

## 6.0 RESULTS OF RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

The goals of the reconnaissance survey were to: 1) identify resources present within the APE by 1962; 2) field check those properties that were previously listed or determined eligible for listing in the National Register; and 3) expand upon the resource inventory and historic context developed as previous studies within the project area. This survey did not evaluate the potential National Register eligibility of the newly identified resources.

### 6.1 Resource Identification

As a result of the reconnaissance survey one hundred eighty-two (182) aboveground resources were field inspected within the combined Blue and Red Alternatives. Table 3 presents a summary of the resources (historic name, address, date of construction, and property type) identified in the survey for the Blue Alternatives. The total includes eleven (11) previously surveyed listed, eligible, and not eligible resources (*See Table 1*). In addition, identified resources include fifty-seven (57) previously surveyed resources, but no determinations made, and seventy-seven (77) newly identified resources (*See Table 3, Figure 13*). This total includes four (4) newly identified resources (CRS Temp Nos. A00001, A00002, A00003, and A00004) and three (3) previously surveyed resources (CRS Nos. N05226, N10304.25, and CRS Temp No. A00236) found within both the APE of A.D. Marble's *Historic Context and Reconnaissance Survey Report* study area for U.S. 301 and the Blue Alternatives APE. Table 4 presents a summary of the resources (historic name, address, date of construction, and property type) identified in the survey within the Red Alternative. The total includes sixteen (16) previously surveyed listed, eligible, and determined not eligible resources (*See Table 2*). In addition, identified resources include seven (7) previously surveyed, with no determinations made, and fourteen (14) newly identified resources (*See Table 4, Figure 14*). Two groupings of mid twentieth century residential properties were identified within the Red Alternative. The two groupings were recorded as districts on CRS forms (CRS Temp Nos. C00008 and C00014). The two districts were composed completely of mid-twentieth century residential properties, including examples of Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Cape Cod style dwellings. Both groupings are part of larger mid-twentieth century residential developments, but only those properties located within the APE for the Red Alternative were documented.

### 6.2 National Register Boundary

The boundaries of the previously listed and eligible resources were mapped in GIS and examined during the field survey. Due to discrepancies in verbal boundary descriptions and mapping, and/or lack of boundary descriptions provided in early nominations, the boundaries of many of these historic properties will need to be established in consultation with DelDOT and DE SHPO, but only if the resources may be affected by the proposed project.

The documentation of loss of integrity of previously surveyed properties has been included on CRS Update Forms. Field investigations revealed that two (2) previously determined eligible properties, State Bridge No. 424 (CRS No. N04303) and R.T. Cann House (CRS No. N03983) have been demolished. One property, Brook Ramble-Crawford House (CRS No. N00101) has been damaged by a recent fire, but retains sufficient integrity for inclusion in the National Register.

Table 3: Previously Unevaluated Resources in the U.S. 301 APE Blue Alternatives

CRS Number	Year Built	Circa	Integrity	Property Type	Source
B00001	1845	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, Rea & Price 1849 Map
B00002	1855	X	Original to Site	Structure	Field identification, secondary source
B00003	1850	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, Beers 1868 Map
B00004	1957		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, owner documentation
B00005	1875	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification
B00006	0000	X	Original to Site	Site	Cemetery
B00007	1845	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, 1849 Rea & Price Map
B00008	1958		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00009	1860	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, Beers 1868 Map
B00010	1930	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00011	1930	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00012	1953		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00013	1953		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00014	1955		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00015	1948		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00016	1955	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00017	1930	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00018	1945		Original to Site	Building	Field identification
B00019	1906		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00020	1920	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification
B00021	1932		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00022	1960	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00023	1954		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00024	1940	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00025	1930	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00026	1935	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00027	1940	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00028	1940	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00029	1950	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00030	1900	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00031	1935	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00032	1935	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification
B00033	1940	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00034	1950	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00035	1948		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00036	1935	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00037	1945	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00038	1920	X	Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
B00039	1956		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data

B00040	1942		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00041	1958		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00042	1962		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00043	1941		Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
B00044	1955	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00045	1930	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification
B00046	1940	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00047	1960	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00048	1955	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00049	0000	X	Original to Site	Site	Cemetery
B00050	1955	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00051	1952		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00052	1955	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00053	1955	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00054	1955	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00055	1955	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00056	1950	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00057	1935	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification
B00058	1955	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00059	1950	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00060	1950	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00061	1920	X	Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
B00062	1940	X	Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
B00063	1955	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00064	1940	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00065	1900	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00066	1951		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00067	1960	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00068	1925	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00069	1950	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00070	1950	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00071	1950	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00072	1944		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00073	1959		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
B00074	1950	X	Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
B00075	1957		Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
B00076	1960	X	Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
B00077	1948		Original to Site	Building	Field identification, NCC Tax Data
A00001	1940	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification
A00002	1960	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification
A00003	1960	X	Original to Site	Building	Field identification
A00004	1940	X	Demolished	Site	USDA Aerial 1932
N00102	1800	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1977, Rea & Price 1849 Map
N03907	1800	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1977, Rea & Price 1849 Map
N04119	1932		Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1981
N05834	1825	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1980
N05840	1920	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1980
N05841	1880	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980, Field identification, NCC Tax Data
N05856	1840	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980, Rea & Price 1849 Map
N05868	1880	X	Moved	Building	CRS, 1980, Beers 1868 Map
N05870	1780	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980
N05874	1900	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980
N05875	1905		Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980

N05876	1935		Demolished	Site	CRS, 1980, Field identification
N05877	1932		Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980
N05878	1900	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980, Field identification
N05881	1920	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1980
N05882	1860	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1980, Field identification
N05883	1860	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980, Beers 1868 Map
N05889	1900	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1980, Field identification
N05895	1840	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980, Rea & Price 1849 Map
N05896	1900	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980, Field identification
N05897	1840	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980, Rea & Price 1849 Map
N05910	1850	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980, Beers 1868 Map
N05911	1865	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980, Beers 1868 Map
N05912	1865	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1980
N05914	1840	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1980, Field identification
N05915	1850	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980, Beers 1868 Map
N05918	1845	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980, Rea & Price 1849 Map
N05919	1920	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980, NCC Tax Data
N05920	1875	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980, Beers 1868 Map
N05933	1870	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1980, NCC Tax Data
N06213	1935	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1981, Field identification
N06214	1910	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1981, Field identification
N06215	1945	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1981, Field identification
N06216	1945	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1981, Field identification
N06217	1945	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1981, Field identification
N06218	1910	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1981, Field identification
N06219	1910	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1981, Field identification
N06220	1910	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1981, Field identification
N06221	1927	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1981, Field identification NCC Tax Data
N06222	1920	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1981, Field identification, NCC Tax Data
N06223	1935	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1981, Field identification
N06224	1922		Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1981, Field identification
N06229	1900	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1981, Field identification
N06230	1910	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1981, Field identification
N06231	1945	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1981, Field identification
N06232	1945	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1981, Field identification
N06233	1910	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1981, Field identification
N06235	1935	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1981, Field identification
N07651	1875	X	Demolished	Site	CRS, 1981, Field identification
N10304.25	1960	X	Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1985, Field identification
N13384	1955	X	Original to Site	Building	UDCHAE, 1995, NCC Tax Data
N13385	1884		Original to Site	Building	UDCHAE, 1995, NCC Tax Data
N13737	1916		Original to Site	Building	CRS, 1999, Field identification

Table 4: Previously Unevaluated Resources in the U.S. 301 APE Red Alternative

CRS Number	Year Built	Circa	Integrity	Property Type	Source
N00573	1900	X	Moved	Building	Beers 1868 map, Baist 1893 map
C00001	1960	X	Original to Site	Structure	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
C00002	1955	X	Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
C00003	1951	X	Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
N05014	1845	X	Moved; Demolished	Site	CRS, 1979
N03903	Unknown		Demolished	Site	CRS update, 1994 (no original forms/photos)
C00004	1960	X	Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
C00005	1952	X	Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
C00006	1952	X	Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
N13301	Unknown		Demolished	Site	Field identification
N13300	Unknown		Demolished	Site	Field identification
N13296	Unknown		Demolished	Site	Field identification
C00007	1947	X	Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
N13297	1950	X	Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
C00008	1940-1960	X	Original to Site	District	NCC Tax Data
C00009	1950	X	Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
C00010	1954	X	Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
C00011	1953	X	Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
C00012	1942	X	Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data
C00013	1960	X	Original to Site	Building	NCC Tax Data; USGS map
C00014	1950-1960	X	Original to Site	District	NCC Tax Data



### Addendum-Historic Context and Reconnaissance Survey Report (Blue Alternatives)

- Determined Eligible or Listed
  - Determined Not Eligible
  - Unevaluated
-  Proposed APE
-  Previously Listed or Determined Eligible (boundaries confirmed)
-  Previously Listed or Determined Eligible (boundaries under investigation)

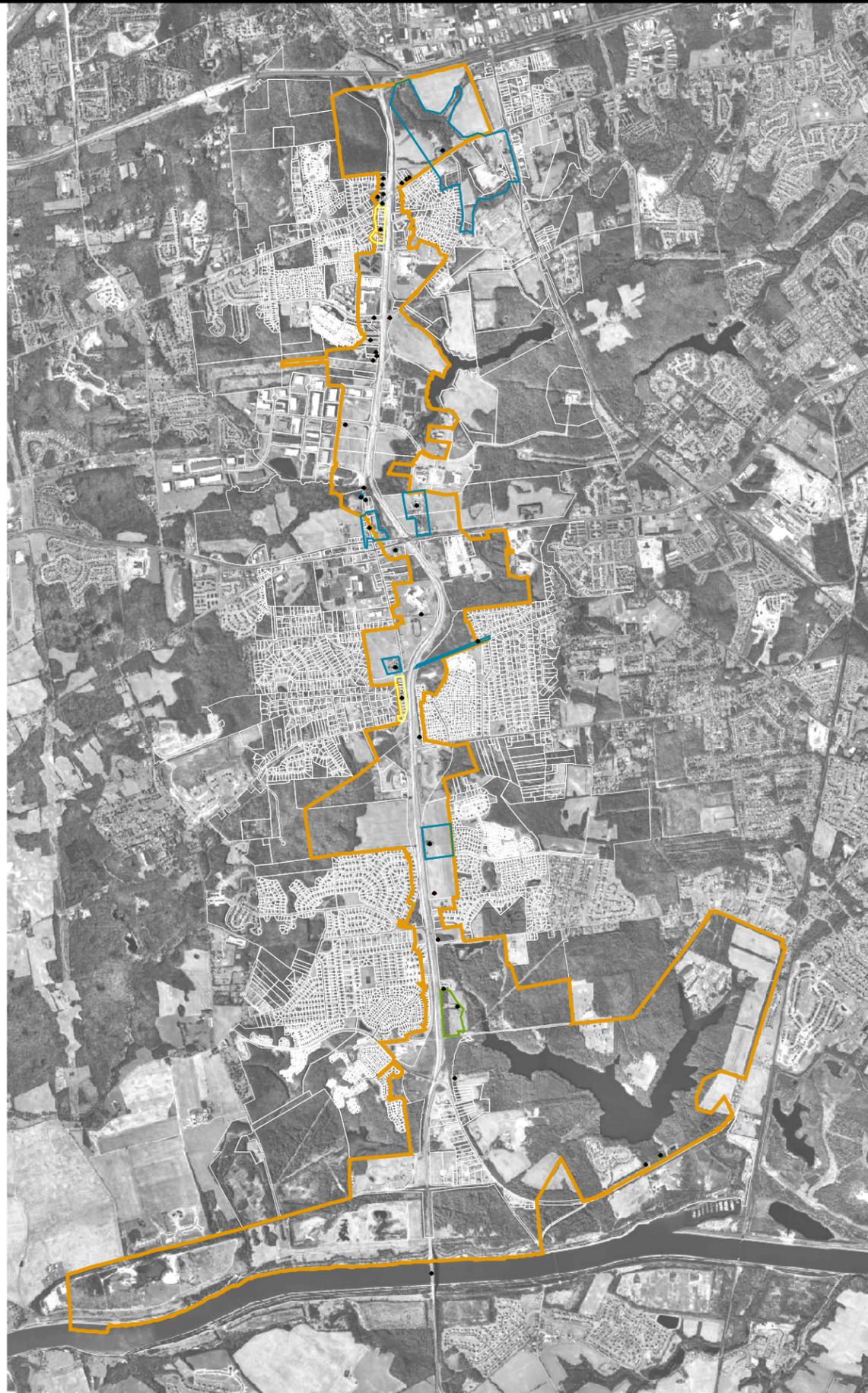


Source:  
Aerial Photography, 2002

Figure 13  
Identified Resources



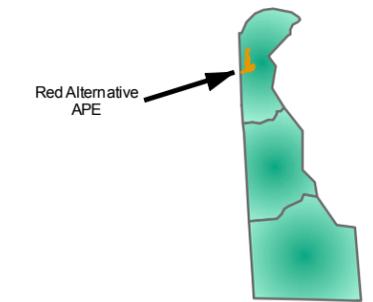
January 2006



### Addendum-Historic Context and Reconnaissance Survey Report (Red Alternative)

- Determined Eligible or Listed
- Determined Not Eligible
- Unevaluated

-  Proposed APE
-  Previously Listed or Determined Eligible (boundaries confirmed)
-  Previously Listed or Determined Eligible (boundaries under investigation)
-  Unevaluated (boundaries unconfirmed)



Source:  
Aerial Photography, 2002

Figure 14  
Identified Resources



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### **6.3 Summary of Identified Property Types and Registration Requirements**

The Historic-period resources within the study area range in date of construction from the second quarter of the eighteenth century to the early 1960s. The readily identifiable property types within the APE include: agricultural resources, residential dwellings, commercial resources, industrial resources, transportation resources, educational resources, and resources related to African-American history. This section provides a summary of the discussion of property types and registration requirements.

#### *6.3.1 Agriculture*

Throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, and into the twentieth, the corridor between Newark and Townsend was predominantly agricultural. However, during the mid- to late twentieth century, the corridor experienced rapid development and many of the farm complexes were reduced or eliminated as subdivisions and industrial parks (ex. DuPont Glasgow) began to dominate, especially in the area north of Route 40 and south of I-95. As a result, survival rates for agricultural resources from the 1630-1730+/-, 1770-1830+/-, 1830-1880+/-, and 1880-1940+/- historic periods within the APE are not high.

Appoquinimink Hundred was predominantly agricultural throughout the eighteenth through twentieth centuries. Agriculture continues to be practiced in the areas to the west, north, and south of the village of Townsend. During the mid-to-late twentieth century the area experienced increased development and many farm complexes were reduced or eliminated. Residential development continues to expand, particularly in the areas surrounding Townsend. Survey work shows that the majority of buildings in the farm complexes on the landscape date to the 1830-1880+/- period. Agricultural resources dating from the 1770-1830+/- and 1880-1940+/- periods also remain in the study area.

Nine (9) resources from the period 1770/1830+/- remain within the study area (CRS Nos. N00101, N00415, N03907, N03977, N05832, N05870, N05897, and N05918). This includes part of the Hermitage CRS No. N03990 which dates to c. 1818. The integrity and setting of several of these properties have been compromised to various degrees since previous surveys were conducted. One property (CRS No. N00102) has been demolished since its previous survey. An examination of the SHPO files and survey work show that the majority of the agricultural resources on the landscape date to the period of 1830/1880+/- . Additionally, many resources from the periods 1830/1880+/- and 1880-1940+/- remain within the study area, although several previously identified resources from these periods have lost farmhouses, including CRS Nos. N05834, N05868, and N05914.

The agricultural landscape of the U.S. 301 corridor in Pencader and Appoquinimink Hundreds have been previously studied through numerous works. Almost all of the historic-period agricultural resources observed during the reconnaissance survey were previously surveyed; several were previously listed or determined eligible. The most

relevant contexts for the area were the *Architectural Investigations of the 896 Corridor* (Bowers 1987), the *Historic Resources of Pencader Hundred Multiple Resource National Register nomination* (New Castle County Preservation Planning Office 1980), and the individual National Register nominations for the Aiken's Tavern Historic District and Cooch's Bridge Historic District. Additional contexts including information relevant to the area include: *Dwellings of the Rural Elite, 1770-1830 +/-* (Herman et al. 1992) and *Agricultural Tenancy in Central Delaware, 1770-1900 +/-* (Siders et al. 1991), and *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic* (Lanier and Herman 1997). These contexts provide information on the chronological development of associated property types and specific evaluation criteria for property types associated with specific socio-economic groups.

Due to the historical abundance and significance of agricultural resources within the study area as compared to their rapid diminishment during the second half of the twentieth century, a lesser degree of integrity for those remaining extant resources may be acceptable if the resource remains illustrative of the rural agricultural past, particularly the area of Pencader and Appoquinimink Hundreds.

Eight (8) eligible or listed agricultural resources remain within the study area: Brook Ramble (CRS No. N00101), Lum's Mill House (CRS No. N00415), J. Cann House/Cann Farmstead (CRS No. N03977), M.H. Parson House/Williams-Boulden House (CRS No. N03986), The Hermitage (CRS No. N03990), George Brady's Farm Manager's Tenant House (CRS No. N05216), Mayfield (CRS No. N05832), and Hanson-Shahan Farm (CRS No. N10304.26).

Significant agricultural resources in the area that are no longer extant include: R.T. Cann House (CRS No. N03983), Bellvue Farmstead (CRS No. N03975), and Mount Vernon Place (CRS No. N00141).

### **National Register Criteria and Aspects of Integrity**

Agricultural resources must be eligible under at least one of the criteria and should retain at least four of the seven aspects of integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

Criterion A – An agricultural resource may be significant if it demonstrates an intact farm comprising evidence of the farming. Evidence of the type of agricultural activity practiced on a farm may be gained from an examination of extant features and documentary resources. If it appears that a farm complex retains sufficient integrity, agricultural census data will be reviewed to determine the historic significance of the property. The census information will aid in placing a property in a context with other agricultural related properties in Appoquinimink and Pencader Hundreds.

Criterion B – A historic agricultural resource must have a documented association with the life/lives of a person or people that were historically important within the agricultural context, and best illustrate the person's important achievements. Property specific

research would need to be completed to established eligibility for association with a significant individual. It would need to be established that an individual played a significant role in the agricultural development of Appoquinimink Hundred, Pencader Hundred or New Castle County.

Criterion C – For an agricultural complex to be considered eligible it would need to retain a nearly complete grouping including: residence(s), barn(s), outbuildings, circulation pattern, small-scale features (eg. fencing, ditching), spatial orientation, and field patterning. Generally, an agricultural complex eligible under Criterion C would also be eligible under Criterion A. Farm dwellings should be evaluated in the context of landscape features and associated agricultural outbuildings. A farm dwelling would not be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it was a rare or unusual example of its type.

Criterion D – An agricultural complex must be likely to yield important information concerning the physical nature of agricultural development in the study area.

Historic integrity for agricultural resources require that the various characteristics that defined the land and buildings during the period of significance must be present today in much the same manner as they were historically. This assessment should consider whether spatial organization, physical features, and historic associations attained during its period of significance are retained. Farm complexes representing recent or common types need to retain a higher degree of integrity from the period of significance than farms potentially eligible for early nineteenth century agricultural activities. Agricultural resources must retain four of the seven aspects of integrity to be considered eligible.

Location – The location of an agricultural resource, complemented by its historic setting, enables the resource to convey its past character. The integrity of an agricultural resource would be compromised by its relocation.

Design – When considering the integrity of design of an agricultural resource it is important to recognize the presence or absence of buildings or structures, layout, vegetation, small-scale elements, and land uses. Agricultural resources design may be affected by changes in agricultural production, size of the occupant family, and aesthetic considerations.

Setting – An agricultural resource should retain its historically associated farmland or open space setting. The location of a resource within the larger setting and the relationship to surrounding features should be taken into consideration. A sufficient buffer should exist between an agricultural resource and surrounding land uses. A farm complex lacking farmland and surrounded by non-agricultural newer land uses would not retain integrity of setting. Natural or manmade physical features including elements such as topographic features, vegetation, buildings, and the relationship between buildings, other features, and open space are associated with the setting. Landscape components associated with setting include evidence of responses to the natural environment, continued land use, boundary demarcations, and small-scale elements.

Materials – An agricultural property should retain or replicate the key materials that were present during its period of historic significance. Changes to properties should be identified. Consideration should be given to changes in material if they reveal any important aspects of the evolution or changing trends in agriculture. Replacement materials and modern alterations would detract from the integrity of materials.

Workmanship – Evidence of workmanship must remain visible and be maintained in good working condition. Abandonment or neglect may result in loss of integrity of workmanship.

Feeling – The integrity of feeling is identified by the ability of an agricultural resource to convey its historic character through the presence of physical features. A farm property that continues agricultural use should be considered to have a greater degree of integrity of feeling than a restored farmhouse without evidence of continued agricultural work.

Association – This aspect refers to the direct link between important historic trends in agriculture or patterns of ownership by a particular family and an agricultural resource. An agricultural resource retains integrity of association through continuing or compatible land uses and activities.

### 6.3.2 Residential Architecture

Except for several resources previously eligible for or listed in the National Register, most of the residential architecture in the study area can be considered to be vernacular or local interpretations of national trends in architecture. Due to the lack of pure, high-style property types in the study area, the criteria for evaluating architectural properties in the study area will be based largely upon examination of the existing built environment, previous contexts specific to the study area, and the regional field guide, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic* (Lanier and Herman 1997). The architectural style guide *A Field Guide to American Houses* (McAlester 2000) will provide supplemental information and will be utilized when high-style architecture is encountered.

Additionally, dwelling types associated with specific class groups, the rural elite and the agrarian tenant, have been identified in the study area. Associative property types and registration requirements are outlined in the following contexts: *Dwellings of the Rural Elite, 1770-1830+/-* (Herman et al. 1992); *Agricultural Tenancy in Central Delaware, 1770-1900 +/-* (Siders et al. 1991); and the *House and Garden in Central Delaware, 1780-1930+/-* (Sheppard et al. 2001). An examination of the historical record reveals that farm managers, tenants, and laborers did not always occupy dwelling types typically associated with their class group. For example, where a landowner held a number of farmsteads, the farm manager may have occupied a dwelling that was equivalent to or better than those occupied by landed farmers. Due to their associative nature, these three contexts usually require documented association with a specific class group. For the purposes of this study, documentary efforts to establish association with a specific class

group should only be undertaken if the dwelling retains sufficient integrity to convey its period of significance.

Resources relevant to the above contexts within the study area include: Brook Ramble (CRS No. N00101), Mayfield (CRS No. N05832), Clarksdale Tenant Houses 3 and 4 (CRS No. N13288, demolished; CRS No. N13289), M.H. Parson House/DeShane-Paxson House (CRS No. N03988; demolished), M.H. Parson House/Williams-Boulden House (CRS No. N03986), and J. Cann House/Cann Farmstead (CRS No. N03977). Mount Vernon Place (CRS No. N00141; demolished) lay just outside the study area but would also be relevant to this category.

Within the study area and most of rural Delaware, fully executed, high-style examples of dwellings appear to be rare and are generally confined to urban areas. For those resources in the study area that do exhibit a significant level of stylistic detailing, most illustrate stylistic mixtures. These mixtures are the result of either 1) an intention of the original owner/designer/builder or 2) later attempts to alter style through remodeling. The latter is more common within the study area, as in the cases of The Hermitage (CRS No. N03990) and J. Cann House/Cann Farmstead (CRS No. N03977). Again, Mount Vernon Place (CRS No. N00141), although located just outside the study area and now demolished, illustrated this trend. On occasion, an entirely new building replaced an older one on the same site, as in the case of the dwelling on the east side of Rt. 896 south of Howell School Road (CRS No. N07649).

The agricultural dwellings found within the APE date to the historic periods 1730-1940. These dwellings consist primarily of two-to-three-story, frame side-gable structures with few stylistic details. Several brick two-and-a-half story, four-to-five bay residences were also encountered within the APE. The majority of agricultural dwellings within the APE were previously surveyed, but many have since suffered loss of integrity as outbuildings have been demolished and modern development has encroached upon farmland. Several previously surveyed properties within the APE have been demolished.

Excluding agricultural dwellings, most of the properties within the APE are single-family homes that were constructed between 1910 and 1962. Those dating from the second quarter of the twentieth century tend to be one-story side-and front-gable cottages. There were examples of Bungalow, or Craftsman style, residences from the first half of the twentieth century within the APE. The post World War II residences were predominately Minimal Traditional and Ranch style dwellings. Most of these resources have not been previously documented as a result of cultural resource surveys and make up the majority of the newly identified resources within the APE.

Due to their predominance on the landscape, dwellings dating to the second and third quarters of the twentieth century would not be considered eligible for the National Register unless they retain an exceptionally high degree of integrity and have a significant associated documentary record (construction plans, building contracts, etc.). Mid-twentieth-century dwellings are located throughout the project area. The greatest concentration of mid-twentieth-century dwellings are located along S.R. 71 (Summit

Bridge Road), U.S. 13 (DuPont Highway), and Main Street in Townsend. Additional mid-twentieth-century dwellings are found at nineteenth-century cross road settlements (Taylors Corner, Ginns Corner, and Fieldsboro) and along strips of land at the edges of farms facing roadways (Pine Tree Road, Money Road, Grears Corner Road, New Discovery Road).

### **National Register Criteria and Aspects of Integrity**

Residential resources must be eligible under at least one of the criteria and should retain at least four of the seven aspects of integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

Criterion A – Residential dwellings would generally be eligible under Criterion A for trends or patterns in history developed under the agricultural or community development contexts.

Criterion B – A dwelling must be associated with the life/lives of a person/persons that were historically important in the development and/or prosperity of the area, state or nation, and best illustrate the person’s important achievements. There must be a documented record of this association.

Criterion C – A property must include a building or structure that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, as outlined in the property type discussion. For individual buildings to be eligible under Criterion C, they must possess strong integrity of design and materials.

Criterion D – A resource must be likely to yield important information relating to building practices or methods of construction. To be considered eligible under Criterion D a residential property must be a well-preserved example of a dwelling style, form, or construction method with significant historical documentation and potential to yield information important to residential architecture, domestic agriculture, or community development.

Location – The location of a residential dwelling, complemented by its historic setting, enables the resource to convey its past character. The integrity of a residential dwelling would be compromised by its relocation. For tenant houses, which were historically mobile, if a residence has been removed from its original location, it may still be eligible if it was relocated during its period of significance, retains its visual connection with the main dwelling, and its original location is known (Sheppard 2001 et al.: F48).

Design – The design integrity of a residential dwelling may be compromised if the elements that establish the form, plan, space, structure, and style are significantly altered. The design integrity of a residential dwelling’s exterior would be compromised through changes to at least three of the five major architectural elements (rooflines, windows, doors, chimneys, and porches).

Setting – The setting integrity refers to the physical conditions of the location in which a residential dwelling was historically set. The setting must be able to convey the historic conditions in which a dwelling was built. Alterations of the setting, including the intrusion of modern development, compromise the integrity.

Materials – To be considered eligible a residential dwelling must retain key exterior materials dating to the property's period of historic significance. The extensive replacement of materials and addition of modern materials would compromise of the overall integrity of a residential dwelling.

Workmanship – This category may provide physical evidence concerning the technology of construction. The alteration or reconstruction of residential dwellings would result in the loss of integrity of workmanship.

Feeling – The integrity of feeling is identified by the ability of a resource to convey its historic character through the presence of physical features. The adaptation of an historic residential dwelling for modern purposes, such as an office or commercial enterprise, would signify a loss of integrity of feeling.

Association – A residential dwelling retains integrity of association if it is enable it to convey its historic use to an observer.

### *6.3.3 Transportation*

Transportation resources located within the APE include or are associated with roadways and railroads. The main roadways in the study area were present by 1849 (Rea & Price 1849), although Route 896 has undergone significant widening and alterations. The New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike was completed through Glasgow by 1816, and evolved into Route 40. The Elk and Christiana Turnpike was incorporated in 1813; it later became known as Old Post Road, and is now known as Old Baltimore Pike. The transportation network continued to improve between 1770-1830. One example of such improvement is the Warwick-Middletown Road, which first appeared on Dennis Griffith's 1795 map of Maryland and later on Heald's 1820 map of New Castle County roads. The road provided access to Warwick, Maryland, and the landings on the Sassafras River.

The National Register listed New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad right-of-way runs east-west approximately through the study area in Pencader Hundred. This railroad opened in 1832, and in conjunction with the C & D Canal (opened 1829) provided an improved transportation network that helped open the area to greater industrial and commercial opportunities. The Delaware Railroad Company right-of-way runs north-south through the study area in Appoquinimink Hundred. A branch line leaves the main line immediately south of Townsend and extends southwest. The Delaware Railroad was incorporated in 1836 and was envisioned as a link between Wilmington and the southern half of the state. However, periodic downturns in the economy stalled the project for years (Hoffecker 1977:46). The State of Delaware delayed lending its financial backing

to the project until 1852. Construction began during the mid 1850s and the railroad was completed to Middletown by 1855. The Delaware Railroad's historic significance is recognized, but future research will be required to evaluate the integrity of this linear resource and its contributing features (bridges, switches, signals, sidings, etc.) within the APE. The replacement of historic features in-kind (such as railroad ties and gravel beds) would not detract from the overall integrity of the resource.

Several major roadway improvements completed during the twentieth century have had a significant impact upon the transportation network within the APE. I-95 is located just outside the project area. U.S. 301 is located along the western boundary of the study area. S.R. 1 and U.S. 13 (DuPont Highway) are both major transportation corridors established along the eastern boundary of the study area. The DuPont Highway (U.S. 13/U.S. 113), which opened in 1924, connected northern and southern Delaware and shifted the state's agricultural production permanently toward non-local markets. The Federal Highway Administration designated DuPont Highway as "U.S. 13" from Wilmington to Dover and "U.S. 113" from Dover southward to the Delaware-Maryland state line. Named for T. Colman duPont, who personally financed the project, the DuPont Highway was the first modern, paved road to run the entire length of Delaware (Historical Society of Delaware website). Most of the historic period roadway bridges in the APE have been previously surveyed as part of a state-wide bridge survey (P.A.C. Spero 1991).

Three bridges dating to the historic period 1880-1940+/- are located within the APE (CRS Nos. N12622, N12623, and N12625). All have been previously surveyed and evaluated in the context of the state-wide bridge survey and Delaware's Historic Bridges (Lichtenstein 2000) and were determined not eligible. N12623 was later demolished. Two additional bridges were previously surveyed (CRS Nos. N04303 and N12648), but have subsequently been demolished. N04303 was previously determined eligible for the National Register. N12648 was surveyed and evaluated in the context of the state-wide bridge survey and was determined not eligible.

During the early twentieth century as automobile use increased, road-side facilities developed to meet the needs and demands of the public for improved service. Road-side related structures would include gas stations, service stations and garages, automobile dealerships, motels, and related road-side attractions. Road-side related structures could be evaluated under commercial, transportation, community development, and architecture. When evaluating road-side resources it is important to consider their location and setting in relation to the roadway.

Resources associated with roadway development within the APE included service stations and garages. Identified roadway related structures were included CRS No. N05877 and CRS Temp No. A00001. CRS No. N05877 was a garage associated with the development of the DuPont Highway. CRS Temp No. A00001 is a service station located along U.S. 301.

## **National Register Criteria and Aspects of Integrity**

Transportation resources must be eligible under at least one of the criteria and should retain at least four of the seven aspects of integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

Criterion A – The transportation resource must retain the majority of physical features that characterized its appearance and function during the period of its association with a significant trend in transportation history. This includes the retention of ancillary features, as well as historic path of the transportation corridor. Physical developments of the landscape related to transportation expansion, such as growth of towns along the D.R.R. in the mid-to-late nineteenth century, should be evaluated under Criterion A in the area of Community Development.

Criterion B – A historic transportation resource must have a documented association with the life/lives of a person or people that were historically important within the transportation context, and best illustrate the person's important achievements.

Criterion C – Railroad and highway corridors could represent significant periods in transportation design or significant construction techniques and technologies.

Criterion D – A resource must be likely to yield important information about the history of transportation corridors or facilities. A resource may also yield information about highway design and construction.

Location – The location of the transportation resource, complemented by its historic setting, enables the resource to convey its past character. In addition, the relationship between the transportation resource and its communities and destinations along its corridor is important. The integrity of a transportation resource would be compromised by its relocation.

Design – Improvements, including widening or paving, of roadway would result in the reduction of integrity of historic roadway. Any alterations to railbeds or related features would reduce the integrity of a railroad corridor.

Setting – The location of a resource within the larger setting and the relationship to surrounding features should be taken into consideration

Materials – A transportation corridor should retain or replicate the key materials that were present during its period of historic significance.

Workmanship – This category may provide physical evidence concerning the technology of construction. The alteration or reconstruction of transportation resources would result in the loss of integrity of workmanship.

Feeling – The integrity of feeling is identified by the ability of a resource to convey its historic character through the presence of physical features. The continued use of a transportation related resource would convey the historic character.

Association – This aspect refers to the direct link between an important historic event or person and a transportation resource. A transportation resource retains integrity of association if it retains features that enable it to convey its historic use to an observer.

#### *6.3.4 Community Development*

Community Development resources in the APE include communities located along transportation corridors, crossroads communities, a mobile home park, and strip residential developments. These groupings of buildings were identified based on geographical and/or historical development rather than shared architectural features. Planned suburban residential development did not occur within the study area until after 1962 and is therefore not considered as part of the study. Rural African-American communities will be addressed as part of the African-American History and Culture context.

Crossroads communities date to the 1830-1880+/- and 1880-1930+/- historic periods and are visibly recognizable as clusters of buildings, which are usually situated near major road intersections and/or railroad stops or stations. Historically these communities may have been united by function as well, as groupings of tenant houses were sometimes located at prominent intersections separate from the farm complexes they served. Within the APE, three listed historic districts were significant crossroads communities: Glasgow (previously known as Aiken's Tavern; CRS No. N03875 Aiken's Tavern Historic District), Cooch's Bridge (CRS No. N00190 Cooch's Bridge Historic District) and Townsend (CRS No. N10297 Townsend Historic District). Several additional crossroads communities historically appear to have existed within the project area, including Fieldsboro, Taylor's Corner, Pine Tree Corner, and Ginns Corner. These communities developed during the early-to-mid nineteenth century as a result of their location at the convergence of transportation corridors. Over the course of the twentieth century these communities declined in significance as their commercial, industrial, and residential properties were lost through the encroachment of modern development.

Other property types associated with community development include strip residential developments dating to 1880-1940+/- and 1940-present historic periods. Strip residential development is characterized as development generally oriented along one side of a roadway on land previously occupied as farmland. The frequency of strip development in Delaware indicates that this trend is not uncommon. An eligible strip development would need to retain dwellings with exceptionally high integrity as well as a substantial documentary record that could provide previously unavailable information on this type of residential development. No strip residential development was identified within the project area. In several locations, particularly along Summit Bridge Road, what appeared

to be strip residential development along roadways was found, but lacked the uniformity of strip residential planning or was compromised by modern intrusions.

Roadside architecture, according to this context, occurs in rural areas as isolated examples or in small groupings, and should illustrate commercial activity that occurred in direct response to automobile use and travel, such as a site layout that facilitates service to customers arriving by car, and should retain integrity (particularly of *location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship*, including original elements of building interiors).

Also included as part of community development are school buildings, which played roles in the educational development of the project study area. A total of five (5) education related resources were identified within the APE: Glasgow Schoolhouse/School #56 (CRS No. N03881); DuPont School (CRS No. N06224); Townsend Colored School (CRS No. N12129); Ratledge Center School (CRS No. N13737); and Townsend School (CRS No. N04119). Two of the schools, Townsend Colored School and DuPont School were constructed as part of the building program established by Pierre S. duPont to provide services for the African-American community in Appoquinimink Hundred.

Glasgow Schoolhouse/School #56 (CRS No. N03881) is eligible for the National Register, and due to the demolition of Schoolhouse #57 (CRS No. N05014), it is now the sole remaining representative of the three district schoolhouses along Route 896 between Newark and Summit Bridge (School #s 54, 56, and 57). These schools illustrated rural public education after the Free School Act of 1829. The Glasgow High School and Hodgson High School (both constructed in the last quarter of the twentieth century) are both located in the area of N03881.

The Townsend Colored School (CRS No. N12129) was previously surveyed and listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A & C for its significance in African-American settlement and education. The school was constructed between 1922 and 1925 (Skelcher 1999: 101). The Townsend Colored School was one of twenty-three constructed in New Castle County between 1922 and 1925. The school was constructed through a building program established by Pierre S. duPont to provide educational facilities to African-American and European immigrant communities. The schools were intended to be located in close proximity to the population.

The Ratledge Center School, located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Gray and South Streets in Townsend, was constructed in 1916 to replace an earlier school building. The roof has been altered and a garage bay addition has been located along the south elevation. After 1933 the school operated as a firehouse and administrative office.

Another DuPont School, located on Summit Bridge Road, was constructed between 1922 and 1925. By the mid 1920s the DuPont program had completed construction of 53 schools, with an additional 29 in the construction process (Skelcher 1999: 99). The Summit Bridge Road DuPont School is noted on the 1931 U.S.G.S. Smyrna, Delaware Quadrangle map. The school was converted to use of a single family dwelling during the

late twentieth century. The school has undergone extensive alterations to the exterior, including the replacement of siding and fenestration. This school should be evaluated under the African-American context for its historical association.

The Townsend School (CRS No. N04119), on Main Street, was constructed in 1932 to replace an earlier school built in 1916. The single story school includes a Flemish bond brick exterior, projecting gable end bays, cupola, and modern rear addition. The school continues to function as an educational institution.

### **National Register Criteria and Aspects of Integrity**

Community development resources must meet at least one of the criteria and should retain at least four of the seven aspects of integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

Criterion A – To be considered eligible a community development resource must be able to reflect its association with an historic trend or pattern. Community development resources are generally evaluated as groupings of properties as they represent a unified, coherent collection of resources. For a community development resource to be considered eligible a large majority of individual resources within a grouping must date to the period of significance and retain integrity. For a school building to be considered under this criterion, it should be clearly demonstrated that the resource played an important role in the field of education on the local, state, or national level and made a significant contribution to educational history.

Criterion B – For a resource to be eligible under the context of community development for its association with a person, it must best illustrate the individual's achievements in the field. A school building must be associated with a person of significance in the field of education. It should also be determined if the resource successfully conveys the period of greatest significance of the individual associated with the resource and no other resource would better illustrate the significance of the individual. The association must be well documented.

Criterion C – A community development resource is considered eligible if it is significant for its physical design or construction. A community development resource must represent a significant and distinguished entity whose components may lack individual distinction. A property must retain a high degree of integrity of architectural and landscape characteristics. It must also maintain its historic orientation toward the transportation route that contributed to its development. A school building must embody and be able to convey the architecture of its period of significance. A duPont school must be able to illustrate the principles and design of period in which it was constructed.

Criterion D – The site of a community development resource must retain a high degree of integrity, documentary records, and have the ability to yield information regarding its development.

Location – A resource must be able to convey its historic association with its period of significance. A resource should retain the transportation corridor and historic setting which contributed to its development.

Design – The spatial relationship of structures within a community and the retention of layout and plan from the period of significance would contribute to the design integrity for community development.

Setting – The destruction or significant alteration of structures dating to the period of significance and addition of modern intrusions would detract from the integrity of setting for a community development resource. A rural one-room school house should retain its setting in order to convey its historical significance.

Materials – A community development resource must retain exterior materials and features for a majority of structures from the period of significance to be considered eligible.

Workmanship – The inclusion of aesthetic and construction details from the period of historic significance would contribute to the integrity of workmanship for a community development resource.

Feeling – A community development resource should be able to convey its period of historic significance through the retention of physical features, including materials, design, setting, and location. The continued use of an education related resource would convey the historic character. The adaptation of a school for residential or commercial use would detract from its integrity of feeling.

Association – The introduction of modern intrusions and loss of resources dating to the period of significance would detract from a community's integrity of association and its ability to convey its development.

### *6.3.5 African-American History and Culture*

African-American history and cultural resources as defined in the historic context may consist of small rural communities, churches, or schools that are affiliated with the local African-American population. During the reconnaissance survey, four associated resources were identified in the APE. The duPont School (CRS No. N12129) located in Townsend was previously determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its association with African-American education and African-American settlement patterns. During the reconnaissance survey four (4) additional resources were identified as being associated with African-American history and culture. These include Lee Chapel (CRS No. N05875), Lee Chapel Dining Hall (CRS No. N05874), Lee Chapel Cemetery (CRS Temp No. B00049) and the duPont School (CRS No. N06224) along Summit Bridge Road.

A previous survey recommended that New Discovery, a late nineteenth/early twentieth century African-American community including a school and church, was not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The community of New Discovery may require additional research to confirm eligibility for the National Register for its association with the African-American community.

The Pine Tree Corners community historically included Lee's Chapel and an African-American school. The Pine Tree Corners community has been significantly impacted by twentieth century road construction projects. The DuPont Highway construction led to the displacement of several structures and an increase in residential construction along the highway. Late twentieth and early twenty-first century residential development has encircled the Pine Tree Corners area. The community at Pine Tree Corners may require additional research to confirm eligibility for the National Register for its association with the African-American community.

As noted in previous cultural resource survey conducted in the region, "due to the history of this group of people, and the fact that historically they have been poor and often landless, architectural resources that can be tied specifically to them are rare" (Siders et al. 1993: 58). In response, special consideration will be given to African-American property types. Further information relating to the African-American community's historical association to the project area will be compiled through documentary research and oral interviews.

African-American historian Bradley Skelcher has categorized African-American communities into rural and urban settlement communities (Skelcher 1995a: 147). The African-American community within the study area appears to have been concentrated along U.S. 13. An African-American community can be identified most often through the identification of schools and churches, which were generally located in close proximity to the population they served. A community appears to have developed around Pine Tree Corners, which includes Lee's Chapel and was historically associated with Lee's Chapel Colored School No. 124. An additional African-American community appears to have developed along Summit Bridge Road in the vicinity of New Discovery Road. An African-American DuPont School and AME church are located along Summit Bridge Road (S.R. 71) south of the intersection with New Discovery Road. A previous survey was conducted in association with a community development program in the area of New Discovery Road. Several late nineteenth century residences associated with African-American families were identified as a result of the previous survey. The late nineteenth century properties have all been demolished since the survey. The remaining structures are composed largely of early to mid twentieth century residential, educational, and religious properties that continue to be affiliated with the African-American community.

## **National Register Criteria and Aspects of Integrity**

African-American resources must be eligible under at least one of the criteria and should retain at least four of the seven aspects of integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

Criterion A – For African-American community resources to be considered eligible they must possess a strong association with the local community and retain integrity from the period of significance. Documentary research would be required to demonstrate the association of a resource with the African-American community.

Criterion B – A resource must be associated with the lives of African-American person or persons of historical significance to be considered eligible within this context. The resource must be shown to be the best illustration of the individual's important achievements.

Criterion C – A resource should represent distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic character.

Criterion D – A resource must be likely to yield important information about the African-American community.

Location – A community must be located where it was established during its period of significance, including the presence of school and religious buildings.

Design – The general plan and appearance of the community must remain intact from its period of significance, including the general location of schools and religious buildings with the community.

Setting – A community must retain the physical characteristics from its period of significance. Modern intrusions and modern development would detract from the integrity of setting for a rural African-American community.

Materials – Individual resources within the African-American context require equal or higher levels of integrity than other African-American churches or schools within the study area. Skelcher notes: "Changes to original fabric are expected. Still, some original material must remain for a building to contribute to the district (Skelcher 1995a: 150).

Workmanship – Individual buildings require integrity of workmanship to be considered eligible. Rural settlements do not require the same level of integrity of workmanship as individual resources to be considered eligible (Skelcher 1995a: 150).

Feeling – A resource must retain integrity of setting, location, materials, and design to be considered eligible.

Association – The introduction of modern intrusions and loss of resources dating to the period of significance would detract from a community’s integrity of association and its ability to convey its development.