

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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

For NPS use only
received AUG 7 1985
date entered SEP 13 1985

1. Name

historic Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, 1850-1880

and/or common

2. Location

street & number

not for publication

city, town

vicinity of

~~Congressional district~~

state DE

code 10

county New Castle

code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> thematic	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	NA	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name see individual nominations

street & number

city, town

vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. New Castle County Courthouse, Recorder of Deeds

street & number

7th & French Streets

city, town

Wilmington

state Delaware

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Delaware Cultural Resource Survey
title CRS N-9567

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date

federal state county local

depository for survey records Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

city, town Dover

state DE

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The twenty-eight sites included in the thematic nomination, "Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred, 1830-1899", are representative of a broad pattern of historically documented architectural, agricultural, and social changes that swept through southern New Castle County, Delaware, in the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century. The selected sites all document one of three major areas of change in domestic architecture as it relates to rebuilding cycles; the improvement of standing buildings, the replacement of standing structures, and the development of new sites (often at the cost of abandoning earlier settings). Also associated with these dwellings and the social processes they represent and articulate, are a number of agricultural buildings reflecting the new design options for work space developed in the course of the rebuilding.

Architecturally, all the individual components of the nomination are unified through their embodiment of the rebuilding theme. They are all rural farmsteads which survive in predominantly agricultural settings, although those settings are threatened by the increasing demands of industrial and residential usage. All the buildings make use of a locally characteristic mix of Italianate, Second Empire, Gothic, late Federal, and Greek Revival architectural elements. More significant however, is the way the new and rebuilt houses of the period redefine social and domestic relationships through the organization of household space. The appearance of center-passage plans coupled with the mainstream of domestic architecture characterizing the same area prior to 1820. The preceding comments are intended to introduce the basic precepts behind the nomination. These ideas are amplified and illustrated through the constituent parts of the nomination and fully developed in the statement of significance.

Rebuilding activity manifests itself in three ways: 1) the remodeling of existing houses, 2) the replacement of existing houses, and 3) the architectural development of new sites. Rosedale (N-5148), McWhorter House (N-5197), Choptank-Upon-the-Hill (CN-5243), Idalia Manor (N-3947), Mondamon Farm (N-5253), Fields Heirs (N-105), J. Vandergrift House (N-5177), and Cleaver House (N-3944) all exemplify houses with pre 1830 origins which were reworked in the middle decades of the 1800s. Houses which replaced existing dwellings include Retirement (N-5201), S. Higgins Farm (N-5165), A. Eliason House (N-413) and Elm Grange (N-5181). New houses on sites undeveloped until the mid-nineteenth century are Armstrong-Walker House (N-5146), Woodside (N-427), Choptank (N-109), Belleview (N-5155), and Weston (N-121). A fourth category of building activity includes situations where new or newly remodeled houses of the 1830 to 1870 period were replaced or reworked a second or third time. Okolona (N-5135), A. M. Vail (N-115), Fairview (N-5193) Riverdale (N-5170) and Maple Grove Farm (N-3906) document and illustrate this process.

Rebuilding efforts were directed to agricultural buildings as well. In the mid-nineteenth century new style granaries consisting of two floors with corn cribs flashing a gable to gable runway on the first floor and grain bins with a narrow central aisle on the second were built repeatedly. Large multilevel bank barns, open shed roof cart sheds, two-story stables, and hay barracks were erected--often incorporating into their

7. Description

Condition excellent good fair deteriorated ruins unexposed**Check one** unaltered altered**Check one** original site moved

date _____

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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

farm pieces of older recycled buildings. Such farm buildings are found at Old Ford Dairy (N-5196), R. W. Cochran House (N-114), S. Holton Farm (N-107), Misty Vale (N-5159), J. K. Williams Tenant House (N-5209), and George Brady Farm Manager's Dwelling (N-5216).

The sites are located in St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. St. Georges Hundred is bordered on the north by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and the southern spur of Pencader Hundred, on the east by the Delaware River, on the west by Cecil County, Maryland, and on the south by Appoquinimink Creek and Appoquinimink Hundred. The land is primarily flat with rolling terrain towards creeks and streams that drain into the Delaware River. Made up of Delaware's most fertile and well drained soils, the land of St. Georges Hundred has historically been the most productive and most valued throughout the state. Farm production has been historically geared to the cultivation of grain, although an intensive bout of orchard growth took over as much as a third of the land on some of the larger farms in the two decades following the Civil War.

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 checked="" 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 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

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

The twenty-eight properties included in the "Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred Hundred, 1830-1870" thematic nominations are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C - historical events and architectural significance. Through the middle decades of the nineteenth century, St. Georges Hundred in southern New Castle County, Delaware, was the scene of extensive improvements in farming and architectural design. The drive toward agricultural reform (which began in the first quarter of the century) was allied closely with contemporary attitudes toward the purpose and appearance of rural architecture. Over an extended period of 40 years nearly every house and farm building was subject to what locals referred to as "repairs and renewals." The self described goal of St. Georges Hundred farmers was to realize the dream of an estate. The aggressiveness with which they pursued that ambition led to the transformation of local agricultural practice and architectural design. This nomination documents the result of their labors. The properties selected for the nomination retain their architectural integrity as it relates to the historical period under consideration. In some instances the integrity of nominated buildings antedating the mid nineteenth century has been comprised as a direct result of historically documented actions taken in the middle decades of the 1800s.

The rebuilding thesis was developed in the 1950s during the course of W. G. Hoskins research and interpretation of the historical development of English landscapes. Hoskins presented the argument that periods of architectural renewal occur in conjunction with parallel economic and social developments. As historic circumstances changed, buildings were replaced, enlarged, or otherwise altered. Most important to Hoskins thesis is the fact that the material standards of work and living are most clearly conveyed by the artifacts and not the documentary record. Since Hoskins' original essay on the subject the idea of rebuilding periods have been extensively tested in the British Isles but not in the United States. The emerging consensus is that rebuilding cycles are actually part of broader historical building patterns. R. Machin, in his reappraisal of Hoskins' work, questions the validity of the term rebuilding but not the fact of architectural renewals. Furthermore, Machin demonstrates a direct correlation between agricultural, economic, and social forces and architectural transformations. The term "rebuilding" is used here because that is literally what took place in mid nineteenth century St. Georges Hundred. In this period of agricultural practice, social organization, images of domestic order, and the structure of regional economic systems were reconsidered and reformed. The most visible result was a new architecture involving the extensive alteration of old houses, redeveloping established sites, developing new sites, and even reworking new buildings.

Historically, the rebuilding of St. Georges Hundred has its origins in the early nineteenth century in the years prior to 1820. Through the eighteenth century and into the first two decades of the nineteenth century, building activity in St. Georges Hundred moved through a series of building cycles. These cycles can be read as generally consecutive while having substantial periods of overlap. In order they are 1) impermanent architecture replaced by 2) durable housing beginning as early as the close of the first generation of permanent English settlement, and 3) formally increased through the introduction of stair passage plan types in the late 1740s. By the close of the

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eighteenth century 4) the pattern of separate kitchen buildings began to be replaced by the custom of incorporating kitchens onto the secondary and tertiary elevations of the main house as service wings or ells. This general pattern of building has been documented throughout the eastern seaboard of the United States and the Canadian maritimes. In the Chesapeake Bay region of the upper South for example, impermanence in architecture remained a viable tradition well into the eighteenth century, while in New England and southeastern Pennsylvania the move to durable building began to occur in the first generation of recorded settlement.

By the third quarter of the eighteenth century the architectural traditions of southern New Castle County in general, and St. Georges Hundred in particular, had been fully developed. At the time of the 1816 tax assessment, the majority of buildings in St. Georges Hundred were built of wood. Of the 567 taxables only 30 percent owned land and total taxable population. The lack of owner-occupant housing for two thirds of the population is significant. Almost 400 taxable individuals and their families were living in housing provided for them on other people's lands. Some of these dwellings were on out plantations, but the majority seem to have been grouped around crossroads, in villages, or in close proximity to the owners' dwellings. The types of buildings these folk occupied were typically hall or hall-parlor plan dwellings with separate out-buildings containing the cooking functions of the household and quarters for servants. There were, of course, the houses of the wealthy which incorporated fashionable stair-passage plans and attached service wings. In the matter of long term durability, it is the latter which have survived and skewed our perceptions of what the normative range of housing historically included in terms of form and fashion.

The period of the early nineteenth century witnessed several major economic, social and demographic shifts which set the stage for the rebuilding period to follow in the mid 1880s. First, there was a general population decrease throughout the hundred from 1800 to 1820. This was related in part to a break up of farms in terms of size over the preceding century and a general decline in agricultural productivity. Second, in response to a perceived agricultural crisis, the New Castle County agricultural society was formed with the goal of promoting agricultural reform and the methods of scientific farming. An unarticulated aspect of this reform was the reconsolidation of land into larger holdings - an achievement which can be seen in the 1816 tax returns. Third, a closing down of a trans-Atlantic market place into one defined by regional urban centers. Fourth, the cultivation of peaches, as a market rather than a distillery crop, signaled a new type of agriculture which was to become dominant in the decades following the Civil War. Peaches had been grown locally since the mid eighteenth century, but their cultivation related to the financing of mid nineteenth century building activity is overestimated.

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The pattern of response to these various situations was the continued acquisition of land into consolidated holdings farmed on a share economy by resident farm managers. As depopulation increased, the quality in tenant housing improved but the business relations between farm owners, managers, and day labor became more formal and were more likely to be maintained in recorded contracts. There was an increased reliance on farm machinery ranging from wagons to reapers, and a corresponding interest in the use of lime, manures, and other fertilizers. By the time of the 1850 agricultural census farming in St. Georges Hundred had become characterized by farms averaging 184 improved acres and a mere 14 unimproved acres. Although the average farm size seems modest, it is important to realize that many individuals owned more than one farm and some families such as the Bradys, Claytons, and Cochrans controlled scores of these tracts. The cash value of individual farms was almost \$12,000.00, a level shared only by farms in Red Lion and New Castle hundreds and way above the average \$3,000.00 farm value of a hundred like Little Creek in northern Kent County. Cows were kept for dairying, especially for butter production which the average farm churned out at a rate of 534 pounds a year. The mainstay of the farm economy however, was cereal crops with the mean harvest being 474 bushels of wheat, 1388 bushels of Indian corn, and 651 bushels of oats. Orchard produce in 1850 was almost nonexistent with an average per farm value of only \$27.00 -- scarcely enough to finance the elaborate buildings known throughout the district as "Peach houses".

Having gained the status of being one of the three wealthiest hundreds in Delaware in 1850, St. Georges Hundred (along with Red Lion, New Castle, and sections of Pencader and Appoquinimink hundreds) became the setting for intensive rebuilding activity. Rebuilding projects can be traced back to the second decade of the nineteenth century and such notable projects as the building of La Grange in 1815, the extension of the Wilson House in Odessa in 1816, or the construction of Brook Ramble in Appoquinimink Hundred and Achmester in St. Georges Hundred around 1820. By the 1830s rebuilding activity was generally widespread, but in terms of practice it focused on remodeling existing houses, adding on service wings, and replacing farm buildings. Examples of this level of construction can be seen in Idalia Manor (N-3947), Quiet Home (N-3944), J. J. Gordon House (N-5176), and Retirement (N-5201). In the late 1840s housing starts dramatically accelerated and were to remain unabated until the mid 1860s. Houses and complexes like Old Ford Dairy (N-5196), Riverside (N-5170), Fairview (N-5193), Belleview (N-5155), Roseland (N-5148), Weston (N-121), and Okolona (N-5135) represent the vigor and pervasiveness of a local concern with what we might designate as appropriate architecture.

The architectural significance of these properties rests firmly in a notion of what constitutes an appropriate form of building. At the close of the rebuilding cycle around 1880 and at the time Scharf began to compile his history of Delaware in the early 1880s, the people who had commissioned the buildings in question also began to patronize, through subscription, the writing of history. Andrew Eliason, for example, celebrated both his rags to riches rise and the house that became a monument to his success. In a different vein, a number of families remained clustered in local enclaves, and built

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for themselves in rapid succession a neighborhood of new dwellings. In some instances these multiple contemporary statements could cover quite a bit of stylistic ground as at Claytons Corners which includes Woodside (N-427), Choptank-Upon-The Hill (N-5243), and Choptank (N-109). As different in matters of form, material, or style as the Clayton houses were, they were nonetheless unified through the simple fact that they were all new and all of the best quality. The appropriate nature of architecture assigned to the rebuilding period then, is born of its expression of certain sets of social and domestic relationships.

Taking Okolona (N-5135) as an example, we know from the documentary record that the house replaced by the 1860s an earlier house dating from the 1830s and enlarged around 1850. The first house, Muddy Branch, began as a two-story, hall-parlor plan dwelling with a separate kitchen located elsewhere on the lot. In the mid 1800s the house that was built as part of the rebuilding process was rebuilt again. At this point the separate kitchen was demolished and a two-story, one-room plan gable end wing added to the east end of the house. The wing contained a servants' room upstairs and a kitchen and pantry downstairs. At the same time a large two-story frame wing was added to the west gable of the house. The west wing, finished with stenciled and freehand painted ceilings, steel engraved wallpaper, cast plaster ornament, an open stair passage, and a one-story portico, became the new best room of the house with the best chambers overhead on the second story. The rebuilding of Muddy Branch though, was not enough, and in 1866 Robert Cochran built a new house, Okolona, across the road and moved his family out of the old dwelling. While situations, as dramatic as the history of Okolona and the Cochrans or of Weston, Greenlawn and the Bradys, are unusual in their representation of one extreme of the rebuilding process, they are still representative of generally held attitudes and actions worked out through the middle decades of the nineteenth century.

A second area of historical and architectural significance rests in the inversion of domestic values and household organization as reflected in spatial organization. In the extended historic period prior to the advent of the rebuilding cycle of the 1800s, the pattern of usage had been one where the unity of life and work was understood in the organization of things, and, as a consequence, its separations were made literal through the construction of many satellite structures with each containing a designated set of functions. With the rebuilding period those old expressions were erased or masked, and the new order became one where unity of work became literal as manifest in complex service ells, multi-functional outbuildings, and agricultural structures designed to contain everything from mangel wurzel pits to hay lofts and grain bins. What was implicitly understood (at least superficially) was the concept of separation and segregation. If one examines these buildings in greater detail however, we find that beneath the veneer of a new order, the old way of doing things provided the sense that made architectural symbols practical expressions.

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By the time of the 1870 agricultural census the architectural landscape had been reformed into what now distinguishes the rural area of St. Georges Hundred. Farms had risen in cash value at a steady rate and typically stood at a figure double their 1850 monetary worth. Orchard crops had begun to be introduced into the farm economy, but most orchards were immature and not bearing fruit at the time of the census. By the 1880 agricultural census the situation was quite different. The average farm value declined by 50 percent from its 1870 worth, and peach trees and other orchard crops were at last in full production. The changes in the value and type of agriculture in St. Georges Hundred related to a post-Civil War agricultural economy which saw the heart of American grain production in terms of wheat and the great milling centers move to the Mid-West and West. To compensate for eroding markets and falling prices, St. Georges Hundred farmers turned to peaches as an agricultural panacea, just as Connecticut farmers of the same period were turning to eggs. Unfortunately, peaches did not bring prosperity for all. Decimated by later blights and their intrinsic value depressed by an oversaturated market, the peach orchards heralded the end of an agrarian and architectural era.

The "Rebuilding of St. Georges Hundred, 1850-1880", as a thematic nomination then, culminates in buildings like Shady View (N-5165). Built toward the end of the nineteenth century, Shady View and a few other houses of similar vintage illustrate the end of an historic period defined in agricultural and architectural terms. The patterns described in this nomination are not unique in American, Canadian, or European history; but the intensity with which they were manifest in St. Georges Hundred is remarkable. In the rebuilding period we find not only the roots of American agribusiness, but also the drive to monumentalize an American landscape through the vernacular architecture of a single community.

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George Bradys Farm Manager's Dwelling N-5216
UTM 18.38100.67680

J. K. Williams Tenant House N-5209
UTM 18.41180.67100

Misty Vale N-5159
UTM 18.44980.70940

S. Holton Farm N-107
UTM 18.36640.69140

R. W. Cochran House N-114
UTM 18.41400.66920

Old Ford Dairy N-5196
UTM 18.43900.76700

Maple Grove Farm N-3906
UTM 18.39560.66440

Fairview N-5193
UTM 18.42100.76180

Riverdale N-5170
UTM 18.47960.70660

J. M. Gordon N-5176
UTM 18.46240.69280

A. M. Vail House N-115
UTM 18.40440.67000

Okolona N-5135
UTM 18.40440.69560

Weston N-121
UTM 18.39120.71740

Belleview N-5155
UTM 18.42800.71280

Choptank N-109
UTM 18.36340.71920

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Woodside N-427
UTM 18.35440.73020

Armstrong-Walker House N-5146
UTM 18.37940.69140

Elm Grange N-5181
UTM 18.44160.71840

A. Eliason House N-413
UTM 18.38620, 474380

S. Higgins Farm N-5165
UTM 18.46060.71460

Retirement N-5201
UTM 18.44540.73620

Cleaver House N-3944
UTM 18.47120.74760

J. Vandergrift House N-5177
UTM 18.45740.68880

Fields Heirs N-105
UTM 18.37600.67520

Mondamon Farm N-5253
UTM 18.44820.74900

Idalia Manor N-3947
UTM 18.44360.76680

Choptank-Upon-The-Hill N-5243
UTM 18.35700.71940

McWhorter House N-5197
UTM 18.43080.76720

Rosedale N-5148
UTM 18.35860.67820

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Quadrangles: 7.5 Minute Series, U. S. Geological Survey

Middletown, DE
Cecilton, MD-DE
Delaware City, DE-NJ
Taylors Bridge, DE-NJ
Elkton, MD-DE
St. Georges, DE

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Bernard L. Herman, Assistant Director, with
Lauren Archibald, Helen Ross, Trish Bensinger, Bert Jicha, William Macintire,
Wade Catts, Paul Cherry, Karie Diethorn, Richard Lush, Richard Dodds, Jane Shimp,
Henry Ward, Anne Witty.

Center Historic Architecture and Engineering
College of Urban Affairs and Public Policy
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19716
302-451-2413

Coordinated by Steve Del Sordo
Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

May, 1985

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred 1850-1880 TR
State DELAWARE

Nomination/Type of Review

COVER accept cover 9/12/85

Date/Signature

1. Armstrong-Walker House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Melrose Byrum 9/13/85

Attest

2. Belleview

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Melrose Byrum 9/13/85

Attest

3. Choptank-Upon-The-Hill

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Melrose Byrum 11/19/85

Attest

4. Holton, S., Farm

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Melrose Byrum 9/13/85

Attest

5. Maple Grove Farm

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Melrose Byrum 9/13/85

Attest

6. Okolona

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Melrose Byrum 11/19/85

Attest

7. Rosedale

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Melrose Byrum 9/13/85

Attest

8. Weston

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Melrose Byrum 11/19/85

Attest

9. Choptank

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Melrose Byrum 9/13/85

Attest

10. Fields Heirs

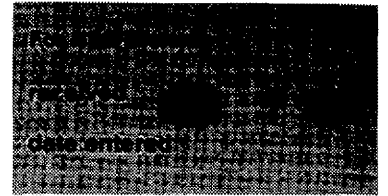
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Melrose Byrum 9/13/85

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Thematic Group

Name Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred 1850-1880 TR
State DELAWARE

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Eliason, A., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/13/85

Attest

12. Misty Vale

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/13/85

Attest

13. Mondamon Farm

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 11/19/85

Attest

14. [#] Old Ford Dairy
(See # 30 BI)

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/13/85

Attest

15. Retirement Farm

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/13/85

Attest

16. Riverdale.

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 11/19/85

Attest

17. Vandegrift, J., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/13/85

Attest

18. Williams, J. K., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/13/85

Attest

19. Cleaver House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/13/85

Attest

20. Vail, A., M., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/13/85

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received AUG 7 1985
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 3

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred 1850--1880 TR
State DELAWARE

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Idalia Manor

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Melona Byers 9/13/85

22. Woodside

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Melona Byers 9/13/85

23. Elm Grange

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Melona Byers 9/13/85

24. Fairview

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Melona Byers 11/19/85

25. Gordon, J. M., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Melona Byers 9/13/85

26. Higgins, S., Farm

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Melona Byers 9/13/85

27. McWhorter House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Melona Byers 9/13/85

28. Brady, George, Farm Manager's Dwelling

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION
Substantive Review

Determined Eligible
for Keeper

Eligible P. Andrews 9/13/85

29. Cochran, R.W., House

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION
Substantive Review

Determined Eligible
for Keeper

Eligible Patrick Andrews 9/13/85

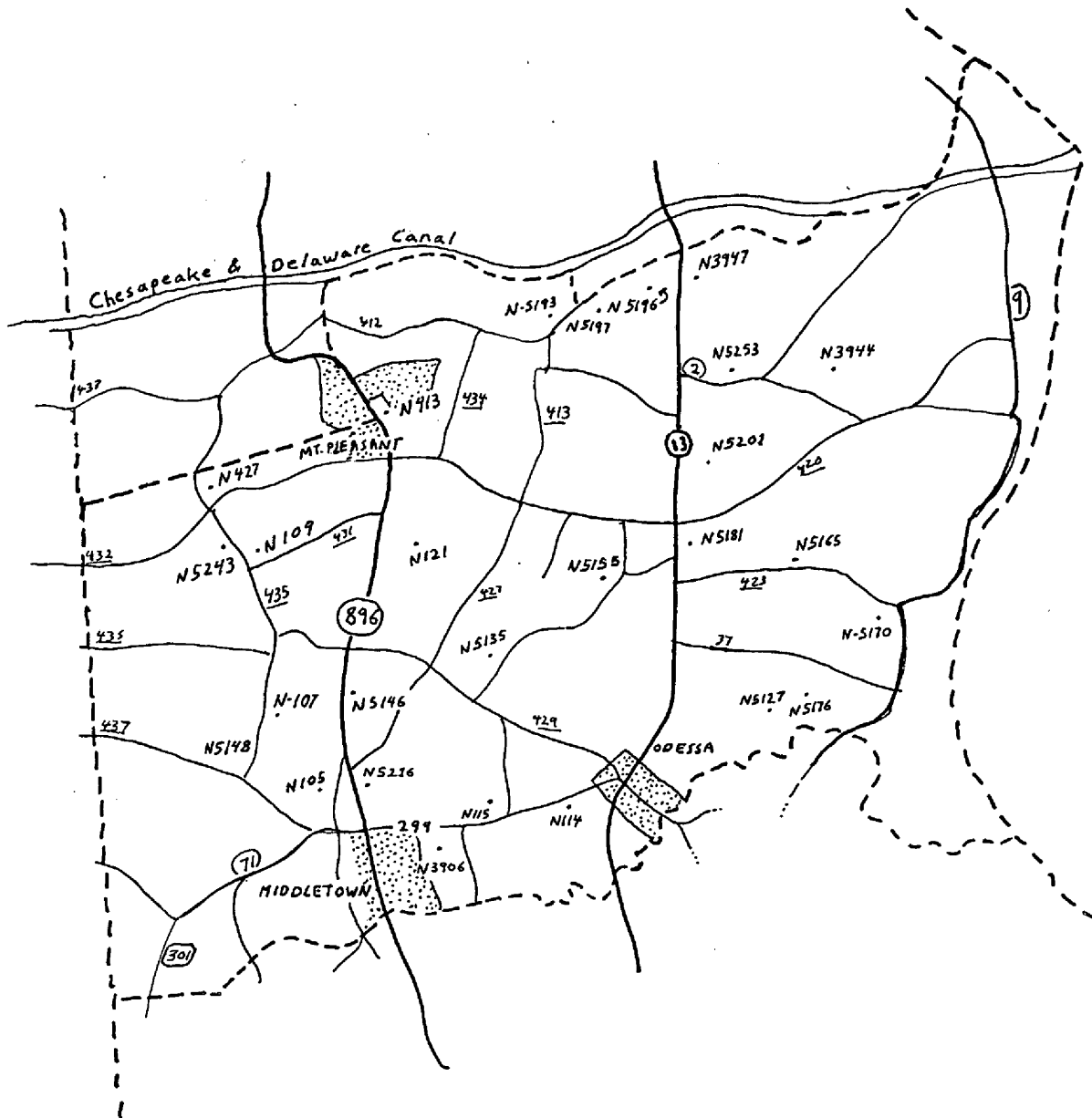
30. Old Ford Dairy
(Boundary Increase)

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper
Attest

Melona Byers 12/11/86

REBUILDING ST. GEORGES HUNDRED



ST. GEORGES HUNDRED
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
DELAWARE