Early-20th century, 2½-story, stone and frame dwelling; hip roof with deck and gable dormers; 2-story bay windows on facade; 1-story facade porch with Ionic columns.
- 38 201 South Broad Street - Late-19th century, 2½-story, frame dwelling; aluminum siding; center facade cross gable with lancet window.
- 39 203 South Broad Street - Early-20th century, 2½-story, frame dwelling; hip roof with large clipped gable dormers; 1-story facade veranda with Tuscan columns which continues around the sides.
- 40 12 East Cochran Street - 1736, 2-story, relocated, brick dwelling; Flemish bond facade with glazed headers; date in gable end; full returns on gable roof.
- 41 10 East Cochran Street - Mid-20th century, 2-story, frame dwelling; gable roof with returns; 1-story, facade porch with square columns and turned balusters.
- 42 6 East Cochran Street - Early-20th century, 2½-story, frame dwelling; hip roof with gable dormers; 1-story veranda on facade and sides.
- 43 4 East Cochran Street - Mid-20th century, gambrel-roof dwelling; original clapboard painted green.
- 44 4 West Cochran Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, frame dwelling; original clapboard painted blue with white trim; lancet windows in gable ends.
- 45 East Cochran Street (Garage) - 2-story outbuilding; board and batten siding; gable roof.
- 45 (37a) 7 East Cochran Street - Early-20th century, 2½-story, frame dwelling; gable and false street; Victorian cross gable on side; bargeboard trim on gable roof.
- 47 9-11 East Cochran Street - Early-20th century, 2½-story, frame dwelling; shed roof dormers on mansard roof; 1-story, screened-in facade porch with turned columns and brackets.

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- 48 15 East Cochran Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame dwelling; facade cross gable; tower-like structure on one corner; 1-story, facade porch with Tuscan columns continuing on side of house.
- 49 19 East Cochran Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame dwelling; gable roof with addition cornice; delicate support posts and pierced bracket trim on facade porch; irregular floor plan.
- 50 104 South Cox Street - Late-19th century, 2-story; carriage house converted into a private residence; gable roof sheathed in vertical wood boards.
- 51 100 East Green Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame dwelling; gable roof with center cross gable with bargeboard trim and lancet windows; Tuscan columns, balustrade and diagonal brackets on facade porch.
- 52 18 East Green Street - Late-19th century, 2-story house; turned posts on siding; center facade cross gable with lancet windows; turned posts on facade porch.
- 53 17 East Green Street - Late-19th century, 1 1/2-story dwelling; aluminum siding; gable roof with exposed rafters under eaves; fluted Tuscan columns on front and side porches.
- 54 10 East Green Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame house; clapboard with standing seam metal roof; boric posts connected by balustrades with turned rails and pierced brackets on facade porch.
- 55 8 East Green Street - Late-19th century, 2-story; clapboard-sheathed house; gable roof with drop pendants at eave; 1-story, screened-in facade porch with pierced bracket trim.
- 56 6 East Green Street - Late-19th century, dwelling sheathed in asbestos siding; center facade cross gable with lancet windows; 1-story, 3-bay facade porch.
- 57 5 East Green Street - Late-19th century, 3-story house; shiplap siding; mansard roof with diamond and rectangular-shaped shingles; pierced brackets on facade porch.

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO GPO

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- 67 48 East Main Street (Emley's Gulf Station) - Mid-20th century, concrete block gas station with false front; brick veneer facade; pseudo-mansard roof.
- 68 34 East Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2 1/2-story, clapboard house; center facade cross gable with lancet window.
- 69 West of 34 East Main Street (Carriage House/Garage) - c. 1900; frame structure; vertical board siding; standing seam metal hip roof.
- 70 12 East Main Street (Cumberland Farm Food Store) - 20th century, 1-story, concrete block commercial structure; false front of brick veneer; pseudo-mansard roof with wood shingles.
- 71 8 East Main Street (Joseph Berkman Variety Department Store) - Late-19th century, 1-story, commercial building; parapet roof on wing; large plate glass windows beside recessed central entrance.
- 72 2 East Main Street - c. 1800-1825, 2 1/2-story, brick structure; white-painted Flemish bond facade with belt course; small returns, box cornice and bed moulding on gable roof; gable dormers on facade.
- 73 2-8 West Main Street (South-Street-Street) (Village Inn; Middleton News Agency; Piaton Realty Company; and H & R Block Income Tax Office) - 1871, 1-story, Italianate style, masonry, commercial structure; standing seam metal low-hip roof with modillion cornice.
- 74 125 West Main Street (The Witherspoon Inn) - 1761, 2-story, commercial structure; original building burned; retaining exterior walls sheathed with frame-stone and clapboard.
- 75 14 West Main Street (Dollar General Store) - Early -20th century, 1-story, commercial concrete block building, stucco facade; large glass display windows.
- 76 18 West Main Street - Early-20th century, 1-story, commercial/residential structure; stuccoed facade with belt course between 2nd & 3rd floors.
- 77 24 West Main Street (Middleton Transcript) - Late-19th century, 2-story commercial building; brick veneer and clapboard facade; multi-paned display window on front.

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- 78 26 West Main Street (The Treasure Chest) - Late-19th century, 2-story, commercial building; brick, cut shingles and asbestos siding; multi-paned display window on facade.
- 79 30 West Main Street (U. S. Post Office) - Mid-20th century, 1-story, brick government building with granite quoins and gable roof; pavilion entrance double-door entrance.
- 80 West Main Street (Forest Presbyterian Church) - 1851, 2-story, brick ecclesiastical structure; 2-story brick facade tower with balcony; gable end false street; arched, stained-glass, leaded fenestration.
- 81 40 West Main Street (George E. Schreppier Company) - Mid-19th century, Italianate-style residential/commercial structure; original clapboard, 2-story, single-pile; side porch with ornate bargeboard trim.
- 82 100 West Main Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; original ship-lap siding, center facade cross gable with lancet window; 1-story, screened-in facade porch.
- 83 104 West Main Street (Sea & Ed's Country Kitchen) - Modified, late-19th century, 2-story, frame commercial structure; facade has brick veneer.
- 84 110 West Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, Italianate-style house; original clapboard; four-paned door on facade entrance with a 4-light transom and sidelights.
- 85 116 West Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, clapboard residence; gable roof with returns; 1-story facade porch with turned posts and spindle brackets.
- 86 120 West Main Street - Late 19th century, 2-story, frame house; 1-story, facade and side veranda with turned posts and decorative wood-shingle cornice.
- 87 124 West Main Street (Steele's Flowers) - Early-20th century, 1-story, frame, commercial structure; original ship-lap siding; glass-paned facade entrance.
- 88 200 West Main Street - 19th century, 1-story, frame dwelling; original clapboard; gable roof with returns; recessed-paned posts and square balusters on facade porch.

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- 89 210-212 West Main Street - Mid-19th century, frame residential structure with gable roof; asphalt siding; facade porch with turned posts, arched brackets and square balusters.
- 90 216 West Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; slate mansard roof with shed-roof dormers; continuous facade and side porch with square posts on brick piers.
- 91 218-222 West Main Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame, multiple family dwelling; original clapboard; decorative wood-cut shingles and finials on gable ends; front porch opens facade.
- 92 217 West Main Street (Copper Lantern) - Mid-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame structure; original shiplap siding; center facade cross gable with barge-board trim.
- 93 209-211 West Main Street - Mid-19th century, 3-story, frame double dwelling; original clapboards; two, 1-story, decorative facade porches with turned posts, brackets, pierced support posts, and pierced flat balusters.
- 94 201-205 West Main Street - Late-19th century, Italianate-style, 2-story, brick commercial building; flat roof with modillion cornice; original storefront bay window on first floor.
- 95 123 West Main Street (Brick House Restaurant) - Mid-19th century, Italianate-style, 2-story, brick structure; low-hip roof with modillion cornice; 1-story facade and 2-story side porches with ornate wrought iron porch trim; decorative lintels above windows.
- 96 115-117 West Main Street - Late-19th century, Italianate-style, double dwelling; flat roof with center lantern and modillion cornice; original clapboard (partially sheathed in composition shingles); wooden quoins; hooded arched windows.
- 97 111 West Main Street - Early-19th century, 2-story, 5-bay, private residence; original clapboard; gable roof with returns; shingled wooden lintels above windows.
- 98 109 West Main Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story dwelling; original shiplap siding; gable roof with bracketed cornice; 2 1/2-story, center facade tower; slate mansard roof; ornate, 1-story facade porch.

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- 99 101 West Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame house; original shiplap siding and clapboard; center facade Graham-style gable with ornate bargeboard trim.
- 100 61 West Main Street - Late-19th century, 3-story, brick residence; flat roof with box cornice; bracketed pent save between 1st and 2nd stories.
- 101 55 West Main Street - Early-20th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; off-center cross gable on facade; grouped columns on brick piers on facade porch.
- 102 51 West Main Street (Middletown Automobile) - Early-20th century, 2-story, commercial structure; stucco facade with brick quoins; flat roof with parapet and center finial.
- 103 43-49 West Main Street (Sweetest Theater Building) - Early-20th century, 2-story, masonry commercial building; false front facade with parapet and center finial.
- 104 41 West Main Street - Early-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; paneled shutters on the first floor level; shingled lintels above first story; 1-story, facade porch with decorative cornice trim.
- 105 37-39 West Main Street - Mid-19th century, Italianate-style, 2-story, frame commercial structure; original clapboard; low hip roof with modillion cornice.
- 106 35 West Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, frame commercial structure; heavily modified.
- 107 27-31 West Main Street - Late-19th century, 3-story, brick commercial/residential structure; low hip roof with plain cornice.
- 108 23-25 West Main Street (W.O.T. Community Action Building) - Early-20th century, classical style, 2-story, brick commercial structure; Liverpool bond facade; stone balustrade on flat roof.
- 109 21 West Main Street (Buchworth's Hardware Store) - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, brick commercial structure; remodelled on first floor level; flat roof with modillion cornice.

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- 110 15 West Main Street (Hailor's Jewelry Store) - Late-19th century, 2-story, brick commercial structure; flat roof; heavily modified.
- 111 17 East Main Street (Fairwood Realty) - Late-19th century, 2-story, 2-bay, commercial structure; terra-stone sheathing.
- 112 15 West Main Street (Toome Barber Shop) - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, frame commercial structure; flat roof.
- 113 13 West Main Street - 1930, 2-story, 3-bay, concrete block commercial structure; yellow and red vice-cut brick veneer facade; flat roof with parapet and center urn.
- 114 1 West Main Street (Valentine Trust Bank) - 1918, two-Georgian, 1-story, brick bank facility; pedimented center pavilion with double-applied columns; segmentally-arched entrance.
- 115 1-3-5 East Main Street (Middle-of-the-Town Antiques) - c. 1885, 2½-story, brick commercial/residential structure with decorative brick toothing and terra-stone trim; arched lintels with bosses above windows; slate mansard roof with arched dormers.
- 116 7 East Main Street - c. 1900, federal-style, 2½-story, 3-bay, brick dwelling; white-painted Flemish bond facade; metal standing seam gable roof with box cornice and ornate bargeboard trim; gable dormers; tape-rod pilasters and columns on entrance portico.
- 116a Behind 7 East Main Street - c. 1900, 2-story, frame garage/carriage house covered with composition siding.
- 117 11 East Main Street - 19th century, 2-story, brick dwelling painted red; slate mansard roof; many 19th and 20th-century alterations.
- 118 13 East Main Street (People's National Bank of Middleton) - 1884, 2-story, 3-bay, brick banking facility; Flemish bond facade with glazed headers; large stone entablature above entrance; granite foundation on facade.
- 119 15-17-19 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, double-pile multiple dwelling; combination aluminum siding, composition shingle and clapboard sheathing.

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- 120 21-23-25 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, single-pile multiple dwelling houses; gable roof with box and modillion-cornices.
- 121 27-31 East Main Street - Early-20th century, 2½-story, frame structure; facade cross gable; heavily modified.
- 122 33-35-37 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2½-story, frame, multiple dwelling; green aluminum siding; gable roof with 20th-century dormers.
- 123 39-41-43 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2½-story, frame multiple dwelling; white-painted clapboard; gable roof with 20th-century dormers; 1-story facade porch with ornate balustrade.
- 124 45-47 East Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, frame double dwelling with composition siding; metal standing seam gable roof.
- 125 51-55 East Main Street - Early-19th century, 3-story, frame double dwelling; 1-story facade porch with turned posts and balusters, bracket trim and pedimented center entrance.
- 126 57 East Main Street - 19th century, 3-story, L-shaped dwelling; white aluminum siding; 1-story facade porch with turned posts, plain balusters and pierced bracket trim.
- 127 101 East Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2½-story, 5-bay, L-shaped dwelling; gable roof with box cornice and bed moulding; gable dormers with returns are flanked by moulded pilasters and multi-eye plinth blocks.
- 128 103-105 East Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, 6-bay, T-shaped, frame, double dwelling house; white-painted narrow clapboard.
- 129 107-109 East Main Street - Mid-19th century, 2-story, frame, single-pile double dwelling; gable roof with box cornice and bed moulding.
- 130 111-113 East Main Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, frame double dwelling; slate mansard roof, with double bracket cornice and gable dormers with bargeboard trim.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

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

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- 143 14 Crawford Street - Late-19th century, 2nd-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling; metal standing seam gable roof; lancet attic windows.
- 144 10 Crawford Street - Late-19th century, 2nd-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling; bluish-gray-painted clapboard; 1st-story, facade porch with pierced bracket trim and square posts.
- 145 8 Crawford Street - Late-19th century, 2nd-story, 3-bay frame dwelling; white-painted clapboard; metal standing seam gable roof; plain, 1st-story facade porch.
- 146 6 Crawford Street - c. 1925, 2nd-story, frame dwelling; hip roof with clipped-gable dormer.
- 147 9 Crawford Street - c. 1925, 2nd-story, frame dwelling; hip roof; 1st-story facade porch with wood columns on brick piers, Gothic-style arches, and latticework between piers.
- 148 11 Crawford Street - Late-19th century, 1st-story, frame bungalow-style dwelling; rusticated concrete block foundation; 'Gothic' windows.
- 149 15 Crawford Street - Late-19th century, 2nd-story, 3-bay, frame, T-shaped dwelling; gable roof with facade cross gable.
- 150 Center Alley (Garage) - 20th century, 2nd-story, frame, double-car garage; apartment above; concrete block foundation.
- 151 17-19 Crawford Street - Late-19th century, 2nd-story, frame, double dwelling; remodelled.
- 152 21 Crawford Street - Late-19th century, 2nd-story, 3-bay, brick dwelling; steep mansard roof with decorative shingles.
- 153 20 East Lake Street - Late-19th century, 2nd-story, 3-bay, frame, L-shaped dwelling; original clapboard; paneled shutters on first floor level and lowered blinds on second; ornate, 1st-story facade porch with chamfered posts, pierced brackets and a modillion cornice.

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Form No. 10-82a
Rev. 10-79

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

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

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- 105 200 North Cass Street - Mid-19th century, 1 1/2-story, frame, 3-bay dwelling; red metal standing seam gable roof; lancet window in Victorian cross gable.
- 106 206 North Cass Street - Mid-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; gable roof with ornate bargeboard trim; Victorian cross gable on facade.
- 107 208 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling, with clipped gable roof; ornate bargeboard trim on clipped facade cross gable.
- 108 210 North Cass Street (Governor Biggs House) - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, brick dwelling; mansard roof; decorative bargeboard trim and finials on gable dormers; ornate, 1-story facade porch.
- 109 212 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, brick dwelling; mansard roof with double bracket cornice and cresting; Graham-style cross gable on facade.
- 110 214 Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling; gray aluminum siding; ornate bargeboard trim on facade; Graham-style cross gable.
- 111 15 Pennington Street - 19th century, 2-story, frame structure; asbestos shingle siding; gable end faces street; gable roof with returns (facades).
- 112 North side Pennington Street (Grace Orthodox Presbyterian Church) - 1928, brick, 1-story, Georgian style ecclesiastical edifice; brick quoins; ornate antebellum with punch and gouge work.
- 113 North side Pennington Street - (Outbuilding) - Late-19th century, frame shed; cedar shingle siding; 1-story, mansard-roofed frame addition.
- 114 North side of Pennington Street (Outbuilding) - Late-19th century, frame barn; vertical siding; gable roof, box cornice.
- 115 12 Pennington Street - 20th century, 1-story, rectangular, concrete block commercial structure.
- 116 14 Pennington Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, frame domestic dwelling; exterior slightly remodelled; pedimented entrance portico, pierced bracket trim.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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- 117 263 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, frame, single-pile dwelling; narrow clapboard sheathing; irregular plan.
- 118 201 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, single-pile frame dwelling; narrow clapboard sheathing; lancet window in center facade cross gable; decorative, 1-story facade porch.
- 119 11 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, 1-shaped, frame dwelling; original clapboard, 1-story, facade porch with square columns and balustrade and pierced bracket trim.
- 120 9 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, single-pile frame dwelling; original shingle siding; decorative, 1-story facade porch with fleur-de-lis bracket trim; decorative bargeboard trim on gable roof.
- 121 Behind 9 North Cass Street - c. 1900, 2-story, frame garage/carriage house; red painted vertical board sheathing; corrugated metal gable roof.
- 122 Northeast of 5 North Cass Street - c. 1900, 1-story, 3-bay-wide outbuilding; original based, vertical sheathing; corrugated metal gable roof.
- 123 5 North Cass Street (The Sewing Box) - Late-19th century, 1-story, 2-bay, frame commercial structure; original clapboard - corrugated metal gable roof; rectangular facade bay window with cubed stained glass window decoration.
- 124 8-10 North Cass Street - Late-19th century, 2 1/2-story, 4-bay, frame double dwelling; original clapboard and shaped shingles; finials on gable ends; double lancet windows in center facade cross gable; 1-story facade porch with cast-iron posts and balustrade; pedimented porch entrance has diamond-shaped wood shingles in tympanum.
- 125 12 North Cass Street - c. 1900, 2 1/2-story, Queen Anne-style dwelling; brick on first floor level, clapboard with shaped wood shingles on upper levels.
- 126 East side of Scott Street - c. 1900, 1 1/2-story, frame garage; shingle siding; stick-style details in gable ends.

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO DAU

10-2004
10-12-14

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

Middleton, Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

served the people, and also two hotels. Industries, most of which related to farming and its by-products, were found mostly along the outskirts of the residential areas.

Middleton was incorporated in 1861. The first town commissioners had the task of dealing with the multiplicity of problems which beset a town with Middleton's high rate of expansion. Foremost was the necessity of raising money to operate the town and fund improvements. The new town government was in the hands of the merchants and manufacturers not the older residents of the area, most of whom had agricultural leanings. The town fathers felt that improving the town would be beneficial to business. The new government took no recourse but to improve their property in this way. Streets of Middleton were paved by the town. Within five years of incorporation, the quality of the streets were greatly improved. Oil lamps were installed, but were replaced in 1864 by gas lighting. Then on August 17, 1896, 60 ten-candle power electric lights began to illuminate the streets. Middleton was one of the first towns in the state to have electric lighting. Later, the commissioners were concerned with the question of providing water to the town and so the construction of the water works was authorized. It included 20 driven wells at intervals of 50 feet and a standpipe 100 feet high and eight feet in diameter with a capacity of 37,000 gallons. This project was quite successful and the ready access to water made possible the establishment of the Middleton Volunteer Fire Company. Perched in 1887, it was the second oldest fire company in the county; only Wilmington preceded it with the organization of the light and water Commission in 1873. Middleton began to supply electricity, becoming one of the first towns in the state to do so.

All of the town's achievements were chronicled quite completely in the town's "past year." The Middleton Training School, established in 1866, it provides an excellent insight into the growing town's industry and ideas. The campaign for building a town hall is reflected in its pages. The town fathers made the argument that "such a building will be not only an ornament to the town, but it will tend to improve the value of property, increase the business of the place, and prove to be a great convenience..." The 70 foot square, three-story, brick and stone structure was completed in 1868. It held a platform site on Main Street until it burned in 1918.

Improvements in the form of residential and commercial structures were an outgrowth of Middleton's prosperity. In 1869, 22 houses, 3 stores and 1 warehouse were built. The continued growth rate is shown by census data dating to 1860 and 1895. An examination of structures which were built during the period of 1865 and 1925. An examination of the workmanship and the variety of the styles. Only one prosperity shows the quality of the workmanship of Middleton. Miller, Stevens, and Company was a talented firm but the quality of work indicates that there must have been other builders. The finest example of period houses are scattered throughout the town, but an unexcelled Victorian mansions is found along North Main Street. The commercial center of the town has retained its nineteenth-century scale and most of its streets are still lined with buildings that have lost their original character. Above that level.

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHPS

SIGNIFICANCE

- PERCU
- PREHISTORIC
- 1450-1800
- 1800-1899
- 1900-1999
- 2000-2099
- 2100-2199
- 2200-2299
- AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW
- COMMUNITY PLANNING
- CONSERVATION
- ECONOMIC
- EDUCATION
- INDUSTRIAL
- LAND-USE
- LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
- LITERATURE
- MILITARY
- MUSIC
- PHILOSOPHY
- POLITICAL GOVERNMENT
- SCIENCE
- SOLICITUDE
- SOCIAL HUMANITIES
- THEATER
- TRANSPORTATION
- ZOOLOGICAL
- LOCAL HISTORY
- INDUSTRY
- AGRICULTURE
- ARCHITECTURE
- ART
- COMMUNICATIONS
- EDUCATION
- LAND-USE
- LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
- LITERATURE
- MILITARY
- MUSIC
- PHILOSOPHY
- POLITICAL GOVERNMENT
- SCIENCE
- SOLICITUDE
- SOCIAL HUMANITIES
- THEATER
- TRANSPORTATION
- ZOOLOGICAL
- LOCAL HISTORY

SIGNIFICANCE

In the wake, few seventeenth-century coastal settlements accomplished the civic achievements and mercantile success which Middleton experienced in the nineteenth century. In losing their initial impetus for existence, many early settlements degenerated but Middleton succeeded in creating a commercial nucleus for lower New Castle County. The railroad and the agricultural prosperity played an important part in her prosperity and in her eventual decline.

The new Middleton first appears in a 1673 warrant for land patented to Adam Peterson. Near this tract was the junction of Aqueducte Herman's Bohemia Court Road and the Upper Pine's Road, two of the oldest roads on the peninsula. The junction of these roads lay midway between navigable waters of the Bohemia River and those of the Aqueducte. Its location caused the name Middleton to be retained for the crossroads settlement situated there. Middleton's growth was slow but steady. The geographic pamphlet which that part of the village's 30 buildings were built and that the principal structure was a 1.5-acre corn and wheat. Several large structures were located near the crossroads including an inn which David Hetherington established in 1761. Included among the many travellers who stayed at the inn was George Washington; his 1783 Journal recorded his stop in Middleton. Middleton's growth throughout the early nineteenth century. Small industries developed and thrived on the trade which overland travel between Virginia and Philadelphia assured its growth. Middleton was replacing horse travel by railroads. By mid-century, a new mode of transportation was replacing horse travel. Many agricultural communities could no longer sustain a decline for lack of the commerce on which they had thrived. Middleton was fortunate; the Lion horse, the railroad, would become its link to continued prosperity.

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

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHPS

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA
ACRES OF NOMINATED PROPERTY APPROXIMATELY 51 acres.
UNIT REFERENCES See continuation sheet.

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A			B		
C			D		

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Attachment

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

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

NAME: Joan M. Patton, Architectural Historian
ORGANIZATION: Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs
STATE NUMBER: (202) 670-5114
CIVIL COM: DOJ BUREAU

DATE: March 1977
FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAH?

13 DIRECTOR/DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF HISTORIC & CULTURAL AFFAIRS
DATE: 4/5/78

14 DIRECTOR OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DATE: _____

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

Middletown Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

The same "far-thinking citizens who were responsible for Middletown's extensive core improvements and outstanding architecture" contributed to many of Delaware's significant political decisions in the latter nineteenth century. Two Middletown hotels became the centers of political activity in the area. The National Hotel located near the railroad, was the Democrats' headquarters at the Jetherspoon Inn; at the crossroads, was the nucleus for the Republicans. Two local politicians were elected governor, one in 1879, the other in 1887. They were John P. Cochran and Benjamin T. Blyden, respectively. Both of these men were Democrats and both had extensive agricultural holdings in the area as well as interests in town. Another important post-Civil War political figure from the area was Samuel Townsend, the leader of Delaware's unreconstructed Democrats.

Middletown's hiatus of prosperity ended at the turn of the twentieth century. A blight has undermined the peach industry and there had resulted a subsequent decline in the community's maintaining the level of commercial appreciation which had begun in the nineteenth century. Just prior to this time was no longer possible. Today, only the buildings in Middletown just prior to this time are a more affluent time.

FORM NO. 102-108 (REV. 1-75)

Form No. 100-1000
Rev. 10/74

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

Kiddletown Historic District

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

CONTINUATION SHEET

Latitude

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

Longitude

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

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

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

CONTINUATION SHEET

Industries of Delaware. Wilmington: Richard Edwards, ed., 1880.
Metcalf and E. D. "Non-Economic Effects of Railroad Routes. Selection on Two
Delaware Villages ..." Unpublished paper, January, 1972.
Beers' Atlas of Delaware, 1868.
Beers' Atlas of New Castle County, 1895.
Rea and Price Map of New Castle County, 1849.
Aerial View, Middletown, Delaware, 1885.
1799 Plat of Middletown
Middletown Transcript, 1888.

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

"Achmester"

AND/OR COMMON

Achmester

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

On Route 429, one mile east of Route 896

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Middletown

VICINITY OF

One

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Delaware

10

New Castle

003

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

X OCCUPIED

X AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

X BUILDINGS

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

X YES: RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

NO

MILITARY

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. Henry N. Vaughan

STREET & NUMBER

20 West Chestnut Hill Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Philadelphia,

VICINITY OF

STATE

Pennsylvania

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Public Building

STREET & NUMBER

Rodney Square

CITY, TOWN

Wilmington

STATE

Delaware

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Delaware Cultural Resource Survey

N-3930

DATE

1978

FEDERAL X STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS

Hall of Records

CITY, TOWN

Dover

STATE

Delaware

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAH

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
☐ EXCELLENT	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ UNALTERED	☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☒ GOOD	☐ RUINS	☒ ALTERED	☐ MOVED DATE _____
☐ FAIR	☐ UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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

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

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO USHHS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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

Achmester

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHV

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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Achmester

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

INVENTORY OF OUTBUILDINGS OF ACHMESTER FARM

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

3 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1829

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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(11/78)

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

Achmester

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

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

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

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

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(11/78)

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Achmester

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAH

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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

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DATE ENTERED

Achmester

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION CONTINUED

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAC

Name: Achmester, N-3930

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

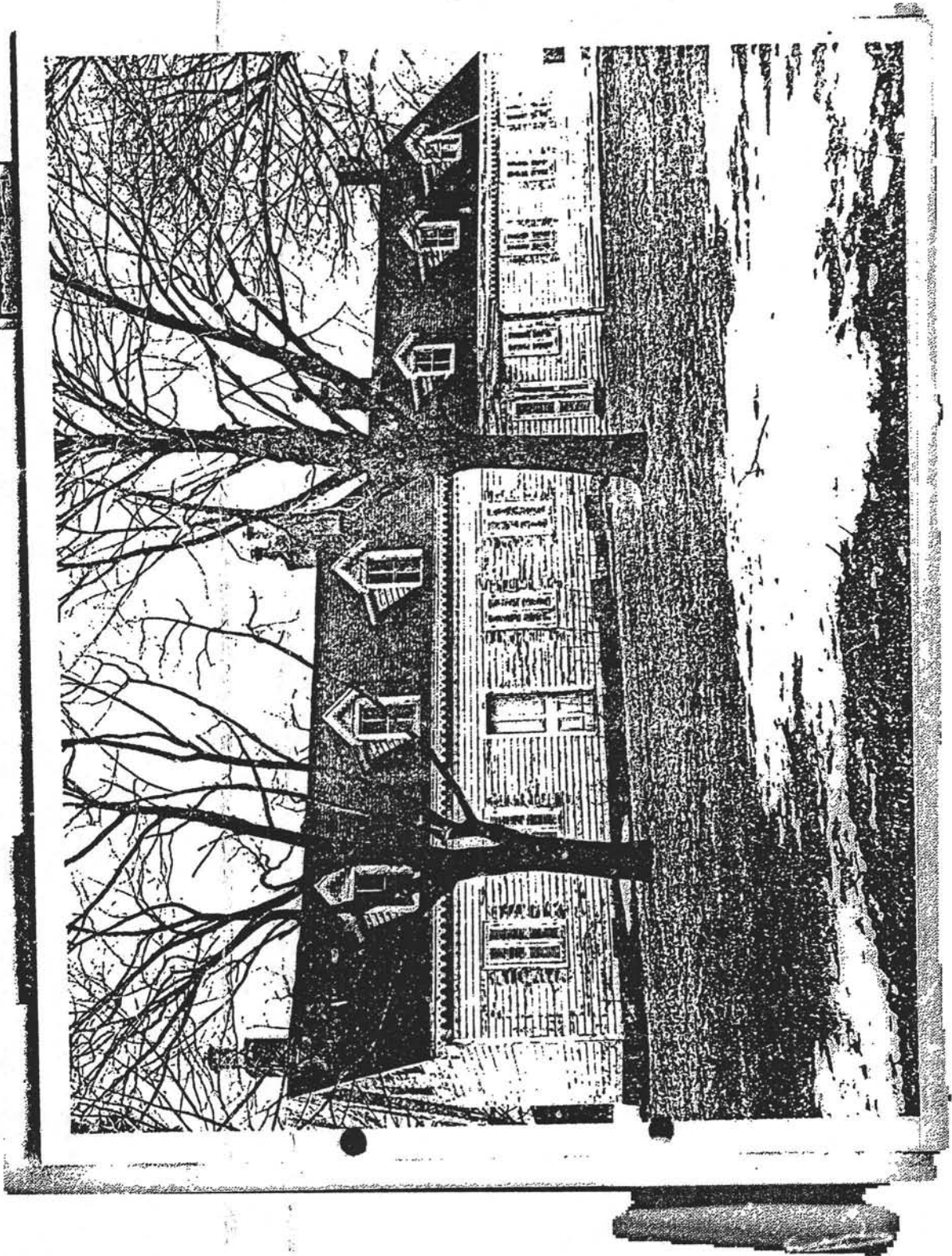
Photographer: Jean Athan, City of Wilm.

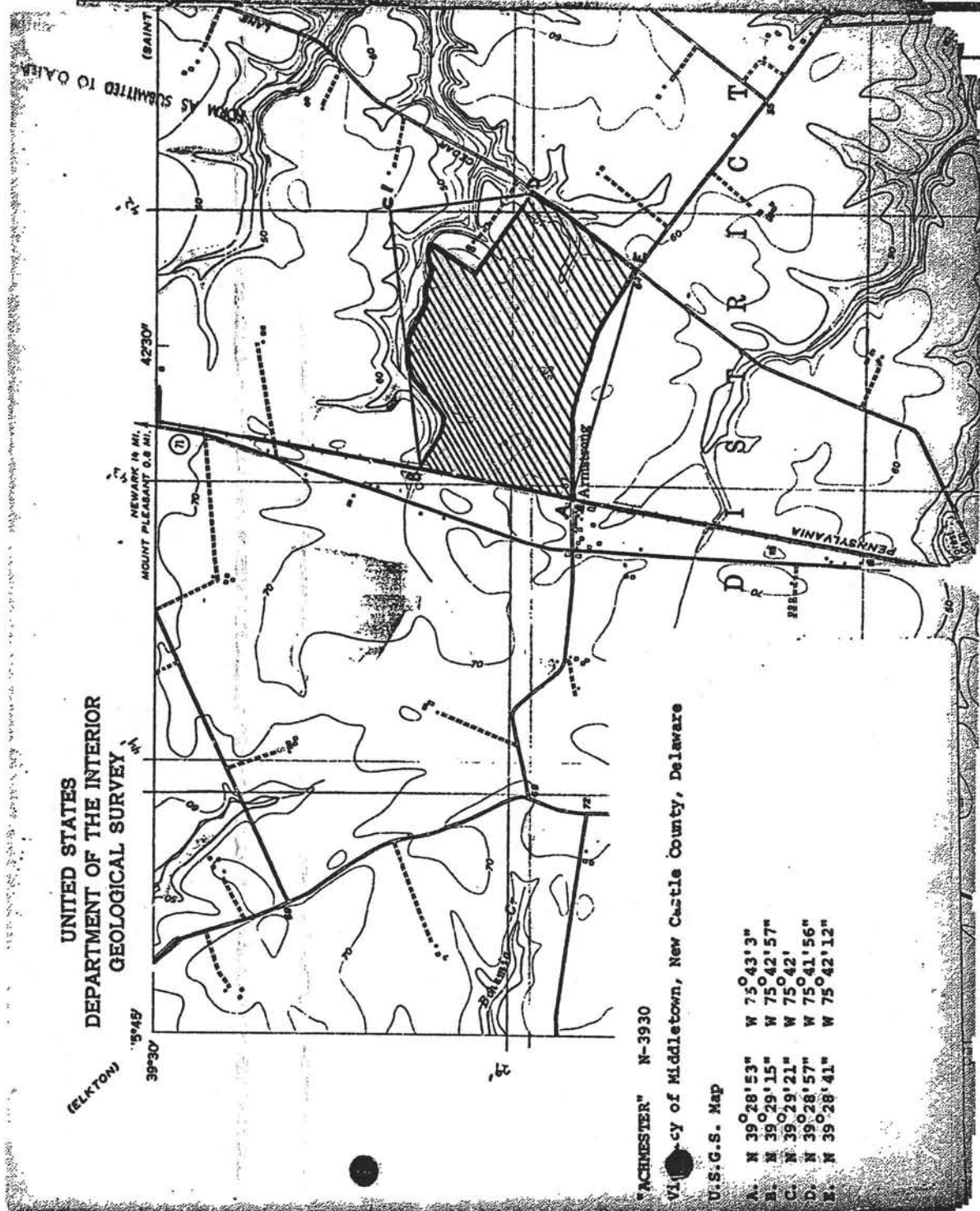
Date: 1978

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

Description: facade

Photograph Number: 1 of 20





Achmester - Inventory of Outbuildings of Achmester Farm

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

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

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**HISTORIC
Biddle House
AND/OR COMMON
Biddle House**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

S.E. Corner of Route 13 & Route 2

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN

St. Georges

VICINITY OF

COLE

STATE

Delaware

10

One

COUNTY

New Castle

CODE

002

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED
☒ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☐ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE
☐ COMMERICAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☐ PARK
☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☒ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mr. Earl Lester

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

St. Georges

VICINITY OF

STATE

Delaware

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Public Building

STREET & NUMBER

Rodney Square

CITY, TOWN

Wilmington

STATE

Delaware

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Delaware Cultural Resource Survey N-3935

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Hall of Records

CITY, TOWN

Dover

STATE

Delaware

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☒ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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

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

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

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

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO O.A.P.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .2066
 UTM REFERENCES

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

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

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

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 89-666), I
 hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the
 criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Lauren C. [Signature] 5/17/78

DATE

TITLE Director, Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DATE

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

B SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

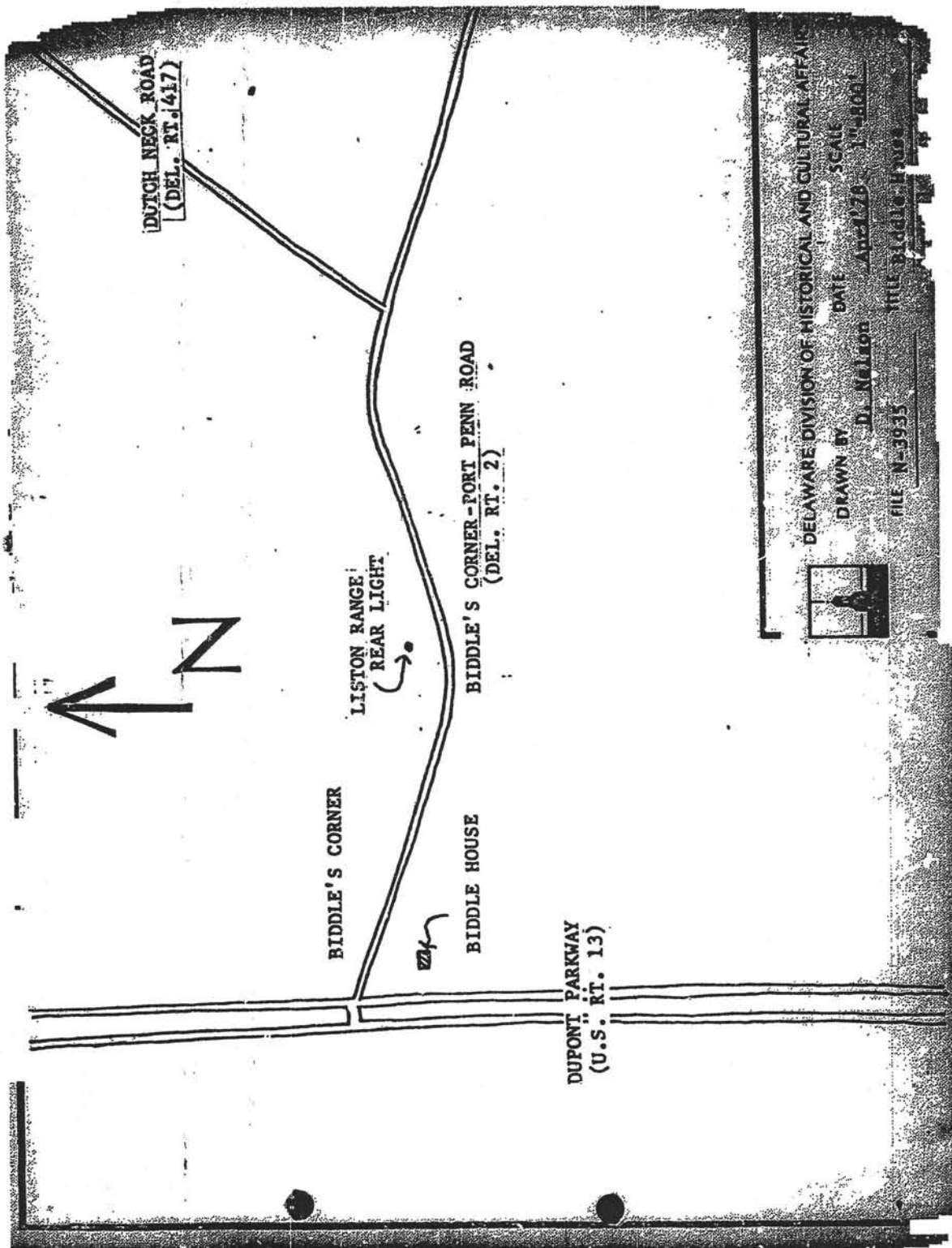
The plank house which forms the nucleus of the Biddle House is a type once very prevalent throughout New Castle and Kent County. However, very few of these have survived in any form through to the present. It is important to note that this first section, though enlarged upon, still retained a large measure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

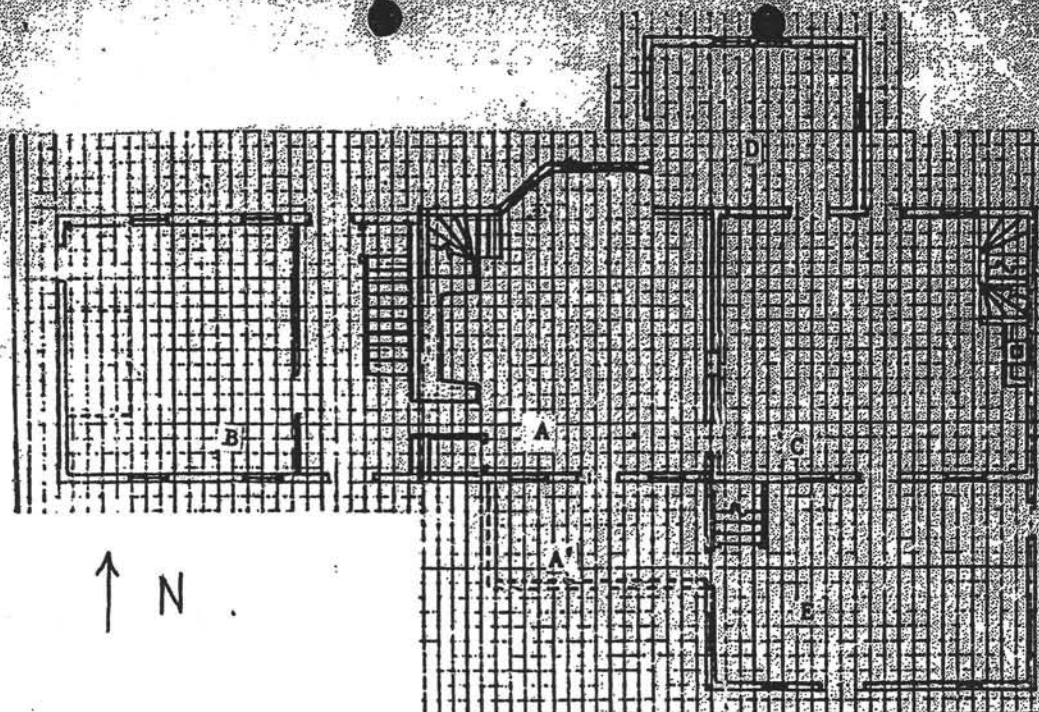
The nogged braced frame side hall house, the basis of the phase two enlargement, is another good example of a construction technique common to many early Delaware houses. Here, the brick nogging within the walls is of special interest as the Biddle House is the northernmost example discovered to date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

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

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHB





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



DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

DRAWN BY Bernard Herman DATE March '78 SCALE 1"=10'
 FILE N-3935 TITLE Biddle House Floor Plan

January 9, 1979

Mr. Earl Lester
St. Georges, Delaware 19733

Dear Mr. Lester:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

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

DRG/DEN/bl

Enclosures

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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

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date entered

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

Location and Verbal Boundary Description:

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

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

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

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

Owner: Union Carbide Company

Old Saw Mill River Road

Tarrytown, New York

10591

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Historic Background and Significance:

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

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

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

Nomination by Trish Bensinger

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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

Rebuilding of St. Georges Hundred

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BOUNDARY MODIFICATION

N-3947

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

Location and Verbal Boundary Description

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

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

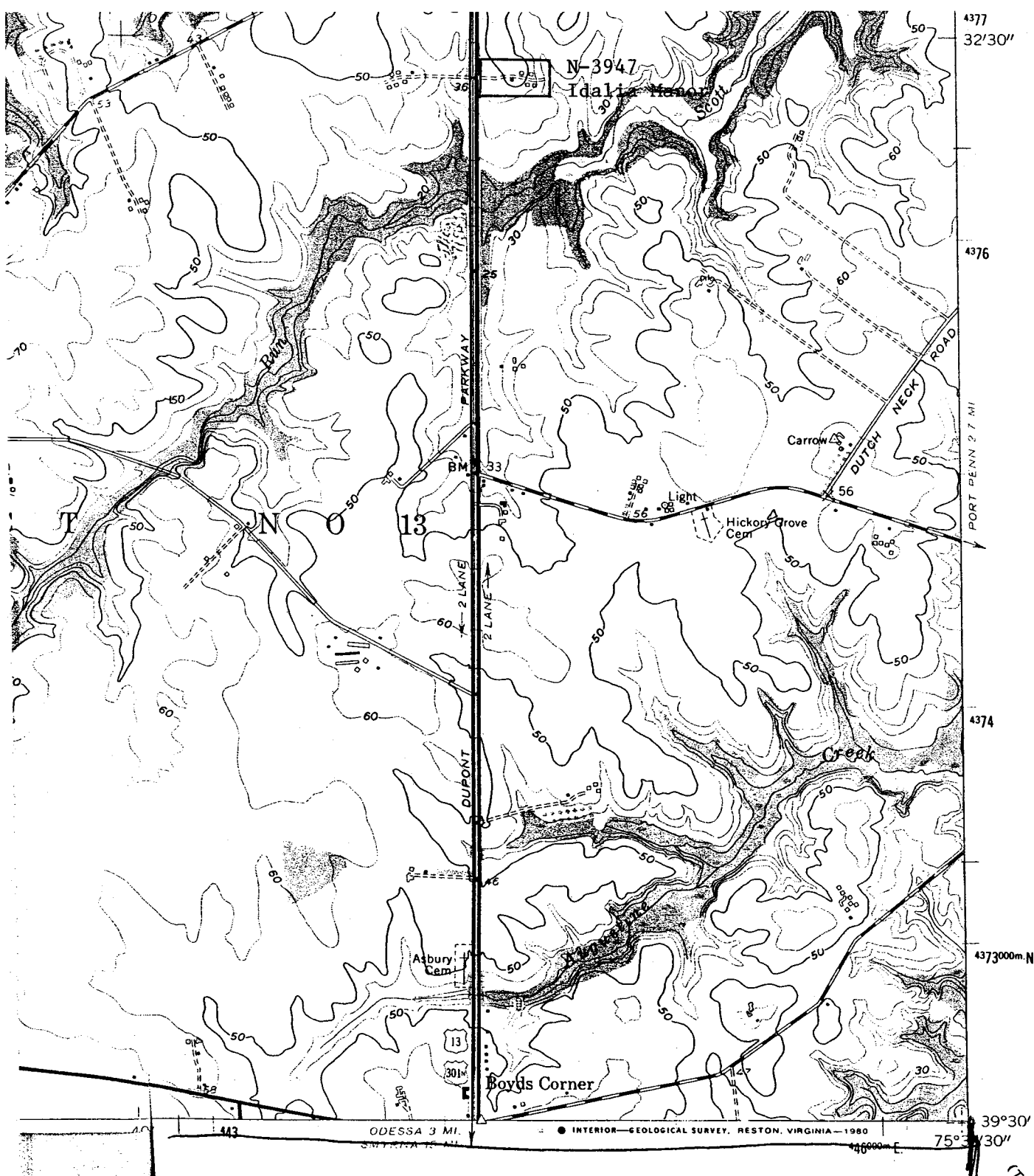
The nominated parcel begins on the east side of the right-of-way of Route 13 at a point 2,150 feet south of its intersection with Rd. 412. It runs to the east, toward Scott Run for 1,000 feet, where it turns at a 90° angle to the south for 500 feet. At this point the line turns 90° to the west, back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

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

UTM 18.44360.76680

Tax Parcel 13-004.00-001

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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

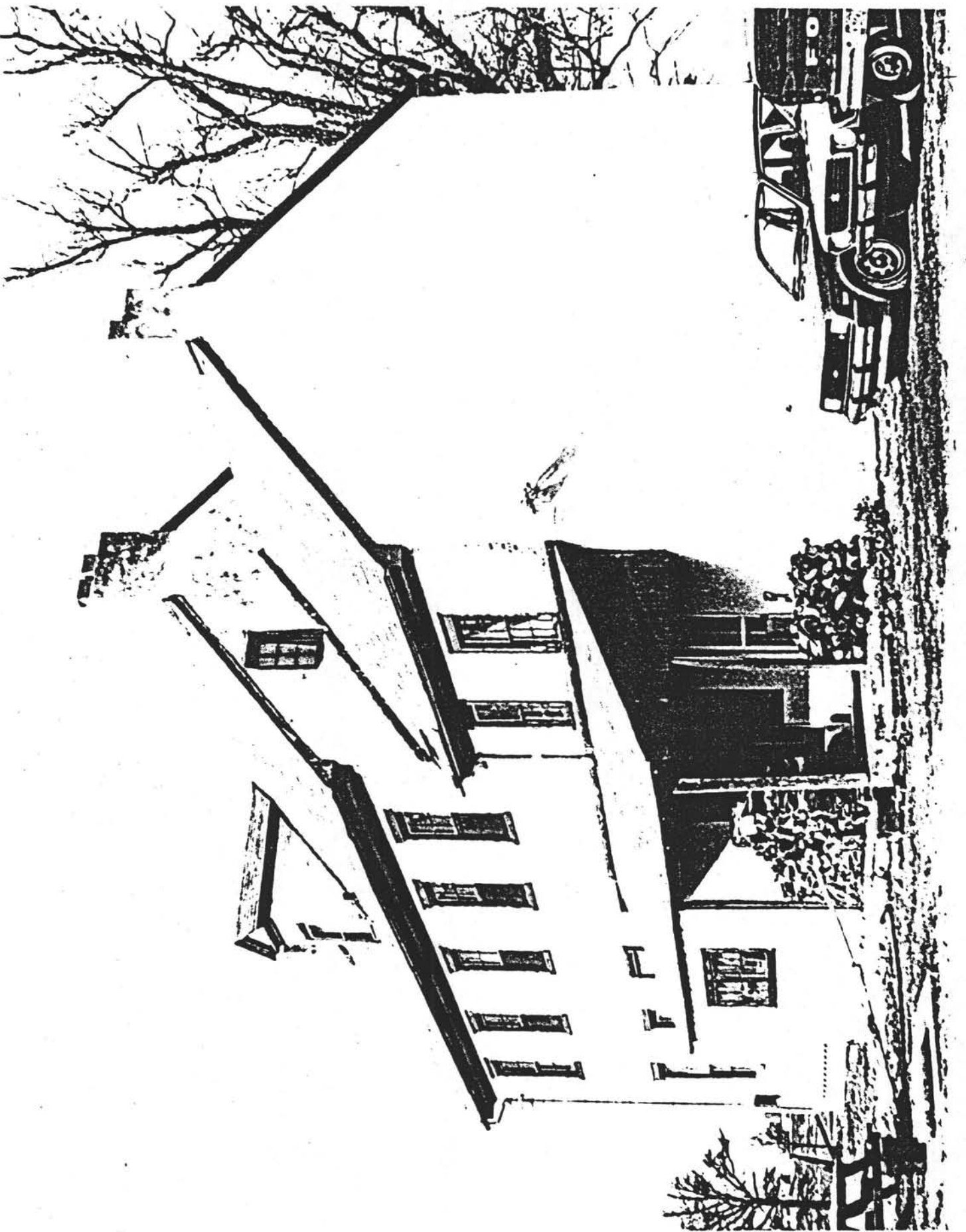


SAINT GEORGES, DEL.

N 3930—W 7537.5/7.5

1953
PHOTOREVISED 1970
AMS 5863 II SW—SERIES V832

(TAYLORS BRIDGE)
5862 I NE

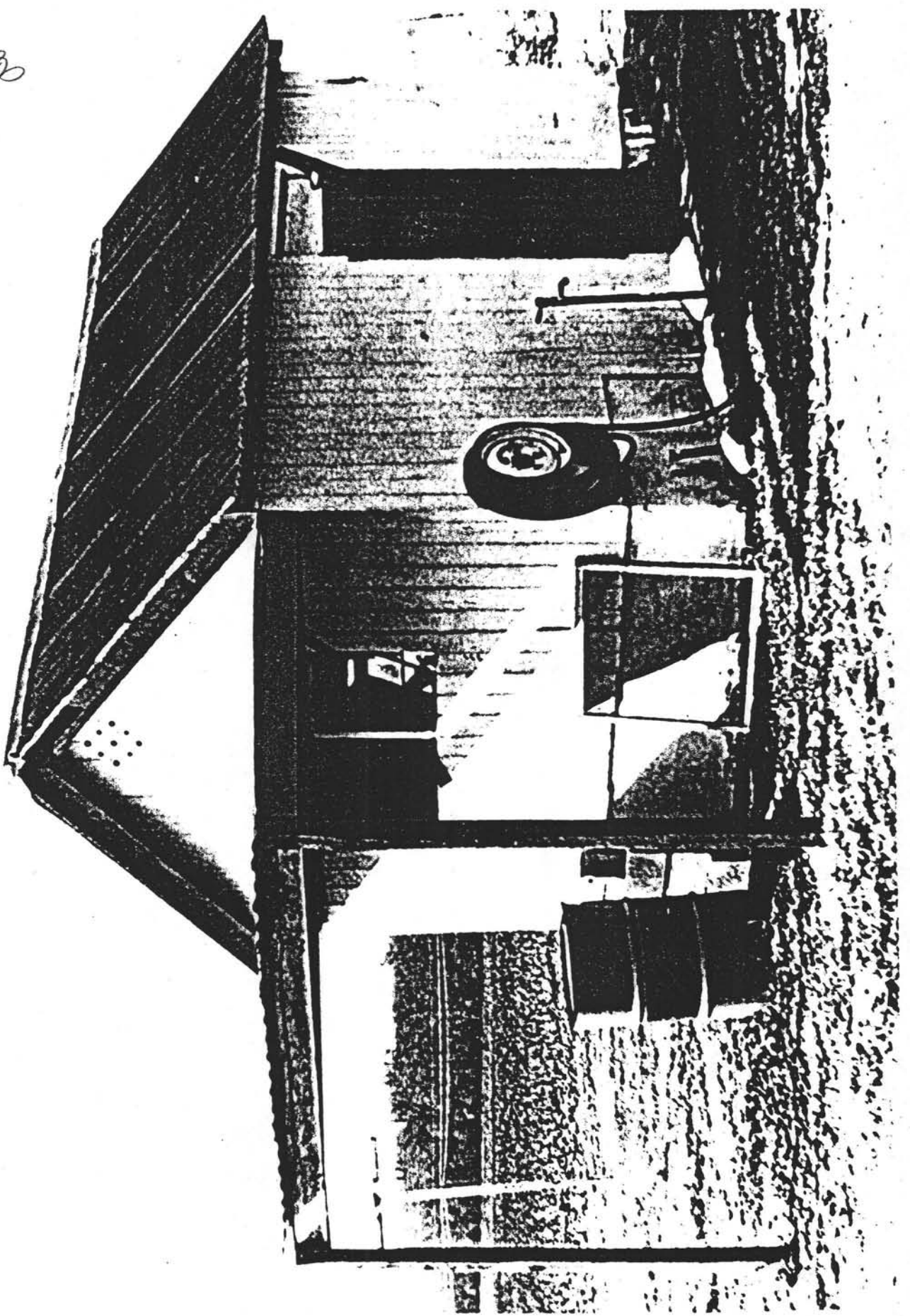


NAME: *I dalia Manor N-3947*
Location: St Georges Hundred, New Castle County

Photographer: B. Herman
Date of Photograph: May 1985
Location of Negative: University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture
& Engineering
Description: View from *JE*

Photograph Number: *1 of 3*

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, located in the upper left corner of the image.



NAME: *Ida Mae* *N-3947*

Location: St Georges Hundred, New Castle County

Photographer: B. Herman

Date of Photograph: May 1985

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

Description: View from *SE*

Photograph Number: *2 of 3*



black

Started part pulled in

NAME: *Zella Manor* *U-3947*

Location: St Georges Hundred, New Castle County

Photographer: B. Herman

Date of Photograph: May 1985

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

Description: View from SE

January

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Photograph Number: