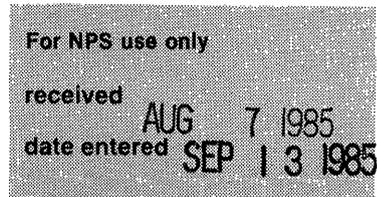


**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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



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N-3947

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.

Nomiantion by Trish Bensinger