

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED **NOV 30 1979**
DATE ENTERED **NOV 1 1979**

**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 **GLYNRICH**

AND/OR COMMON

The Richard Richardson House and The Brick Mill House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Mill Rd. and Row St.

CITY, TOWN

Wilmington
~~Richardson Park~~

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

1st

STATE

Delaware

CODE

10

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
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mark J. Connor

STREET & NUMBER

402 Hillside Road

CITY, TOWN

Greenville

VICINITY OF

STATE
Delaware

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

New Castle County Recorder of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

800 French Street

CITY, TOWN

Wilmington

STATE

Delaware 19801

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

**Historic American Building Survey
Delaware Cultural Resource Survey**

**DEL-45 and 46
N-360, N-361**

DATE

1936, 1979

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

CITY, TOWN

Hall of Records

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 on a slight rise above Maryland Avenue and adjacent to the former milling complex in what is now Canby Park, Glynrich is the site of two important eighteenth century domestic structures--the Richard Richardson House and the Brick Mill House.

Situated approximately 200 feet to the southeast of the Richard Richardson House, the Brick Mill House is a three-bay, two-story, gable roof brick structure with Flemish bond and glazed headers on the facade rising from a full raised basement. Originally constructed with segmental arches over the first floor, six-over-nine windows, only the window to the left of the facade entrance retains its arch; the other to the right has been reworked. Second story windows are six-over-six. All shutters are modern replacements, though a pair of three-panel shutters, possibly original, was removed from the window to the left of the facade entrance in the late 1950's. The remaining walls are laid in common bond with six stretcher courses to one header course; the south wall has been completely stuccoed. Other notable features of the brick masonry include an abbreviated belt course above the facade entrance and belt courses at the eave line in the gables. Two small, six-light windows illuminate the attic space. A small, single-light rectangular window is found on the stuccoed south wall, placed just below the belt course near the facade. An identical window, subsequently bricked in, was situated on the north end, approximately two feet above the foundation near the rear of the house. Traditionally these windows have been referred to as "musket windows"; however, it is most likely that they were designed to light enclosed staircases. Two interior, end chimneys are placed off-center of the ridgeline. The original wooden shingle roof covering has been replaced with composition shingles.

A one-bay, hipped roof, wooden entrance porch supported by two chamfered wooden posts shelters a four-light transom doorway with plain surround. The main door has six raised panels on the exterior and six random width vertical boards on the interior and is attached to the frame by two .35 1/4 inch iron strap hinges.

Major exterior features, not a part of the original construction, are a garage with kitchen above, at the rear, and a frame lean-to at the south end.

In plan, this one-room-deep structure has two rooms on the first floor--a typical hall-and-parlor arrangement--and four rooms on the second floor. It appears that the original configuration of the second floor was hall chamber-and-parlor chamber.

The interior fitting of this structure is remarkably restrained. The window enframements rest on the stucco-clad stone foundation, forming a wainscot, projecting some three-to-four inches, around the first floor. The focal point of the smallest room on the first level, the north room, is the chimney wall. Now sealed, the fireplace is crowned by a moulded mantelpiece and is flanked to the right by a cabinet and a vertical plank, board-and-batten door with "H-L" hinges, which conceals an enclosed winding staircase to the second level.

The larger north room is similarly fitted. The most noteworthy interior refinement is the mantle shelf with cyma recta moulding and cyma reversa bed moulding. To the left of the chimney breast is a cabinet, with a two panel door; to the right an enclosed staircase, 52 1/2 inches at its widest point, winds to the second floor.

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On the north end, partitions, not part of the original construction, define a modern bath. Among notable features of the second floor is the chimney wall in the north bed chamber. The fireplace with moulded mantlepice is flanked by a closet constructed of vertical planks. The closet door is formed by two beaded planks with two battens and is fastened to the enframent with "H-L" hinges. At the south end of the second floor, another board-and-batten door with "H-L" hinges reveals an enclosed, winding staircase to the garret. The flooring on the second level, as well as that in the garret, is of one inch thick, random width pine. The largest of these planks measures 16 1/2 inches wide.

A steep, winding staircase adjacent to the fireplace in the south room, provides access to the basement kitchen. An 11 x 14 inch timber lintel spans the sealed fireplace opening. A six-panel door, backed by vertical boards and attached to the frame by two, 31 1/2 inch strap hinges, opens to the grade on the south side.

The Richard Richardson house is a two-story five-bay, center-hall, double pile with a lower single pile two-story wing at the east end. The exterior walls are of stone. The gable roof of the main block rises from a bold modillion cornice on the facade and south end and from a boxed cornice on the rear and north end. Three over-sized dormers dominate the front and rear slopes. The wing is gable roofed with a boxed cornice. Both roofs are covered with asbestos shingles. Two massive, brick, interior end chimneys terminate the main block and a third brick, interior end chimney rises from the east end of the wing; all three chimneys have been stuccoed. The end walls are blank with the exception of a date stone bearing the date, "1765," on the west end and three-over-three windows in both gables. The symmetrically placed windows on the main block are nine-over-nine double-hung sash on the first and second floors, though originally twelve-over-twelve on the first floor and nine-over-nine on the second floor. Moulded sills on the main facade are of wood. The wing features six-over-six sash windows. All windows are shuttered; those on the main block have three raised panels; those on the wing have raised panels each, and are modern. Attached to the outer stile of each shutter is a twisted iron latch which secures the shutter in an open position when inserted in a wooden block protruding from the stone wall. Each pair of shutters also has a metal strap, which secures the shutters in the closed position when inserted into an opening in the opposed shutter and pinned from the inside.

The frontispiece entrance is composed of a crosstetted architrave trim surrounding a transom light of five panels surmounted by a pulvinatéd frieze and a modillion cornice. This cornice forms the lower portion of a triangular pediment with modillions, which was removed when the five-bay, hipped roof porch was added around 1900. This porch is supported by a dozen chamfered, turned and reeded posts, three of which are bunched at each side of the entrance to support a cross gable pediment with a denticulated cornice surrounding a moulded placque.

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This domestic residence retains much of its original trim. Interior details include two-inch thick pine floor boards, six-panel doors framed by paneled jambs, fully paneled chimney walls featuring two tiers of paneling with chair rail, paneled window embrasures with crossetted architrave mouldings and paneled wainscoting. Walnut is used throughout. According with the Georgian mode, there are four rooms on the first floor flanking the central hall of the main block. To the southwest is the most elaborately finished room on the first floor. The doorway off the center hall, as well as the two paneled windows in this room, have crossetted architrave trim and paneled embrasures. The chimney wall is fully paneled with two tiers of paneling separated by a moulded chair rail. The rectangular opening of the fireplace in the projecting chimney breast has a crossetted architrave and is surmounted by a single-panel over mantle. This panel is surrounded by a crossetted architrave. A moulded cornice terminates the chimney breast and continues around the room. The remaining walls are plaster above paneled wainscoting and have been covered with modern wallpaper. Adjoining this room, is a room less elaborately finished with plastered walls covered with modern wallpaper, wooden cornice, baseboard, chair rail and a paneled window. A paneled corner fireplace with flanking cabinets completes the fitting of this room which has been modified with the addition of a modern kitchen and bath.

The principal room of the east end of the first floor is directly to the right of the main entrance. The prominent feature of this room is a fully paneled chimney wall with rectangular fireplace opening faced with imported Delft tile. Flanking the fireplace are built-in cabinets with two tiers of paneled doors and inside, shaped shelving. The mantle shelf appears to be a late addition. The walls in this room are plaster and decorated with baseboard, moulded chair rail and cornice. The paneled windows are surrounded by a simple architrave moulding.

Adjacent to this room is a less pretentious room, which, though it retains its original proportions, has been much altered in the process of adding a modern kitchen and bath. The fireplace in this room was closed and covered with decorative tile about 1929. The mantelpiece is Victorian. Access to each of the above described rooms was originally through doorways off the central hall. The main rooms are still entered in this manner; however, the doorways to the adjoining, rear rooms have been closed. Now, they are entered through doorways cut into the partition wall.

The walls of the central hall are plaster, covered with modern wallpaper and finished with paneled wainscot and moulded cornice. The reception hall in front is separated from the stair hall behind by a paneled surround with moulded trim. The paneled stairway is of the open-string variety with ornamental, scrolled brackets, newel posts in the form of Doric columns and turned balusters--two to a run. The newel posts and handrail are of mahogany. The stair rises in three flights to the second floor of the main block; paneled wainscoting opposite the balustrade echoes the details of its vertical profile.

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The finish of the second floor of the main block mirrors that of the first floor. Walnut is used throughout for window embrasures, paneled doors, door jambs and mouldings, wainscoting, chimney walls, and cornices. The central hall has paneled wainscoting, architrave moulding around doorways and a moulded cornice that encompasses the hall and stairway. The most elaborate room, and perhaps the most elegant of all rooms in the main block, that at the southwest corner, has a fully paneled two-tiered chimney wall, more elaborate than that in any other principal rooms, paneled wainscoting and moulded cornice. Here, there is a projecting chimney breast with rectangular fireplace opening and moulded surround. The mantelpiece appears to be a later addition. Above this mantelpiece is a two-panel overmantle. Paneled doors with original hardware flank the chimney breast. As in the room below, the remaining walls are plastered, covered with modern wallpaper, above paneled wainscoting and moulded chair rail. Adjoining this room, as on the first floor, is a room fitted with a paneled corner fireplace, paneled wainscoting and moulded chair rail. The paneled doorway, as well as the six-paneled doorway connecting these rooms, is original. The principal room of the east side was a double parlor with fully paneled end wall. A plaster wall now divides this room. The southeast room features a fully paneled chimney wall, rectangular fireplace opening with moulded surround and flanking cabinets with six-panel doors. The fireplace has been closed and covered with decorative glazed tile. The remaining walls are plaster finished with the same baseboard, chair rail and cornice arrangement seen elsewhere in this house. The adjoining room has been substantially altered with the addition of modern kitchen and bath fixtures. A fragment of floor-to-ceiling paneling, that was not removed during remodeling, is exposed near the entrance to the bath.

Access to the attic is through an enclosed two-flight stairway at the north end of the hall. The original stairway was of the winder variety and was entered through a door in the paneled chimney wall just to the left of the modern dividing wall.

Access to the wing was through a doorway, since sealed, adjacent to the fireplace in the northeast room of the first floor. Originally constructed as a one-room kitchen with servants' quarters above, the wing has been extensively altered and retains little of its eighteenth century character. The exterior door is a modern replacement and the three-light transom has been replaced by a wooden board. Aligned with the off-centre facade entrance is the original exterior rear door—a Dutch door with leaves 42 inches long and 38 inches high. Each leaf is supported by two 41 1/2 inch iron strap hinges. The upper leaf is glazed with two panes, the lower leaf is articulated with two wooden panels. Also, original is the box lock. Also hidden from view by the addition is an original six-over-six window. An enclosed staircase, just to the left of the entrance, leads to the upper floor. The six-panel door opening to the stairway seems to be original; however, the hardware is replacement. The upper floor space has been substantially modernized, but retains random width pine flooring and exposed floor joists. A winding stair leads abruptly to the attic space.

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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None of the original ancillary buildings, which included a large frame barn, a large frame stable, numerous wooden sheds and a slaughterhouse, survive. An asphalt driveway leads from Maryland Avenue to the front of the main house, circles a clump of conifer trees and low shrubs, then divides; one lane proceeding west to Race Street and one lane proceeding northeast.

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It was John Richardson II who built the Brick Mill House probably in 1723, after acquiring full rights to the mill. The exact date of construction has not been established; however, it was standing in 1752 because it is mentioned in Richardson's will of that year. The surviving fabric of this structure--the unusually fine brickwork, including glazed headers and segmental arches on the first floor windows of the facade, the sense of verticality created by the raised basement, the interior proportions and the severely plain woodwork--suggests a much earlier construction date. The Brick Mill House is the oldest domestic structure in the Richardson Park area, is among the earliest in rural New Castle County, and is an outstanding example of small scale vernacular architecture of the first half of the eighteenth century.

John Richardson II had greatly expanded the family fortune with the income from, not only the gristmill, but also from foreign trade. His brigantines "Sally" and "Fox" and his sloop "Lark" sailed from his wharves and storehouses on the Christina laden with grain, lumber, staves and flour, and returned with cargoes of sugar, molasses, rum and salt. From his farmlands and orchards, and other investments he substantially increased his wealth.

When he died in 1755, a very rich man, his estate consisted of six hundred to eight hundred acres of land, farm and dwelling houses, a mill, a shipping business, and other assets including considerable cash balances.

The mill property was inherited by his son Richard. Richard Richardson chose the Brick Mill House as his residence, which he shared with his sister, Jane, until 1766 when she married Dr. John McKinley--later to become the first President, or chief governmental executive, of Delaware.

In 1765, ten years after the death of his father, Richard Richardson built the large stone house on a hill overlooking the Newport Pike, separated from the mill and the Brick Mill House by an expanse of sloping yard. One year later he moved into the house with his new bride, Sarah Tatnall, daughter of the prosperous Brandywine miller, Edward Tatnall.

When completed, this house was not only unsurpassed by any other local structure in its size and appointments, but it was also one of the first houses in New Castle County to be erected in the Georgian mode with a double file of rooms separated by a central hall and with five symmetrically placed openings on the facade.

Utilizing the rich materials of the Delaware Valley--granite, clay and lime--an architecture of stone, partly influenced by the rigorous simplicity of Quaker life, evolved as a distinct architectural style in the last quarter of the seventeenth century. By the middle of the eighteenth century, increasing wealth and a relaxed Quaker austerity produced a more refined and elegant architecture.

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The Richard Richardson house emerges as an outstanding example of what has been termed "Quaker Georgian" architecture--Georgian in expression; yet reduced to functional simplicity. The wood trim--frontispiece entrance and window frames, paneled shutters with sturdy hardware, and a bold modillion cornice were painted a light color to offset the severity of the dark grey stone, which was quarried on the property. Paneled exterior window shutters on both floors is an unusual feature. The very fine interior woodwork of walnut, taken from trees on the property, though typically Georgian and no doubt derived from one of the numerous architectural guidebooks of the period, is remarkably restrained and suggestive of an earlier date. The Richardson House stands as an excellent example of a regional variant of something nearly approaching a national style.

In 1777, Continental troops stationed to hinder the British advance from the head of the Elk in Maryland, were camped on ground adjacent to the mill. Some of the soldiers as a prank "threw chunks of fat pork from the rations into the eye of the millstone saying that 'the mill wanted grease,' which, of course spoiled the meal." It was not until Richardson offered the commanding officer a bed in his house that the troops ceased "their further tormenting the pacifist and his family." In 1785, Richardson abandoned the old mill and erected a stone gristmill above the Mill Creek. He also added a sawmill near the site of the former gristmill.

Richard Richardson died in 1797, but generations of Richardsons lived in the house and operated the mills until 1887, when the ancestral property, including the Richardson House and Brick Mill House, was purchased by Henry C. Conrad of Wilmington. Conrad was a prominent lawyer, who held a number of public offices, including City Solicitor of Wilmington, Postmaster, Associate Judge of the State Supreme Court, and in 1924 was named State Archivist. In addition he was president of the Historical Society of Delaware for four years and was author of a three-volume history of Delaware. It was Conrad who added the five-bay Georgian Revival porch to the mansion facade around 1900, and it was he who christened the property "Glynrich." Conrad lived here until July 30, 1906, when it was sold to John W. Townsend, who in turn sold it to August J. Beste on March 31, 1913. Beste was responsible for many of the alterations to the Richard Richardson House, including the oversized dormers, added as a result of a July 4, 1929, fire, which destroyed the original roof. From Beste it passed into the possession of the present owner.

The Brick Mill House returned briefly to the Richardson family in 1905, but was again acquired by Henry C. Conrad in 1908 and subsequently sold to William D. Sinclair in 1910. In 1924, it passed from the Sinclair family to August J. Beste from whom it passed to the present owner.

8 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	___EDUCATION	___MILITARY	___SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	___ART	___ENGINEERING	___MUSIC	___THEATER
___1800-1899	___COMMERCE	___EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	___PHILOSOPHY	___TRANSPORTATION
___1900-	___COMMUNICATIONS	___INDUSTRY	___POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	___OTHER (SPECIFY)
		___INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Richard Richardson House and the adjacent Brick Mill House, collectively known as Glynrich, are the only extant, tangible links to the extensive milling activities on the Mill Creek in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition, Glynrich is a physical reminder of the pervasive influence of the Richardson family, whose accumulated landholdings spawned four of the first modern suburban communities-- Glynrich, Richardson Park, Ashley and Elmhurst--in this part of New Castle County. Architecturally, Glynrich is significant as it illustrates the shift in domestic architectural styles during the course of the eighteenth century. The Brick Mill House with its unusually fine brickwork and hall-and-parlor plan is indicative of the small scale vernacular architecture of the first half of the eighteenth century. The Richard Richardson House, with its stone walls, vigorous contrasting trim and symmetrical, five-part, center-hall plan represents one of the first examples in New Castle County of the shift, consonant with regional idiom, to the strict formal values of the Georgian mode in the second half of the eighteenth century.

On September 1, 1669, Governor Francis Lovelance confirmed the patent to a tract of land, of about one thousand two hundred acres on the Christina River, to Andries Andriessen, Seneca Broer, and Gysbert Wallraven. Included in this original land grant was the lower part of Mill Creek, then navigable for small boats, a tributary to the Christina Creek and Delaware River and a natural source of water power.

By 1684, the proprietors of this tract entered into an agreement in which:

There is layd out for a mill a certain tract of land situate, lying and being on ye south side of a branch of Christiana Creek, commonly called Little Falls Creek.

Comprising some eighteen acres, this mill land on the Mill Creek, or as it was sometimes known in the seventeenth century, the Little Falls Creek, was the first of extensive land acquisitions by John Richardson and his descendants. Soon after his arrival from England in the middle of the seventeenth century, John Richardson established himself in New Castle, Delaware. Richardson was a successful businessman, and active member of the Society of Friends, an elected member of the New Castle Court, and in 1697, an elected member of the Assembly of New Castle County.

Realizing the potential commercial and agricultural value of the lands along the Christina, he began acquiring property there in 1687, including one-third interest in the gristmill on Mill Creek, and by 1703 was a principal landowner. When John Richardson died in 1710, his son, John Richardson II, took over his father's extensive land holdings, houses, and numerous other assets. In 1723, he acquired full rights to the gristmill, and soon after erected a larger mill with overshot wheel on the same site.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Delaware, 1609-1888. 2 vols.
Philadelphia: L.J. Richards and Company, 1888.

Weslager, C.A. The Richardsons of Delaware. Wilmington:
The Knebels Press, 1957.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1.968

Wilmington South Quad

UTM REFERENCES

Scale: 1:24,000

A 18 450035 4397975
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is composed of two parcels of land. The first is an irregularly shaped parcel, fronting on Race Street for 213.03 feet. The depth of the property from the highway right-of-way is a maximum of 361 feet. The adjacent property fronts on Mill Road and is a rectangular parcel 81.10 feet by 110 feet. A New Castle County property map is attached. The nominated properties are identified as 462 and 520.

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

Richard T. Jett
ORGANIZATION

June, 1979
DATE

New Castle County Planning Department
STREET & NUMBER

(302) 366-7780
TELEPHONE

2701 Capitol Trail
CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Newark

Delaware 19711

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE X

LOCAL

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

Deputy STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Daniel R. Shifflet

TITLE Chief; Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

DATE August 21, 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Coral Shuel

DATE 11-1-79

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

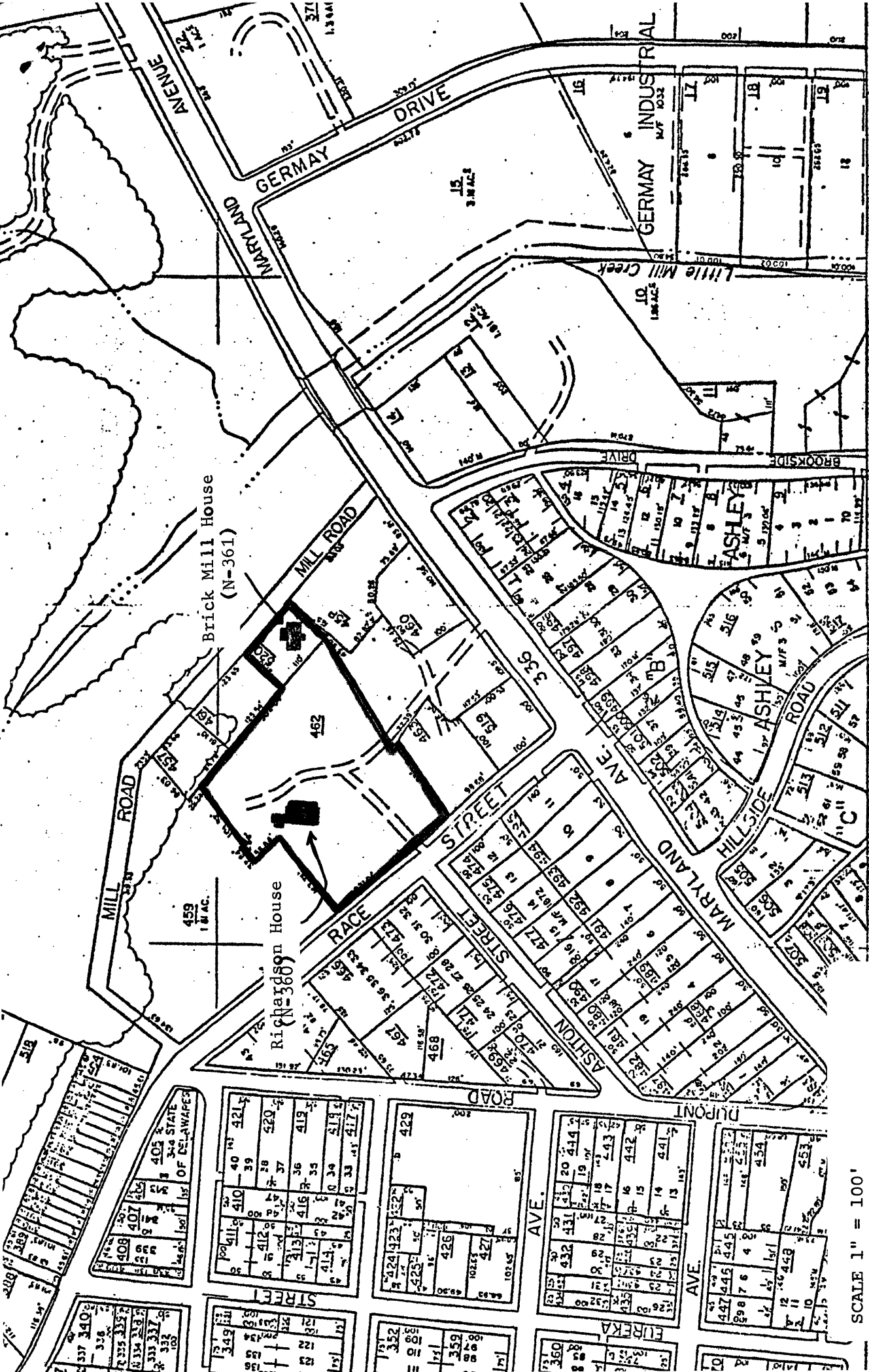
ADDRESS ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST *Emma Jane Saxe*

DATE 10-31-79

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Regional Coordinator



30 AUG 1979

MAP LOCATION

391	392	
393	394	403
431	432	441

BASE MAP PREPARED BY
 L. ROBERT KIMBALL
 Consulting Engineers
 GREENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

THIS MAP IN WHOLE OR IN PART MAY NOT
 BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT WRITTEN PER-
 MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FI-
 NANCE OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

PROPERTY MAP
 NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE
 HUNDRED C R STIANA MAP N

SCALE 1" = 100'
 DATE OF PAVING 1979
 DATE COMPLETED
 393

SCALE 1" = 100'
 SKETCH MAP

"Glynrich"; The Richard Richardson
 House (N-360)
 The Brick Mill House (N-361)

From the New Castle County Tax Map