

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
71.2.10.0001	2/24/71

1. NAME:
Brandywine Village *Historic District* (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 boun. irreg. see map
CITY OR TOWN: **Wilmington**
STATE: **Delaware** CODE: ~~07~~ COUNTY: **NEW CASTLE** CODE: **003**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <i>Majority Private</i>	Public Acquisition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <i>For park land along Brandywine Creek</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress 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 checked="" 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**
Multi-Ownership & Old Brandywine Village, Inc. owns 8 properties
(Private) small house opposite small park playground
STREET AND NUMBER: **James Stewart corner. (See map)**
O.B.V. Stewart
CITY OR TOWN: **DuPont Bldg. Wilmington** STATE: **Delaware** CODE: ~~07~~

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: ~~07~~

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY: **1. Hist. Amer. Bldg. Survey** **2. 1966 Del. Heritage Bldgs. Study of Alternat**
of areas in New Castle Plan Design Pol
DATE OF SURVEY: **1934** Federal State County Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: **2- Gr. Wilm. Devel. Council** **3-Wallace, McHarg Roberts, and Todd**
Library of Congress
STREET AND NUMBER: **701 Shipley Street** **1740 Cherry St.**
CITY OR TOWN: **Washington, D.C.** **Wilmington, Del.** **Phila. Pa.**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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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	
	(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 school house. Two mid-century churches are also included in this historic district.

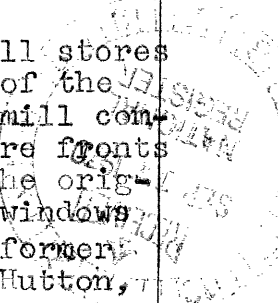
The crossing of the creek, which has always been a problem due to the rocky stream-bed and the steep banks, is now accomplished by two modern bridges. These supplant three early wooden bridges, a still earlier ford, and a ferry. The creek was navigable at this point for the small sailing boats which 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



3. SIGNIFICANCE

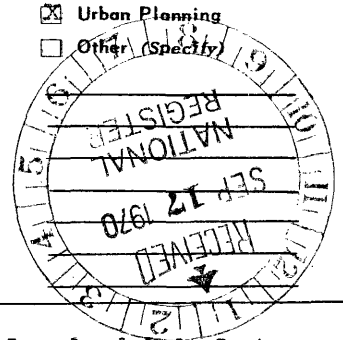
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <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"/> Abariginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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.

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.

In 1788 Oliver Evans, 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.

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

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

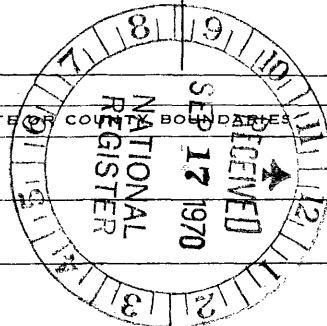
Delaware, A Guide to the First State-1938 by Fed. Writers Proj. W.P.A.
 History of Delaware by Scharf - 1888
 Historic Houses and Buildings Of Delaware by Eberlein -1962
 Original Settlements On The Delaware by Ferris - 1846
 Delaware History-- Delaware Historical Society
 Three Centuries Under Four 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

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



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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: 07

12 STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

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

Ernest A. Connelly
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

DATE: FEB 24 1971

ATTEST:
William J. Montague
 Keeper of The National Register

DATE: DEC 30 1970

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71.2.10.0001	2/25/71

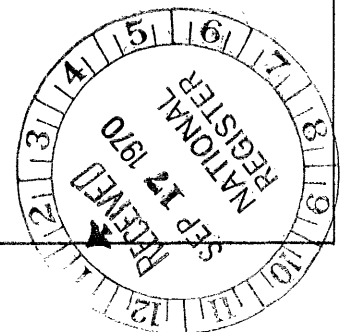
Old Brandywine Village (Continuation Sheet) Description

(Number all entries)
 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.



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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

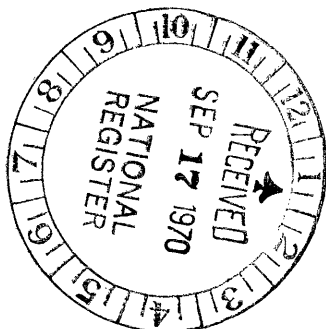
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71-2,10,000A	2/24/71

(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.



LAT. 39°45'04" N.
LONG. 75°32'45" W.

39°45'00" N. LAT

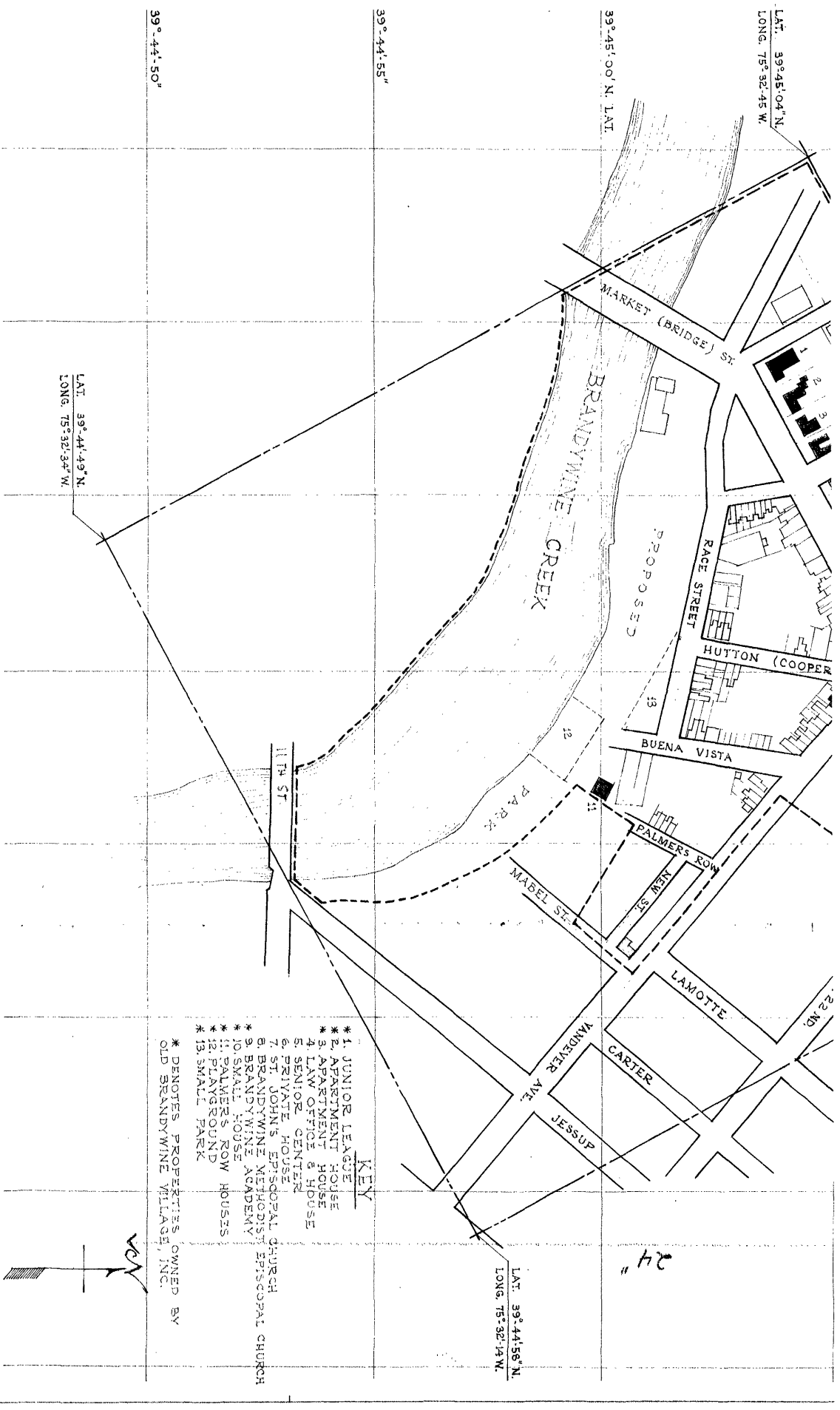
39°44'55"

39°44'50"

LAT. 39°44'49" N.
LONG. 75°32'34" W.

OLD BRANDYWINE VILLAGE

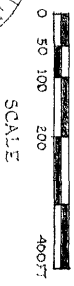
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE



KEY

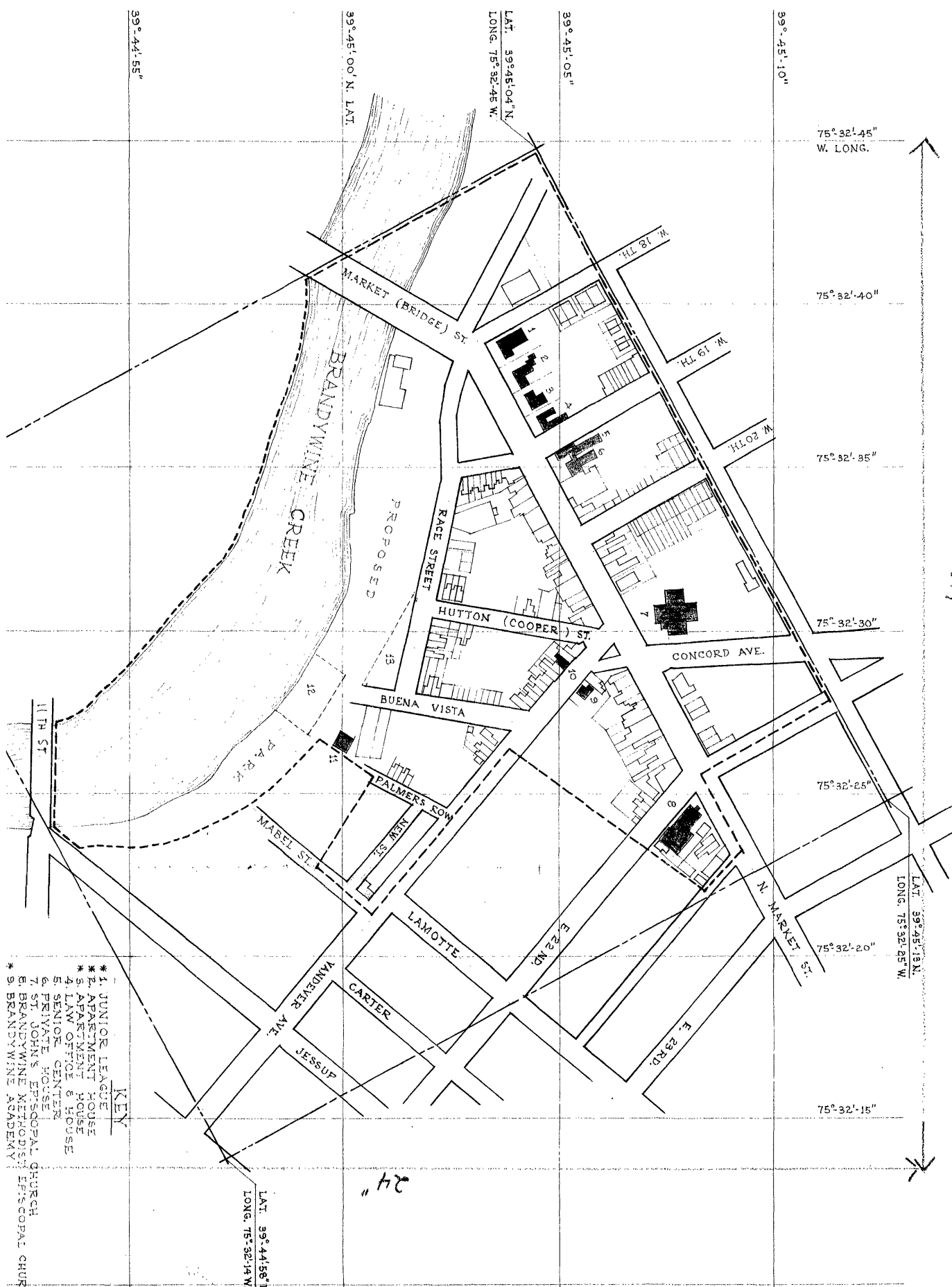
- * 1. JUNIOR LEAGUE
- * 2. APARTMENT HOUSE
- * 3. APARTMENT HOUSE
- * 4. LAW OFFICE & HOUSE
- * 5. SENIOR CENTER
- * 6. PRIVATE HOUSE
- * 7. ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
- * 8. BRANDYWINE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
- * 9. BRANDYWINE ACADEMY
- * 10. SMALL HOUSE
- * 11. PALMERS ROW HOUSES
- * 12. PLAYGROUND
- * 13. SMALL PARK

* DENOTES PROPERTIES OWNED BY OLD BRANDYWINE VILLAGE, INC.



SCALE

1-23-70.



- KEY**
- * 1 JUNIOR LEAGUE
 - * 2 APARTMENT HOUSE
 - * 3 APARTMENT HOUSE
 - * 4 LAW OFFICE & HOUSE
 - * 5 SENIOR CENTER
 - * 6 PRIVATE HOUSE
 - * 7 ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
 - * 8 BRANDYWINE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
 - * 9 BRANDYWINE ACADEMY

39° 44' 55"

39° 45' 00" N. LAT.

LAT. 39° 45' 04" N.
LONG. 75° 32' 45" W.

39° 45' 05"

39° 45' 10"

75° 32' 45" W. LONG.

75° 32' 40"

75° 32' 35"

75° 32' 30"

75° 32' 25"

75° 32' 20"

75° 32' 15"

LAT. 39° 45' 15" N.
LONG. 75° 32' 25" W.

LAT. 39° 44' 56" N.
LONG. 75° 32' 14" W.

24"

24"