

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Renotification/99 Amendment

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DATE ENTERED

**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 Red Lion Hundred Multiple Resource Area (Partial Inventory)
HISTORIC Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER Red Lion Hundred

CITY, TOWN

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE Delaware VICINITY OF CODE

COUNTY CODE
New Castle County

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED | <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM |
| <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> BOTH | <input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS | <input type="checkbox"/> PARK |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SITE | <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION | <input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE | <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT | <input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED | <input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED | <input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: |

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple (see Description, Item 7, Property Inventory)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. City/County Building

STREET & NUMBER 800 French Street

CITY, TOWN Wilmington

STATE Delaware

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Delaware Cultural Resource Survey - N-5940

DATE 1979
FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Hall of Records

CITY, TOWN Dover

STATE Delaware

7 DESCRIPTION

| CONDITION | | CHECK ONE | CHECK ONE |
|---|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD | <input type="checkbox"/> RUINS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED | <input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR | <input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED | | |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

In Delaware, the term 'hundred' has been used for a political division of a county since the late seventeenth century. New Castle County, the northernmost of Delaware's three counties, is divided into eleven hundreds.

Red Lion, the smallest hundred in the state, is twenty-two square miles and is bounded on the north by Red Lion Creek, on the west by U.S. Route 301 S and County Road 404, on the south by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and on the east by the Delaware River. The latter is a natural asset which serves as an important transportation route, while the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is a strategically important part of the Intracoastal Waterway. This canal traverses the 14 mile isthmus of the Delmarva Peninsula, is tidal and toll free, has a depth of 35 feet and a width of 450 feet.

Red Lion Hundred lies within, and is characterized by the interior lowlands of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. This region is characterized by the very low relief and tidal marshes of the coastal lowlands. The shoreline contains several inlets, of which Red Lion Creek is the largest. Large portions of Red Lion Hundred are composed of marine tidal plain and marine tidal marsh deposits and floodplains. The coastal marshes provide valuable breeding places and refuges for wildlife, and are strategic "stopping-off places" for certain migratory waterfowl. The stream known as Dragon Run, with its associated freshwater marsh and densely wooded floodplain, is a particularly good wildlife refuge.

The present land use situation in Red Lion is a contrast between large areas of traditional agriculture and modern petroleum and chemical products industries. Existing industries (all east of Route 13 and bordering the Delaware River) include the Getty Petroleum refinery, the Diamond Shamrock Chlorine products complex, the Stauffer and Hoechst polymer plants, and a Delmarva Power and Light generating station. The surrounding agricultural lands are some of the most productive in New Castle County. Delaware City is the only incorporated entity in the area, while two other small villages, Saint Georges and Kirkwood, still possess a nineteenth century character.

This multiple resource nomination includes primarily the architectural resources of the rural area of Red Lion Hundred, as well as a portion of the crossroads community of Kirkwood. The architectural resources to be discussed here date from the nineteenth century, are all residential with the exception of one (N-5025), and relate to the agricultural prosperity of the years between 1830 - 1890.

The goal of the Historic Resource Survey of Red Lion Hundred in New Castle County (Delaware) was to inventory and document every structure that pre-dated 1945. Red Lion Hundred is that area of land which appears on the Delaware State Planning Office aerial photo mosaic map numbers 32-06-07, 32-08-09, 31-06-07, and 31-08-09. This area is bounded on the north by the Red Lion Creek, south by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, west by Route 71 and the east by the Delaware River. The natural and man-made features of this area appear on the United States Geological Survey Maps, Saint Georges, Delaware, Quadrangle (1953) and Delaware City, Delaware, Quadrangle (1948).

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

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DATE ENTERED

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

The survey was conducted by Richard Jett and Gretchen Fitting, of the New Castle County Department of Planning, and student interns, John Evans and Sandra Marvel, of the University of Delaware. It was accomplished by driving along each segment of the public road network and down private lanes with the permission of landowners. Each house or outbuilding dating prior to 1945 was noted on a map of the area and a Delaware Cultural Resources Survey form was completed for each structure. The Cultural Resources Survey forms that are used to record the survey data are composed of two parts; one is the Locus Identification Form, which pinpoints the exact location and ownership of the building, the second is the Structural Data Form, which records descriptive and historical background information. Each structure was photographed in black and white with a 35 mm camera in such a manner as to record its essential architectural character. Whenever possible, the occupants of the pre-1945 buildings were approached in order to explain the intent of the survey and to obtain information about that particular building.

Upon completion of the fieldwork, the photographs, negatives and forms were coordinated and a permanent Cultural Resources Survey (CRS) number was assigned to each structure. Each resource was also plotted on the Master Index State Planning Office Air Photo Mosaic maps and logged into the inventory records.

This inventory is a partial one since it does not include archaeological resources. Sufficient site information was unavailable for inclusion in this effort.

Survey and inventory information for the towns of Delaware City and St. Georges is being gathered by town residents in the case of the former, and American Studies students at the University of Delaware, in the case of the latter. Because of these ongoing data collection activities, the cultural resources of Delaware City and St. Georges are not addressed in this survey.

PROPERTY INVENTORY: HISTORIC RESOURCES OF RED LION HUNDRED

collected or confirmed 12/9/81 from tax records at New Castle County

1. N-139, "Old Cann Mansion House" Planning Office

Alfred Cleaver
R.D. 1
Kirkwood, Delaware 19708

2. N-143, Deputy Farm (J. Vandegrift House)

Julia A. Deputy
Route 71
Kirkwood, Delaware 19708

**SUBMITTED FOR
D. OF E. ONLY--
OWNER OBJECTION FILED**

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED AUG 18 1984
DATE ENTERED

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

3. N-429, Chelsea

Lloyd W. Deboer
910 Fifth Street
Delaware City, Delaware 19706

4. N-1492, Starl House

Florence A. Walker
Tybouts Corner
New Castle, Delaware 19720

5. N-1493, Linden Hill

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Lester
P.O. Box 45
St. Georges, Delaware 19733

6. N-5019, "Point Farm" (R. T. Cann House)

Childhood Village, Inc.
Routes 71 and 301
Kirkwood, Delaware 19708

7. N-5025, Correll's Farm and Lawn Supply

Jacob A. Correll, Jr.
Kirkwood, Delaware 19708

8. N-5035, Old Post Office

Paul Killen
Kirkwood, Delaware 19708

9. N-5038, Dragon Run Farm

Paul Wiley
Box 393
Bear, Delaware 19701

10. N-5041, St. Georges Cemetery Caretaker's House

St. Georges Cemetery
c/o Post Office
St. Georges, Delaware 19733

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED AUG 18 1980
DATE ENTERED

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

11. N-5042, Bloomfield

Francis M. Gam
Howell School Road
Bear, Delaware 19701

12. N-5045, Vernacular Frame House

Ethel S. Roy
c/o J. Boyer
St. Georges, Delaware 19733

13. N-5048, Fairview

Donald and Mary Jo Figgatt
R.D. 1, Box 164
New Castle, Delaware 19720

14. N-5051, Marldale (DEMOLISHED - WITHDRAWN FROM NOMINATION)

Getty Refining and Marketing Company
P.O. Box 5038
Cherry Hill, New Jersey 08034

15. N-5054, W. Casperson House

WBW Corporation
Room 208
4 Greenville Center
Wilmington, Delaware

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

1. A. Property Name - N-139 - "Old Cann Mansion House"
- B. Location and Verbal Boundary Description - This house is located on the southeast side of Route 71, .9 miles south of the intersection of Routes 71 and 72. The nominated area totals three acres and is a rectangular parcel fronting on Route 71 for approximately 202 feet and with a depth of 620 feet.
- C. Owner - Alfred Cleaver
R.D. 1
Kirkwood, Delaware 19708
- D. Property Description

The main block of the Cleaver residence is a two-and-a-half story, five-bay, double-pile with moulded brick water table. Adjoining the main facade to the south is a lower two-and-a-half single-pile wing. The facade of the main block, and the first story of the wing feature Flemish bond brickwork, which is consistent and continuous; the second story of the wing is common bond suggesting replacement or enlargement. The dormers, composed of pilasters supporting segmental arches with partial returns, are identical on the main block and the wing. Presumably these dormers were added when the second story of the wing was erected. A moulded wooden cornice runs the length of the principal facade. Both main block and wing are gable roofed; the main block is covered with standing seam sheet metal and the wing with corrugated metal. The windows are two-over-two sash and are replacement. A two-story balloon frame addition to the rear was added in the late nineteenth century as was the rectangular bay on the north end. Weatherboard covers the wing; the bay is covered with cut wooden shingles. The centrally located main doorway has paneled embrasures, a crossetted architrave surround and a four-light rectangular transom over a six panel door. A shed roof brick lean-to on the south end has been severely damaged and retains only a portion of the facade wall. This structure probably dates from the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Ancillary buildings included in the nominated area are a frame board-and-batten barn and privy, three frame sheds and a frame shed of recent date. All outbuildings are protected by standing seam metal roofing; with the exception of the modern shed, which has a corrugated metal roof.

Inventory of Outbuildings

N139 a. Frame shed with board-and-batten siding; gable roof covered with

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|----------------------|
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| RECEIVED AUG 18 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED |

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

corrugated metal. Flanked by attached wooden sheds with shed roofs covered with corrugated metal.

N139 b. Wooden barn; gable roof covered with corrugated metal.

N139 c. Corn crib with vertical board siding; shed roof covered with corrugated metal.

N139 d. Intrusion; modern wooden shed.

N139 e. Frame privy with vertical board siding; asphalt shingle shed roof.

Historical Background

Richard T. Cann of Point Farm purchased this property from Margaret Daley (nee Ford); her husband, John F. Daley and her sister, Mary N. Ford, on March 8, 1892. This property was described in the deed as: "all that certain plantation or tract of land (being so much of that tract called the Miles Farm as is situated entirely in Red Lion Hundred)." Previous owners of this property included Phillip Reybold and Thomas Clark, Jr., members of prominent Delaware City families.

E. Significance

This Georgian building remains as a reminder of the early moments in Red Lion Hundred's prosperous agricultural past when the area was composed of large land holdings called "Plantations." Although this building is in poor condition, it reflects the prosperity that once was predominant in this area, as well as the continuation of Georgian building traditions and patterns into the nineteenth century.

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| RECEIVED AUG 18 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED |

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 7

2. A. Property Name - N-143 - Deputy Farm (J. Vandegrift House) *Kirkwood, Del. SE 71*
- B. Location and Verbal Boundary Description - The nominated property is a rectangular parcel located one-half mile south of Kirkwood, fronting on Route 71 for approximately 380 feet, with a depth of 1,120 feet.
- C. Owner - Julia A. Deputy
Route 71
Kirkwood, Delaware 19708
- D. Property Description

Stylistically, the J. Vandegrift house is Italianate. The vertical quality of the house, the flat roof, and the small rectangular third-story eyebrow windows are reminiscent of the Italian Renaissance style of architecture. The house is a three-story, low-hipped roof, three-bay frame structure which exudes an air of formality and symmetry. The overall appearance of the facade is one of balance, and there is a variety in the elements along the central, vertical axis.

The four-panel main door in the center of the first floor is surmounted by a rectangular transom and flanked by narrow sidelights. Directly above the entrance is a large window that gives the appearance of being Palladian; however, in reality this window is square, flanked by sidelights, and without the central round arch. On the third story, the central window is a smaller version of the tripartite one below, with the exception that it is more horizontal than vertical, and is half the height of the second story window. On the first two floors, the windows have the same proportions and are dominately vertical, while those in the third floor are rectangular and are half the height of those below. Asbestos shingles cover the exterior walls.

Outbuildings included in the nominated area are six wooden sheds with corrugated metal roofs; one wooden shed with exposed rafters and wooden shingle roof; two frame barns with standing seam metal roofs and two modern garages.

Inventory of Outbuildings

- N143 a. Gable roof wooden shed with vertical board siding and attached shed roof addition; both covered with corrugated metal.
- N143 b. Wooden shed with vertical board siding; shed roof covered with

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RECEIVED AUG 18 1980
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 8

corrugated metal.

- N143 c. Wooden shed with vertical board siding; shed roof with corrugated metal.
- N143 d. Wooden cow barn; gable roof with standing seam metal roof; attached shed roof and gable roof additions; both covered with corrugated metal.
- N143 e. Intrusion; modern metal shed.
- N143 f. Intrusion; modern metal covered shed.
- N143 g. Wooden barn with vertical board siding; gable roof with shed roof addition; covered with corrugated metal.
- N143 h. Wooden shed with vertical board siding; gable roof covered with corrugated metal.
- N143 i. Wooden shed; gable roof with exposed rafters and wooden shingles.

Historical Background

What is presently known as the "Deputy Farm" was originally part of a larger tract of land owned by James Boon in the first third of the nineteenth century. In 1839, J. Vandegrift bought the northern 200 acres of the 500-acre tract from Mr. Boon, and sometime after this date (probably in the early 1840's), built a structure on the property.

E. Significance

This frame structure, probably built in the early 1840's, is significant because it is a fine example of a new fashion in architecture, indigenous to this area, known as the "Peach Mansion." This architectural style, as short-lived as the peach industry, has been characterized as a variation of the Greek-Revival style incorporating the formal values of Georgian symmetry and plan, federal detailing and elements of the Italianate Style. Its stylistic counterpart is Chelsea (N-429). These two amalgamative architectural expressions, transformed here in wood and at Chelsea in brick, are the only surviving examples in Red Lion Hundred of this locally popular building form.

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

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED AUG 18 1980

DATE ENTERED

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 9

3. A. Property Name - N-429 - Chelsea

B. Location and Verbal Boundary Description - The area to be nominated totals 1.83 acres and is situated on the east side of State Road 9, northwest of Delaware City, approximately 670 feet east of Dragon Creek. The nominated property is a rectangular parcel fronting on State Road 9 for approximately 184 feet with a maximum depth of 456 feet.

C. Owner - Lloyd W. Deboer
910 5th Street
Delaware City, Delaware 19706

D. Property Description

An excellent example of that regional variation of the Italianate/Greek Revival style known as the "peach mansion," Chelsea is a three-story, three-bay square block with a low, almost flat, hipped roof surmounted by a widow's walk. The exterior walls are brick, laid in running bond on the facade and common bond with seven rows of stretches to one row of headers for the remaining walls. Facade courses are separated by thin bands of mortar.

The double windows along the central axis of the facade emphasize the interior center hall arrangement, as well as the formal simplicity of this Italianate style. Noteworthy interior features include decorative plaster cornices, ceiling medallions, white marble fireplaces and an elegant oak and mahogany parquet floor on the first level.

Additions, not part of the original construction, include the rear addition with an attached one-story, shed roof enclosure and a low one-story wing at the east side, set back from the facade. A wide one-story glass enclosed porch allows a transition from the regularized symmetry of the main block to the expanse of lawn, irregularly dotted with walnut, pine, cedar and cypress trees.

A number of ancillary buildings, including a frame barn and granary, survived as late as the early 1970's. These have been demolished. A modern brick garage and swimming pool are included in the nominated area.

Historical Background

Chelsea was constructed by Thomas Jefferson Clark in 1848. Clark was a

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|----------------------|
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| RECEIVED AUG 18 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED |

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 10

prominent and influential landowner in Red Lion Hundred and active participant in Delaware City community affairs, serving as both a charter member of the St. Georges' Cemetery Company of Red Lion Hundred and a founder of the Delaware Academy in Delaware City. When the latter closed in 1876, the building was acquired by Clark, who established a private school wherein classes were conducted through the end of the nineteenth century.

Before Clark's death in the late nineteenth century, the estate was purchased by Judge Heisel, a respected circuit judge. Presumably, Heisel was responsible for several alterations to the original four-square structure, including the two-story addition to the rear. After Heisel's death in the early twentieth century, Benjamin G. Carpenter acquired the property, which, in turn, was purchased by the Getty Oil Company in 1964, following Carpenter's death. The house was unoccupied until purchased along with two acres in 1966. The current owner purchased Chelsea in 1975.

E. Significance

The significance of Chelsea may best be understood in its relation to the agricultural prosperity of Red Lion Hundred. Philip Reybold introduced Delaware's first peach orchards into Red Lion Hundred in 1831. It was Reybold, "the Peach King," who erected the first peach mansion on what is now State Road 9 in the early 1840's. Reybold's "Lexington" set the architectural pattern for the homes of the prosperous rural gentry, including T. Jefferson Clark's Chelsea. Regardless of the prevalent replication of this style, only Chelsea survives as a reminder of the agricultural wealth and the fashion in architecture it inspired in Red Lion Hundred in the middle of the nineteenth century.

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

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED AUG 18 1980

DATE ENTERED

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 11

4. A. Property Name - N-1492 - Starl House

Starl House

B. Location and Verbal Boundary Description - The Starl House is located at the intersection of Routes 72 and 13. The nominated property fronts on Route 13 for approximately 150 feet and is approximately 130 feet deep.

C. Owner - Florence A. Walker
Etal
Tybouts Corner
New Castle, Delaware 19720

D. Property Description

This is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, gabled roof brick structure laid in common bond. Both the facade and the rear of the plain structure have a corbelled brick cornice that runs the entire length of the building; the cornice on the facade includes brick dentils as a decorative element. On the south end of the structure is an interior linked chimney, while on the northern end, flush with the facade and extending one-third the width of the building, is a one-and-a-half story brick shed roof wing. The entrance is placed off-center on the north side of the facade, and is flanked on the south by two six-over-six windows with lugsills. The second story has three six-over-six windows positioned directly above the two windows and the door of the ground floor. The main entrance has a transom window above a wooden paneled door. The brick shed wing addition, probably built at the same time as the main house, has one large window on the first floor, with two small three-over-three windows on the second floor.

To the rear of the Starl House is a wooden shed with a wood shingle roof and exposed rafters. A modern concrete block garage and shed are not included in the nominated area.

Historical Background

On both the Rea and Price and Beer's Atlas of 1848 and 1868 respectively, this is identified as the E. Starl property, while the Hopkins and Baist maps of 1881 and 1893 identify this property as belonging to Ferdinand Janiver. On all maps, a structure is indicated at the crossing of Route 72 (also known as Wrangle Hill Road) and Route 13.

It is known from literary sources that a blacksmith lived in this vicinity

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|----------------------|
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| RECEIVED AUG 18 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED |

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 12

during the first quarter of the eighteenth century, possibly this house. Recent research has located a survey of this property dated 1822, which notes a house at this location. This would indicated that this structure dates 1822 or prior.

E. Significance

The Starl House is significant as a very fine example of the late federal, side hall plan house that possesses an unusual degree of architectural integrity. It is additionally noteworthy as it represents the unusual survival, outside of the principal population centers, of small scale domestic architecture typical of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The Starl House has survived largely unaltered despite its proximity to a heavily traveled major highway, and thus, affords a better understanding of the evolution of building forms in Red Lion Hundred.

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED AUG 18 1980
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 13

5. A. Property Name - N-1493 - Linden Hill

St. Georges

B. Location and Verbal Boundary Description - Linden Hill is located on the west side of Route 13, 0.5 miles north of St. Georges. The nominated area is a rectangular property fronting approximately 250 feet on Route 13 with a maximum depth of 730 feet.

C. Owner - Mr. and Mrs. Claude Lester
P.O. Box 45
St. Georges, Delaware 19733

D. Property Description

Linden Hill, a five-bay, two-and-one-half story brick house with center hall plan, has a long kitchen wing at right angles to the main block, and is set back from the road by a long avenue of trees. The plan and exterior are Georgian, while the interior woodwork, mantels and other details are Greek Revival. The facade of the plain rectangular brick structure is laid in Flemish Bond and has a molded brick cornice that runs the length of the facade. There are two interior end chimneys on the gabled roof (the right one has been re-worked to the outside), with a third chimney located in the center of the kitchen wing. The three wooden dormers are decorated with segmented arches supported by paneled pilasters with a rosette motif on each corner block. On the ground floor of the facade, there is a central doorway flanked by two windows. On the second floor there are five windows, each one directly above the windows and door of the ground floor. All the windows have plain trim with lug sills, and lintels with bull's eye corner blocks. The windows on both stories have shutters, those on the ground floor appear to be original to the house, being wooden, paneled and hinged. There are no windows on the north side of the house; while the south has two windows, one on each floor, asymmetrically placed, and positioned near the right corner. There is a three-bay, one story, central porch supported by turned wooden columns on a rectangular base. The porch trim is a series of ogee arches with an incised floral motif.

The Linden Hill property is still a prosperous agricultural complex. Behind the brick house is a complex of farm buildings, ranging from sheds to various support buildings for the farm.

Inventory of Outbuildings

N1493 a. Wooden clapboard sheathed shed; low hipped roof covered

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED AUG 18 1980
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 14

with corrugated metal.

- N1493 b. Frame barn with vertical board siding; gable roof with standing seam metal roof; also, attached wood shed roof addition covered with corrugated metal roof.
- N1493 c. Intrusion; modern shed.
- N1493 d. Intrusion; modern gambrel roof barn with concrete block foundation; also, attached sheds with corrugated metal roofing.
- N1493 e. Intrusion; modern garage.

Historical Background

Anthony Madison Higgins, the third son of the A. M. Higgins that built "Fairview" in 1822, inherited one-third of his father's estate, but left it to his brother, preferring instead to buy a farm of nearly 400 acres near the paternal homestead. On this property, Anthony Higgins built Linden Hill in 1836. In his memoirs he relates that the digging of the clay (for the house) began on March 25, the laying of the brick on July 5, with the completion of the house in the first week of November. The total cost, \$10,000, was paid from his wife's dowry. Another contemporary description of the structure indicated that shade and fruit trees were planted in the large lawn surrounding Linden Hill, thus making the A.M. Higgins residence "one of the most beautiful homes and farms in the Country."

In 1886, Linden Hill was sold, and the house passed out of the Higgins family. Until 1970, the occupants were tenant farmers, and the house was at some point converted into a duplex.

Since 1970, the present owners have converted the house back to a one-family dwelling and have been carefully restoring Linden Hill to its original pristine condition.

E. Significance

This house is significant not only because it was one of the most prosperous farms in the area, but also because it was built and owned by one of the most prominent citizens of Red Lion Hundred, Anthony Higgins, who kept meticulous records relating to the construction of the structure, and to

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RECEIVED AUG 18 1980
DATE ENTERED

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

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 15

everyday life on an 19th century Delaware plantation. This structure is an excellent and well preserved example of a transitional Classical Revival style of architecture.

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED AUG 18 1980
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 16

6. A. Property Name - N-5019 - "Point Farm" (R. T. Cann House) *Point Farm*

B. Location and Verbal Boundary Description - "Point Farm" is located south of Kirkwood fronting on Route 301 approximately 280 feet with a maximum depth of 470 feet.

C. Owner - Childhood Village
Routes 71 and 301
Kirkwood, Delaware 19708

D. Property Description

The "Point Farm" house is an "L"-shaped, two-story, five-bay, gable roof brick building with a three-bay gable roof wing to the rear. Corbelled caps terminate the two interior end chimneys. The exterior walls are laid in common bond, with seven stretcher rows to one header row. The symmetrically placed windows are two-over-two sash with plain surround and slip sills. All windows are shuttered, though the paneled shutters are a modern replacement. The centrally located main entrance has a four panel door, a three-light transom and side lights. The broken pediment above this entrance is modern and was added when the original three-bay porch was removed. Also of recent vintage is the one-story aluminum siding covered addition to the rear. Behind the Cann house, but not included in the nominated area, there is a modern concrete barn with a wooden gambrel roof and an attached concrete block shed roof structure.

Historical Background

On the Beers Atlas of 1868, R. T. Cann is identified as the owner of a tract of land lying south of the Vandegrift property, along both sides of Route 301 in both Pencader and Red Lion Hundred, and parallel to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

This property, comprising two tracts of land totaling 411 acres, was purchased by R. T. Cann from Henry Cope and Samuel Jones on October 4, 1845, and can be traced to Dutch ownership.

On this property was a marl pit which, by virtue of the deed, granted Richard T. Cann the privilege of taking the marl from the pit near the new dam (along the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal) anytime the water was low enough.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 17

E. Significance

This structure harks back to an era when Red Lion Hundred was composed of large plantations owned by a few families, and is probably the last example of the great nineteenth century plantation houses erected in Red Lion Hundred during the decade prior to the Civil War. Structures which housed slaves during this period survived to the 1950's.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED AUG 18 1980
DATE ENTERED

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 18

7. A. Property Name - N-5025 - Correll's Farm and Lawn Supply

Kirkwood
DE 71

B. Location and Verbal Boundary Description - The nominated property is located in Kirkwood on the east side of Route 71, at the junction of Howell's School Road. It is an irregularly shaped parcel fronting on Route 71 approximately 150 feet, on the Kirkwood-St. Georges Road for approximately 170 feet, along the Penn Central Railroad right-of-way for approximately 230 feet and with a maximum depth of 150 feet from Route 71.

C. Owner - Jacob A. Correll, Jr.
Kirkwood, Delaware 19708

D. Property Description

This structure is a two-story, braced frame commercial building with exterior board and batten walls. The low, gable roof covering is sheet metal over wooden shingles. The bold overhanging roof is supported by shaped braces at the eave line on each gable end and shelters exposed, shaped rafters along the facade and rear roof-line. Windows are to be found only on the second level and these are twelve-over-twelve. Access to the ground level is through heavy wooden sliding doors, two on the facade and two on the rear. A shed roof porch with standing seam metal roof covering is supported by metal tie rods. A one-story metal shed has been attached at the north end. There are no outbuildings associated with this property.

Historical Background

Scharf mentions in his History of Delaware that a freight depot was located at Kirkwood. Since this history was published in 1888, it is safe to assume that the depot was in existence during that decade.

The central building of Correll's Farm and Lawn Supply is the original freight storage depot of the Delaware Railroad built during the decade of the 1880's. Grain was brought from the surrounding farms to this depot for storage; from here it was shipped by rail to markets both north and south. In 1929, a Mr. Kirk leased half of the depot from the railroad company, and located his farm supply business at this location. That same year, Mr. Kirk moved a small frame structure from up the road to this site, attaching it to the south side of the depot. Originally the Kirkwood-St. Georges Road crossed the railroad tracks at this

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 19

location, thus the small frame structure sits in the old road bed. The railroad ceased to use the other half of the depot for storage purposes in 1946, and leased the entire building to Mr. Kirk's son, who continued to run the family business until 1955, when the business was purchased by Mr. Jacob A. Correll, Sr.

E. Significance

The importance of this commercial structure can best be understood within the context of the developing transportation network in New Castle County. Until the advent of paved roads, vast amounts of produce were shipped to market by rail. Kirkwood flourished as the agricultural economy and responding transportation system developed. With the decline of this economy came the decline of Kirkwood's importance as an important shipping center. Thus, the Kirkwood freight depot is tangible evidence of the pervasive agronomic prosperity in Red Lion Hundred in the nineteenth century. It is additionally significant that this utilitarian building has come down to the present day virtually intact, with no "modernization." The careful attention to detail, such as the shaped braces and rafters, shows that even though its purpose was one of utility, attention was paid to aesthetic and design qualities.

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 20

8. A. Property Name - N-5035 - Old Post Office

Kirkwood

B. Location and Verbal Boundary Description - The nominated property is an irregular parcel fronting on the Kirkwood-St. Georges Road for approximately 220 feet with a maximum depth of 215 feet.

C. Owner - Paul Killen
Kirkwood, Delaware 19708

D. Property Description

This structure is a five-bay, two-story, mansard roof, frame, double house built about 1870. Brackets, paired at the corners, were removed from the boxed cornice when the exterior walls were covered with asbestos shingles. Cut slate, arranged in a decorative pattern, surround dormers with applied ornamental panels and a bracketed entablature. A full front porch is supported by five chamfered, wooden posts, raised on pedestals and crowned by shaped, pierced brackets. The two facade doors feature four glass panes over two wood panels and are surmounted by a rectangular transom. Symmetrically arranged windows are two-over-two sash with moulded surrounds and wooden lugsills. There are one-story additions on two sides. Flanking each side of this double house is a small, wooden gable-roofed garage. On the north side of this structure is a small wooden shed with a wooden lean-to addition.

Inventory of Outbuildings

N5035 a. Wooden shed; shed roof with composition shingles.

N5035 b. Wooden shed with shiplap siding; gable roof covered with tarpaper.

N5035 c. Intrusion; modern garage.

N5035 d. Intrusion; modern garage.

Historical Background

Kirkwood, a small village located on Route 301, approximately 2.7 miles from Route 13, was originally known as Kemp's Corner, then St. George's Station, and finally Kirkwood in 1862, in honor of Captain Robert Kirkwood, a Revolutionary War hero. This village was a railroad shipping

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 21

point during the latter part of the nineteenth century. In 1888, Kirkwood had a freight and passenger depot, three stores, a hotel, a schoolhouse, a post office, a blacksmith and wheelwright shop, and about fifteen dwellings. The two buildings nominated from that part of Kirkwood, which is in Red Lion Hundred, are: The Post Office and the Freight Depot.

E. Significance

This building is the only example of a second empire residential mansard roofed structure in Red Lion Hundred, outside the incorporated areas. Built as a double house, this structure is known to have housed both a Post Office and a store.

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

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 22

9. A. Property Name - N-5038 - Dragon Run Farm

Kirkwood vic

B. Location and Verbal Boundary Description - Dragon Run Farm is located on McCoy Road, .23 miles north of the Kirkwood-St. Georges Road. The nominated property is a rectangular area fronting approximately 530 feet on McCoy Road with a depth of 490 feet.

C. Owner - Paul Wiley
Box 393
Bear, Delaware 19701

D. Property Description

An "L"-shaped, two-story, five-bay gable roof frame house, this structure was presumably erected in the late 1840's. The asymmetrically placed facade windows of the main block are six-over-six sliding sash with plain surround and lugsills. Two brick interior end chimneys break the ridge of the standing seam metal roof. A shed roof porch shelters the rear entrance and is a later addition, as is the gable roof, open porch on the facade. Also a possibility is that the wing is somewhat later than the main block.

This is a typical farm complex, with the houses surrounded by various types of barns and sheds. Directly opposite the house is a large frame barn with a series of additions; surrounding the house and barn are four smaller structures of recent vintage used for garages and storage.

Inventory of Outbuildings

N5038 a. Intrusion; modern concrete block garage with attached wooden shed roof addition.

N5038 b. Intrusion; modern wooden shed with corrugated metal roof.

N5038 c. Wooden barn with vertical board siding; gable roof covered with corrugated metal.

N5038 d. Wooden shed; gable roof covered with corrugated metal.

N5038 e. Wooden barn with stone foundation and vertical board siding; gable roof covered with corrugated metal; also, a series of attached wooden and concrete block additions.

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 23

N5038 f. Wooden shed; gable roof covered with corrugated metal.

Historical Background

Today, Dragon Run Farms, Inc. combines what had been two separate tracts of land. The northermost parcel contained approximately 302 acres and included: All that certain farm or tract of land called 'Damascus'... the southern parcel of land was that tract owned by William D. Clark (Hopkins Atlas, 1881, Baist Map, 1893), previously held by William J. Hurlock (Beers Atlas, 1868 and Rea and Price Atlas, 1848). The two latter maps indicate that a structure was on the site where the present farm is situated.

In 1882, Louisa A. Corbit purchased this land at a public auction for \$24,500. She, in turn, willed this property to her daughter, Elisa N. C. Lea, wife of Preston Lea, a governor of Delaware. Elisa was a cousin to John C. Higgins of 'Fairview.'

E. Significance

Dragon Run Farm is architecturally significant as an example of the vernacular building patterns which continue to characterize the cultural response to the Hundred's agricultural prosperity in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. It is additionally significant as it reflects the accumulation of wealth and landholdings by those entrepreneurs, in this case William J. Hurlock, engaged in the construction of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The construction of the Canal had a profound affect on the physical and cultural history of the State of Delaware and upon the fortunes of those involved in its construction. In no way are these circumstances better realized than in the life and fortunes of William J. Hurlock.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED AUG 18 1980
DATE ENTERED

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 24

10. A. Property Name - N-5041 - St. Georges Cemetery Caretaker's House
St. Georges, Del.
- B. Location and Verbal Boundary Description - The Caretaker's House at the St. Georges Cemetery is located on the Kirkwood-St. Georges Road .95 miles west of Route 13. The nominated property is a rectangle area fronting approximately 110 feet on the Kirkwood-St. Georges Road with a depth of approximately 250 feet.
- C. Owner - St. Georges Cemetery
c/o Post Office
St. Georges, Delaware 19733
- D. Property Description

Built shortly after 1871, the Caretaker's House is an "L" shaped, one-and-a-half story, gable roof structure with exterior walls of brick laid in common bond, with seven rows of stretchers to one row of headers. The roof is covered with slate shingles. A one-story porch shelters the main entrance, which is located in the right angle formed by the two wings, and a four-panel door with plain trim, crowned by a rectangular transom light. The porch is supported by wooden, chamfered piers with shaped brackets. The symmetrically placed windows are four-over-four, double windows on the gable ends and four-over-four elsewhere. Wooden lintels and lug sills complete the window trim. Lending a decorative aspect to this structure are the king posts protruding through the ridge of the overhang and the foliage inspired pattern of the bargeboards on the gable ends. A modern aluminum siding addition is attached to the north end. Behind the Caretaker's House is a modern, cinderblock garage with a pseudo-mansard roof.

Historical Background

On March 8, 1871, by an act of the Delaware Legislature, the St. Georges Cemetery Company of Red Lion Hundred was formed with the objective of buying the burying ground connected with the Presbyterian Church, joining it to additional land and laying it out in plots.

The same year that the association was incorporated, it obtained a grant for the burying ground from the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, and also purchased two acres from William J. Hurlock (of Bloomfield), which gave the association a total of 5 acres. Presumably, shortly thereafter the present Caretaker's House was built. Near where this house stands, once stood the original St. Georges Presbyterian Church.

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

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED AUG 18 1980
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 25

John Clark Higgins in his memoirs mentions that he remembered the old church quite well, and that it stood on the "present St. Georges Cemetery."

It was of brick and not unlike "Old Drawyers." A central aisle reached from the front door to the pulpit, and the floor of the church was probably paved with bricks throughout.

This church was torn down in 1844 when a lot was bought in St. Georges and the congregation moved to that site.

E. Significance

This is a unique example of fourth quarter of the nineteenth century architecture in Red Lion Hundred with the concern for decorative detail indicative of the period seen in the bargeboard accenting the gable roof line. Considered in association with the cemetery, where many persons prominent in the area's past are interred, this picturesque structure is an important feature of the Kirkwood-St. Georges roadscape.

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| DATE ENTERED |

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 26

11. A. Property Name - N-5042 - Bloomfield

*St. Georges Rd.
115 12*

B. Location and Verbal Boundary Description - Bloomfield is located approximately 800 feet west of Route 13 on the Kirkwood-St. Georges Road. The nominated property is an irregularly shaped parcel fronting on the Kirkwood-St. Georges Road for 190 feet with a maximum depth of approximately 900 feet.

C. Owner - Francis M. Gam
Howell School Road
Bear, Delaware 19701

D. Property Description

Bloomfield is a two-and-a-half story, five-bay, cross-gable frame house with asymmetrical floor plan and porch on three sides. The off-center facade entrance, an inside end brick chimney on the west end, an interior brick chimney on the east side and the irregular placement of the second story fenestration, combine with the steeply pitched cross gable to give this bracketed structure a distinctly picturesque appearance. Enhancing the impression of irregularity is the attached rear addition, a two-bay section of which extends beyond the main block on the east end. The rear section of this service wing was added by the Gams in 1910. The main block was constructed about the middle of the nineteenth century; the portion of the addition not constructed in 1910 may pre-date the main block and could possibly date as early as 1840.

Near the main structure is a frame, double pile, four-bay tenant house with a low-gable roof, a full front, shed roof porch and a flounder roof addition to the rear.

Inventory of Outbuildings

N5042 a. Intrusion; modern wooden gable roof shed.

N5042 b. Intrusion; modern wooden shed.

N504 c. Intrusion; modern gable roof shed.

N5042 d. Wooden barn with vertical board siding; gable roof covered with corrugated metal.

N5042 e. Wooden barn with board-and-batten sheathing; gable roof

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

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED AUG 18 1980
DATE ENTERED

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 27

covered with corrugated metal; attached wooden shed and gable roof concrete block addition.

N5042 f. Wooden shed.

N5042 g. Wooden shed with vertical board siding; gable roof covered with corrugated metal.

N5042 h. Wooden privy with vertical board siding; shed roof covered with corrugated metal.

N5042 i. Wooden board-and-batten shed; gable roof covered with corrugated metal.

Historical Background

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal was constructed by five farmers up to the "deep-cut" at Summit. One of these, William J. Hurlock, an enterprising farmer, was responsible for obtaining the contract to dig the canal lock at St. Georges. From this he amassed a fortune and became one of the most prominent and respected men in Red Lion Hundred. Hurlock married a Miss Wilhemina Stewart of Bloomfield Farm, whose family owned the land next to the town of Saint Georges, and resided there. After the completion of the canal he improved his farm and bought other farms that came on the market, so that by 1843 he owned 640 acres along the Canal. Hurlock was one of the first persons to recognize the beneficial properties of marl, a substance composed of decaying seashells, that was uncovered when the canal lock was being dug.

This substance was spread over his fields with the result that his crops "were the largest no matter how the seasons were." Hurlock built a house in Saint Georges for his daughter, Julia, who married Albert O. Newton, a merchant, but later he gave his daughter and son-in-law Bloomfield, and he moved into the house in town. A contemporary described Bloomfield as "a beautiful farm home containing 18 rooms and known as the Newton Mansion."

Mr. Albert O. Newton was elected to the Legislature of the State of Delaware in 1851, and was instrumental in the passage of the railroad bill. He was nominated for Governor in 1875, however was not elected as such.

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RECEIVED AUG 18 1980
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 28

Bloomfield was purchased in 1910 by the Gam Family, who had moved to St. Georges in 1896 and operated the St. Georges Hotel. It was Gam who moved the tenant house from its original location near the Kirkwood-St. Georges Road to a site about 300 feet from the mansion house. A large frame barn on the property was erected about 1914, utilizing timbers from the ammunition plant in Dobbinsville, near New Castle, Delaware. Only 164 acres remain of the original 640 acres that constituted this farm.

E. Significance

With its steep central gable, deep one-story veranda, bracketed overhanging cornice, picturesque profile and irregular plan, Bloomfield survives as an excellent example of the popular approach to rural Gothic Revival architecture advocated by Andrew Jackson Downing. Additionally, it not only symbolizes the prosperity of one of those individuals responsible for the digging of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and the resultant agronomic prosperity of the Hundred, but also it survives as a rare and largely intact version of a pervasive stylistic expression.

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RECEIVED AUG 18 1980
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 29

12. A. Property Name - N-5045 - Vernacular Frame Structure
- B. Location and Verbal Boundary Description - Located on Delaware Street just outside the city limits of St. Georges, the nominated property is a square parcel measuring 150 feet by 150 feet.
- C. Owner - Ethel S. Roy
c/o J. Boyer
St. Georges, Delaware 19708

D. Property Description

This is a two-story, two-bay frame structure with gabled roof and an enclosed one-bay front porch. The main entrance is placed off-center on the northern side of the facade, and is flanked on the south by one six-over-six window. On the second floor the two windows are directly above the entrance and first floor window. These windows have a plain lintel with louvered shutters. The attic window on the north end of the house is six-over six, surmounted by a pointed arch. The gabled roof has an interior end chimney on the south side.

Inventory of Outbuildings

- N5045 a. Intrusion; modern gable roof shed with attached greenhouse.
- N5045 b. Intrusion; modern wooden privy.
- N5045 c. Intrusion; modern wooden shed.

Historical Background

This small frame structure, located on land originally belonging to the Sutton family of St. Georges, was built shortly after the Civil War by the grandfather of the present owner.

E. Significance

The extant architectural resources of Red Lion Hundred to a large extent document the entrepreneurial and agronomical skill of its more affluent residents. It is far more difficult to record the existence of the tenant farmer, the field hand or the slave. This frame structure is significant in that it represents a working man's dwelling which has

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED AUG 18 1980
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 30

survived with only minor alteration. As such, it furnishes documentary evidence of and a link to the many similar or related structures erected in response to the demands of this labor intensive agricultural society. That this frame structure was built by a black worker immediately following the Civil War and is still lived in by his descendants is further evidence of its importance to our understanding of life in Red Lion Hundred in the nineteenth century.

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED AUG 18 1980
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 31

13. A. Property Name - N-5048 - Fairview

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B. Location and Verbal Boundary Description - Fairview is located east of Route 13 on the north side of Cox's Neck Road, a mile and a half west of Delaware City, Delaware.

C. Owner - Donald and Mary Jo Figgatt
R. D. 1, Box 164
New Castle, Delaware 19720

D. Property Description

This 1822 brick structure is a standard rectangular, two-story, five-bay plan with a central hall flanked by one room. In header bricks on the west gable appear the large initials A. H. and the date 1822. Frank Furness retained and incorporated this earlier brick structure in his adaptation of Fairview. Furness raised the roof of the 1822 house to add a third story, which is corbeled and shingled in wood. In the west end, the 1822 gable line is retained beneath the corbeling, breaking an otherwise too high plain facade and accenting the date and initials of the original builder. The eaves of the roof extend somewhat below the tops of the windows, except those with shed dormers, making the house appear less tall. To avoid having paired gables, the east end of the 1822 structure, and the west end of the 1880 addition are semi-hipped or hipped on one side and intersecting the slope of the adjoining roof on the other side. The four chimneys, one at either end of the 1822 main block, one in the center of the 1880 addition, and one at the north end of the kitchen are massively corbeled. Seen from the east, the massing of the house is pleasing in its irregularity and variety of forms.

Furness created a modified double barred "T" floorplan; both the bar and the stem of the "T" are a series of indentations to the east. This plan allows the entrance hall of the 1822 structure to open out into a large space containing an open well hardwood staircase reaching to the third floor, and a large dining room. Behind these are the kitchen and servants quarters.

The interior of Fairview gives the impression of simplicity. Cypress is used throughout for baseboards, doors, window frames, panels between windows and the staircase. The floors on the ground floor are alternating light and dark boards about three inches wide. This is

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RECEIVED AUG 18 1980
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 32

the only color variation in the woodwork. The rooms next to the entrance hall have wide double doors which slide into the walls. The open porch across the front of the house, originally had elaborate wrought iron posts with floral designs. This was removed in the 1970's and replaced with a brick porch.

Inventory of Outbuildings

N5048 a. Wooden shed; corrugated metal gable roof.

N5048 b. Intrusion; modern concrete block gable roof garage.

Historical Background

Anthony Madison Higgins, son of an Irish immigrant who migrated to America between 1750 and 1760, built a brick house called Fairview on the paternal estate in 1822. A. M. Higgins never lived there; however, because he gave it to his eldest son. In 1880, Fairview came into the possession of John Clark Higgins, the grandson of Anthony M., a gentleman farmer, importer and breeder of Guernsey cattle, leader of the Delaware Grange and later United States Consul to Dundee, Scotland. The former engaged Frank Furness, a Philadelphia architect, to enlarge and improve the house during the year 1885 to 1886.

E. Significance

Fairview is significant not only because it was home to one of the Hundred's most important families, the Higgins, but also because of reasons essentially architectural. When John C. Higgins decided to enlarge and improve his home, he engaged one of America's most important architects, Frank Furness of Philadelphia. Fairview is the only domestic structure in Delaware known to have been designed by this prominent architect. Additionally, Furness' ingenious solution to the problem posed by the juxtaposition of radically dissimilar architectural styles allows a unique opportunity to, at once, visually comprehend the strict formality of the Georgian mode and the extraordinarily personal style of Frank Furness. The survival of Furness' plans and elevations for this successful adaptation of late nineteenth century eclectic architectural elements to a traditional building form reinforces Fairview's value as an indicator of accumulating wealth and shifting taste in Red Lion Hundred between the first and last quarters of the nineteenth century.

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RECEIVED AUG 18 1980
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 33

15. A. Property Name - N-5054 - W. Casperson House

B. Location and Verbal Boundary Description - The nominated area is located 0.6 miles north of the intersection of Routes 71 and 72 and is an irregular parcel fronting on Route 71 for approximately 550 feet with an approximate depth of 1,920 feet.

C. Owner - WBW Corporation
Room 208
4 Greenville Center
Wilmington, Delaware

D. Property Description

This structure, a five-bay, two-and-a-half story, brick house with center hall plan has a low two-story wing with attached modern garage. Both main block and wing are gable roofed with composition shingles. There are two dormers on each slope. Those on the front slope have segmental arches and pilasters surrounding six-over-six windows; those on the rear slope are gable roofed and embellished with diminutive bargeboards. The two interior end chimneys, as well as the exterior walls, are stuccoed. A small stuccoed chimney is centrally located in the service wing of which the outermost two bays were added somewhat later than the original construction in the 1830's. A five-bay hipped roof wooden porch supported by four Tuscan columns along the front, and two half-round Tuscan columns on the facade wall shelters a plain moulded doorway with fanlight. Windows are six-over-six with plain surround and lugsills. Two six-over-six windows in each gable end illuminate the attic.

Inventory of Outbuildings

- N5054 a. Wooden barn with vertical board siding; gable roof covered with composition shingles.
- N5054 b. Wooden barn with board-and-batten siding; gable roof covered with corrugated metal over wood shingles.
- N5054 c. Wooden shed with vertical board siding; gable roof covered with composition shingles.
- N5054 d. Intrusion; modern concrete block shed.

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|---|

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 34

N5054 e. Wooden barn with vertical board siding; gable roof covered with corrugated metal; attached concrete block addition.

Historical Background

A property survey from 1847, which shows a sketch of this house has been located. The drawing, although small, is a very accurate representation of the present-day dwelling, a two-story main block with a one-story wing attached. William Casperson purchased this tract in 1821. On April 17, 1845, he died intestate, and for the next four years the land was tied-up in litigation.

The Beers (1868), Hopkins (1881) and Baist (1893) atlases all indicate that a T. O. Holmes owned this parcel of land. According to the deed, this property contained "two certain tracts or parcels of land; together comprising one tract or farm known as 'Winona', with the brick dwelling house, frame barn, small tenant house, and other improvements." These were the same lands assigned to Thomas O. Holmes in the partition of the real estate of William Casperson, September 10, 1849.

E. Significance

The structure is one of only two five-bay, center-hall plan buildings dating to the 1830's, which has survived in present day Red Lion Hundred. Like Linden Hill, it is tangible evidence of the renewed prosperity in Red Lion Hundred as a result of the application of novel agricultural techniques in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Unlike Linden Hill, which faces a busy four-lane highway, this structure is surrounded by land only minimally developed and largely agricultural. For this reason, it possesses an unusual degree of environmental and historical integrity.

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

The architectural examples included in this multiple resource nomination are significant to the agricultural history and development of the Red Lion Hundred. This area is a wheat, dairy and muskrat-trapping section of the State of Delaware, extending east to the marshes of the Delaware River, and is the smallest hundred in the State. By 1850, its farms and orchards were the most productive and profitable in Delaware. This great productivity was no accident but resulted from scientific-farming methods far ahead of the times, applied to wornout and nearly worthless land.

By the year 1780, Red Lion Hundred had more than 100 farms and estates, with tobacco and grain being the principal agricultural crops. Tobacco culture exhausted the soil by 1800; a contemporary source mentioned that along the public roads, old tobacco barns were falling down. By the time the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal was being constructed in 1828, seven-tenths of the arable land, with the exception of the meadow farms bordering the Delaware River, was so exhausted that the yield per acre of wheat averaged ten bushels and of corn, twenty. When A. M. Higgins bought the farm at Linden Hill, this property was described as: "A desperately poor farm. A century and a half of slave labor had extracted its plant food, and its fields were torn and gashed; gulleys were everywhere where the fall was sufficient, for there was no plant life to hold the soil."

During the construction of the lock along the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal at St. Georges, it was discovered that the canal ran through a bed of marl, a substance composed of decaying seashells and containing 18 to 25% carbonate of lime. The first person to realize the possibilities of using marl was William J. Hurlock, one of the contractors of the canal lock at St. Georges, and whose farm, "Bloomfield," bordered the canal. Every evening he hauled loads of marl to his fields where he mixed it with manure, ploughed it, and sowed corn, producing amazing results. Marl was used until the advent of commercial lime, and the Hundred underwent that "marvelous change that made Red Lion Hundred the garden spot of its day in Delaware." Agricultural reform spread rapidly, aided by one of the first agricultural societies organized in the United States, the New Castle County Agricultural Society.

The first peach orchards in the State were introduced into the Red Lion Hundred in 1831, and they yielded abundantly for about 35 years. In 1845, one landowner had 80,000 peach trees in bearing on his estate, and shipped the crop to Philadelphia and Baltimore on his own steamers. The prosperous "peach boom" came to an end

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Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

about 1870 when a blight called 'the yellows' destroyed the orchards.

Architectural examples included in this nomination, which are directly related to this period of agricultural prosperity include: Linden Hill, Fairview, Bloomfield (with tenant house), and the J. Vandegrift House.

The great event in the history of Red Lion Hundred was the building of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The desirability of an all water route between the Delaware River and the Chesapeake Bay was recognized as early as 1654. There was little progress on the canal until the beginning of the nineteenth century when the project was given new importance by an increase in shipping activity in Delaware. Actual work was begun on the canal in 1804, but financial problems aborted this first attempt. In 1823, demand for a canal was sufficient to raise the necessary funds and to begin digging. In 1824 - 1825, 600 men were constantly employed, and the next spring the force was doubled. In 1825, work was suspended because of a dispute, but by December of that same year, work was resumed and 1,500 men were employed to complete the canal. By February, 1826, the work force on the canal increased to 2,500 men; and in October, 1826, the bridge over the canal at the "deep cut" (Summit) was finished. The canal was completed and formally opened on Saturday, October 17, 1829. As the building of the canal progressed, it brought money into the Red Lion Hundred. Many of the area's influential citizens got their start in life by working on the canal.

Competition from the railroads was encountered almost as soon as the canal was opened. In 1832, the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad opened the first regular steam railroad passenger service in the country. This railroad demonstrated the feasibility of utilizing rail transportation for passenger service, thus providing the impetus to establish an all rail freight and passenger route to Philadelphia. This railroad became known as the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, which operated as an independent organization until 1881 when it was absorbed by the Philadelphia Railroad System.

A southern branch of the railroad passed through Kirkwood, a small village in the southwestern part of the Red Lion Hundred. This village was a busy railroad shipping point until the advent of paved roads, and had both a passenger and a freight depot. Vestiges of Kirkwood's importance can be seen in the freight depot, now converted to a commercial structure (Correll's Farm and Lawn Supply) and the large mansard roof house which originally housed the town's post office.

After the Civil War, the decline began; a depression and the collapse of the peach industry came together. There were no more slaves, and laborers were demanding higher wages. Prices of farm products fell, negroes began migrating to the northern cities, and white labor was scarce. By 1900, the frame tenant houses

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Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

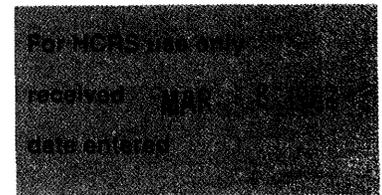
ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

were falling down, and the mansions contained tenants.

The architectural resources of the Red Lion Hundred are tangible evidence of the economic prosperity resulting from the application of intensive and novel agricultural techniques during the course of the nineteenth century. The digging of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal inspired this agricultural experimentation, and contributed profoundly to the wealth of this rural area.

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



Red Lion Hundred Multiple Resource Nomination

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number

8

Page 32

The historic resources of Red Lion Hundred represent a variety of architectural styles. The Cann Mansion, the oldest structure included in this nomination and built circa 1792, is typical of the Georgian-style houses erected during the eighteenth century, when vast tracts of land were owned by a small number of people. The symmetrical arrangement of facade elements, the molded brick water table, the Flemish bond brickwork of the facade, and the interior arrangement with rooms flanking a central hall are indicative of the "plantation" houses of the period.

The Hundred's economic decline as a result of exhaustion of the soil by 1800, precluded substantial new construction. An exception, the Starl House circa 1822, owes its existence to favorable location at a heavily traveled crossroad. By the beginning of the second quarter of the century, however, the construction of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, by providing lucrative contracts for local builders and revealing natural deposits of soil revitalizing minerals, brought new prosperity to Red Lion Hundred.

During the "Peach Boom" years (1831-1870), the houses that were built reflected not only the prosperity of these times, but also a variety of architectural styles as diverse as the families that owned them. The earliest of these, Linden Hill (1836), the W. Casperson House (1830s), as well as the later Point Farm (1846) and Dragon Run Farm (1840s), continued the earlier pattern of two-and-a-half-story, single-pile, five-bay, center-hall-plan established in the preceding century and represented in this nomination by the Old Cann Mansion House. Nevertheless, there were those landowners who wished to express their prosperity in terms of the latest in architectural fashion. The "peach mansion," characterized as a variation of the Greek Revival style, which incorporates the formality of Georgian design, federal detailing and Italianate elements, became the preferred style in the peach growing area of New Castle County. Most of these three-story, four-square, center-hall-plan houses were built during the two decades from 1840-1860, the height of the peach boom.

Examples of the Gothic Revival style were erected during this same period. Bloomfield (1850s) is an excellent example of the picturesque architecture favored by the influential A. J. Downing. The late (1871) St. Georges Cemetery Caretaker's House illustrates the persistent influence of this revival. A contemporary frame building (c. 1868) near St. Georges makes some reference to this style and represents the unpretentious response of a working man to current trends. A similar response is seen in Correll's Farm Supply building (1880's).

At the same time, buildings like the Second Empire influenced the Post Office (c. 1870) in Kirkwood, and especially Fairview with its unique Frank Furness addition (1885-6), demonstrate the emergence of architectural styles which better express the often-eclectic tastes of the latter half of the nineteenth century.

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UTM NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY (See individual properties)

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

UTM REFERENCES

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---------|----------|---|------|---------|----------|
| A | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING | B | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING |
| C | | | | D | | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See individual properties).

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 and Gretchen Fitting DATE: July 1979

ORGANIZATION: New Castle County Department of Planning

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 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Lauren A. [Signature]

TITLE

SHPO

DATE

7/8/80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

See [Signature]

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

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Plot of Mr. C. T. Vanhickle's Land by John Frazer, Surveyor, 1822.

Plot of Casperson's Land - surveyed by William P. Veach, 1847.

Deeds

Recorder of Deeds, New Castle County

Cleaver Residence (N-139), B67, pg. 50

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 3

Starl House (N-1492), Private Collection of Deeds

Childhood Village "Point Farm" (N-5019), G87, pg. 872

Dragon Run Farms (N-5038), E45, pg. 577

Marldale (N-5051), M86, pg. 706

Caspersons Farm House (WBW Corp.) (N-5054), E76, pg. 255

Interviews

Gladys Lester: Red Lion Hundred (St. Georges area)

Clarence Fields: Frame Structure, N-5045

Dorothy Walker: Starl House, N-1492

Anthony Higgins: Fairview, N-5048; Linden Hill, N-1493

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Lester: Linden Hill, N-1493

Mrs. Wm. Brady, II: Marldale, N-5051

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Correll, Jr.: Correll's Farm and Lawn Supply, N-5025

Mr. Merrit C. Kirk, Sr.: Correll's Farm and Lawn Supply, N-5025

Paul Wiley, Jr.: Dragon Run Farms, N-5038

Francis Gam: Bloomfield, N-5042

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd W. Deboer: Chelsea, N-429

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



882

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

1 of 2

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Red Lion Hundred Multiple Resource Area
State DE

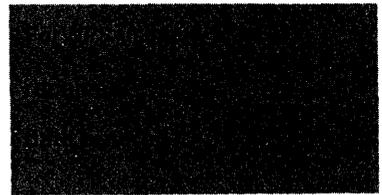
Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Old Cann Mansion House Ref # 82002329 | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>B. Van Duzend 4/8/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>4-6-82 E.J. Saxe</u> |
| 2. | Deputy Farm (J. Vandergrift House) DOE/OWNER OBJECTION | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>B. Van Duzend 4/8/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>4-6-82 E.J. Saxe</u> |
| 3. | Chelsea Ref # 82002325 | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>B. Van Duzend 4/8/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>4-6-82 E.J. Saxe</u> |
| 4. | Starl House 82002358 | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>B. Van Duzend 4/8/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>4-6-82 E.J. Saxe</u> |
| 5. | Linden Hill 82002356 | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>B. Van Duzend 4/8/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>4-6-82 E.J. Saxe</u> |
| 6. | Point Farm (R. T. Cann House) Ref # 82002321 | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>B. Van Duzend 4/8/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>4-6-82 E.J. Saxe</u> |
| 7. | Correll's Farm and Lawn Supply Ref # 82002327 | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>B. Van Duzend 4/8/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>4-6-82 E.J. Saxe</u> |
| 8. | Old Post Office Ref # 82002330 | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>B. Van Duzend 4/8/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>4-6-82 E.J. Saxe</u> |
| 9. | Dragon Run Farm Ref # 82002528 | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>B. Van Duzend 4/8/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>4-6-82 E.J. Saxe</u> |
| 10. | St. Georges Cemetery Caretaker's House 82002357 | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>B. Van Duzend 4/8/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>4-6-82 E.J. Saxe</u> |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 2 of 2

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Red Lion Hundred Multiple Resource Area
State DE

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Bloomfield Substantive Review
82002354

Keeper 4/8/82 B. [Signature]
Attest 4-6-82 E.J. Saxe

12. Vernacular Frame Structure Substantive Review
82002359

Keeper 4/8/82 B. [Signature]
Attest 4-6-82 E.J. Saxe

13. Fairview Substantive Review
Ref # 82002326

Keeper 4/8/82 B. [Signature]
Attest 4-6-82 E.J. Saxe

14. Casperson, W., House Substantive Review
82002355

Keeper 4/8/82 B. [Signature]
Attest 4-6-82 E.J. Saxe

15.

Keeper _____
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