

## **APPENDIX 4: RESOURCE PROFILES AND INVENTORY FORMS**

### **List of Resources for the W3R in Delaware**

#### **Part I: The March of the Continental Army through Delaware, 4 to 9 September 1781**

##### **Route 1: The Land Route of Continental Army Troops**

Resource 1: Thomas Robinson House  
Philadelphia Pike  
Claymont, Delaware

Resource 2: Swan Tavern  
just south of Harvey Road on Philadelphia Pike  
Claymont, Delaware

Resource 3: Arthur Penny House  
Philadelphia Pike  
Wilmington, Delaware

Resource 4: Brandywine Village State Park and Marker  
Corner of Market Street and Race Street  
Wilmington, Delaware

Resource 5: Continental Army Camp 1a, 4/5 September 1781  
Canby Park  
Maryland Avenue  
Wilmington, Delaware

Resource 6: Richard Richardson House and Mill  
Maryland Avenue  
Wilmington, Delaware

Resource 7: Cooch's Bridge Monument  
961 Old Baltimore Pike  
Newark, Delaware

Resource 8: Thomas Cooch House  
961 Old Baltimore Pike  
Newark, Delaware

Resource 9: Continental Army Camp 1b, 5/6 September 1781  
on the foot of Iron Hill along Old Baltimore Pike  
Newark, Delaware

**Route 2: The Water Route of Continental Army Troops to Christiana**

Resource 10: Continental Army Landing Site/Camp 1c  
along Christiana Creek  
Christiana, Delaware

Resource 11: Christiana Historic District  
Christiana, Delaware

**Part II: The March of the French Army through Delaware,  
5 to 7 September 1781**

**Route 3: The March of the French Army**

Resource 12: French Army Camp 1a, 5/6 September 1781  
between Justison and Adams Streets on a line with Second Street  
Wilmington, Delaware

Resource 13: Mordecai Woodward Ropewalk and Houses  
701-703 West Street  
Wilmington, Delaware

Resource 14: "Tavern at the Sign of the Ship" Marker  
South-east corner of Third and Market Street  
Wilmington, Delaware

Resource 15: Rochambeau Headquarters  
606 Market Street  
Wilmington, Delaware

Resource 16: French Army Camp 2a, 6/7 September 1781  
near Stanton Shopping Center on DE SR 4  
Newport, Delaware

Resource 17: French Army Camp 2b, 6/7 September 1781  
Vicinity of Honeysuckle Drive  
Newport, Delaware

**Part III: The Return March of the Continental Army through Delaware,  
25 November to 1 December 1781**

**Route 4: The Return March of the Continental Army**

Resource 18: Continental Army Camp 2, 30 November 1781  
Baltimore Pike  
Christiana, Delaware

Resource 19: Continental Army Hospital  
Wilmington Academy (Wilmington Opera House)  
818 North Market Street  
Wilmington, Delaware

**Part IV: 3 July 1783: Delaware celebrates the Birth of the Dauphin**

Resource 20: Golden Fleece Tavern  
Corner of State Street and the Dover Green  
Dover, Delaware

**Part V: The Return March of the French Army through Delaware,  
29 August to 31 August 1782**

**Route 5: The Return March of the French Army**

Resource 21: French Army Camp 3a, 29/30 and 30/31 August 1782  
near Stanton Shopping Center on DE SR 4  
Newport, Delaware

Resource 22: French Army Camp 3b, 29/30 and 30/31 August 1782  
Vicinity of Honeysuckle Drive  
Newport, Delaware

**Part VI: The Journey of the Frigates *L'AIGLE* and *LA GLOIRE*,  
19 May to 26 September 1782**

**Route 6: The March of the Shipwrecked Party, 13 to 16 September 1782**

Resource 23: Cantwell's Bridge/Brick Tavern Site  
Historic Houses of Odessa  
Corner of Main and Second Streets  
Odessa, Delaware

Resource 24: Christiana Tavern  
Christiana Historic District  
Christiana, Delaware

Resource 25: Shannon Hotel  
Christiana Historic District  
Christiana, Delaware

**Part VII: Lauzun's Legion in Delaware, 24 December 1782 to 7 May 1783**

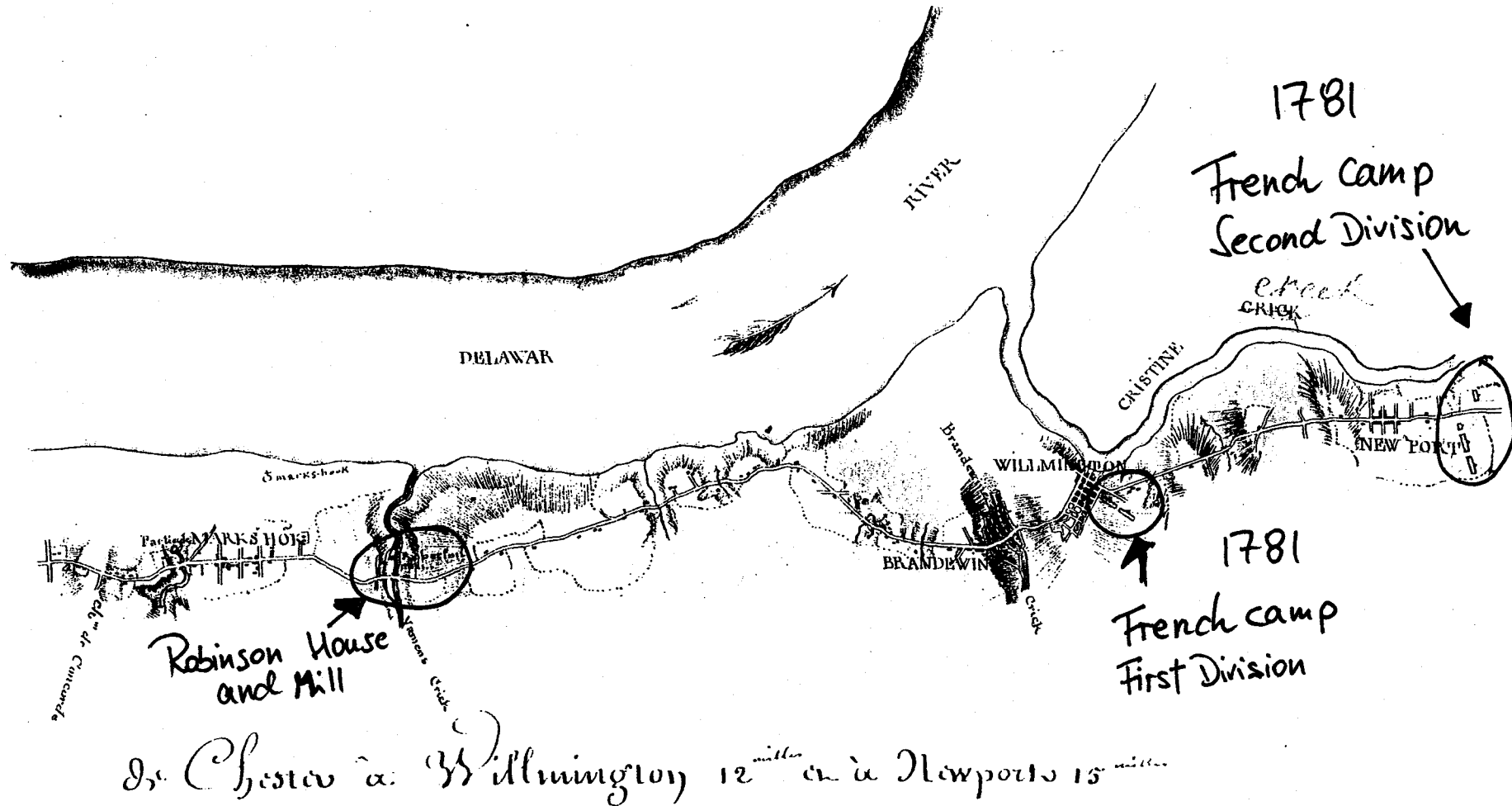
**Route 7: The Winter Quarters of Lauzun's Legion**

Resource 26: Lauzun's Legion Headquarters  
Wilmington Academy (Wilmington Opera House)  
818 North Market Street  
Wilmington, Delaware

Resource 27: French Stables Site  
between Eighth and King and King and French streets  
Wilmington, Delaware

Resource 28: Grave of Dr. Joseph Eugene Philip Capelle (1757-1796)  
Old Swedes Cemetery  
South-east Corner of Seventh and Church Streets  
Wilmington, Delaware

**Note:** All maps mentioned in the Resource Profiles are reproduced at the beginning of the section.

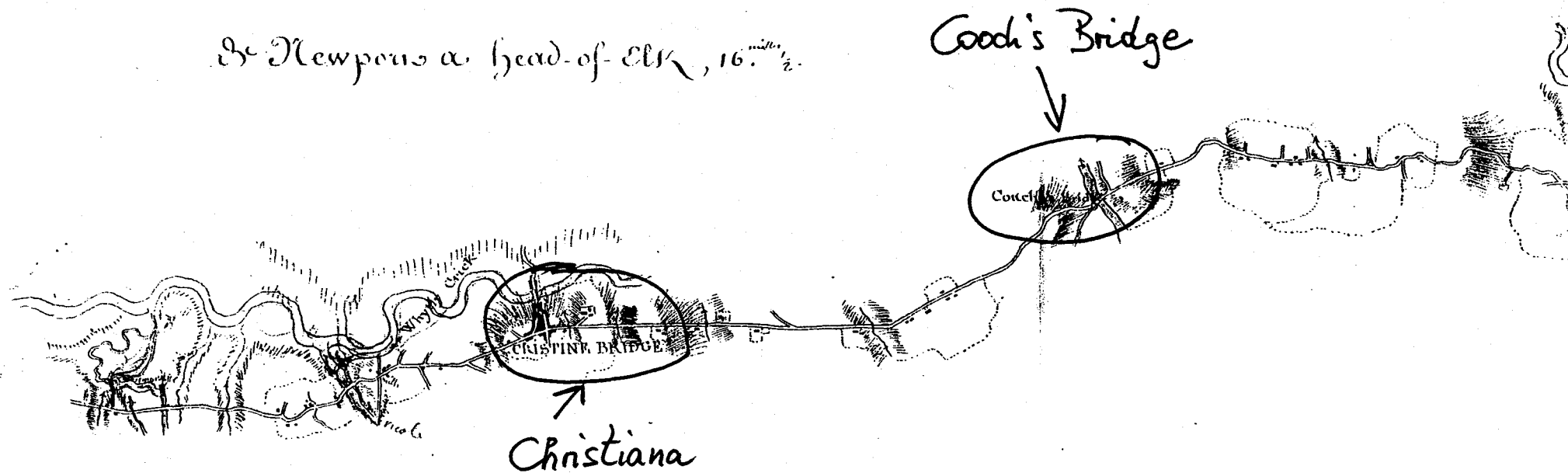


59 MARCH FROM CHESTER [IN PENNSYLVANIA] TO WILMINGTON  
AND TO NEWPORT [IN DELAWARE]

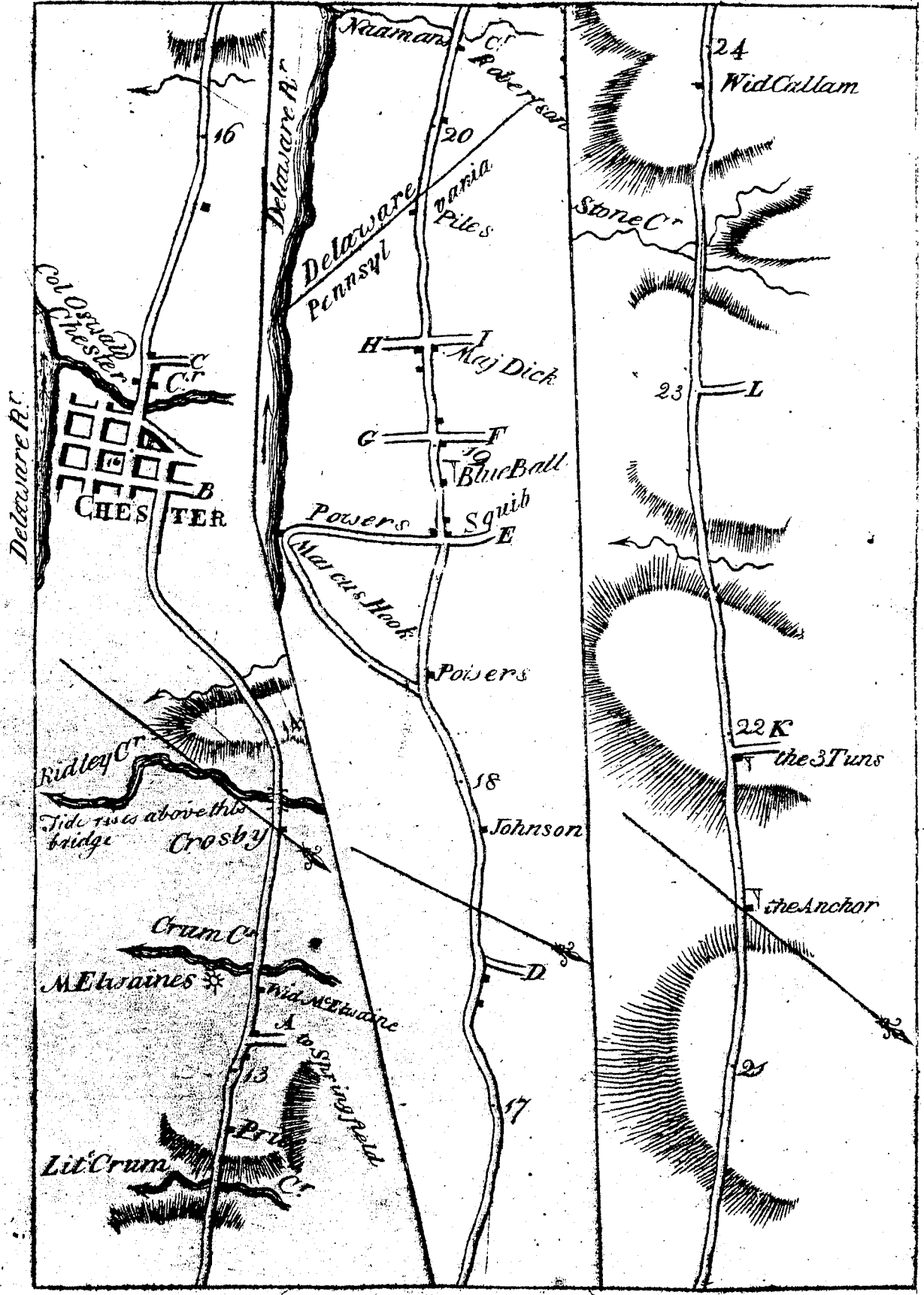
Howard C. Rice, Jr., and Anne S.K. Brown, eds., *The American Campaigns of  
Rochambeau's Army 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783* 2 vols., (Princeton and Providence, 1972) vol. 2.

Howard C. Rice, Jr., and Anne S.K. Brown, eds., *The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783* 2 vols., (Princeton and Providence, 1972) vol. 2.

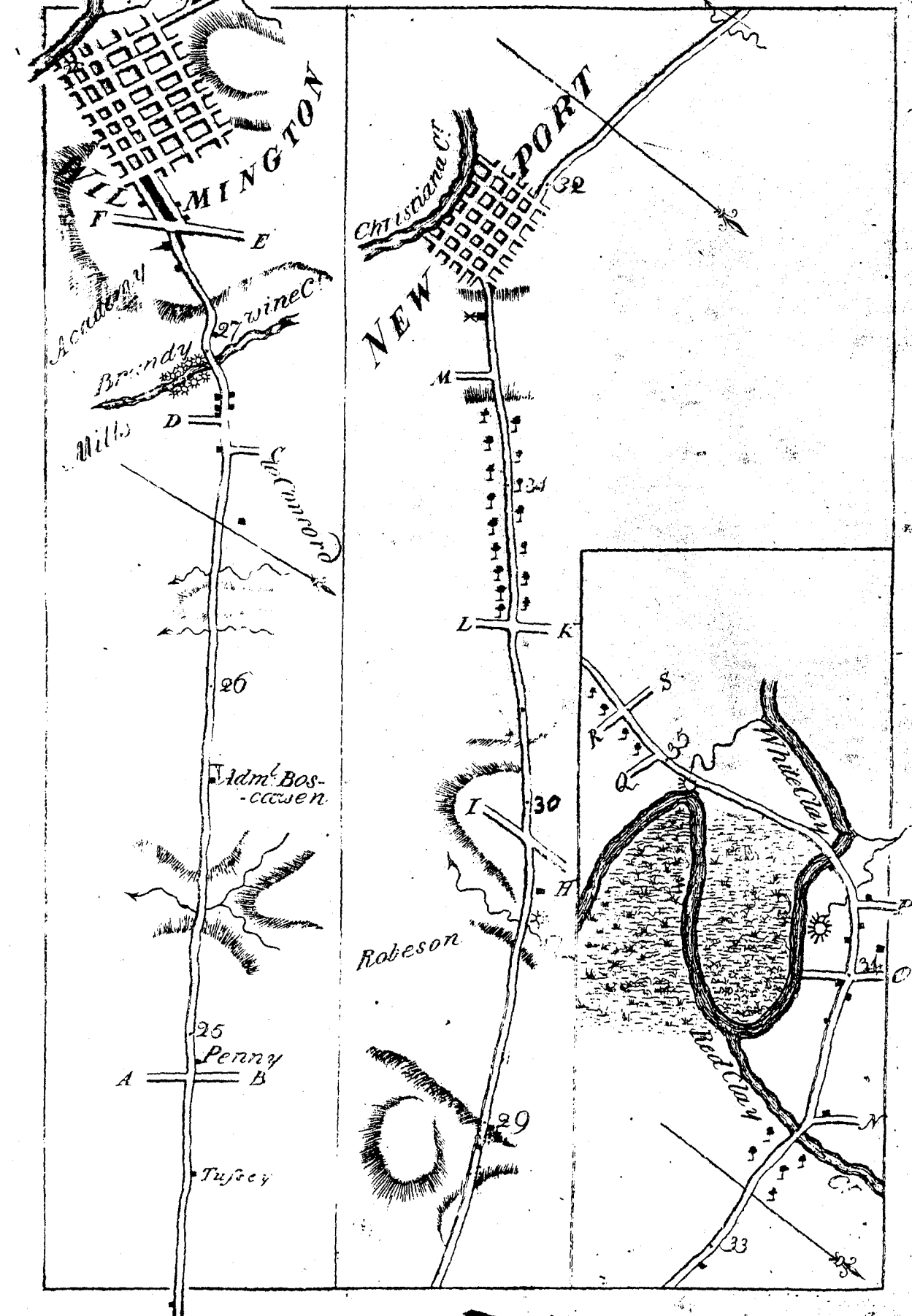
St Newport a head-of-Elk, 16<sup>mi</sup> 1/2.



*From Philadelphia (52) to Annapolis Maryland*

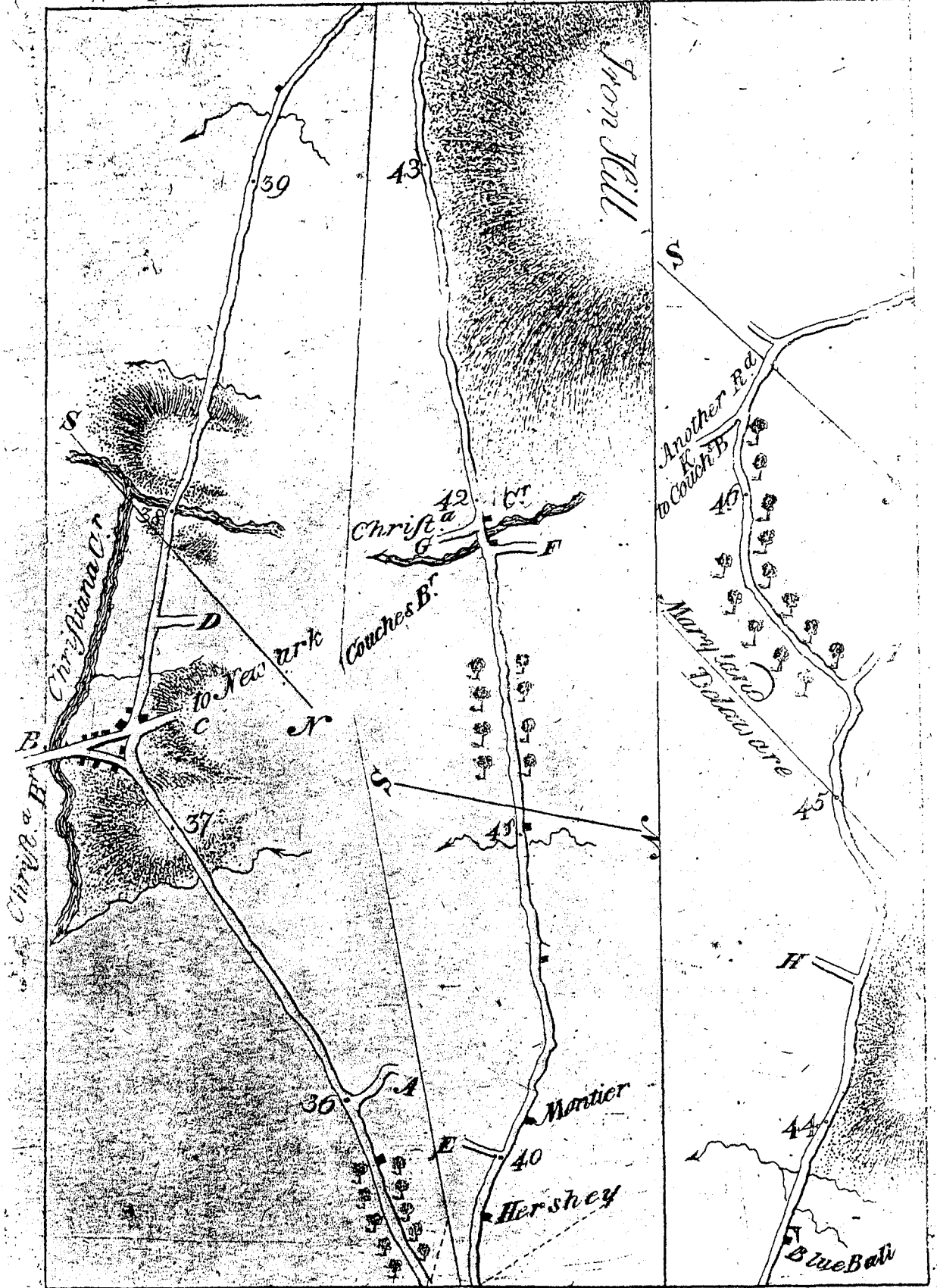


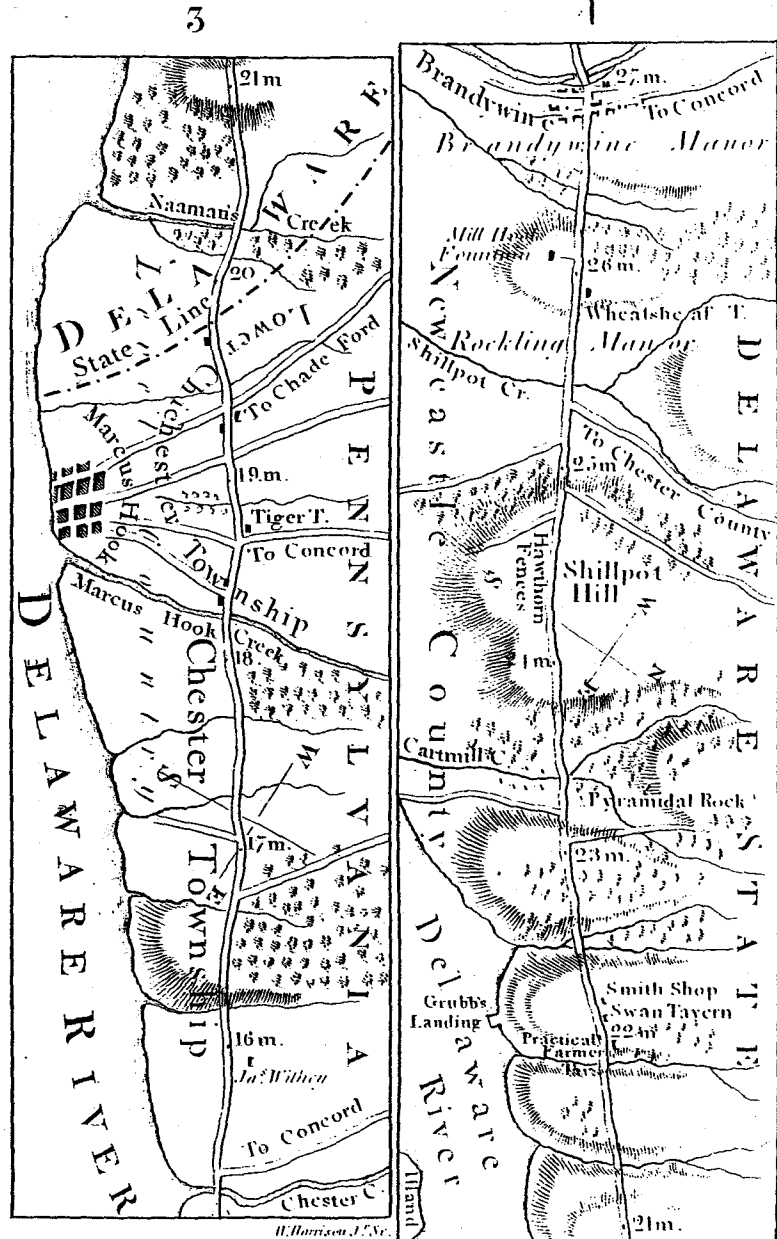
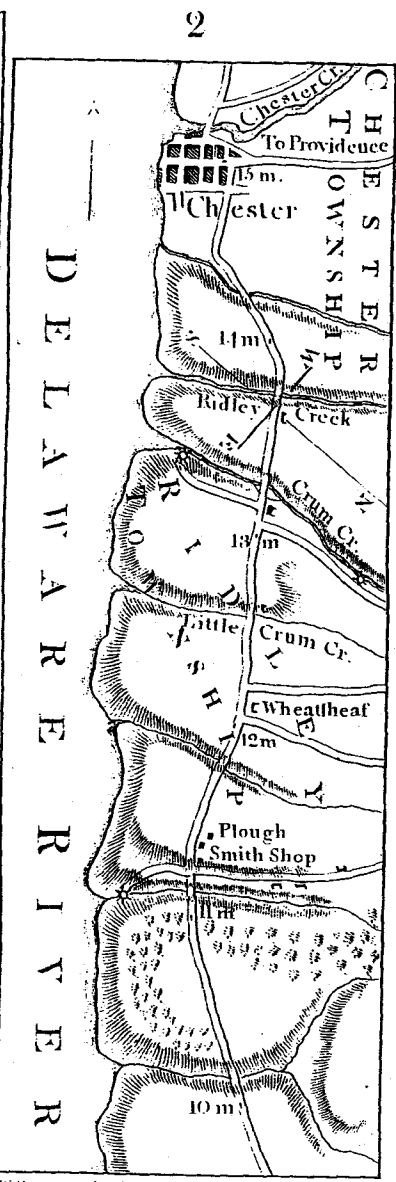
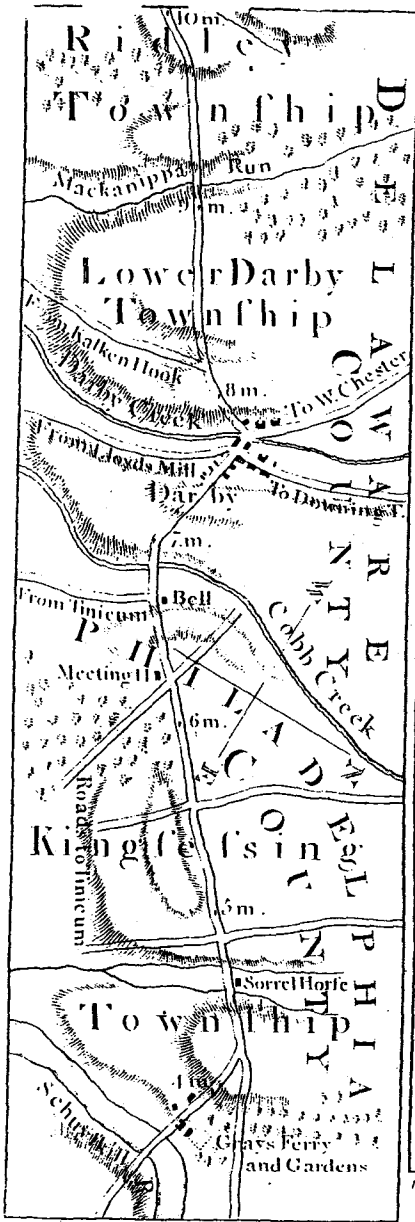
*From Phil<sup>a</sup> (53) to Annapolis Maryl<sup>d</sup>*





*From Philadelphia (54) to Annapolis Maryland*

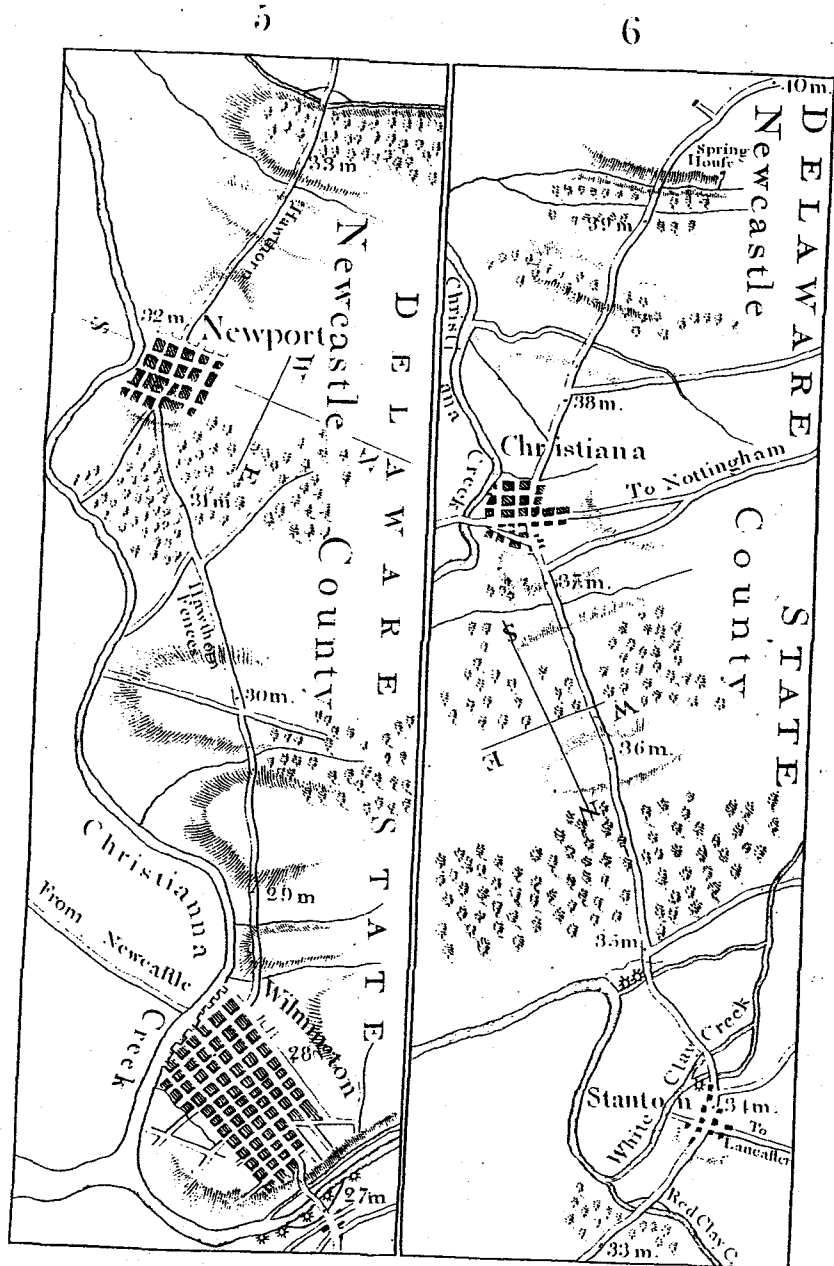




Road from Philadelphia to  
(WASHINGTON)

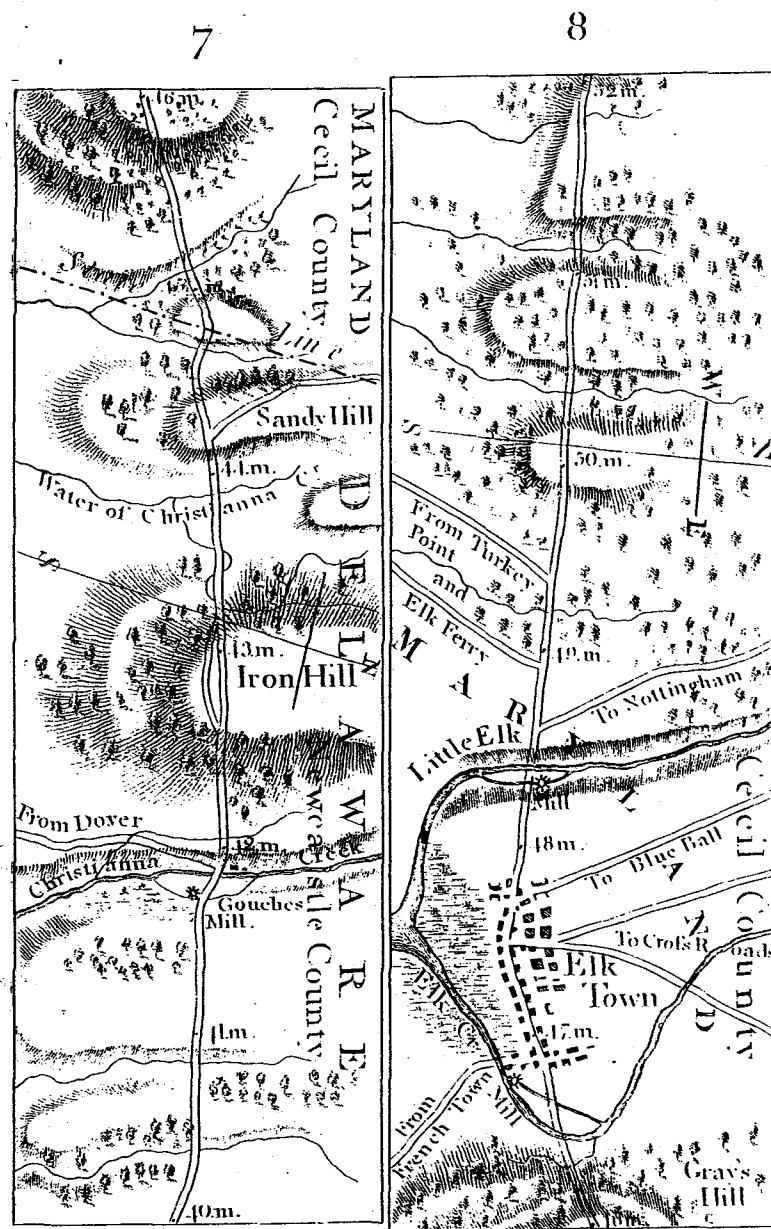
Road from Philadelphia to  
(WASHINGTON)

S. Moore and T. W. Jones. *The traveller's directory, or, A pocket companion shewing the course of the main road from Philadelphia to New York, and from Philadelphia to Washington, with descriptions of the places through which it passes, and the intersections of the cross roads; illustrated with an account of such remarkable objects as are generally interesting to travellers; from actual survey (Philadelphia, 1804)*



Road from Philadelphia to

(WASHINGTON)



Road from Philadelphia to

(WASHINGTON)

S. Moore and T. W. Jones. *The traveller's directory, or, A pocket companion shewing the course of the main road from Philadelphia to New York, and from Philadelphia to Washington, with descriptions of the places through which it passes, and the intersections of the cross roads; illustrated with an account of such remarkable objects as are generally interesting to travellers from every summary* (Philadelphia 1804)

## Resource 1

Name: Thomas Robinson House

Location: Philadelphia Pike  
Claymont, Delaware

**Historical significance:** The Thomas Robinson House, named after General Thomas Robinson who bought the property in 1749, is one of the historically most significant buildings in Delaware. It stands on the remnants of a 1,000 acre tract patented in 1675 by Governor Edmund Andros. Owned by Abraham Robinson in 1781, it served as an inn and a popular stop on the route from Philadelphia to Wilmington.

**Recommendation:** The Robinson House is not marked in relation to the W3R. Proper identification of the site should be undertaken by the State of Delaware, the local historical society, or a fraternal community group such as the DAR, SAR, Society of the Cincinnati, or by the Souvenir Français.

Detailed research should be undertaken to document the stays of General George Washington there in August 1777, and similar oral traditions dating to the American Revolutionary War connected with this resource.

**Sources:** The map drawn by George Washington's cartographer Simeon DeWitt in August 1781 for the march of the through Delaware clearly identifies and names the home of Abraham Robinson on the right-hand side of the road. *Erskine-DeWitt Maps*, New York Historical Society, call number 124 A.

The series of route maps drawn by Louis-Alexandre Berthier and reproduced in Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, Vol. 2, Map 59, identifies it as "Robertson Mill."

It is also clearly identified on Map 52 of Christopher Colles, *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America 1789*. Walter W. Ristow, ed., (Cambridge, 1961), p. 169.

It is no longer identified as a landmark in S. Moore and T. W. Jones. *The traveller's directory, or, A pocket companion shewing the course of the main road from Philadelphia to New York, and from Philadelphia to Washington, with descriptions of the places through which it passes, and the intersections of the cross roads; illustrated with an account of such remarkable objects as are generally interesting to travellers; from actual survey* (Philadelphia, 1804), Map 4.

**RESOURCE 1**



**Name: Thomas Robinson House**

**Location: Philadelphia Pike  
Claymont, Delaware**



The Robinson House at Naaman's, north of Claymont, west front view.

## Resource 2

Name: Swan Tavern

Location: just south of Harvey Road on Philadelphia Pike  
Claymont, Delaware

Historical significance: The Swan Tavern, known as "The Three Tuns" in the 1780s, was and is an important landmark on the road from Philadelphia to Wilmington. It is identified on all contemporary maps.

Recommendation: The tavern is not marked in relation to the W3R. Identification of the site could be undertaken by the State of Delaware, the local historical society, or a fraternal community group such as the DAR, SAR, Society of the Cincinnati, or by the Souvenir Français.

Sources: The map drawn by George Washington's cartographer Simeon DeWitt in August 1781 for the march of the through Delaware clearly identifies and names the tavern on the right-hand side of the road. *Erskine-DeWitt Maps*, New York Historical Society, call number 124 B.

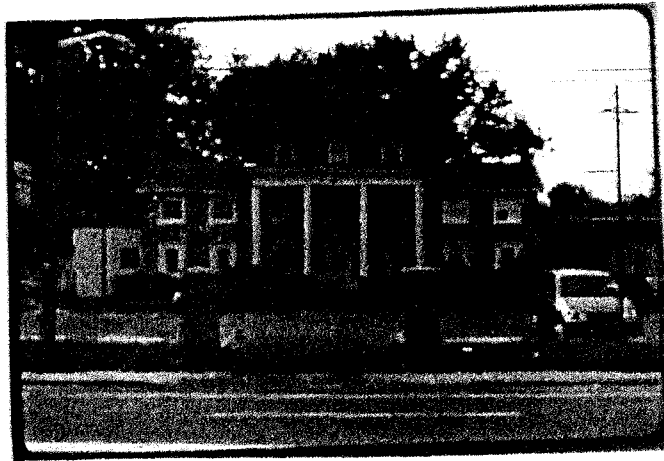
The series of route maps drawn by Louis-Alexandre Berthier and reproduced in Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, Vol. 2, Map 59, indicates a building at the location.

It is also clearly identified on Map 52 of Christopher Colles, *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America 1789*. Walter W. Ristow, ed., (Cambridge, 1961), p. 169.

It is identified as the "Swan Tavern" in S. Moore and T. W. Jones. *The traveller's directory, or, A pocket companion shewing the course of the main road from Philadelphia to New York, and from Philadelphia to Washington, with descriptions of the places through which it passes, and the intersections of the cross roads; illustrated with an account of such remarkable objects as are generally interesting to travellers; from actual survey* (Philadelphia, 1804), Map 4.

Note: The task of this resource inventory was not to list every seventeenth or eighteenth-century home still standing that American and French forces might have seen or might have marched past. The Swan Tavern, like the Arthur Penny House (Resource 3) are listed here primarily as examples for resources that could be considered contributing resources to the W3R. In the same category are resources such as the Hillis Mansion House and the Brinkle Maxwell House in Christiana, the "Blue Ball Tavern" on DE SR 273 west of Newark or the Hale-Byrnes House just south of Stanton on old DE SR 7.

**RESOURCE 2**



**Name: Swan Tavern**

**Location: just south of Harvey Road on Philadelphia Pike  
Claymont, Delaware**



### Resource 3

Name: Arthur Penny House

Location: Philadelphia Pike  
Wilmington, Delaware

Historical significance: The Arthur Penny House was and is an important landmark on the road to Wilmington and identified on all contemporary maps.

Recommendation: The house is not marked in relation to the W3R. Identification of the site could be undertaken by the State of Delaware, the local historical society, or a fraternal community group such as the DAR, SAR, Society of the Cincinnati, or by the Souvenir Français.

Additional research should be undertaken to locate the sites of the homes of Widow Callam, Edward Beeson, William Tussey and Admiral Boscawen, all of which are clearly identified on contemporary maps.

Sources: The map drawn by George Washington's cartographer Simeon DeWitt in August 1781 for the march of the through Delaware clearly identifies and names the house on the right-hand side of the road just short of the 25 Mile marker. *Erskine-DeWitt Maps*, New York Historical Society, call number 124 B.

The series of route maps drawn by Louis-Alexandre Berthier and reproduced in Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, Vol. 2, Map 59, indicates a building at the location.

It is also clearly identified on Map 52 of Christopher Colles, *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America 1789*. Walter W. Ristow, ed., (Cambridge, 1961), p. 169.

**RESOURCE 3**



**Name: Arthur Penny House**

**Location: Philadelphia Pike  
Wilmington, Delaware**

#### Resource 4

Name: Brandywine Village State Park and Marker

Location: Corner of North Market Street and Race Street  
Wilmington, Delaware

Erected: 1998

Medium: aluminum

Base: metal post

Dimensions: 28 inches high, 3 inches diameter

Dimensions of the plaque: 32 1/2 high at highest point, 40 inches wide

Type: marker with raised lettering and the seal of the State of Delaware set off at the top

The tablet shows no sign of wear and is in excellent condition.

The marker is in dark brown with silver lettering and a silver border. The reverse is blank.

Historical significance: Brandywine Village was one of the most important milling centers in the mid-Atlantic states in the late eighteenth century. Ships with a draft of up to 11 feet carrying 3,000 bushels of grain could lie next to one of the 12 mills along the Brandywine, which ground 300,000 bushels of grain a year, employing approximately 200 people. Joseph Scott, *Geographical description of Delaware, also of the Counties respectively, with the towns in each county. To which is added a list of the hundreds with their population in 1800* (Philadelphia, 1807), pp. 165-170.

Recommendation: The site is not marked in relation to the W3R. Additional identification of the site could be undertaken by the State of Delaware, the local historical society, or a fraternal community group such as the DAR, SAR, Society of the Cincinnati, or by the Souvenir Français.

Sources: Peter C. Welsh, "Merchants, Millers, and Ocean Ships: The Components of an early American Industrial Town." *Delaware History* Vol. 7, No. 4, (Sept. 1957), pp. 319-336. More recent is Carol E. Hoffecker, *Brandywine Village: the story of a milling community* (Wilmington, 1974).

Note: Since the text of the marker does not contribute to the W3R in DE project, it is not reproduced here.

**RESOURCE 4**



**Name: Brandywine Village State Park and Marker**

**Location: Corner of Market Street and Race Street  
Wilmington, Delaware**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: DELAWARE	
COUNTY: NEW CASTLE	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME:  
COMMON: Brandywine Village (now a part of Wilmington, Delaware)  
AND/OR HISTORIC: Bokton (early Swedish homes) c. 1640/ Brandywine c. 1670-town separate

2. LOCATION  
STREET AND NUMBER: East boundary, Tatnall Street  
South boundary Brandywine Creek, Other bound. irreg. see map  
CITY OR TOWN: Wilmington  
STATE: Delaware CODE: COUNTY: CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comments: Village of urban character

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY  
OWNER'S NAME: Multi-ownership & Old Brandywine Village, Inc. owns 8 properties  
(Private) 3 Market St. stone houses, the Academy, and  
small house opposite small park, playground  
O.B.V. Stewart on creek (shore) a stone double house in S.E.  
CITY OR TOWN: DuPont Bldg. STATE: Delaware CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION  
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Municipal Bldg. Recorder of Deeds City Planning Office  
Register of Wills  
STREET AND NUMBER: 11 th and King Streets  
CITY OR TOWN: Wilmington STATE: Delaware CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: 1. Hist. Amer. Bldg. Survey 1934	2. Gr. Film. Devel. Council 1961	3. Study of Alternate Areas in New Castle Design Plan 1967
DATE OF SURVEY: 1934	1961	1967
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress	2- Gr. Film. Devel. Council	3- Wallace, McHarg Roberts, and Todd
STREET AND NUMBER: 701 Shipley Street	Wilmington, Del.	1740 Cherry St. Phila. Pa.
CITY OR TOWN: Washington, D.C.	STATE: Delaware	CODE: Phila. Pa.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: COUNTY: ENTRY NUMBER: DATE: FOR NPS USE ONLY

**RESOURCE 4**



**Name: Brandywine Village State Park and Marker**

**Location: Corner of Market Street and Race Street  
Wilmington, Delaware**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE: DELAWARE	
COUNTY: NEW CASTLE	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME (COMMON AND/OR HISTORIC):  
 COMMON: Brandywine Village (now a part of Wilmington, Delaware)  
 AND/OR HISTORIC: Bokton (early Swedish homes) c.1640/ Brandywine c.1670-town separate

2. LOCATION  
 STREET AND NUMBER: East boundary, Tatnall Street  
 South boundary Brandywine Creek, Other bound. irreg. see map  
 CITY OR TOWN: Wilmington  
 STATE: Delaware CODE: COUNTY: CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Along Brandywine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Year: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Village of urban character

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY  
 OWNER'S NAME: Multi-ownership & 3 Market St. stone houses, the Academy, and (Private) small house opposite small park playground on creek (see map) a stone double house in S.E. corner. (See map)  
 STREET AND NUMBER: O.B.V. Stewart  
 CITY OR TOWN: DuPont Bldg. Wilmington STATE: Delaware CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION  
 COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Municipal Bldg. Recorder of Deeds City Planning Office Register of Wills  
 STREET AND NUMBER: 11 th and King Streets  
 CITY OR TOWN: Wilmington STATE: Delaware CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: 1. Hist. Amer. Bldg. Survey 1934	2. Del. Heritage Bldgs. Plan 1967	3. Study of Alternate Areas in New Castle Design Pol.
DATE OF SURVEY: 1934	1-3 Federal	1 State 2 County 3 Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress	2- Gr. Film. Devel. Council	3- Wallace, McHarg Roberts, and Todd
STREET AND NUMBER: 701 Shipley Street	1740 Cherry St.	
CITY OR TOWN: Washington, D.C.	Wilmington, Del.	Phila. Pa.

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				Runs the whole gamut	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One or more
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Brandywine Village was the original location of a group of flour mills, the homes of prosperous millers, mill workers, shop keepers and artisans. In general, the development of the small town was accomplished in the last quarter of the 18th century. At first the town was a separate entity on the north side of the Brandywine Creek, but soon became a part of earlier Wilmington, then developing on the south bank of the stream.

The Brandywine Creek flows approximately west to east for the area involved in the town and forms the south boundary. The total area of thirty acres reaches northeast from the creek in an irregular fashion. All of the mill and mill race sites are included, as are all the historic homes, large and small, and a small schoolhouse. Two mid-century churches are also included in this historic district.

The crossing of the creek, which has always been a problem due to the rocky stream-bed and the steep banks, is now accomplished by two modern bridges. These supplant three early wooden bridges, a still earlier ford, and a ferry. The creek was navigable at this point for the small sailing boats which served the mills. There were mills on both sides of the creek, but none of them survive in its original form. There are, however, continuous sections of exposed foundations which line both sides of the stream, some supporting later structures.

Market Street, the old toll road to Philadelphia from Wilmington and points south of the village, has always been the main street. Here developed the row of sturdy houses built of local Brandywine granite by the mill owners of the period. Six still remain in good condition while one is covered by a late store front. All are of good integrity of design, and although changes have been made, the character of the changes is, in the main, quite obvious and leaves little or no doubt of the original form and detail. For example, later additions of porches and shed dormers fail to obscure the original simple dignity of two stories of stone with a classic moulded cornice and a sloped roof paralleling the street.

Two of the seven houses have been restored, one serving as the headquarters of the Junior League of Wilmington, and the other owned and occupied by the Wilmington Senior Center. The whole row is placed high off the street level and back a generous dimension from the retaining walls at the line of the sidewalk. Of the seven houses mentioned above, three are owned by Old Brandywine Village, Inc., a private organization with strong historic and preservation interests and ideals.

The opposite side of Market Street is lined with small stores and other commercial activities housed within the walls of the old shops and homes of the less affluent members of the mill community, some of brick and some of frame construction. Store fronts and signs of the last century have, in general, obscured the original buildings. However, in many instances, second story windows and pitched roofs above the first stories attest to the former character of the row. Further houses of later date line Hutton,

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

Old Brandywine Village <sup>(Continuation Sheet)</sup> Description

<sup>(Number all entries)</sup>  
Vandever, Buena Vista, and Race Streets and are of great value as supplementary, ~~if not~~ primary, interest to the community.

At the north end of the row of large houses on Market Street, at the corner of Concord Ave., St. John's Episcopal Church was built in 1857 and consecrated in 1858. The church has been greatly expanded from a simple parish church to become the Cathedral Church of St. John. The first building was designed by John Notman of Philadelphia, who was a leading designer in the Gothic tradition of that time. The Notman plan was a simple cruciform type with a tall tower surmounted by a slender spire. Brandywine granite was used for all walls and the roof is of slate. The expanded group which is now the Cathedral Church is well arranged and allows the original design to hold its place in the complete composition. The use of the local granite makes the church compatible with the old houses.

North on Market St. on the east side stands the Brandywine Methodist Episcopal Church, also built in 1857. The present building is a very simple rectangular brick structure. The exterior is stuccoed and the surface is scored to simulate stone coursing. The roof is low-pitched, pedimented on the entrance or street front. Since the auditorium is on the second floor, the high arched windows with tinted glass express this use in contrast with the much lower windows on the first floor which houses church offices and the Sunday School. The architectural style follows the work of Benjamin Latrobe, William Strickland and Ammi B. Young who worked in Wilmington and nearby New Castle, and were doubtless an influence in the design of this building.

On Vandever Ave., just east of the intersection with Market St. stands the Brandywine Academy, founded in 1798, as attested by the oval date stone over the entrance. It is a two story building of stone with a generous attic surmounted by an octagonal cupola with bell, on a low square base. It housed a class room on each floor and also served as a meeting place for the village activities. Brandywine granite again plays its part in making Brandywine Village an integral architectural composition. The Academy is owned by Old Brandywine Village, Inc., and has been restored by this organization. The first floor, as restored, portrays a classroom of the early 1800's, and the second floor is the meeting room for the Caesar Rodney Chapter of the D.A.R., whose members serve as guides in the schoolroom. It is used as a museum visited regularly by Delaware elementary school pupils studying Delaware history, and others.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)			
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Invention <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Literature <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Political <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/> Science <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/> Theater <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			
<p>In 1637 the earliest settler reached the land which later became Brandywine Village. This was Captain Jacob Vandever who took his small ship up the small stream, now the Brandywine Creek. Accompanied by his wife, he had sailed directly from Holland. Previously, in 1631, he had made an earlier trip to the New World and left a brother in New Amsterdam, who was a member of the Dutch East India Company and who prospered in Manhattan.</p> <p>Shortly after his landing, it was discovered that his ship was leaky and unseaworthy. With the consent of a friendly Indian chief, Vandever and his crew laid claim to the landing place and built what was the first house in Brandywine Hundred. The first land patent was granted to Jacob Vandever in 1669 under the Duke of York and confirmed by re-survey in 1684-85. At that time the amount of land mentioned was 535 acres. The original log-hewn house and the brick one which followed have disappeared. Farm life prevailed on the whole Vandever Tract up to the time of the development of the flour milling industry.</p> <p>Members of prominent families in the Village and surrounding areas gradually became involved in flour mill building and operation included the Marshalls in 1757, the Tatnalls and Leas in the 1770's. It was members of these families who built the stone houses on Market Street. They came into the period of their greatest prosperity in the Revolution when, after the Battle of the Brandywine in 1777, Joseph Tatnall became the chief supplier of flour for the Continental Army. The association was the start of a friendship with Generals George Washington, Lafayette, and Anthony Wayne, which grew and outlasted the war period.</p> <p>In 1758 Oliver Evens, a local inventor, persuaded Joseph Tatnall and his partner, Lea, to install in their mill in the Village his idea of a mechanized mill system which proved very successful and was the first of its kind.</p> <p>The Brandywine Academy was built in 1798 following a successful subscription of funds. The land was given by John Dickinson, the "Pen Man of the Revolution", and John Welsh. Dickinson had large property holdings in Brandywine Village, inherited by his daughter at his death in 1708/</p> <p>The Academy served as a school for about 75 years, and also</p>			

Form 10-300a  
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
COUNTY	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Old Brandywine Village- significance

housed the founding groups and original worshipers of the two churches founded in the Village; St. John's Episcopal and the Brandywine Methodists. From 1915 to 1943 the building was used as a branch of the Wilmington Institute Free Library. The Academy was founded as a private school and became a part of the Wilmington Public School system.

In 1824 General Lafayette re-visited Brandywine Village in a tour of the Eastern part of the states, so familiar to him in the war. The Village held a triumphant parade, crowds cheered and waved flags. The Academy bell was rung and the General visited with the Tatnalls and other friends of the war days.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Delaware, A Guide to the First State-1938 by Fed. Writers Proj. W.P.A.  
 History of Delaware by Scharf - 1888  
 Historic Houses and Buildings Of Delaware by Eberlein -1962  
 Original Settlements On The Delaware by Ferris - 1946  
 Delaware History-- Delaware Historical Society  
 Three Centuries Under Four Flags by Lincoln -1937  
 Map by Amos Brinton --Old Brandywine Village, Inc. File  
 Early Architecture of Delaware by George F. Bennett -1932

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39	45	04	75	32	45			
NE	39	45	13	75	32	25			
SE	39	44	58	75	32	14			
SW	39	44	49	75	32	34			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 30 ACRES

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
 Albert Kruse, F.A.I.A., State Preservation Coordinator  
 ORGANIZATION: Delaware Chapter, American Institute of Architects  
 DATE: July 26, 1970  
 STREET AND NUMBER:  
 123 Edgewood Road, Alapocas  
 CITY OR TOWN: Wilmington, Delaware  
 STATE: Delaware  
 CODE:  

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:  
 National  State  Local

Name: Leon deValinger, Jr.  
 Title: State Archivist & State Liaison Officer  
 Date: July 29, 1970

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ATTEST:  
 Keeper of The National Register  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



## SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY/ PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1674	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1795	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATRE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 flour milling industry greatly influenced the early development of Wilmington. The borough's location at the mouth of the Brandywine kept it from being an agricultural community. In 1742, Oliver Canby, a Quaker from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, came to Wilmington and realized the great potential of the creek that flowed nearby. Within fifteen years he had set up the first mill of consequence near the head of navigation at the northeast end of Orange Street. Next, Thomas Shipley and several others had a three-mile race dug and by 1762 had completed two of four mills along the south bank between the terminations of French and Market Streets. However, the era of the mills' real importance began in 1770. In that year Joseph Tatnall, Delaware's first great industrialist, had a mill race dug along the north bank, a feat which to this time had been considered impossible. Between 1770 and 1820, the number of mills increased from eight to fourteen. As early as 1774, a thriving trade was being carried on with the West Indies. By the 1780's, Oliver Evans had introduced his new milling machinery and greatly increased the volume of grain the mills could handle. Wilmington had become one of the most important and prosperous milling centers in the country.

The owners of the mills were Quakers; they championed abolition, care of the poor, penal reform, internal improvements, and were loyal patriots. As the Revolution commenced, Joseph Tatnall wrote George Washington: "I cannot fight for thee, but I can and will feed thee." His ledger shows large amounts of flour consigned to Robert Morris, financier of the Revolution. Washington considered the Brandywine mills very important. As the British approached, he ordered the top stones, or "runners," to be removed to render the mills unuseable. Those sent to carry out the orders found the stones too hard to move and so carried off the "spinnels, rines and ironnale heads [sic]." Washington, who also was a mill owner, knew that this action would not incapacitate the mills and ordered, once again, that the stones be dismantled and carried away. Only one of the mills was returned to use before the end of the Revolution.

Many foreign travellers who visited the United States after the Revolution often commented on the mills along the Brandywine. In 1782, Comte de Segur found it "a place of considerable commercial activity" and Elkanah Watson stopped here in 1784 "to examine the most extensive flouring mills on the continent." Moreau de St.-Mery, in 1794, described Wilmington and its mills as "magnificent." They had, however, reached their zenith by 1820; thereafter, the river Brandywine was associated more with the powder than the flour milling industry.

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Brandywine Village Historic District (Amended)

ANC./OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Along the Brandywine, between the Market  
Street Bridge & the 14th Street Bridge, south to 16th Street  
and north to Tatnall Street, 22nd St. NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Wilmington

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

One

STATE

Delaware

VICINITY OF

CODE  
10

COUNTY

New Castle

CODE

002

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

 DISTRICT  
 BUILDING(S)  
 STRUCTURE  
 SITE  
 OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC  
 PRIVATE  
 BOTH  
**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**  
 IN PROCESS  
 BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

 OCCUPIED  
 UNOCCUPIED  
 WORK IN PROGRESS  
**ACCESSIBLE**  
 YES: RESTRICTED  
 YES: UNRESTRICTED  
 NO

## PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE  
 COMMERCIAL  
 EDUCATIONAL  
 ENTERTAINMENT  
 GOVERNMENT  
 INDUSTRIAL  
 MILITARY  
 MUSEUM  
 PARK  
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
 RELIGIOUS  
 SCIENTIFIC  
 TRANSPORTATION  
 OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple Ownership

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COUNTY, HOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Public Building

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Rodney Square

CITY, TOWN

Wilmington

STATE

Delaware

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey

9-1

Del - 11

Del - 30, 31, 32, 33, 34

DATE

1934

 FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington,

STATE

D.C.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 6 PAGE 2

Title: Historic American Engineering Record  
(Wilmington South 18.453450.4399880)

Date: 1975 Federal

Depository: Library of Congress  
Washington, D.C.

Title: Delaware Heritage Buildings and Areas in New Castle County

Date: 1966 Local

Depository: Greater Wilmington Development Council  
701 Shipley Street  
Wilmington, Delaware

Title: Study of Alternate Plan and Design Policies

Date: 1967 Local

Depository: Wallace, McHarg, Roberts and Todd  
1740 Cherry Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Title: Survey of Delaware's Historic Sites and Buildings N-332, N-428

Date: 1970, 1975 State

Depository: Historic Preservation Section  
Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs  
Hall of Records  
Dover, Delaware 19901



## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input 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

Brandywine Village was the original location of a group of flour mills, the homes of prosperous millers, mill workers, shop keepers and artisans. In general, the development of the small town was accomplished in the last quarter of the 18th century. At first the town was a separate entity on the north side of the Brandywine Creek, but soon became a part of earlier Wilmington, then developing on the south bank of the stream.

The Brandywine Creek flows approximately west to east for the area involved in the town and forms the south boundary. The total area of thirty acres reaches northeast from the creek in an irregular fashion. All of the mill and mill race sites are included, as are all the historic homes, large and small, and a small schoolhouse. Two mid-century churches are also included in this historic district.

The crossing of the creek, which has always been a problem due to the rocky stream-bed and the steep banks, is now accomplished by two modern bridges. These supplant three early wooden bridges, a still earlier ford, and a ferry. The creek was navigable at this point for the small sailing boats which served the mills. There were mills on both sides of the creek, but none of them survive in its original form. There are, however, continuous sections of exposed foundations which line both sides of the stream, some supporting later structures.

Market Street, the old toll road to Philadelphia from Wilmington and points south of the village, has always been the main street. Here developed the row of sturdy houses built of local Brandywine granite by the mill owners of the period. Six still remain in good condition while one is covered by a late store front. All are of good integrity of design, and although changes have been made, the character of the changes is, in the main, quite obvious and leaves little or no doubt of the original form and detail. For example, later additions of porches and shed dormers fail to obscure the original simple dignity of two stories of stone with a classic moulded cornice and a sloped roof paralleling the street.

Two of the seven houses have been fully restored, one serving as the headquarters of the Junior League of Wilmington, and the other owned and occupied by the Wilmington Senior Center. Three more houses are in the process of being restored. The whole row is placed high off the street level and back a generous dimension from the retaining walls at the line of the sidewalk. Of the seven houses mentioned above, five are owned by Old Brandywine Village, Inc., a private organization with strong historic and preservation interests and ideals.

The opposite side of Market Street is lined with small stores and other commercial activities housed within the walls of the old shops and homes of the less affluent members of the mill community, some of brick and some of frame construction. Store fronts and signs of the last century have, in general, obscured the original buildings. However, in many instances, second story windows and pitched roofs above the first stories attest to the former character of the row. Further houses of later date line Hutton, Vandever, Buena Vista, and Race Streets and are of great value as supplementary, if not primary, interest to the community.

At the north end of the row of large houses on Market Street, at the corner of Concord Avenue, St. John's Episcopal Church was built in 1857 and consecrated in 1858.

Form No 10-300a  
(Rev 10-74)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input 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		

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The church has been greatly expanded from a simple parish church to become the Cathedral Church of St. John. The first building was designed by John Notman of Philadelphia, who was a leading designer in the Gothic tradition of that time. The Notman plan was a simple cruciform type with a tall tower surmounted by a slender spire. Brandywine granite was used for all walls and the roof is of slate. The expanded group which is now the Cathedral Church is well arranged and allows the original design to hold its place in the complete composition. The use of the local granite makes the church compatible with the old houses.

North on Market Street on the east side stands the Brandywine Methodist Episcopal Church, also built in 1857. The present building is a very simple rectangular brick structure. The exterior is stuccoed and the surface is scored to simulate stone coursing. The roof is low-pitched, pedimented on the entrance or street front. Since the auditorium is on the second floor, the high arched windows with tinted glass express this use in contrast with the much lower windows on the first floor which houses church offices and the Sunday School. The architectural style follows the work of Benjamin Latrobe, William Strickland and Ammi B. Young who worked in Wilmington and nearby New Castle, and were doubtless an influence in the design of this building.

On Vandever Avenue, just east of the intersection with Market Street stands the Brandywine Academy, founded in 1798, as attested by the oval date stone over the entrance. It is a two story building of stone with a generous attic surmounted by an octagonal cupola with bell, on a low square base. It housed a classroom on each floor and also served as a meeting place for the village activities. Brandywine granite again plays its part in making Brandywine Village an integral architectural composition. The Academy is owned by Old Brandywine Village, Inc., and has been restored by this organization. The first floor, as restored, portrays a classroom of the early 1800's, and the second floor is the meeting room for the Caesar Rodney Chapter of the D.A.R., whose members serve as guides in the schoolroom. It is used as a museum visited regularly by Delaware elementary school pupils studying Delaware history, and others.

Little remains above ground of the once-prosperous Brandywine flour mills located below the Market Street bridge in Wilmington. Nineteenth-century views of the river provide an interesting panorama of what eighteenth- and early nineteenth century travelers had called handsome, extraordinary, charming, superior or particularly pleasing structures. Constructed out of the gray granite, common to that area of the Brandywine, with gambrel or peaked roofs, the fourteen mill structures were located in closely-set rows on each side of the river. Each set of mills shared a common mill race, although they were not united by common ownership. In 1820, at the height of their prosperity, there were six owners of the mills.

By 1880, the mills on the south side of the Brandywine stopped grinding. This became the property of the City of Wilmington. In 1902, the Water Department who controlled the property installed two Holly vertical, three-cylinder triple-expansion steam pumping engines. One has been removed but the second, still in place and in

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ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

excellent condition, is housed in the original pump house. The straight classic lines of the buildings reflect their construction in the early twentieth century.

The north side of the stream holds what remains of the early mill buildings. A recent industrial archaeology project revealed that two fires destroyed almost all of the mill structures fronting on the river. The foundations of four of the structures remain, as well as parts of the walls of the job mill and corn mill and the entire warehouse structure. The stone sections of the modern Sayer laundry building are parts of the original mills. The Sanborn map of 1884 shows two warehouses and an office building standing behind the mills; these are still standing in a fair state of repair.

The warehouse structures pre-date the mills and the office building. They are of brick, the one with arched windows and doorways set in inset panels and corbelled dentils. However, here the windows are square with heavy stone lintels. The office is also of brick, with segmental-arched windows of irregular sizes. A projection on the north wall houses paired windows. The cornice is boxed with dentils and the chimney has an interesting touch of the medieval.

Both of the mill races survive and are easily visible as they flow through Brandywin Park. On the south side, the race still serves the Wilmington Water Works.

## B SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	XARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	XEDUCATION	XMILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X1700-1799	__ART	XENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X1800-1899	XCOMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
X1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	XINDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1637 the earliest settler reached the land which later became Brandywine Village. This was Captain Jacob Vandever who took his small ship up the small stream, now the Brandywine Creek. Accompanied by his wife, he had sailed directly from Holland. Previously, in 1631, he had made an earlier trip to the New World and left a brother in New Amsterdam, who was a member of the Dutch East India Company and who prospered in Manhattan.

Shortly after his landing, it was discovered that his ship was leaky and unseaworthy. With the consent of a friendly Indian chief, Vandever and his crew laid claim to the landing place and built what was the first house in Brandywine Hundred. The first land patent was granted to Jacob Vandever in 1669 under the Duke of York and confirmed by re-survey in 1684-85. At that time the amount of land mentioned was 535 acres. The original log-hewn house and the brick one which followed have disappeared. Farm life prevailed on the whole Vandever Tract up to the time of the development of the flour milling industry.

The flour milling industry greatly influenced the early development of Wilmington. The borough's location at the mouth of the Brandywine kept it from being an agricultural community. In 1742, Oliver Canby, a Quaker from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, came to Wilmington and realized the great potential of the creek that flowed nearby. Within fifteen years he had set up the first mill of consequence near the head of navigation at the northeast end of Orange Street. Next, Thomas Shipley and several others had a three-mile race dug and by 1762 had completed two of four mills along the south bank between the terminations of French and Market Streets. However, the era of the mills' real importance began in 1770. In that year Joseph Tatnall, Delaware's first great industrialist, had a mill race dug along the north bank, a feat which to that time had been considered impossible. Between 1770 and 1820, the number of mills increased from eight to fourteen. As early as 1774, a thriving trade was being carried on with the West Indies. In 1788, Oliver Evans, a local inventor, persuaded Joseph Tatnall and his partner, Lea, to install his mechanical milling system in their mill. The first of its kind, it proved very successful. Wilmington fast became one of the most important and prosperous milling centers in the country.

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Those sent to carry out the orders found the stones too hard to move and so carried off the "spinnels, rines and ironnale heads [sic]." Washington, who also was a mill owner, knew that this action would not incapacitate the mills and ordered, once again, that the stones be dismantled and carried away. Only one of the mills was returned to use before the end of the Revolution.

In 1824 General Lafayette re-visited Brandywine Village in a tour of the eastern part of the states, so familiar to him in the war. The Village held a triumphant parade, crowds cheered and waved flags. The Academy bell was rung and the General visited with the Tatnall and other friends of the war days.

Many foreign travellers who visited the United States after the Revolution often commented on the mills along the Brandywine. In 1782, Comte de Segur found it "a place of considerable commercial activity" and Elkanah Watson stopped here in 1784 "to examine the most extensive flouring mills on the continent.": Moreau de St. Mery, in 1794, described Wilmington and its mills as "magnificent." They had, however, reached their zenith by 1820; thereafter, the river Brandywine was associated more with the powder than the flour milling industry.

The milling industry had brought great prosperity to the Quakers who owned the mills along the Brandywine. They built fine homes of Brandywine granite on the hill overlooking the river. This row of houses forms one of the finest rows of structures using this material. At the crest of the hill is the Cathedral of St. John. This church, also built of Brandywine granite in the Gothic revival style, was designed by John Notman, a Philadelphia architect of some renown. There were many rows of mill workers houses as this was very much an industrial village. The well-designed mill structures along the Brandywine formed an early industrial complex. Then in the 1850's a large cotton factory was established here. Both of these industrial areas provide the excellent possibility for industrial archeology. In fact the Village, being quite compact until late in the nineteenth century, would provide an excellent historical archeology study.

One of the finest public buildings in the village constructed of Brandywine granite is the Academy. The Brandywine Academy was built in 1798 following a successful subscription of funds. The land was given by John Dickinson, the "Pen Man of the Revolution," and John Welsh. Dickinson had large property holdings in Brandywine Village, inherited by his daughter at his death in 1808.

The Academy served as a school for about 75 years, and also housed the founding groups and original worshippers of the two churches founded in the Village; St. John's Episcopal and the Brandywine Methodists. From 1915 to 1943 the building was used as a branch of the Wilmington Institute Free Library. The Academy was founded as a private school and became a part of the Wilmington Public School system.

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Eckman, Jeannette et al. Delaware: A Guide to the First State. 2nd ed. New York: Hastings' House, 1955.

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

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 33 ac±

UTM REFERENCES

A 18 | 453805 | 4400230  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
 C 18 | 453655 | 4400330

E. 18/453380/4399890

F. 18/453690/4399720

G. 18/453775/4399720

H. 18/453810/4399990

B 18 | 453775 | 4400260  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
 D 18 | 453250 | 4400090

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

On the north side of the Brandywine, all of the original district boundaries are to be retained. On the south side of the Brandywine the boundary is to be amended to include that area on the south bank of the Brandywine between the Market Street Bridge and the Fourteenth Street Bridge which is north of 16th Street.

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

Albert Kruse, F.A.I.A. and Joan M. Norton, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Delaware Chapter, A.I.A. and Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

Hall of Records

(302) 678-5314

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Dover

Delaware

**12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Lauren [Signature]*

TITLE Director, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs DATE 7/12/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

CPD 888-445



## Resource 5

Name: Continental Army Camp 1a

Location: Canby Park  
Maryland Avenue  
Wilmington, Delaware

Historical significance: On the night of 4/5 September 1781, Continental Army troops on their way to Yorktown camped in Canby Park along the Mill Creek and on the slopes of Robinson Hill facing the Mill Creek of Richard Richardson's Mill.

General Washington had spent the night of 4-5 September in Philadelphia and stayed the night of 5/6 September 1781 at an unknown location in Wilmington.

Recommendation: The site is not marked in relation to the W3R. Identification of the site could be undertaken by the State of Delaware, the local historical society, or a fraternal community group such as the DAR, SAR, Society of the Cincinnati, or by the Souvenir Français.

The site along the creek may also have potential as an archaeological site if or when the State of Delaware should decide to conduct archaeological survey of the W3R.

Sources: C. A. Weslager, *The Richardsons of Delaware* (Wilmington, 1957)

The map drawn by George Washington's cartographer Simeon DeWitt in August 1781 for the march of the through Delaware clearly identifies the site, though DeWitt wrongly identified the mill on his map as belonging to "Richard Robinson," a combination of the names of Richard Richardson, the mill-owner, and Robert Robinson, on whose land some of the Continental Army encamped. *Erskine-DeWitt Maps*, New York Historical Society, call number 124 B.

Both the mill as well as Robinson's property are also clearly identified on Map 53 of Christopher Colles, *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America 1789*. Walter W. Ristow, ed., (Cambridge, 1961), p. 170 as "Robeson."

**RESOURCE 5**



**Name: Continental Army Camp 1a**

**Location: Canby Park  
Maryland Avenue  
Wilmington, Delaware**

## Resource 6

Name: Richard Richardson House and Brick Mill House

Location: Maryland Avenue  
Wilmington, Delaware

Historical significance: The Richard Richardson House, better known as Glynrich, and the adjacent Brick Mill House are two of the most important eighteenth-century domestic structures in Delaware. Richard Richardson (1720-1797) was married to Sarah Tatnall, sister of mill owner Joseph Tatnall.

On the night of 4/5 September 1781, Continental Army troops on their way to Yorktown camped in Canby Park along the Mill Creek and on the slopes of Robinson Hill facing the Mill Creek of Richard Richardson's Mill.

General Washington had spent the night of 4-5 September in Philadelphia and stayed the night of 5/6 September 1781 at an unknown location in Wilmington.

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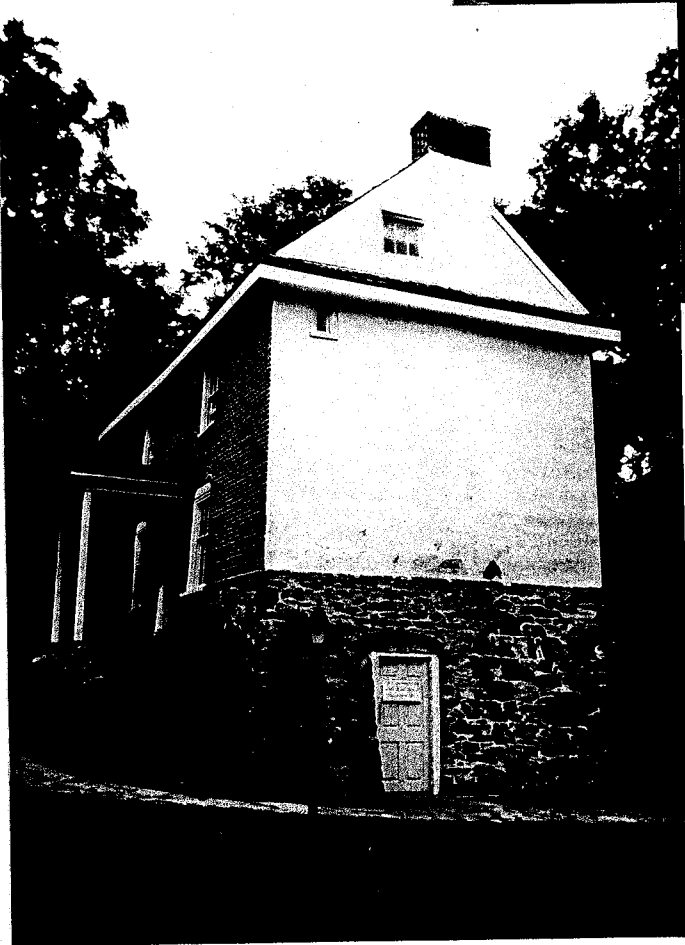
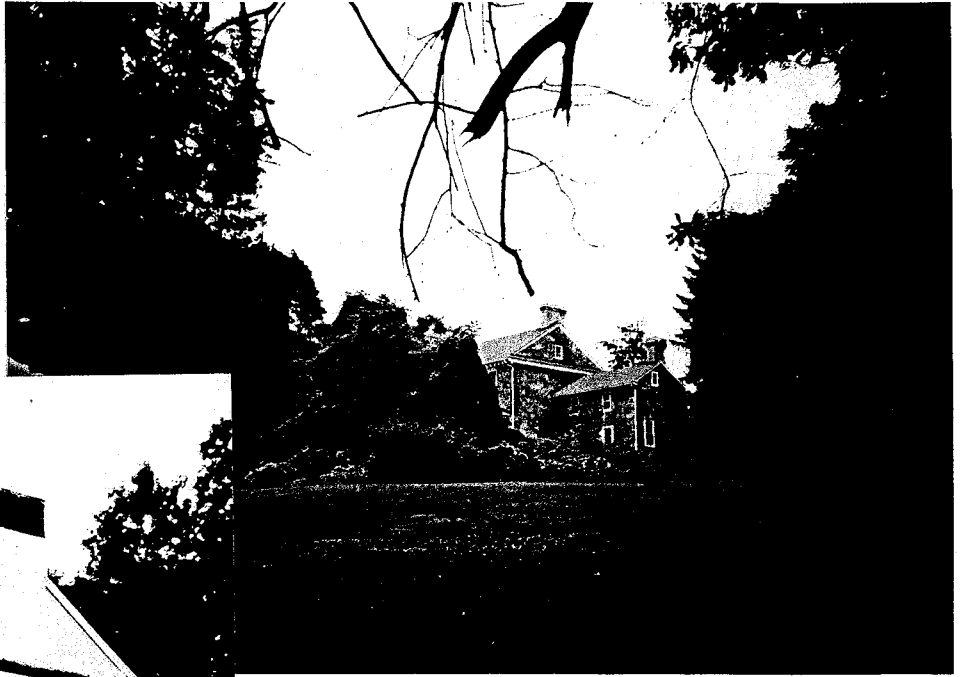
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Sources: C. A. Weslager, *The Richardsons of Delaware* (Wilmington, 1957)

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**RESOURCE 6**



**Name: Richard Richardson House and Mill**

**Location: Maryland Avenue  
Wilmington, Delaware**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC GLYNRICH

AND/OR COMMON

The Richard Richardson House and The Brick Mill House

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY TOWN	Richardson Park	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VICINITY OF	1st	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	NOT FOR PUBLICATION
STATE	Delaware	10	CODE	County	002
				New Castle	

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input 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	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Mark J. Connor

STREET &amp; NUMBER 402 Hillside Road

CITY TOWN Greenville VICINITY OF STATE Delaware

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC New Castle County Recorder of Deeds

STREET &amp; NUMBER 800 French Street

CITY TOWN Wilmington STATE Delaware 19801

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**TITLE Historic American Building Survey DEL-45 and 46  
Delaware Cultural Resource Survey N-360, N-361DATE 1936, 1979  FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

CITY TOWN Hall of Records Dover STATE Delaware

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO O.A.

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FHR-8-300A  
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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Glynrich

CONTINUATION SHEET

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

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

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

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHU

FHR-8-300A  
(11/78)

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

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

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

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO O.A.H.P.



FHR-8-500A  
(11/78)

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Glynrich

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

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

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

FHR-8-300A  
(11/78)

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

## 8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input 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 Richard Richardson House and the adjacent Brick Mill House, collectively known as Glynrich, are the only extant, tangible links to the extensive milling activities on the Mill Creek in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition, Glynrich is a physical reminder of the pervasive influence of the Richardson family, whose accumulated landholdings spawned four of the first modern suburban communities-- Glynrich, Richardson Park, Ashley and Elmhurst--in this part of New Castle County. Architecturally, Glynrich is significant as it illustrates the shift in domestic architectural styles during the course of the eighteenth century. The Brick Mill House with its unusually fine brickwork and hall-and-parlor plan is indicative of the small scale vernacular architecture of the first half of the eighteenth century. The Richard Richardson House, with its stone walls, vigorous contrasting trim and symmetrical, five-part, center-hall plan represents one of the first examples in New Castle County of the shift, consonant with regional idiom, to the strict formal values of the Georgian mode in the second half of the eighteenth century.

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

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

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

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

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF.

FHR-8-300A  
(11/78)

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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Glynrich

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

FHR-8-300A  
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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

Glynrich

FOR HCRS' USE ONLY RECEIVED DATE ENTERED
--

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

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

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

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

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

FORM AS SUBMITTED TO OAHF

OTHER WORKS BY THE AUTHOR

*Delaware's Forgotten Folk, 1943*

*Delaware's Buried Past, 1944*

*Delaware's Forgotten River, 1947*

*The Nanticoke Indians, 1948*

*Brandywine Spring, 1949*

*Indian Place-Names in Delaware, 1950*  
(in collaboration with A. R. DUNLAP)

*Red Men On The Brandywine, 1953*

THE RICHARDSONS  
of  
DELAWARE

*With the Early History of the Richardson Park  
Suburban Area*

By

C. A. WESLAGER



Illustrated by

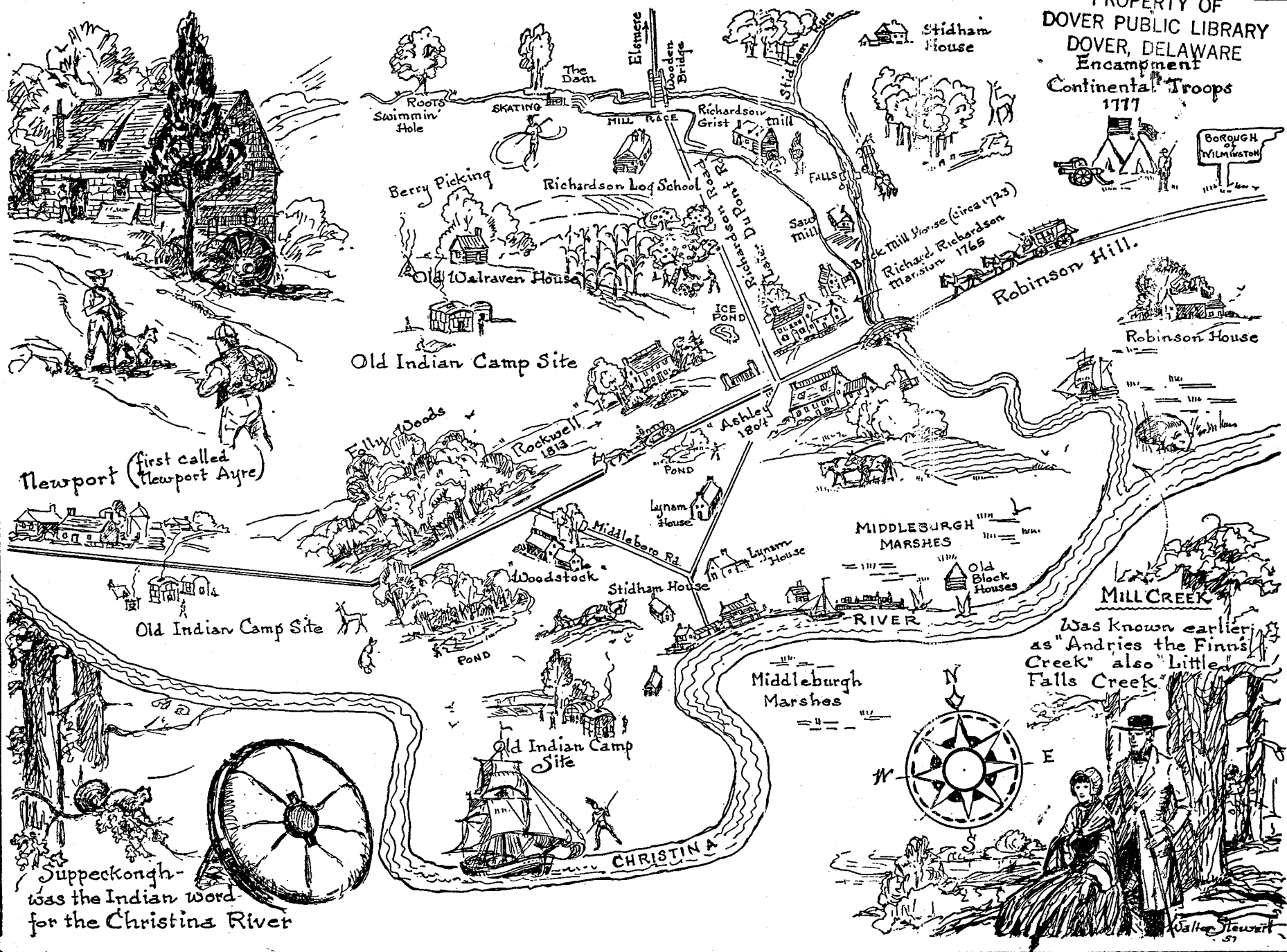
Walter Stewart

The Knebels Press

Wilmington, Del.

1957

PROPERTY OF  
DOVER PUBLIC LIBRARY  
DOVER, DELAWARE  
Encampment  
Continental Troops  
1777



Newport (first called Newport Ayre)

Old Indian Camp Site

Old Indian Camp Site

Old Indian Camp Site

Suppeckongh-  
was the Indian word  
for the Christina River

Was known earlier  
as "Andries the Finns  
Creek" also "Little  
Falls Creek"

Walter Stewart  
57

## Resource 7

Name: Cooch's Bridge Monument

Location: 961 Old Baltimore Pike  
Newark, Delaware

Historical significance: Cooch's Bridge Monument commemorates the Battle of Cooch's Bridge of 3 September 1777, the only Revolutionary War battle fought on Delaware soil.

Recommendation: The site is not marked in relation to the W3R. Proper identification of the site could be undertaken by the State of Delaware, the county or a local historical society, or a fraternal community group such as the DAR, SAR, Society of the Cincinnati, or by the Souvenir Français.

Sources: Edward W. Cooch, *The Battle of Cooch's Bridge* (Cooch's Bridge, 1940).  
*Proceedings at the Unveiling of the Monument at Cooch's Bridge, Tuesday afternoon, September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1901* (Wilmington, 1902).

The map drawn by George Washington's cartographer Simeon DeWitt in August 1781 for the march of the through Delaware clearly identifies Cooch's Bridge as an important landmark. *Erskine-DeWitt Maps*, New York Historical Society, call number 124 B.

The series of route maps drawn by Louis-Alexandre Berthier and reproduced in Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, Vol. 2, Map 60, also identifies Cooch's Bridge.

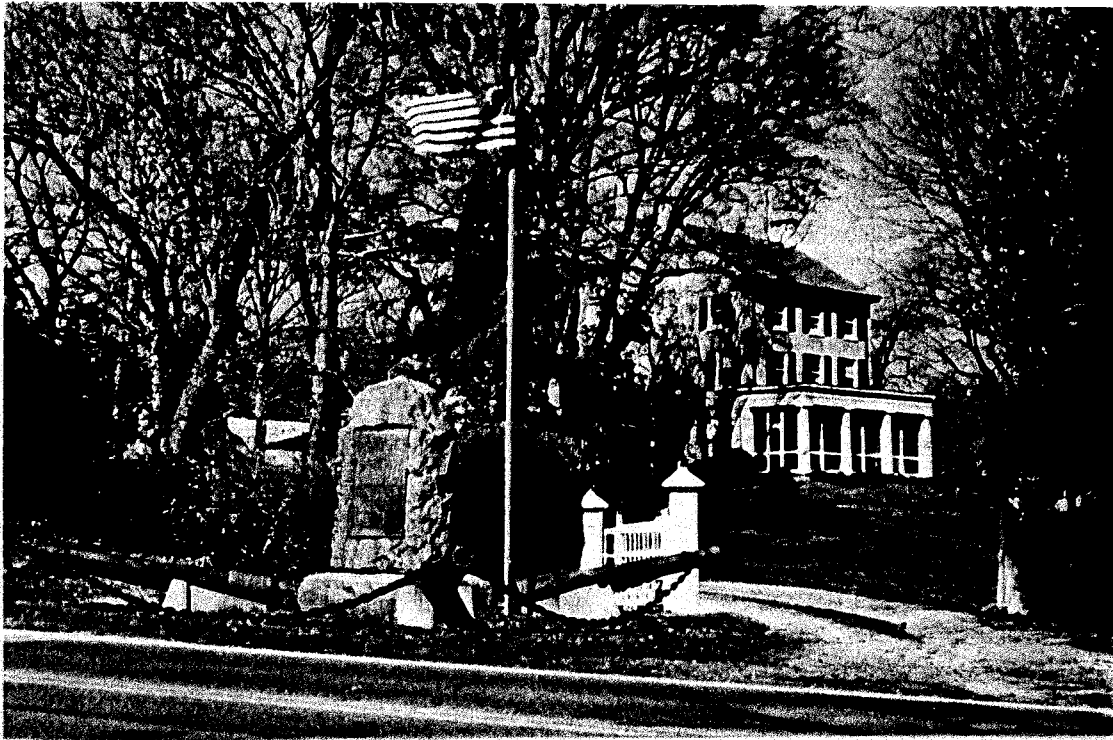
It is also clearly identified on Map 54 of Christopher Colles, *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America 1789*. Walter W. Ristow, ed., (Cambridge, 1961), p. 171.

It is also identified as a landmark in S. Moore and T. W. Jones. *The traveller's directory, or, A pocket companion shewing the course of the main road from Philadelphia to New York, and from Philadelphia to Washington, with descriptions of the places through which it passes, and the intersections of the cross roads; illustrated with an account of such remarkable objects as are generally interesting to travellers; from actual survey* (Philadelphia, 1804), Map 7, though Moore and Jones called it "Gouches Mill."

Note: In the spring of 2003, Mr. Edward W. (Ned) Cooch sold to the State of Delaware the land and development rights for about 200 acres of land on the site of the Battle of Cooch's Bridge. This provides for the conservation of the only Revolutionary War battlefield in the state. At the same time the family created a \$1.5 million fund for the maintenance and renovation of the Cooch-Dyatt Mills. The property had been in the family since Thomas Cooch immigrated from England in 1747.



**RESOURCE 7**



**Name: Cooch's Bridge Monument**

**Location: 961 Old Baltimore Pike  
Newark, Delaware**

THEME: War for Independence

Form 10-300  
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Delaware
COUNTY:	New Castle
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

**1. NAME**

COMMON: Cooch's Bridge Battlefield

AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER: Old Baltimore Pike, 1 mile east of State Route 896

CITY OR TOWN: Coochs Bridge

STATE: Delaware CODE: COUNTY: New Castle CODE:

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied	Yes:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted
			<input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME: Mr. Edward W. Cooch, Jr. (part of battlefield)

STREET AND NUMBER: 961 Old Baltimore Pike

CITY OR TOWN: Newark STATE: Delaware CODE: 19711

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Wilmington STATE: Delaware CODE:

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

Historical American Buildings Survey (Cooch House, 2 photos)  
1936 X State C. Unit Local

Division of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress  
Washington D.C.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE  
COUNTY  
ENTRY NUMBER  
FOR NPS USE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE			
<b>PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian: <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century			
<b>SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)</b> September 3, 1777			
<b>AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Historic <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Invention <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Literature <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Political <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/> Science <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/> Theater <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
<p>The only Revolutionary War engagement fought on Delaware soil was the skirmish or so-called battle of Cooch's Bridge, near the village of Newark, Delaware, on September 3, 1777. Advancing in the campaign to capture Philadelphia, the British army in a sharp skirmish here drove off American troops that were endeavoring to impede their advance. The British victory here, however, had no important effect on the campaign that led to the Battle of Brandywine and the British capture of Philadelphia. Still largely farmland, the battlefield has not greatly changed since 1777.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>History</u></p> <p>To provide a corps of light infantry for his army, Washington had 100 good soldiers selected from each of his six Continental brigades at the end of August 1777 and placed under the command of Brigadier General William Maxwell of New Jersey. With the officers included, this new corps numbered 720 men. They were to be "constantly near the Enemy and to give them every possible annoyance." Maxwell posted his corps in the neighborhood of Cooch's Bridge and Iron Hill on the upper waters of the Christina River in Delaware. On September 2 Washington warned Maxwell of the intention of the enemy to march next day and asked him "to be prepared to give them as much trouble as you possibly can."</p> <p>On August 25, 1777 the British Army, 18,000 strong and led by Sir William Howe, landed near the Head of Elk, in Maryland, about 70 miles southwest of Philadelphia. On September 3 the British began their advance in two grand divisions, one commanded by Lord Cornwallis and the other by the Hessian general, Wilhelm von Knyphausen. At daybreak on September 3, Cornwallis, accompanied by Howe, took "the lower road to Christeen (Christiana) by way of Rikin's (Aiken's) Tavern in order to avoid Iron Hill. They had expected to join Knyphausen at the tavern (now the village of Glasgow, Delaware) "but did not perceive them." They pushed on through a "close" country, "the woods within shot of the road</p>			

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE	Delaware
COUNTY	New Castle
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

Cooch's Bridge Battlefield (Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

8. Significance - continued

frequently in front and flank and in projecting points towards the Road."

Along this narrow road about nine o'clock in the morning the van of Cornwallis' column--Hessian and Anspach jagers, under Lieutenant Colonel Ludwig von Wurmb, followed by British light infantry with two small field pieces,-- was cautiously making its way when it met a sudden fire from Maxwell's men posted among the trees by the roadside. Wurmb formed his men, and there was a hot fire from both sides. The fieldpieces were brought into play; a detachment of Hessians shifted to the woods and attacked Maxwell's right flank; Wurmb charged with the bayonet. The Americans retreated up the road, took a new position under cover, and renewed their fire. Again they were driven back to another stand. The British light infantry entered the engagement; the Americans again retreated, keeping up a running fight. At one point "a body of Riflemen formed a kind of Ambuscade" and gave the British "several close, well-directed Fires." An attempt at getting into the American rear failed because "an impassable swamp" intervened, "which presented this spirited, little affair becoming so descisive" as it might have been. But Maxwell's men were now pretty well disorganized. Their retreat became a flight. They were pursued for some distance, but finally made their way to the main army on the White Clay Creek. The casualties were perhaps 30 or 40 killed on the American side and about as many killed or wounded on the British.

Knyphausen's column came up to Aiken's Tavern (Glasgow) just as this battle ended, and both columns encamped on a line extending from Glasgow on the south, north to Cooch's Bridge and then west to Iron Hill. The British Army occupied this position from September 3 until the morning of September 8, 1777, when they filed off to the left, through Newark, Delaware, and three days later defeated Washington in the Battle of Brandywine, just over the Delaware boundary line in Pennsylvania. On September 13, in a surprise raid, the British also captured Wilmington, Delaware, and Dr. John McKinly, President of Delaware.

(3)

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If Known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The general area of the battle is probably more open now than it was in 1777. Most of the area, however, is still farmland so that battle-field is not greatly altered. On the west bank of the Christina River, just north of the bridge at Cooch's Bridge, stands the Cooch House. Built in 1760, this brick structure was occupied from September 3 to 8 by Cornwallis as his headquarters. Originally two-stories, a third story was added in 1865. Also added in the 19th century is the Greek Revival portico and exterior brick walls which were covered with stucco. At the entrance to the Cooch House estate is a large stone monument with several cannon commemorating the Battle of Cooch's Bridge.

The Cooch House is used as a private residence and is not open to visitors.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

(4)

Form 10-300a  
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE	Delaware
COUNTY	New Castle
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

Cooch's Bridge Battlefield (Continuation Sheet)

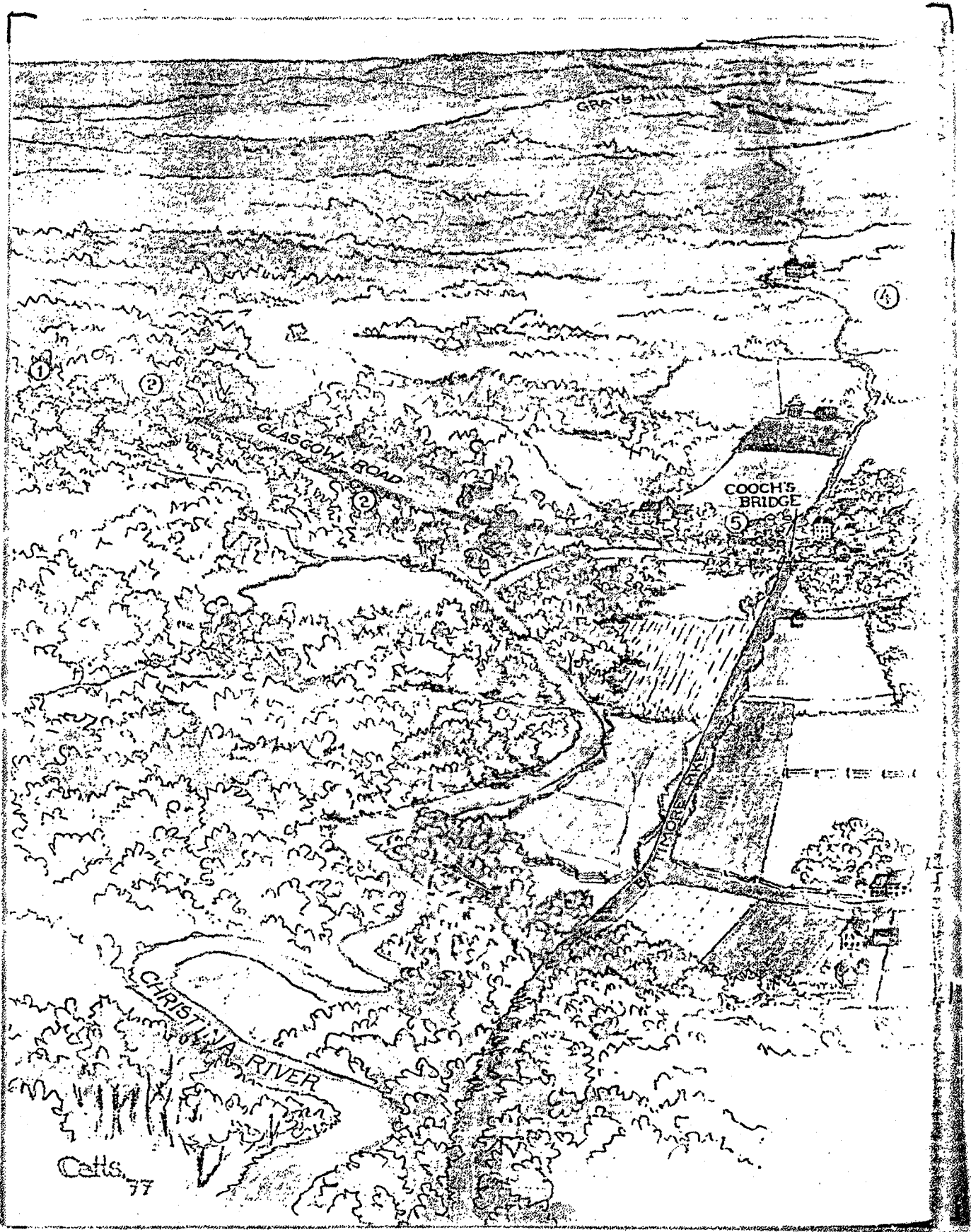
(Number all entries)

Boundaries of Cooch's Bridge Battlefield Site:

Approximately 1,500 acres, including the site where the battle of Cooch's Bridge was fought on September 3, 1777, and the Cooch House, beginning at the northeast corner at latitude  $39^{\circ} 38' 35''$  - longitude  $75^{\circ} 45' 42''$ , then going southeast about 7,600 feet to the southeast corner at latitude  $39^{\circ} 37' 21''$  - longitude  $75^{\circ} 43' 31''$ , hence proceeding west about 9,800 feet to the southwest corner at latitude  $39^{\circ} 37' 17''$  - longitude  $75^{\circ} 45' 34''$ , then continuing northwest 8,200 feet to the northwest corner at latitude  $39^{\circ} 38' 35''$  - longitude  $75^{\circ} 45' 42''$ , hence going east about 9,200 feet to the point of beginning, the northeast corner.

Precise boundaries, as described above, are on record on a copy of U.S. Geological Survey Maps:

Newark West Quadrangle, Maryland-Delaware-Pennsylvania (1953), Elkton Quadrangle, Maryland-Delaware (1953), Newark East and Saint Georges Quadrangles, Delaware-New Castle County (1953), 7.5 Minute Series, on file with the Historic Sites Survey, Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service.



## Resource 8

Name: Thomas Cooch House

Location: 961 Old Baltimore Pike  
Newark, Delaware

Historical significance: The Thomas Cooch House stands on the site of the Battle of Cooch's Bridge of 3 September 1777, the only Revolutionary War battle fought on Delaware soil. It is one of the most important revolutionary War sites in the state.

Recommendation: The site is not marked in relation to the W3R. Proper identification of the site could be undertaken by the State of Delaware, the county or a local historical society, or a fraternal community group such as the DAR, SAR, Society of the Cincinnati, or by the Souvenir Français.

Sources: Edward W. Cooch, *The Battle of Cooch's Bridge* (Cooch's Bridge, 1940).  
*Proceedings at the Unveiling of the Monument at Cooch's Bridge, Tuesday afternoon, September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1901* (Wilmington, 1902).

The map drawn by George Washington's cartographer Simeon DeWitt in August 1781 for the march of the through Delaware clearly identifies Cooch's Bridge as an important landmark. *Erskine-DeWitt Maps*, New York Historical Society, call number 124 B.

The series of route maps drawn by Louis-Alexandre Berthier and reproduced in Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, Vol. 2, Map 60, also identifies Cooch's Bridge.

It is also clearly identified on Map 54 of Christopher Colles, *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America 1789*. Walter W. Ristow, ed., (Cambridge, 1961), p. 171.

It is also identified as a landmark in S. Moore and T. W. Jones. *The traveller's directory, or, A pocket companion shewing the course of the main road from Philadelphia to New York, and from Philadelphia to Washington, with descriptions of the places through which it passes, and the intersections of the cross roads; illustrated with an account of such remarkable objects as are generally interesting to travellers; from actual survey* (Philadelphia, 1804), Map 7, though Moore and Jones called it "Gouches Mill."

Note: In the spring of 2003, Mr. Edward W. (Ned) Cooch sold to the State of Delaware the land and development rights for about 200 acres of land on the site of the Battle of Cooch's Bridge. This provides for the conservation of the only Revolutionary War battlefield in the state. At the same time the family created a \$1.5 million fund for the maintenance and renovation of the Cooch-Dyatt Mills. The property had been in the family since Thomas Cooch immigrated from England in 1747.



**RESOURCE 8**



**Name: Thomas Cooch House**

**Location: 961 Old Baltimore Pike  
Newark, Delaware**

STATE: Delaware	
COUNTY: New Castle	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Cooch's Bridge Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
Cooch House, Dayett House and Mill, Armstrong House

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Old Baltimore Turnpike

CITY OR TOWN:  
(Cooch's Bridge) Newark

STATE Delaware	CODE 10	COUNTY: New Castle	CODE 003
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**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Ent.ainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
Edward W. Cooch, Dayett Mills, Inc., and others

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Old Baltimore Turnpike

CITY OR TOWN:  
Newark

STATE: Delaware	CODE 10
--------------------	------------

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
The Public Building

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Rodney Square

CITY OR TOWN:  
Wilmington

STATE: Delaware	CODE 10
--------------------	------------

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Historic American Buildings Survey, No. Del-57

DATE OF SURVEY: 1937

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
Washington, D.C.

STATE:	CODE:
--------	-------

STATE:  
COUNTY:  
ENTRY NUMBER  
DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION		
CONDITION	(Check One)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good
	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated
	(Check One)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered
	(Check One)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE		
<p>The complex of historic structures and sites around Cooch's Bridge includes the houses, mills, dams, and sites associated with more than two and a half centuries of industrial development. The industrial sites here, and the roads that served them, undoubtedly were important in Washington's decision to fight a holding action on the Christina during September of 1777.</p> <p>The historic site stretches from William Cooch's upper dam to the tailrace of Dayett's Mill, and includes the sites of the first Cooch mill and of Sir William Keith's abortive ironmaking venture. William Cooch's mill of 1791, and the pre-Revolutionary Cooch mansion still stand in a much-altered condition. A raceway from the dams on the Christina and on Purgatory Swamp still provides the power for Dayett's Mill. The Dayett House, and the Armstrong House on the opposite bank of the Christina, are both nineteenth-century residences built by members of the Cooch family. On a line roughly between the Armstrong and Dayett houses, the old ford crosses the Christina; here the American troops made their stand as the British advanced up the road from Aiken's Tavern.</p> <p>The Cooch House, in its present form, is a stuccoed brick structure, 2½ stories high with a low gable roof and a full-width portico. The Armstrong House, to the south, is a stuccoed brick Greek Revival structure with a small portico on the east frontage. The Dayett House, also of stuccoed brick, features a mansard roof and a recently-added portico. The Dayett Mill is 3½ stories high, of brick, with a mansard roof; it contains roller-mill machinery that</p>		

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300a  
(July 1959)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Delaware	
COUNTY	New Castle	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION (continued)---

can be operated by water or electricity. A railroad siding serves the mill. The foundations of the William Cooch mill are now surmounted by a modern barn. Thomas Cooch's mill site may be discerned as a depression in the meadow. The earlier mill dam, which may have served William Keith's abortive iron works, may be seen as an earthen bank near the Purgatory Swamp dam.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)			
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			
<p>Cooch's Bridge is the site of the third iron furnace erected in British America, and of the only Revolutionary battle fought on Delaware soil.</p> <p>The land around Cooch's Bridge was near the eastern boundary of the Welsh Tract, a 30,000-acre grant to a group of Welsh immigrants who settled in western New Castle County during the first decade of the eighteenth century. Some of these settlers were millwrights, millers, and ironworkers who soon established mills and forges along the branches of the several creeks in the vicinity. Of these creeks, the Christina offered the best head of water for industry; since it flowed through the ore-rich Iron Hill region, the Christina was an ideal power source for ironworking. At least two blast furnaces were established at the foot of Iron Hill, and several forges are known to have operated nearby.</p> <p>Sir William Keith, the Governor of Pennsylvania and The Three Lower Counties began buying land on the Christina in 1722, with the intention of establishing an iron plantation to be known as Keithsborough. There were already dams and mills on the land he bought; there may have been bloomery forges in operation on the property as well. Keith gave up his plan for an iron plantation in 1726, when he sold the mill seats to John England, the iron master at Principio in Maryland, who had</p>			

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Delaware	
COUNTY New Castle	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)-1

recently emigrated from Tamworth, Staffordshire. England and his heirs owned the property until the, sold it, in several parcels, to Thomas Cooch a few years before the American Revolution.

By the time Thomas Cooch arrived on the scene, iron manufacture at Iron Hill had virtually ceased; Cooch was a miller who bought up the better mill seats for development. He was an aggressive businessman who chose the best properties and worked at every aspect of their development. On the eve of the Revolution, he had persuaded the County Court to rebuild the bridge at his mill, but the war interrupted his plans and left his mill and bridge in ashes.

After the British army landed on the Elk River in August 1777, General Washington sent a body of picked troops to fight a holding action at Cooch's Bridge while his army entrenched along Red Clay Creek near Stanton. On September 3, 1777, Howe left Head of Elk and Knyphausen moved from Buck Tavern(now Summit) with plans to meet at Aiken's Tavern (Glasgow), near the Continental position, and march on from there. The first shot was fired about a half-mile north of Aiken's and skirmishing continued for two miles beyond Cooch's Bridge as the American forces retreated. A letter from General van Wurmb to General von Jungkenn relates the heroic stand that took place.

After the enemy had shot themselves out of ammunition the fight was carried on with the sword, they being finally put to flight. But they immediately made a stand again, and we drove them away a second time, when they took post beyond Christeen Creek at Cooch's Bridge.

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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Delaware
COUNTY	New Castle
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8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)--- page 2

The British tried to cut off the American retreat; had it not been for their inability to penetrate Purgatory Swamp, they might have succeeded.

It has been claimed that the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle here. The flag had been adopted by Congress, June 14, 1777, and was carried in a parade in Philadelphia in August; however, the militia were still using state or regimental banners. The troops at Cooch's Bridge were a special light infantry brigade drawn from seventy regiments. Since colors are important in a battle, and since only the national flag would be meaningful to all of the regiment it is possible that it was carried.

During the battle, the British burned Cooch's Mill and took possession of his house, as a headquarters for General Cornwallis. The grist mill was not rebuilt until the property passed to Thomas Cooch's grandson, William, in 1791. This mill, just east of the bridge is still extant. In 1838, William Cooch, Jr. inherited the property from his father and built a new mill farther downstream. Around the time of the Civil War, the Cooch mansion was rebuilt in its present form. The land passed in 1870 to Levi Cooch, who conveyed it to Joseph and William Cooch in the same year. Their mill company, known as the Cooch Brothers, used the 3½-story brick building which still stands. It was run entirely by water power from the Christiana until it was remodeled in 1884. John W. Dayett bought Cooch's Mill in 1894 and added all the latest improvements. Twice gutted by fire, in 1916 and 1933, the Dayett Mill was restored each time and is still in operation,

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE	
Delaware	
COUNTY	
New Castle	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

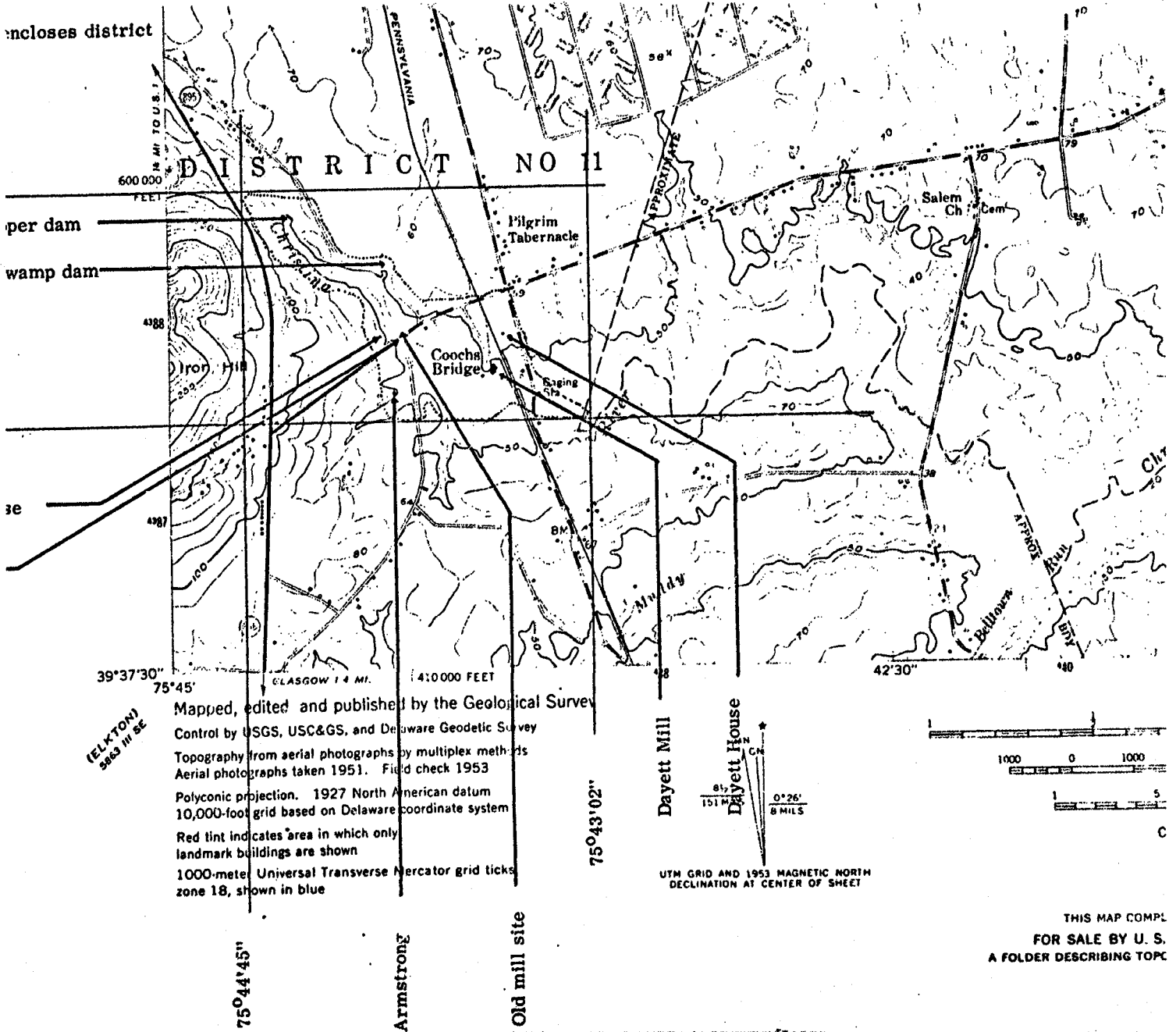
8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)--- page 3

still using water power from William Cooch's 1792 dam on the Christina and from a smaller dam on Purgatory Swamp.

The Cooch Mansion is still in the possession of the Cooch family.

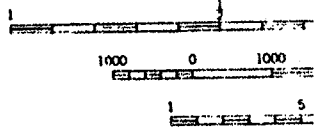


encloses district



Mapped, edited and published by the Geological Survey  
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Delaware Geodetic Survey  
 Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods  
 Aerial photographs taken 1951. Field check 1953  
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
 10,000-foot grid based on Delaware coordinate system  
 Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown  
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks  
 zone 18, shown in blue

(ELKTON)  
 5883 III SE



**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

Cooch, Edward W. The Battle of Cooch's Bridge. Cooch's Bridge (Del.) Author, 1940.

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Delaware, 1609-1888. 2 vol. Philadelphia: L.J. Richards & Co., 1888.

Biographical and Geneological History of the State of Delaware. Chambersburg (Pa.): J.M. Runk & Co., 1899.

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTRAL POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds 39 ° 38 ' 48 "	Degrees Minutes Seconds 75 ° 44 ' 45 "		Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	
NE	39 ° 38 ' 48 "	75 ° 43 ' 02 "				
SE	39 ° 38 ' 10 "	75 ° 43 ' 02 "				
SW	39 ° 38 ' 10 "	75 ° 44 ' 45 "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 200

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:  
Edward F. Heite, Joan M. Norton and Rosemary Troy

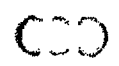
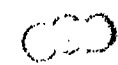
ORGANIZATION: Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs      DATE: 10/17/72

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Hall of Records

CITY OR TOWN: Dover      STATE: Delaware      CODE: 10

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION	NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION
<p>As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name: <u>Dr. E. Berkeley Tompkins</u></p> <p>Title: <u>Director, Div. of Historical and Cultural Affairs</u></p> <p>Date: <u>Nov. 27, 1972</u></p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____ Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date: _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p>_____ Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date: _____</p>

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

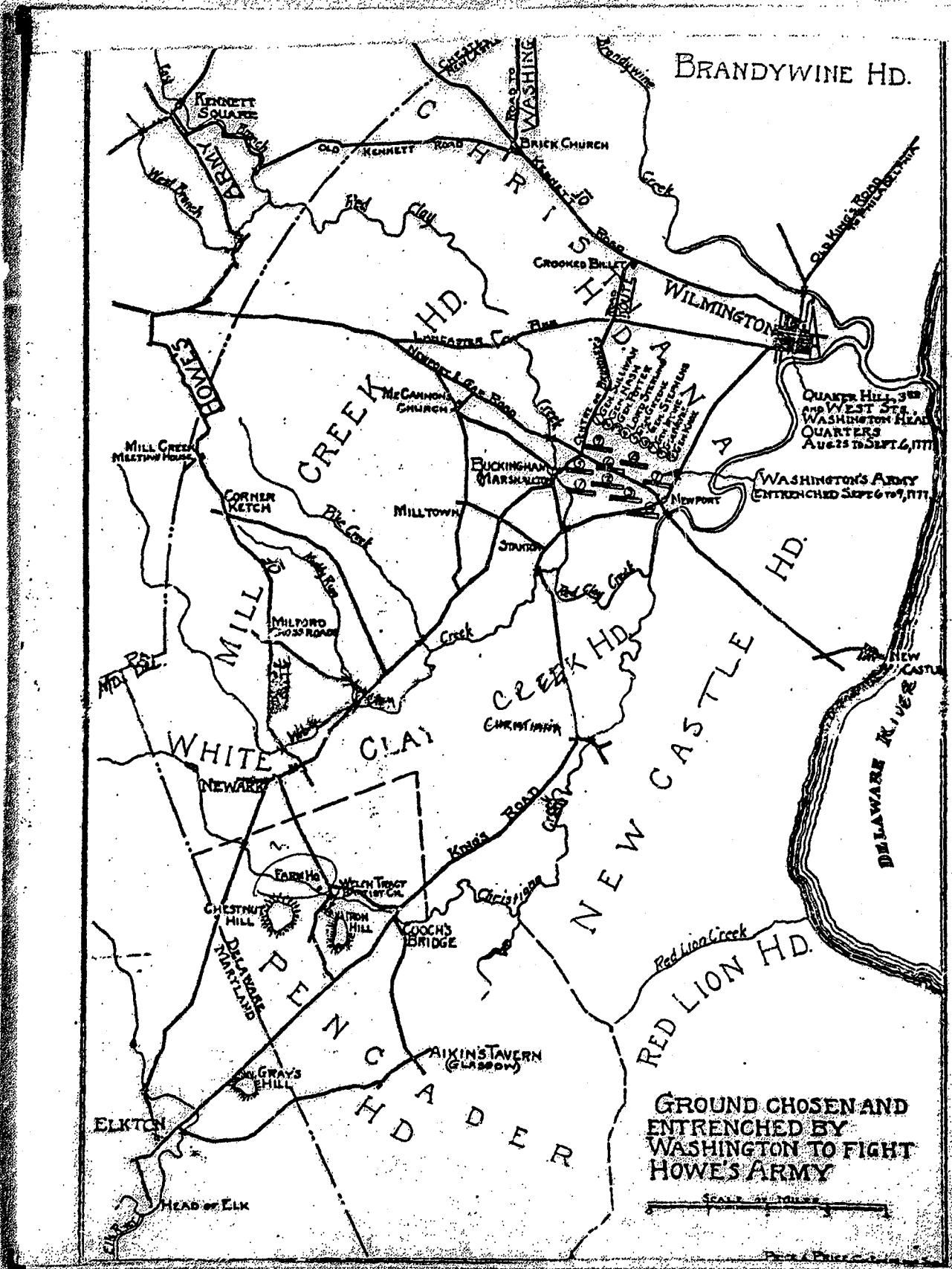
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

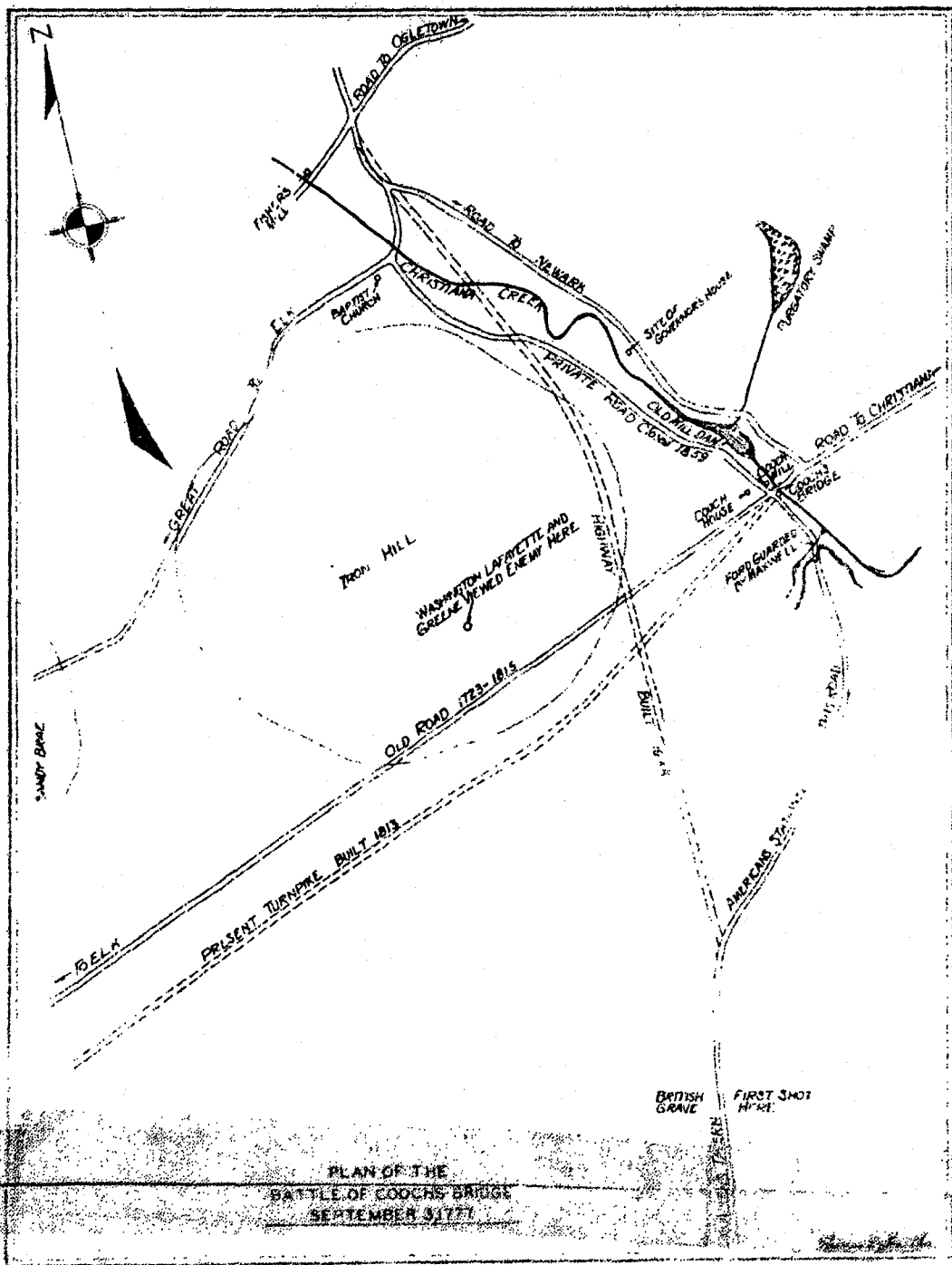
*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)*

STATE <b>Delaware</b>	
COUNTY <b>New Castle</b>	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: <b>Cooch's Bridge</b>			
AND/OR HISTORIC: <b>Cooch House, Dayett House and Mill, Armstrong House</b>			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER: <b>Old Baltimore Turnpike</b>			
CITY OR TOWN: <b>(Cooch's Bridge) Newark</b>			
STATE: <b>Delaware</b>	CODE <b>10</b>	COUNTY: <b>New Castle</b>	CODE <b>003</b>
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>			
PHOTO CREDIT: <b>Graydon Wood</b>			
DATE OF PHOTO: <b>June 1972</b>			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: <b>Historic Registrar's Office, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware</b>			
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.  <b>Dayett Mill, view from the south.</b>			





Plan of the battlefield at Cooch's Bridge. Present roads shown in dotted lines. Drawn by Thomas G. B.

# HAER INVENTORY

1. NAME OF STRUCTURE <b>Cooch's Mill</b>	2. DATE <b>1792</b>	3. NATURE OF STRUCTURE <b>Grist Mill</b>	4. INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION <b>BULK: FOOD: MILLER (1).2</b>
5. LOCATION - STREET & NUMBER <b>0.1 mile east of the intersection of Old Baltimore Pike and B96, on the Pike</b>		CITY OR TOWN <b>Newark</b> COUNTY <b>Newcastle</b>	STATE <b>DE</b> USGS 7 1 2 QUAD & UTM GRID REF. <b>18.436970.4387930</b>
7. OWNER OF PROPERTY <b>Cooch Family</b>		ADDRESS <b>Old Baltimore Pike Newark, DE 19711</b>	

6. CONDITION: EXCELLENT  GOOD  FAIR  DETERIORATED   RUINS UNEXPOSED  ALTERED  ACCESSIBLE TO PUBLIC

8. DESCRIPTION & BACKGROUND HISTORY: NUMBER OF STRUCTURES; DIMENSIONS; FABRIC; STRUCTURE & FORM; SURVIVING MACHINERY, FITTINGS AND EQUIPMENT; APPROX. AREA OF SITE; ALTERATIONS; PRESENT USE; ENGINEER; ARCHITECT; DESIGNER; IMPORTANT EVENTS & INDIVIDUALS.

This mill was built by William Cooch, Sr., in 1792, downstream from the first Cooch mill. Destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt on the original foundation. It was replaced by the Dayttm Mill. All that now remains of the original mill is the foundation upon which a barn has been since constructed. The date stone is clearly visible on the eastern wall.

This mill was powered by an overshot wheel, fed by the waters which now power Daytt Mill. The race is about 1 mile long.

10. PHOTOGRAPHS & SKETCH MAP ON REVERSE SIDE.

11. RELATED SOURCES OF INFORMATION: HISTORICAL REFERENCES (PUBLISHED ARTICLE; MANUSCRIPTS, REPORTS, DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS); CONTACT; (NAMES & ADDRESSES OF ANYONE WITH EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNTS OR RELEVANT INFORMATION); TAPE RECORDINGS.

**James Richardson Owen and James Bishop Owen, A History of the Iron Hill Area, Newark, Delaware, Newark: Chamber of Commerce, 1977.**

17. DANGER OF COLLAPSE OR DAMAGE YES  NO  NATURE OF THREAT: 13 PRIORITY **4**

14. EXISTING SURVEYS: NML  NR  HAER  HABS  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL  OTHER   
AND DATES: **4/22/73** **N-190**

15. INVENTORIED BY: YOUR NAME **Tommy C. Guider** ADDRESS **163 Elkton Rd, D-2 Newark, DE 19711** AFFILIATION **Hagley Museum** DATE **June 1974**

PLEASE RETURN TO THE HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WASHINGTON, DC 20240

## **Resource 9**

**Name:** Continental Army Camp 1b

**Location:** on the foot of Iron Hill along Old Baltimore Pike  
Newark, Delaware

**Historical significance:** Coming from their camp in the Robinson Hill/Canby Park area, Continental Army troops on their way to Elkton encamped along Baltimore Pike on 5/6 September.

**Recommendation:** The site is not marked in relation to the W3R. Proper identification of the site could be undertaken by the State of Delaware, the county or a local historical society, or a fraternal community group such as the DAR, SAR, Society of the Cincinnati, or by the Souvenir Français.

**RESOURCE 9**



**Name: Continental Army Camp 1b**

**Location: on the foot of Iron Hill along Old Baltimore Pike  
Newark, Delaware**



## Resource 10

Name: Continental Army Landing Site/Camp 1c

Location: along Christiana Creek  
Christiana, Delaware

Historical significance: Following the Christina River past Newport, the first units of the Continental Army arrived at Christiana Bridge around midnight on 2/3 September. Over the next few days, thousands more American troops landed to unload their equipment for portage to Elkton. The last troops departed in the morning of Sunday, 9 September 1781.

In 1781, Christiana was one of the most important shipping centers in Delaware and a crucial trading place on the route from Philadelphia to Baltimore. "Of the five routes from the northern Chesapeake to the Delaware, the portage between Head of Elk and Christiana Bridge was the most direct," and "sufficiently heavy to justify the maintenance of a regular shallow service between Christiana Bridge and Philadelphia." Richard Buel Jr. *In Irons. Britain's Naval Supremacy and the American Revolutionary Economy* (New Haven, 1998), p. 323, note 8.

Recommendation: The site is not marked in relation to the W3R. Proper identification of the site could be undertaken by the State of Delaware, the county or a local historical society, or a fraternal community group such as the DAR, SAR, Society of the Cincinnati, or by the Souvenir Français.

Sources: The map drawn by George Washington's cartographer Simeon DeWitt in August 1781 for the march of the through Delaware clearly identifies Christiana Bridge. *Erskine-DeWitt Maps*, New York Historical Society, call number 124 B.

The series of route maps drawn by Louis-Alexandre Berthier and reproduced in Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, Vol. 2, Map 60, also identifies Christiana Bridge.

It is also clearly identified on Map 54 of Christopher Colles, *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America 1789*. Walter W. Ristow, ed., (Cambridge, 1961), p. 171.

Wade P. Catts, Jay Hodny, and Jay F. Custer, "*The Place at Christeen*": *Final Archaeological Investigations of the Patterson Lane Site Complex Christiana, New Castle County, Delaware* Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeological Series No. 74 (Dover, 1989). Richard Rodney Cooch, *A History of Christiana, Delaware* (Christiana, 1976). C. A. Weslager, "Christina, Christeen, Christiana: A Delaware Connection." *Names* Vol. 39 No. 3, (1991), pp. 269-276.

Note: See also **Resource 24** and **Resource 25**.

**RESOURCE 10**



**Name: Continental Army Landing Site/Camp 1c**

**Location: along Christiana Creek  
Christiana, Delaware**

## Resource 11

Name: Christiana Historic District

Location: Christiana Historic District  
Christiana, Delaware

Historical significance: Following the Christina River past Newport, the first units of the Continental Army arrived at Christiana Bridge around midnight on 2/3 September. Over the next few days, thousands more American troops landed to unload their equipment for portage to Elkton. The last troops departed in the morning of Sunday, 9 September 1781.

In 1781, Christiana was one of the most important shipping centers in Delaware and a crucial trading place on the route from Philadelphia to Baltimore. "Of the five routes from the northern Chesapeake to the Delaware, the portage between Head of Elk and Christiana Bridge was the most direct," and "sufficiently heavy to justify the maintenance of a regular shallop service between Christiana Bridge and Philadelphia." Richard Buel Jr. *In Irons. Britain's Naval Supremacy and the American Revolutionary Economy* (New Haven, 1998), p. 323, note 8.

Recommendation: The site is not marked in relation to the W3R. Proper identification of the site could be undertaken by the State of Delaware, the county or a local historical society, or a fraternal community group such as the DAR, SAR, Society of the Cincinnati, or by the Souvenir Français.

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Note: see also **Resource 24** and **Resource 25**.

**RESOURCE 11**



**Hillis Mansion House**



**Name: Christiana Historic District**

**Location: Christiana, Delaware**

**John Lewden House**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

DELAWARE	
COUNTY:	
New Castle	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON NAME:  
Christiana Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC NAME:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Intersection of Delaware Route 7 and Delaware Route 273

CITY OR TOWN:  
Christiana

STATE: Delaware CODE: 10 COUNTY: CODE: 003

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisitions: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____
Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:  
Too numerous to list

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:  
New Castle County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Rodney Square

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:  
Wilmington Delaware 10

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Delaware

COUNTY: New Castle

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

2/1/84

7. DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	(Check One) <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
<p>Christiana's Historic District contains a group of houses which are fairly homogeneous in their proportions and designs. The district contains approximately thirty houses, the majority of which are of simple frame construction. Though a number of these structures have been physically altered over the years, nine significant brick edifices have undergone minimal structural change. These nine brick structures, therefore, offer tangible evidence of the village's prosperous past as a thriving commercial center.</p> <p>The village of Christiana Bridge, which was established on the northern bank of the Christiana River in White Clay Creek Hundred, was at the head of tidewater navigation. By 1739, approximately ten structures had been erected between the bridge and the fork of King's Highway, which led from the White Clay Creek Bridge to the Welsh Tract. These roads were of great importance to the community's development, for they connected Christiana Bridge with Philadelphia and the province of Maryland. Though log houses were among the first structures erected in the village, substantial brick dwellings were also constructed.</p> <p>Situated at 29 East Main Street is the Brinkle-Maxwell House (N-1480). It is a three-bay, two-and-one-half-story Federal-style brick dwelling, apparently erected around 1786. It is the only federal-period brick dwelling now in the village, which was originally constructed on a side hall plan. Though contemporary additions abut the structure on the north, east, and west, the main portion remains intact. The facade, now covered with stucco, features gabled dormers, a box cornice with molded trim, as well as panelled shutters on the first floor level, and louvered blinds on the second. The recessed doorway topped by a simple arched transom contains a six-panelled door, with reeded surrounds and a granite doorsill.</p> <p>In keeping with the building tradition of the area, this structure was erected on a stone foundation. Unusual for the area, however, is a pair of end chimneys connected by a parapet wall.</p> <p>Though the interior is plain, simple chair rails, baseboards, and cornice trim are found in each room. The chimney breasts which protrude into each chamber are adorned with wooden mantle pieces of popular eighteenth and nineteenth-century styles.</p> <p>The main open-string staircase with panelling also features plain square balusters and a molded handrail which terminates with a simple turned newel post.</p>	

S E E I N S T R U C T I O N S

Form 10-300a  
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

DELAWARE

COUNTY

New Castle

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

7. Description (Page 2 - continuation):

As early as 1767, a message or tenement valued at 130 pounds, had been erected on this lot by James Partridge, a farmer. Documentation, however, specifically notes that by the year 1786 a brick house valued at 575 pounds had been recently constructed. John Brinkle, Jr. inherited this brick structure and lot from his father, John Sr., a farmer of Kent County and a captain in the Continental Army.

On May 23, 1787, this brick house, then in the tenure of a John McDowell, was conveyed to Solomon Maxwell, a commission merchant. The Maxwell family continued to own the house and property for twelve years.

Adjacent to Brinkle-Maxwell House, at 2 King's Highway, is the Jones Mansion House lot (N-1594). Here, one of the village's oldest domestic structures had been erected before 1752.

The present dwelling is a substantial six-bay, two-and-one-half story brick dwelling built according to Delaware's traditional plan, with interior end chimneys. The facade features a simple box cornice with molded trim, and has panelled shutters on the first floor level and louvered blinds on the second, and a plain Victorian veranda.

The definite break in the brickwork, left of the main facade entrance, clearly indicates two distinct periods of construction. The earliest portion is three bays wide and features a belt course and segmented brick arches above each end and basement window. First floor window surrounds on this section are tenoned and are topped with unsophisticated brick lintels.

The left three-bay facade, also laid in Flemish bond, was probably constructed in the nineteenth century. This portion is adorned with unusual gothic arch shutters and is abutted at the rear by a lower, two-and-one-half-story structure, that may originally have been a separate outbuilding.

This mansion house lot was owned by Dr. Rees Jones, Christiana's first known physician, who owned the seventy-five acre tract on which the village of Christiana Bridge was eventually established. It became a part of the estate of Dr. William McMechen, Christiana's second practicing physician, in 1764. Mary McMechen, wife of Dr. McMechen, inherited the house from her father, Thomas Ogle, one of the original nine tenants in common who had purchased Dr. Jones' estate in 1759.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE DELAWARE	
COUNTY New Castle	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description (Page 3 - continuation):

Adjacent to the Jones Mansion House Lot is a two-story, asbestos shingled structure. This double dwelling house, of late eighteenth-century or early nineteenth-century origin, features a box cornice with molded trim and a plain Victorian porch.

Situated on Meeting House Hill, just above the junction of the original King's Highway with the road to Newport, is the Christiana Presbyterian Church (N-1477). The present brick church, erected in 1857, measures approximately sixty-feet by forty-feet and cost approximately \$4,938 to build. It is the only building in the village erected in a pseudo-gothic style that features buttresses and crenelated battlements at both the roof line and top of the tower. The entire structure was stuccoed in the early twentieth-century.

The Society of Presbyterians were among the first religious groups to establish themselves in the village. As early as 1738, they had erected a small frame church measuring approximately thirty-six feet by twenty-six feet. This edifice was sold on July 4, 1857 at a public auction and was replaced by the present structure. Dr. Jones and his wife Anna, granted the churchyard site to the Presbyterians by their deed of August 19, 1752. The first minister was Charles Tennent.

Among the prominent village citizens who supported the church during the eighteenth century were: John Read and Thomas Montgomery (merchants of White Clay Creek Hundred), Dr. Rees Jones and wife, Samuel Patterson (Brigadier General in the Delaware Militia), and Joel Lewis (United States Marshal under President Jefferson's administration).

Adjoining the Presbyterian Church property is the Joel Lewis House (N-1604). The two-story-and-attic brick dwelling on this property was built before 1799. Unlike any other private residence in the village, it was built into a hill thereby enabling the basement to function as part of the living quarters. The facade features a simple box cornice with molded trim and solid panelled shutters at the first floor level. In keeping with the Delaware tradition, it is one-room deep and was constructed with interior end chimneys. Later, in the nineteenth century, a brick addition was added to the northeastern corner of the structure with a chimney flued into the original end chimney, thus creating an unusual chimney arrangement.

Though the interior of this residence has been altered over the years, it still retains its original wooden mantels with reeded trim, that are characteristic of the Federal period.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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COUNTY	New Castle
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7. Description (Page 4 - continuation):

Joel Lewis, Christiana's only known hatter, first acquired the property on February 22, 1775. John Vaughan, a physician of Christiana, obtained the property from Lewis on September 11, 1798, only to return it to the grantor within a year's time.

Joel Lewis had become one of Christiana's more prosperous merchants by 1798, and eventually became a United States Marshal under the Jefferson administration.

The five acres adjacent to the Lewis property, bounded by the road to Newark and the Christiana Turnpike, was once owned by John Hall, the village's only known tobacconist. It was eventually conveyed to Abraham Cannon, a merchant, on March 22, 1844. Today, this acreage contains four modern houses, one corner store, and four two-story asbestos shingled dwellings of possible eighteenth or nineteenth-century origin. Each of these early residences feature interior end chimneys, square attic windows, and a box cornice with molded trim. At the northern end of this lot stands the Methodist Episcopal Church (N-1625). This large rectangular brick building was built in 1857 and re-modeled in 1929.

Christiana's first Methodist church was organized in September, 1827. The congregation bought a frame house from Samuel Johnson and moved it to this site, where it served as the first meeting house.

By August 2, 1856, the Trustees unanimously resolved to build a new church. A building committee composed of Benjamin Peters, Abraham Cannon, J. R. C. Oldham and others were selected. The plans for the new church, drawn and submitted by a Mr. Hand, were accepted by the committee. The new church, which cost approximately \$4,000 to build, was dedicated on June 26, 1858.

Directly across from Hall's five acres, on the northwest corner of the main intersection, stands the Christiana Inn (N-1479).

It is a commodious three-bay, two-story brick structure which was standing before 1770. Like its neighbors, this house was built on a solid stone foundation. Each of the two street facades are laid in a Flemish bond pattern with a molded brick water table, segmented window arches and a box cornice with an unusually heavy molded trim. Unlike the other brick dwellings in the village above the bridge, the inn contains a pedimented gable on each end.

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7. Description (Page 5 - continuation):

The Christiana Inn was one of the village's two principal eighteenth-century taverns. In all probability, it may have been the place where General Washington dined, lodged or rested on his numerous visits to Christiana. According to Washington's diary, he dined and lodged at Christiana Bridge on May 8, 1775, while enroute to Philadelphia. During the months of July, September, October, November and December of 1795, he either breakfasted, dined, rested or was lodged, at the village at least five times while traveling between Mt. Vernon and Philadelphia.

This structure thrived as a public house of entertainment well into the nineteenth-century. Among its numerous proprietors were Joseph Janvier, Nicholas Cline, and Jediah Davidson. By 1815, David Armstrong had become the proprietor of the inn.

It was here, at his residence in Christiana Bridge, that a special election was held in 1820 for the purpose of electing a Captain, a First Lieutenant, a Second Lieutenant, and an Ensign for the volunteer company of Union Guards. Having viewed the "fluctuating events" which had followed each other in rapid succession on the Continent, many residents of New Castle County had agreed to organize a volunteer company of light infantry that would be prepared to take action at a moment's notice. Among the sixty-seven subscribers were the following Christiana landowners: David Armstrong, John Boyd, Abraham Cannon, John Hall, John and Thomas Montgomery and Isaac Price.

The seven lots adjoining the Christiana Inn were all a part of George Hillis Sr.'s village property. By the end of the nineteenth-century, at least two blacksmith shops, one wheelwright shop, two small frame dwellings, and one brick house had been erected on it. Situated on this property today is a nineteenth-century brick residence, three small twentieth-century, asbestos shingled houses, and two, two-story, late eighteenth or early nineteenth-century dwellings. Each of these early residences, like others in the town, have interior end chimneys, box cornices with molded trim, and square attic windows.

The seventh lot from the corner contains Christiana's finest Georgian house above the bridge. The Hillis Mansion House at 29 South Old Baltimore Pike (N-1478), is a five-bay, two-story-and-attic brick residence. The Flemish-bond facade is embellished by a box cornice with molded trim, a raised belt course, a molded brick water table, and solid panelled shutters at the first floor level. An eight-panelled entrance door is

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7. Description (Page 6 - continuation):

surrounded by a wooden door jamb with crossetted corners. In keeping with the local building tradition, the house was constructed one-room deep, with interior end chimneys, solid end walls, and a lower ell.

Like its neighboring houses, it too, was built on a stone foundation. Unlike any other brick dwelling in the village, however, the house was originally designed in a center-hall plan.

The interior of this Georgian mansion is quite handsomely finished. The entrance hall features an open-string staircase with turned balusters.

Simple chair rail and cornice trim adorn the interiors of each first-floor room. A projected chimney breast with panelled sides trimmed with quarter-round molding are featured in the parlor. Crossetted corners embellish both the over-mantel and the fireplace surround, under the mantel shelf.

Heavy cornice trim enriches the panelled end wall of the dining room. Flanking each side of the closed fireplace are eighteenth-century cupboards.

Though the deeds for this property are ambiguous, documentation indicates that this was the dwelling house of George Hillis, Sr., cordwainer of Christiana. According to Hillis' will, dated December 31, 1770, his dwelling house and the property contiguous to the Christiana Inn were bequeathed to his old friend, Ann Ravey, with the understanding that upon her death it would descend to his daughter, Elizabeth Adams. The wharves and stores at Christiana Bridge which were occupied by his son-in-law George Adams, a shallopman, were also bequeathed to Elizabeth. In 1775, when George Adams died, these same wharves and stores were bequeathed to his son Levi who, in 1787, went into partnership with Solomon Maxwell as commission merchants. Eventually, both the mansion house and inn became the property of John Hall, the village's only known tobacconist.

Directly across from the original Hillis property are a number of late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century frame dwellings, intermingled with a few modern houses. The oldest dwellings, homogeneous in their proportions and designs, are small, two-story frame dwellings with stone foundations, box cornices, and small, square attic windows.

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7. Description (Page 7 - continuation):

Stratigically situated at the corner of Road 273 and the Old Baltimore Pike is a large, modern, brick fire station. Directly across from the volunteer fire company station is the Shannon Hotel (N-1476).

The oldest section of this brick edifice was erected on a stone foundation. It is a three-bay, two-story residence with a Flemish-bond facade and a water table. The exterior of this facade contains a box cornice with plain molded trim; panelled shutters are found on the first floor, with louvered blinds at the second floor level. Unlike the other private dwellings, a pent eave was constructed across the original three-bay facade.

The interior of this residence was designed in a modified Penn's Plan.

The rectangular entry hall has a closed-string staircase with short, turned balusters, square newels, and unusual diagonal beaded sheathing on the body of the staircase. Behind this entry hall is a narrow room with a large fireplace flanked by panelled side cupboards.

Panelling and heavy cornices in the second-story rooms are confined to the fireplace walls above the center corner chimneys. In keeping with the local tradition, the fireplaces are constructed with a recessed fire box within a larger opening.

A small, two-bay clapboard addition maintained as a store was added to the original three-bay structure in the nineteenth-century.

On May 21, 1735, when James James, Jr., a village merchant, conveyed this original ten-acre lot to John Welsh, a blacksmith of New Castle Hundred, several messuages and tenements had already been erected. At Welsh's request, the property was conveyed to his three daughters - Rebecca Janvier, Susannah John, and Frances Alrichs on September 11, 1739.

Adjacent to the hotel lot is a small, two-story frame dwelling house with painted roof-line trim, a large stucco residence, and a two-story, three-bay dwelling house with a box cornice and molded trim.

**2. SIGNIFICANCE**

**PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- Pre-Columbian |  16th Century |  18th Century |  20th Century  
 15th Century |  17th Century |  19th Century

**SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)**

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education           | <input type="checkbox"/> Political                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry            |   | <u>Local history</u>                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention           | <input type="checkbox"/> Science                        | _____   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape           | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture                      | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture        | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian            | _____   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature          | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater                        | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation                 | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            | <input type="checkbox"/> Music               |   | _____   |

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

As an historic district, the entire village of Christiana represents an area that has been enriched by historical events, commercial enterprises, cultural, educational and religious developments.

The village of Christiana, on the north bank of the Christiana River in White Clay Creek Hundred, was established on a tract known as "Eagle's Point". This seventy-five-acre tract was originally surveyed for John Ogle, a large landholder of the Hundred, as early as December 8, 1683.

"Eagle's Point" was conveyed to Christiana's first known practitioner of "physick", Dr. Rees Jones, on July 29, 1731, and was resurveyed for Dr. Jones under a warrant from Thomas Penn, July 10, 1741. Dr. Jones died intestate and without issue on December 1, 1754, thus creating doubt concerning the right, title, and claims to his real estate. The matter was, however, settled by April 9, 1759, when John Emes, a nephew of Dr. Jones, was recognized as the only true heir-at-law. On April 9, 1759, John Emes, late of "South Britain" but then of Baltimore County, Maryland, conveyed the major portion of Dr. Jones' estate to nine tenants in common.

The grantees - Thomas McKean, Esq., Thomas Ogle, William Patterson, Hugh Thompson, John McCarty, John McClughan, John Montgomery, George Hillis, and George Adams, received all the real estate of Dr. Jones on the north side of the Christiana Bridge for £50. As successful yeomen, merchants, innkeepers and cordwainers, each of the common tenants eventually contributed to the village's economic prosperity.

By the time of the Revolution, Christiana Bridge had become a considerable commercial center. Wharves and storehouses near the river's bank had been established in the 1760's. Of the twenty-two merchants and shopkeepers known to have worked the village between 1735 and 1800, only four were not residents of either Christiana Bridge or of White Clay Creek Hundred. At least three Philadelphia merchants bought property in the village - Isaac Jones (1745), Joseph Beddome (1749),

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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8. Significance (Page 2 - continuation):

Thomas Montgomery (1766), and one merchant from Cecil County, Maryland - Tobias Rudolph (1761). John Montgomery, who was one of the original nine tenants in common of the Jones' estate, became one of Christiana's more prosperous merchants. His inventory, dated 1765, contains such various goods as remnants of poplin, India damask, shalloon, manchester velvet, carpenter hammers, spelling books, testaments, knives, ivory pins, snuff and snuff boxes, japanned snuffers and boxes, and looking glasses.

Since it stood along the principal highway connecting Philadelphia to Baltimore, at the head of tidewater navigation, Christiana Bridge became an important center during the War for Independence.

Battalions under command of Colonels George Evans, Hunter and Udree, were ordered by General Washington on August 27, 1777, "to march to Christiana and there halt till further orders ... always [keeping the men] near their quarters, that they may be ready to move at a moments warning." By September 2, 1777, "... the enemy from Bohemia [had] advanced some distance on the New Castle road and [were located] about ten miles from Christiana Bridge ..." The following day, September 3, Washington's letter addressed to the President of Congress noted "advance Picketts, at Christiana." By September 16, 1777, General Washington recorded that Colonel Gist was at Christiana Bridge with about 700 men.

General Lafayette enroute to Virginia, to command an expedition against Benedict Arnold, landed 1200 troops here, with cannon, stores, and ammunition, March 2, 1781. The Council of Maryland issued warrant to impress carriages, teams and drivers for his use at Christiana Bridge and vessels, hands, etc., at Head of Elk.

By a 1780 Act of Assembly, Christiana Bridge was chosen to be Delaware's supply depository from which the "whole of Salt, Salt Meat, Flour, and Rum" was to be collected and deposited. The "York Regiment" was ordered with its baggage to come down in batteaux to Christiana Bridge on August 31, 1781. Two days later, on the second of September, 1781, Brigadier General Moses Hazen was instructed by General Washington "to proceed immediately to Christiana Bridge at which place I expect you will meet the Boats laden with ordnance and other stores." The same correspondence also noted that "the road from Christiana Bridge to the Head of Elk should be put in the best repair ..."

GPO 921-724

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9. Significance (Page 3 - continuation):

After the Revolution, one of the village's largest and most productive commercial businesses was established. On March 1, 1787, Solomon Maxwell and Levi Adams, both residents of White Clay Creek Hundred, established the firm of "Maxwell & Adams". This newly formed company was primarily engaged in the business of buying flour on commission. By January 1793, Solomon Maxwell and Levi Adams jointly operated a shallop business that received, stored, and delivered wheat for brandywine millers. The firm continued to grow. By the year 1793, a new partner - Levi Hollingsworth - had joined the business and the company's name was changed to "Maxwell, Adams, & Co."

By 1816, there were a total of thirty-six structures standing in the village. Twenty-one of these were frame houses, as compared with eight brick dwellings, two storehouses, one granary, one blacksmith's shop, two stores, one shop, and an undetermined number of wharves along the river bank. By 1822, a tobacco shop had been established by Christiana's only tobacconist - John Hall. Several wheelwright shops had been erected in the village by the 1830's.

Education always played an important part in the community's development. As early as 1752, a schoolhouse had been erected in the village near the Presbyterian Church. This school was finally incorporated in 1804. Though the original structure is no longer standing, it is important to realize that it was among the earliest buildings to have been erected in the community. The school had been established to teach the "English language, Arithmetic, and such other branches of knowledge as are most useful and necessary ..." to children of the inhabitants of the village.

After 1800, the village of Christiana continued to enjoy its economic prosperity for only a relatively short time. The completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal in 1829, and the later development of the Delaware Railroad, bypassed the village which rapidly declined.

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

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 Conrad, Henry C. - History of the State of Delaware - Wilmington Henry C. Conrad, 1908.  
 Fitzpatrick, John C. - The Writings of George Washington from the Original Manuscript Sources - United States Government Printing Office - Washington - 1944.

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds 39° 40' 02"	Degrees Minutes Seconds 75° 39' 47"		Degrees Minutes Seconds .	Degrees Minutes Seconds .	
NE	39° 40' 02"	75° 39' 25"		.	.	
SE	39° 39' 49"	75° 39' 25"		.	.	
SW	39° 39' 49"	75° 39' 47"		.	.	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 20 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	CCOUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:  
Madeline-E. Dunn, Historic Site Surveyor

ORGANIZATION: Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs DATE: 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Hall of Records

CITY OR TOWN: Dover STATE: Delaware CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION	NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION
<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate the 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name: <u>Kenneth M. Fines</u></p> <p>Title: _____</p> <p>Date: <u>11/18/74</u></p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____            Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date: _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p>_____            Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date: _____</p>

SEE INSTRUCTION 3



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(July 1967)

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Representation in Existing Survey:

Name

Survey of Delaware's  
Historic Sites & Buildings

Brinkle-Maxwell House	1480
Jones Mansion House Lot	1594
Christiana Presbyterian Church	1477
Joel Lewis House	1604
Christiana Methodist Episcopal Church	1625
Christiana Inn	1479
Hillis Mansion House	1478
Shannon Hotel	1476

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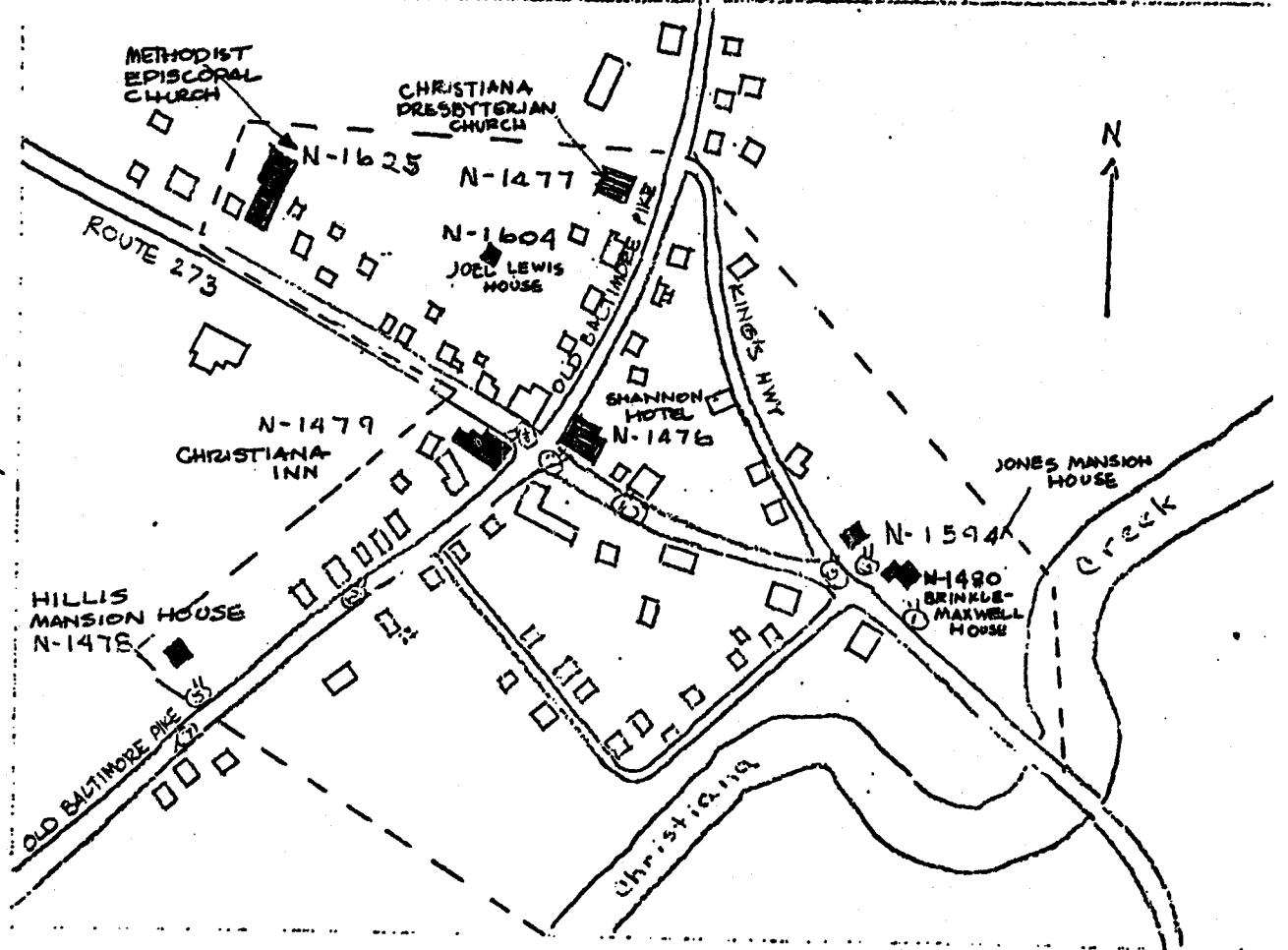
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 Historic Preservation Section  
 Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs - 1974



Key to photographs