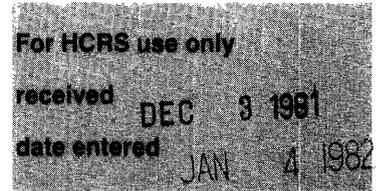


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



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

1. Name

historic Ivyside Farm

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1301 Naaman's Road _____ not for publication

city, town Claymont _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district

state Delaware code 10 county New Castle code 003

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name New Castle County

street & number 800 French Street

city, town Wilmington, _____ vicinity of _____ state Delaware

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. New Castle County Recorder of Deeds
City/County Building

street & number 800 French Street

city, town Wilmington, Delaware state _____

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Delaware Cultural Resource Survey ^{N-464} has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Hall of Records

city, town Dover state Delaware

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

Located in Brandywine Hundred, just north of Naaman's Road in what is now Bechtel School Park, the house at Ivyside Farm is composed of three well-defined sections reflecting three distinct building periods.

The earliest of these building efforts faces south on Naaman's Road. It is a two-bay, two-and-a-half story, gable roofed, single-pile structure, with exterior walls of uncoursed Brandywine granite rising from a full basement (photographs 3,11). A single gable-roofed dormer, with a six-over-six sliding sash window and beaded surround, breaks the front slope of the roof. All three facade windows are six-over-six lights with plain surround. They are of mortise and tenon construction with the exception of the first floor window, which is a modern replacement. Windows are unshuttered.

Originally, a single-bay, hipped roof porch supported by four piers sheltered the entrance; this has been removed and replaced by a greenhouse. The entrance itself is unusually plain, with no decorative elements enhancing the simple surround. The door is not original, but the upper half is glazed with what appears to be an early sash window. The central pane of the upper tier of panes has the initials, "J. B." in a florid script etched into the glass.

Attached to the east end and facing east from this two-bay section is a block which dominates the original eighteenth century building. Constructed in 1853 and representing the second major building campaign, this two-story, three-bay, side-hall, double pile structure has exterior walls of uncoursed Brandywine granite rising from the full, raised basement (photograph 1,2). A gable roof covered with asphalt shingles rises from a boxed cornice with eave returns, and is pierced by a linked interior chimney on the south end. Pairs of dormers, composed of fluted pilasters surmounted by a broken segmental arch and sheathed in clapboard, project from the front and rear slopes. Windows are six-over-six sliding sash with thin muntins separating each pane and plain surrounds. A pair of quarter-round windows in the gable of each end wall provide additional illumination for the third floor. A small, four-pane window situated on the south end of the main block, at the rear, lighted the butler's pantry. With the exception of the attic windows and the aforementioned window, all windows are shuttered; those on the first story have two raised panels, those on the second story are louvered. All lintels and sills are wooden. The facade entrance is composed of a four-panel door, flanked by three-pane sidelights over single recessed panels, and crowned by a five-panel rectangular transom light. The whole is surmounted by a wooden lintel. In 1960, a three-bay raised porch was removed and replaced by brick steps and landing with wrought iron railing.

The final major additions were made in 1907. A two-story, gabled, shingle-sided section (visible at the right in photographs 1 and 2) accomodates a bathroom and houses an attic water tank. At the west end of the early two-bay section is a two-story frame addition (at left in photograph 3) containing a kitchen and bedrooms. A screened shed roofed porch extends the length of the north side of the original building and this addition.

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National Park Service**

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Interior details of what is now the main block of the house include moulded, battered and crossetted door and window surrounds, paneled window embrasures, as well as decorative plaster cornices and ceiling medallions. Throughout, doors are decorated with two long panels over two shorter panels, a configuration repeated on the exterior shutters.

Flanking the entrance hall to the south are a parlour and dining room. The larger of the two rooms, the parlour, is located to the left of the facade entrance and opens off the hall through a battered and crossetted doorway with four-panel door. The three windows illuminating this room feature moulded, battered and crossetted surrounds. Plaster walls rising from an eight inch base-board terminate in a decorative plaster cornice that continues around the room in a modified egg and dart pattern. A shell and foliage motif ceiling medallion completes the fitting of this room (photographs 4 - 7).

Adjoining this room is the dining room separated from the parlour by a partition wall and entered through a wide doorway with moulded, battered and crossetted surround. Double doors have been removed, though hinge marks clearly indicate their original installation.

The finish of the dining room mirrors that of the parlour. Two windows, one identical to those found in the parlour, and an adjacent smaller variation of this, without paneled jambs, illuminate this room. A partition wall originally separated these two windows with the small window admitting light into the butler's pantry. About 1920, the butler's pantry was removed and bookcases were installed along the rear wall. At the same time a portico consisting of three Roman Doric columns—two free-standing and one engaged, together supporting an entablature—was installed to support the passageway between the eighteenth and nineteenth century sections of the house. The fireplace opening in the projecting chimney breast has been sealed and the mantle removed. A decorative plaster cornice and elliptical ceiling medallion composed of foliage, floral and shell forms, embellish this room. Access to the entrance hall is through a moulded, battered and crossetted doorway.

The walls of the entrance hall are plaster and finished with an eight inch base-board, decorative plaster cornice and a shell and floral pattern ceiling medallion. The trim of the window lighting the hall duplicates that of the parlour and dining room. The paneled stairway is of the open string variety with paired balusters, indicative of the middle of the nineteenth century. A four-panel door in the rear of the staircase leads to the basement. The stair rises in two flights to the second floor. At the head of the staircase is a bath added about 1907 and since modernized.

The detailing of the second floor of the main block echoes that of the first floor but is less elaborately executed. Rooms are finished without decorative plaster work. Door and window surrounds, while battered and crossetted, have been reduced to a series of receding planes and are devoid of the bold mouldings found throughout the first level (photograph 8). The second level is divided into three rooms, all bed chambers, of unequal size. Located above the facade

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entrance and at the end of the hall is the smallest of these, with only a single window with paneled embrasures and cross-topped and battered door surround to distinguish it. Immediately, to the south of this room is the largest of the second level rooms, with illumination provided by three windows with paneled embrasures. The fireplace here has been sealed. A picture rail completes the finish of this room. Behind this room is another bed chamber with bath, closet and storage cabinet arranged along the rear wall.

The staircase continues to a third level with plaster walls and plain wooden trim. This floor is divided into three rooms. Above this is a small attic space.

First story access from the main block to the original portion of the house is through a four panel door with fully paneled enframing to the rear of staircase. To the right, or north, through another paneled door frame are two rooms, one finished as an office and the other as a modern bathroom. Opening to the south is the one-room plan eighteenth century structure. The shared west wall is pierced by a window which originally opened into the butler's pantry but is now sealed and fitted with shelves. The most noteworthy feature of this room is the projecting fireplace on the opposing wall (photograph 9). The original rectangular opening has been reworked, but the simple moulding surrounding the opening survives as does the mantleshelf with a fine bed moulding. To the left of the chimney breast is a wall cupboard.

Adjacent to the facade entrance is a board-and-batten door which closes winding staircase to the second level. The single bed chamber of the second level is finished in the same restrained manner as the first level. Principal features of this room are the fireplace with flanking closet, and on the opposite wall a board-and-batten door which reveals an enclosed winding staircase to the garret (photograph 10). To the left of this garret entrance is a door which leads to a narrow hallway connecting the main block with the earlier building.

Buildings ancillary to the house at Ivyside Farm include a large frame barn, wagon or carriage house, a corncrib and a chicken house.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1700-1799; 1800-1899 Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Ivyside Farm is significant to the architectural heritage of Delaware as a well preserved example of the stone dwellings erected by prosperous Brandywine Hundred families in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is particularly significant in its incorporation of an eighteenth century building into a fine, late-appearing example of a nineteenth century Greek Revival residence, and in providing an unusual insight into life on a nineteenth century farm. That out-buildings, landscape elements and historic photographs have survived to document Ivyside Farm when most of Brandywine Hundred has been suburbanized, underscores the value of the site to our understanding of the history of northern New Castle County.

Prior to 1804, Ivyside Farm was part of a larger tract spanning the Pennsylvania-Delaware border and owned by Benjamin Reynolds, with an address of Upper Chichester Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. The earliest section of the house at Ivyside Farm was likely built by Reynolds. The physical evidence provided by the house strongly suggests a late eighteenth-century date; for example, the interior woodwork is closely comparable to that in the Mill house at Glynrich (NR 1979), built in Brandywine Hundred probably in the first quarter and certainly in the first half of the 18th century. The substantial refinement of the architectural detail at Ivyside Farm suggests construction perhaps in the 1790's.

In his last Will and Testament in 1825, Benjamin Reynolds bequeathed 70 acres and 141 perches of his land in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, to George Martin, Jr., who sold it to John Stewart, Sr., of Ridley Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania on August 25, 1828. Ivyside Farm changed hands several times between 1828 and 1853, when it was acquired by James K. Shivers, a Philadelphia physician. It was Shivers who erected the impressive main block of the present structure.

From the Shivers family Ivyside Farm passed to Joshua Bunting, a native of Philadelphia. It was from Bunting that Emma Hanby purchased approximately seventy acres, including the house and outbuildings. Emma Hanby was a member of a family whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Brandywine. Although the Hanby's, including her grandfather Samuel Hanby, had extensive holdings in the area known as Hanby's Corner, Emma Hanby was, at the time that she purchased the farm in 1890, a resident of Philadelphia. In 1892, she married Frank Bechtel, also a Philadelphian. Bechtel was a partner in the John B. Ellison and Sons Company, an import/export business with offices in Philadelphia, London and Paris. Frank Bechtel cared little for farming, so Emma Bechtel assumed responsibility for management of the farm. For years, Ivyside Farm was an active dairy farm with wheat and corn fields, pastures and eight to ten cows. Milk with the Ivyside label was regularly shipped to Philadelphia.

see letter
17 Dec 1971

9. Major Bibliographical References

Interviews with John G. Bechtel - July and August 1980
 New Castle County Recorder of Deeds
 Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Delaware. Vols 1 and 2. Philadelphia:
 L. J. Richards Company, 1888

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED
UTM NOT VERIFIED

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 2.93 acres
 Quadrangle name Marcus Hook Quadrangle scale 7.5 minute

UMT References

A	<u>18</u>	<u>459138</u>	<u>4407790</u>	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property is an irregularly shaped parcel, fronting 280 feet on the northerly side of Naamans Road, situated approximately 644 feet east of the intersection of Naamans Road and Pin Oak Drive. The depth of the property from the highway right-of-way is approximately 370 feet. The nominated property is identified as parcel 340 on the attached New Castle County property map and totals 2.93 acres.

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard T. Jett

organization New Castle County Dept. of Planning date 8/21/80

street & number 2701 Capitol Trail telephone 366-7780

city or town Newark state Delaware

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

Deputy/
 State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Richard T. Jett*

title Chief, Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation date 11/24/81

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<i>Melvin Byers</i> Keeper of the National Register	Entered in the National Register date <u>1/4/82</u>
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

**United States Department of the Interior
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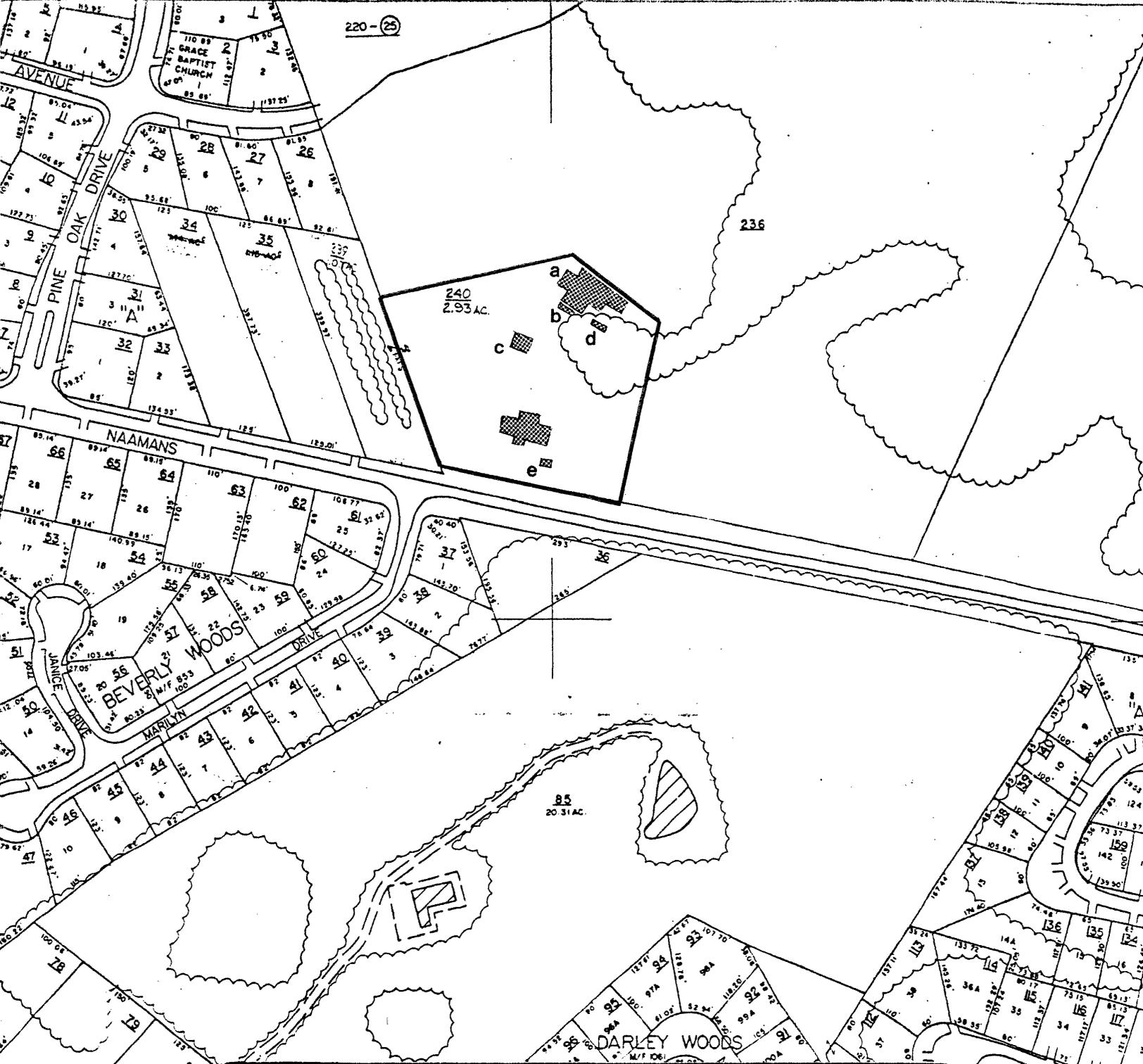
Item number Sig. #8

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In 1890 Frank Bechtel became interested in photography, purchased a camera and began recording everyday life on the farm. These photographs provide important architectural-historical material, as well as interesting documentation of the lifestyles of the affluent members of society in Brandywine Hundred.

The numerous surviving outbuildings are of particular interest. These include a large frame barn (a), corn crib (b), wagon house (c), chicken house (d), and spring house (e). These ancillary buildings are set among original plantings and landscape elements that suggest an unusual degree of integrity.

Ivyside Farm was purchased by New Castle County in 1976. A Master Plan for the entire farm involves extensive recreational activities for that portion of the farm north and east of the house and associated outbuildings.



SKETCH MAP DATE : 11/6/81
 N-464 Ivyside Farm SCALE: 1:200+
 NEW CASTLE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> INTERSTATE HIGHWAY U.S. HIGHWAY STATE HIGHWAY LEGISLATIVE ROUTE N# ROAD, PAVED ROAD, UNPAVED TRAIL RAILROAD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> STATE LINE COUNTY LINE HUNDRED LINE CORPORATE LIMITS BRIDGE STREAM POND FIELD LINE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEMETERY CHURCH SCHOOL WOODED AREA FENCE MARSH MENCH MARK DCN/SECTION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PARCEL OUTLINE INTERIOR PARCEL LINE PARCEL HOOK PARCEL NUMBER TOTAL ASSESSED ACREAGE TOTAL CALCULATED ACREAGE PARCEL & CONTROL MAP N# SUBDIVISION LOT N# |
|--|---|--|---|

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 3 1981
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JAN 4 1982