

National Register Eligibility Status and Evaluation for Historic Resources affected by the realignment of Howell School Road from SR 896 to SR 71

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ABSTRACT

The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) is proposing to make improvements to Howell School Road, including its intersection connection with State Route (SR) 896 in New Castle County, Delaware. The proposed undertaking involves realigning Howell School Road from SR 896 to Robert C. Peoples Boulevard. This includes eliminating the dog-leg intersection formed by Howell School Road, Denny Road, and SR 896. Howell School Road will be realigned with Denny Road at SR 896, creating a typical, four-approach intersection. A traffic signal will be designed and installed for the newly constructed intersection to improve traffic flow along SR 896. The existing signal will be removed.

Howell School Road will be widened to provide uniform 11-foot lanes with 5-foot shoulders from SR 896 to the proposed roundabout at Robert C. Peoples Boulevard. The project also includes a bikeway to provide improved bicycle/pedestrian access from Meadow Glen and Caravel Woods Subdivisions to Lums Pond State Park. Other features of the proposed project include utility relocations, storm water management measures, and improvements to the Lums Pond State Park entrance. Unconfirmed is the potential for developing a wetland mitigation site near the project location, or near the watershed vicinity. In sum, the project will improve safety and traffic flow at the intersections of Howell School Road and SR 896 and a portion of Howell School Road to Robert C. Peoples Boulevard. The improvements will also be providing a safer corridor for vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian traffic. Multiple strips of right of way are proposed throughout project limits.

This National Register eligibility evaluation was prepared as part of a Section 106 undertaking with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) as the lead federal agency. As part of project development compliance, DelDOT will complete a Categorical Exclusion for the project. In accordance with Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Categorical Exclusion will document the anticipated or expected impacts of the proposed project construction on historic architectural resources and archaeology, as well as any other factors deemed appropriate.

Reconnaissance and intensive-level historic architectural surveys were conducted in January, February, and March of 2011. The survey identified one resource in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places – the White Hall property (CRS N03985). A contemporary survey of the property was conducted and Delaware CRS update forms have been submitted to the DE SHPO and are included in the appendix of this report. Within the approximately 107 acre, study area or APE, ten additional properties meeting the 50-year age criteria were identified, surveyed, and evaluated for National Register eligibility. None of the ten properties are recommended eligible.

Survey data for the current project is on file at the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs and DelDOT in Dover.

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Section 1.0 Introduction

This report presents the results of an intensive-level historic architectural survey conducted within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed realignment of Howell School Road from SR 896 to Robert C. Peoples Boulevard in New Castle County, Delaware. The survey included site visits to the project area in January, February, and March 2011. Reconnaissance and intensive-level historic architectural surveys were conducted during that time. Archaeological investigations are also being conducted by a DelDOT Environmental Studies parent agreement consultant (White; Tomkins, 2012).

Because DelDOT plans to use federal funds provided by the Federal Highway Administration for the proposed undertaking, this intensive-level historic architectural survey has been conducted in accordance with the instructions and intent of the following regulations: Section 101(b)(4) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; Sections 1(3) and 2(b) of Executive Order 11593; Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended; 23 CFR 771, as amended; the guidelines developed by the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation published November 26, 1980; and the Procedures for the Projection of Historic and Cultural Properties as set forth in 36 CFR 800. These regulations require sponsors of federally licensed or federally assisted projects to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties. The purpose for this intensive-level historic architectural survey is to evaluate resources identified within the APE for National Register eligibility.

Survey data for the project, including forms, photographs, and maps, are on file at the Delaware Division of Historic and Cultural Affairs and DelDOT in Dover, Delaware.

1.1 Project Description

The proposed undertaking involves realigning Howell School Road from SR 896 to Robert C. Peoples Boulevard. This includes eliminating the dog-leg intersection formed by Howell School Road, Denny Road, and SR 896. Howell School Road will be realigned to the north with Denny Road at SR 896, creating a typical, four-approach intersection. A traffic signal will be designed and installed for the newly constructed intersection to improve traffic flow along SR 896. The existing signal will be removed.

Howell School Road will be widened to provide uniform 11-foot lanes with 5-foot shoulders from SR 896 to the proposed roundabout at Robert C. Peoples Boulevard. The project also includes a bikeway to provide improved bicycle/pedestrian access from Meadow Glen and Caravel Woods Subdivisions to Lums Pond State Park. Other features of the proposed project include utility relocations, storm water management measures, and improvements to the Lums Pond State Park entrance. The project will improve safety and traffic flow at the intersections of Howell School Road and SR 896 and Howell School Road to Robert C. Peoples Boulevard. The project also aims to provide a safer corridor for vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian traffic. Multiple strips of right of way are proposed throughout project limits. Unknown at this time is the potential for wetland mitigation and where those measures could be located.

1.2 Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) includes locations that may be impacted by construction or that may experience effects once construction is completed. Included within the APE are all locations where an undertaking may result in ground disturbance, from which elements of the undertaking may be visible, and where the activity may result in changes in traffic patterns, land use, and public access. For example, project effects on historic resources may include both physical and contextual effects. Direct physical effects could include physical destruction, demolition, damage, or alteration of a historic resource. Indirect contextual effects may include isolation of a property from its surrounding environment, the introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with a property or that alter its setting and context, or elimination of publicly accessible views of the resource.

The APE is defined in 36 CRF 800.16(d) as follows: “the geographic area or area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects cause[d] by the undertaking.”

One APE has been delineated for this project, an APE for architecture determines what properties could be effected under 36 CFR 800.16(i). In sum, the APE includes the area in which roadway improvements may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. The APE for this project includes the tax parcel boundaries of properties containing standing structures that are adjacent to construction impacts identified in the plans. In areas where impacts are limited to drainage improvements, the APE boundary is limited to the extent of the ground disturbance. Because there are large parcels of open space along the project area, the APE has been drawn in a manner such that it captures the area in which any potential impacts from the project may occur, rather than the full, far-flung acreage of the property. The APE also accounts for potential visual or contextual effects by including properties that could be impacted by obvious visual changes and changes in patterns of use, as well as those properties that could experience a change in historic character associated with the proposed improvements.

The APE illustrated in Figure 1.2 and discussed in this report contains approximately 107 acres and was developed by DelDOT in consultation with the Delaware Historic Preservation Office (DE SHPO). For section 106 compliance under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, the APE is ultimately developed and confirmed by DelDOT and the Federal Highway Administration in consultation with the DE SHPO.

Generally, the project area is suburban in land use development with multiple strips lots in clusters along Howell School Road. Most of the dwellings and smaller rectangular lots originate from larger original farms where lots were sold in multiple time stages following the late 1950's and into the 1960's. Larger contemporary subdivision lots with one main entrance are also reflected along Howell School Road. Towards the east and located outside the project area, the older village of Kirkwood is evident, which originates its existence from the railroad and from workers from the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

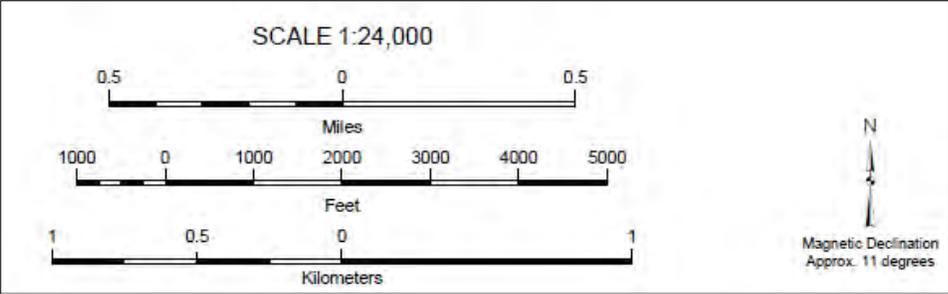
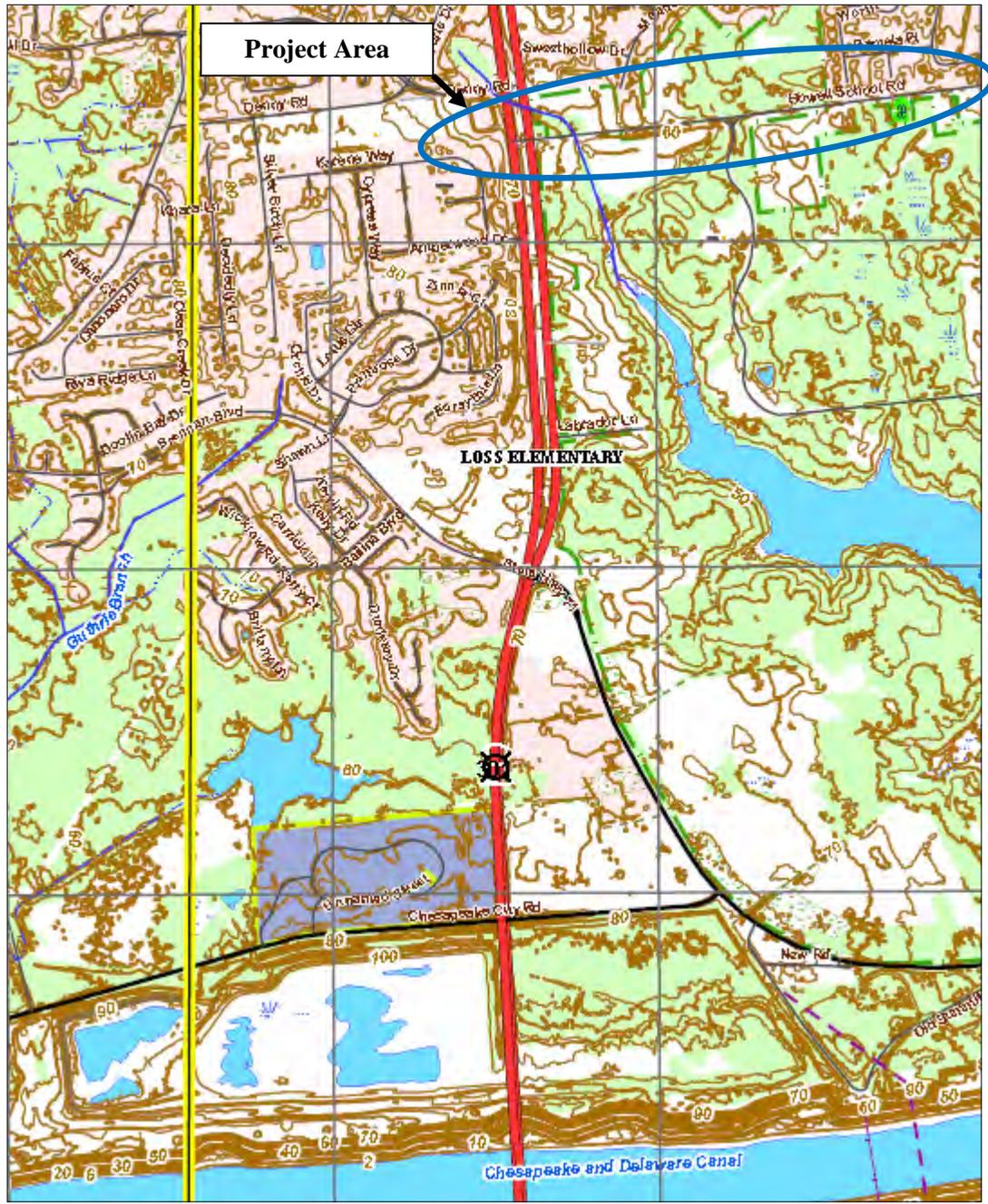


Figure 1.1 USGS Map from 1993 7.5' USGS Quadrangle: Saint Georges (DE DataMIL) showing the project area outlined in blue.



Figure 2.2 This 2007 Aerial Photograph of the project area depicts the APE for standing structures outlined in blue containing 107 acres consisting of 53 tax parcels (11 partially). Within the APE eleven resources meet the 50 year age requirement.

Section 2.0 Research Design

2.1 Research Objectives

In order to comply with the requirements set forth in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, the combined reconnaissance and intensive-level historic architectural survey had as its objective the identification of all historic resources in the project APE.

2.2 Methods

The method employed for conducting the survey are to identify the standing structures within the APE and conduct an initial windshield survey of those that appeared to meet the 50-year age requirement to be evaluated for National Register eligibility (1962 Cutoff Date). After the windshield survey was completed, properties determined to meet the 50-year age requirement were surveyed on the intensive level and documented on DE SHPO Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) forms. The properties were then evaluated against the National Register criteria to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Background research was conducted using the DE CHRIS online GIS-based database to identify properties within the APE that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Within the APE, the White Hall Property (CRS N03985) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places during July 1990 under Criterion A for its association with agricultural trends in Delaware and Criterion C for architecture. Previous historic site surveys and regulatory surveys on file at the DE SHPO were reviewed to identify any previously surveyed resources within the APE. Additional background research consisted of a review of pertinent primary and secondary sources, including local and county histories and historic maps and atlases. A title search was performed on all properties identified in the reconnaissance survey requiring National Register evaluations, to the extent that the original owner of the building and its date of construction could be determined.

Determinations of significance are based on the National Register of Historic Places Criteria. Properties listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register can be architectural and archaeological resources. Significant historic properties include districts, structures, objects, or sites that are at least 50 years old and which meet at least one National Register criterion. Criteria used in the evaluation process are specified in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60, National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4). To be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, a historic property must possess:

the quality of significance in American History, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture [that] is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

(A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or

(B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or

(C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction, or

(D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (36 CFR 60.4)

There are several criteria considerations. Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

(A) a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance, or

(B) a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event, or

(C) a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his/her productive life, or

(D) a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events, or

(E) a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived, or

(F) a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historic significance, or

(G) a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance. (36 CFR 60.4)

When conducting National Register evaluations, the physical characteristics and historic significance of the overall property are examined. While a property in its entirety may be considered eligible based on Criteria A, B, C, and/or D, specific data is also required for individual components therein based on date, function, history, physical characteristics, and other information. Resources that do not relate in a significant way to the overall property may contribute if they independently meet the National Register criteria.

A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or b) it independently meets the National Register criteria. A non-contributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was not present during the period of significance, b) due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or c) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

2.3 *Expected Results*

Based upon the results of the historical research and the project's location in a residential area in an unincorporated area of southern New Castle County, the APE had the potential to contain remnants of agricultural complexes built between 1880 and 1920 and residential resources dating from 1900 through present. Based on the pattern of typical development near the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the likely hood of seeing clustered subdivision development along with a number of strip development lots is also expected. Most of that strip development would be evident starting in the late 1950's following nationwide trends as well as improvements in transportation and in the canal navigation channel. Nothing unusual is expected as far as land use trends and development patterns.

Minimal tradition housing, split level floor plans, and smaller vernacular styles representing elements of bungalows, ranch, or cape cod/colonial revival housing styles can be expected as far as particular housing styles. Remnants of original farm houses or agricultural complexes can be expected where loss or change of agriculture use, setting, alterations, and number of support outbuildings have probably occurred.

Section 3.0 Background Research

Background research was conducted to locate previously identified architectural resources and to evaluate previously unidentified architectural resources within an appropriate historic context. Research was conducted using the DE CHRIS system to identify architectural resources within the APE that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register and to review previously conducted cultural resource surveys. Primary and secondary-source research, including maps and atlases, and local and county histories was conducted at the Delaware State Archives in Dover, Delaware Historical Society in Wilmington, and at DeIDOT. Historic maps, atlases and aerial photographs were consulted through a variety of online resources, including the Hagley Museum and Library, Delaware Historical Society of Delaware, Delaware DataMIL, and DE CHRIS database.

3.1 *Previous Surveys*

Research has indicated that there were previous organized historical surveys within and near the APE and Howell School Road area. The only known resource within the project APE (N03985) was surveyed in 1988 by New Castle County Preservation Planner Valerie Cessna who nominated and listed the White Hall dwelling on the National Register of Historic Places in 1990. The listing followed development of the farm and surrounding area into a contemporary subdivision. White Hall is listed on the National Register under Criteria A and C, and its period of significance is from 1836 to 1938.

Based on what was known and documented, the following can be discussed for both architectural and archaeological resources which would include history of the area:

- A cultural resources study and management plan for Lums Pond State Park (Wise 1983) was completed south of Howell School Road adjacent to the APE. This study identified 29 map documented historic site locations and 11 known prehistoric sites within the boundaries of Lums Pond State Park as well as eight potential prehistoric site locations. In 2006, a history of Lums Pond State Park from 1965-present was written by Andrew Bozanic and Tim Miller. Neither of these histories involved a direct survey or a description of standing structures in the vicinity of the park.
- The University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research (Lothrop et al. 1987) completed a Phase I and II archaeological investigations for the S.R. 896 Corridor, Route 4/West Chestnut Hill Road to Summit Bridge Approach project. This segment effort encompassed a small portion of the Howell School Road intersection.
- Parsons Engineering Science (Petraglia et al. 1998) completed archaeological investigations at 7NCF- 18/CRS # N-3778 in Lums Pond State Park as part of wetlands mitigation for the SR 896 improvements project. The site was pre-historic late Archaic through Woodland II periods.

- A cultural resources planning study (Kellogg 1993) that encompassed the APE was completed for the U.S. Route 301 Corridor in New Castle County to identify known historic and prehistoric resources, develop a predictive model for archaeological resource sensitivity, and define management zones for cultural resources within the U.S. Route 301 study area during that time.
- A Draft Historical Architecture Planning Study of the Proposed U.S. Route 301 Corridor, Maryland State Line to I-95 New Castle County, Delaware was offered in 1993 by the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering (Siders, 1993). This was backed up with a final report known as the *U.S. Route 301 Corridor Study Cultural Resources Planning Study Volume II* (Siders, et. al., June 1993). Lacking detail and without formal determinations of eligibility, only data chart recommendations for standing structure evaluations were offered. Nothing was formally reviewed, adequately mapped, and concurred by the SHPO or DelDOT qualified staff that would make the recommendations to newly identified and inventoried properties as a final eligibility assessment.
- Three cultural resources reports with architectural components were completed within the vicinity of the APE:
 - 1) Louis Berger and Associates completed an architectural investigation as part of cultural resources survey for improvements to S.R. 896 between Summit Bridge and S.R. 4 (Bowers 1987). While the investigation identified six National Register eligible buildings, none are located within or adjacent to the APE.
 - 2) An architectural survey of Porter Road from SR 896 to SR 72 had been undertaken by Louis Berger and Associates for DelDOT in 1994/95 as part of a shoulder widening effort (Frucht, 1994/1995). As another east-west corridor, Porter Road's project study location is approximately 1 ½ mile north of the Howell School Road APE. The CRS scope evaluated six resources; none were recommended eligible. All efforts were final.
 - 3) A reconnaissance level architectural survey was completed for Pencader Hundred as part of preservation planning efforts by New Castle County (Brizzolara and Cesna 1994). This survey summarized all listed and eligible properties throughout the hundred and identified buildings that had not been previously surveyed. No additional buildings that had not been previously surveyed were identified within or in proximity to the Howell School APE.
- The US 301 historic property identification from the last (1993) University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering efforts continued. In 2006 McCormick Taylor and associates working in union with DelDOT, Rummel, Klepper, and Kahl and A.D. Marble and Associates, Inc. continued the background research for involving the "Red" and "Blue" alternatives under the US 301 Project Development. This report was entitled *US 301 Project Development Addendum – Historic Context and Reconnaissance Survey Report* (Frederick et al, January 2006). The "Red Alternative" option covers segments of western Howell School Road and the corridor of SR 896. As such, additional

background history was identified, which can reflect to the Howell School Road and Summit Bridge Road (SR 896) area. Demolished properties, including N05014 at the intersection corner, had been adequately identified during this effort. As a demolished property and also incorrectly said to have once serve as schoolhouse along Howell School Road, a CRS inventory update form was completed. The original Howell School (schoolhouse) was located further east. This corner property (N05014) at the intersection served as a corner store. The original CRS form for N05014 provides incorrect information.

- N00415 Lums Mill House is listed to the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. While still located in the Lums Pond State Park property, its proximity location much further south (i.e. nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ mile) of the APE. The dwelling's origins and land use functions are relevant in development and Lums Pond as a public recreational park and in early history of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

3.2 *Historic Context*

In accordance with state guidelines, the historic context has been divided into chronological periods as first set forth in the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Ames et al. 1989). The historic themes of Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change, Architecture, and Engineering were identified through research as applicable to the resource found in the DelDOT recommended APE for the current project and are discussed in the historic context.

The project area is in the Upper Peninsula geographic zone as defined as defined by the *Delaware Comprehensive Preservation Plan* (Ames et al. 1989). The Upper Peninsula zone covers the largest land area of Delaware, stretching across the state from the western border with Maryland to the boundary with the coastal zone in the east and from the southeast border of the Piedmont Zone in northern New Castle County to the Sussex County border at its southernmost extent. The land is relatively flat with some gently rolling elevation changes. The soils in this zone range widely with some areas being well-drained and others poorly-drained.

The APE is also located near the Upper Coastal Plain Physiographic Province and Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide Geographic Zone. This is characterized by an area that is gently sloping to hilly at an approximate elevation of 180 to 210 feet (54.9 to 64 meters) above mean sea level (**Figure 3.1; see Figure 1.2**). The APE is situated on nearly level uplands at elevations of approximately 60 to 80 feet (18.3 to 24.4 meters) above mean sea level. However, much of the surrounding Lums Pond drainage area has been manipulated and altered. Much of the park (partially in the APE) have drained wetlands and created drainage corridors that reflect land reclamation for farming and in the development of ponds for milling. Drainage alterations to the area also have origins of water supply and flood control management for the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and for contemporary wetland mitigation projects and farming.

The main topographical features in this zone (Upper Peninsula) are Garrisons Lake, Killen Pond, Lums Pond and McCauley Pond. Historically, the entire region was laden with waterways. Large creeks and small rivers that flow into the Delaware River were navigable by

small boats for a considerable distance inland. Along with smaller creeks, these waterways have largely silted in and are no longer navigable by any powered commercial vessel. The APE, itself, is drained by the headwaters of St. George's Creek, an east flowing tidal stream that bisects the western portion of the APE (see **Figure 1.2**). Extensive forested wetlands associated with this drainage and with Lums Pond, an eighteenth century impoundment of St. George's Creek, are located south of the APE. Like many streams in the Upper Coastal Plain, St. George's Creek flows easterly into the Delaware River.

Historically, the zone was heavily wooded with a variety of trees: oak, hickory, poplar, walnut and ash. At present time, much of the open lands have been cleared for contemporary agricultural use, occasionally yielding to suburban expansion, among a variety of smaller communities connected by the modern road network and railroad.

3.3 Background Historic Context (note: most info had been taken from White, Tomkins, 2012 already for DeIDOT)

In accordance with state guidelines, the following historic contexts address the chronological periods set forth in the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan (Herman et al. 1989; Bedell 2002; DeCunzo and Catts 1990; Herman 1987). The project area is located within the Upper Peninsula geographic zone as defined by in the Historic Context Master Reference and Summary for Delaware (Herman et al. 1989). State historic contexts divide Delaware's history into five distinct periods: Exploration and Frontier Settlement (1630-1730); Intensified and Durable Occupation (1730-1770); Early Industrialization (1770-1830); Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830- 1880); and Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940) (Ames et al. 1989; Bedell 2002; DeCunzo and Catts 1990; Herman et al. 1989).

The upper portions of the Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay and neighboring areas were visited and settled by Europeans before and during the period of Exploration and Frontier Settlement (1630-1730). According to the Historic Context and Master Reference and Summary, the earliest settlement in the Upper Peninsula Zone during this period was multi-ethnic European, including Swedes, Finns, Dutch, and English, but became predominantly English and Welsh between 1680 and 1730 (Herman et al. 1989). The area was visited in 1608 by Captain John Smith and his crew on their second voyage up the Chesapeake Bay (Blumgart 1996: 15; Smith 1608; 1612). His 1612 map of Virginia (not illustrated) shows the eastern portions of Virginia along with the Delmarva Peninsula, and parts of Pennsylvania. However, Smith's map does not provide detail about the Delmarva Peninsula. The landscape of stylized trees and hills is difficult to equate with real places; the map roughly indicates the locations of the Elk and Sassafras Rivers, but does not show the Delaware Bay coast. The northern portion of the Delmarva Peninsula, including the project area, appears to have been inhabited by the *Tockwoghs*. In the late 1600s, Visscher shows a similar picture with stylized trees and rivers and also shows the northern portion of the Delmarva Peninsula in the Elk River and Sassafras River drainages, which continued to be occupied by the *Tockwoghs* (Visscher 1685).

The project area is located in Pencader Hundred, settled during the late seventeenth century by early Welsh families. Initial settlement took place in the vicinity of Iron Hill located approximately five miles to the north of the project area. The name “Pencader” is a Welsh term for “the highest seat.” Pencader Hundred was formed in 1710 from a large portion of what was known as the Welsh Tract and a small part of St. Augustine Manor, then both located in Cecil County, Maryland. The 30,000 acre Welsh Tract was granted by William Penn in 1701 to William Davis, David Evans, and William Willis. Welsh settlers claimed parcels shortly afterward from between 100 to 500 acres. St. Augustine Manor was granted in 1671 by Lord Baltimore to Augustine Herman. Published histories of Delaware do not give the exact boundaries of these two early patents. The Welsh Tract is simply described as extending from just north of Iron Hill for several miles to the south. St. Augustine Manor included land between the St. Georges and Appoquinimink Creeks. Both tracts appear to have extended west from the Delaware River to near the present Maryland/Delaware border. A portion of St. Augustine Manor was later owned by members of the Cazier family, who are known to have owned farms about a half mile to the southwest of the project area. This would suggest that the project area falls near the border of the Welsh Tract and St. Augustine Manor (Conrad 1908: 521-522; Lothrop et al 1987: 19; Munroe 1978: 164; Scharf 1888: 948-950).

During the first decade of the eighteenth century, Welsh settlers founded a Baptist church at Iron Hill. Shortly afterward, a group of Welsh Presbyterians erected the Pencader Church two miles to the south in present Glasgow (Conrad 1908: 526; Lothrop et al 1987: 19; Munroe 1978: 164, 166). The village of Glasgow, formed at the intersection of present State Route 896 (Summit Bridge Road) and U.S. Route 40 about two-and-a-half miles to the north of the project area, was formerly known as Aiken’s Tavern, an establishment erected during the early eighteenth century (Lothrop et al 1987: 19).

The eighteenth-century economy of Pencader Hundred primarily centered around agriculture and the iron industry. Iron Hill is named for its plentiful iron ore deposits discovered by the early 1670s. Around the mid-1720s, a furnace and a forge had been established on the north slope of the hill along the Christiana Creek. Additionally various saw and gristmills were established in this region during this period (Conrad 1908: 524; Lothrop et al 1987: 18-19; Scharf 1888: 957-958).

During the Intensified and Durable Occupation period (1730-1770), a small network of roads was established across Pencader Hundred connecting the Iron Hill region with Newark and New Castle to the north and northeast, St. George’s to the southwest; and Summit Bridge and Court House Point (the original Cecil County seat) to the south and southwest. The precursor road to Route 896/Summit Bridge Road was laid out by the mid-1700s (Lothrop et al 1987: 19; Cooch 1940). Glasgow and its vicinity achieved historical significance during the Revolutionary War as the site of the Battle of Cooch’s Bridge, which took place on September 3, 1777, the only revolutionary engagement between British and American forces in Delaware. In an effort to take control of Wilmington, the British traveled by ship up the Elk River into the southern portion of Pencader Hundred. From the head of the Elk River at Court House Point, a portion of the British army marched north along the Summit Bridge Road (Route 896) to Glasgow (Aiken’s Tavern) (Cooch 1940: 11, 43; Munroe 1984: 73-74) (**Figure 4.1**).

To slow the British's advancement, General Washington dispatched a small number of American forces, commanded by William Maxwell. The two met between Glasgow and Iron Hill, then known as Cooch's Bridge. A short battle ensued and the vastly outnumbered American troops eventually retreated. Both before and after the engagement, Glasgow served as the headquarters for the British and Hessian forces led by General Howe. For three days following the battle, these forces encamped in the area of Glasgow and northward to Iron Hill, before continuing north to the Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania area where the Battle of Brandywine was fought on September 11, 1777. Following the British victory at Brandywine, they went on to seize Wilmington (Lothrop et al 1987: 20-21; Munroe 1978: 255). No skirmishes are known to have taken place and no encampments are known to have existed in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

During the Early Industrialization period (1770-1830), improvements in transportation beginning in the early nineteenth century encouraged industrial expansion in northern Delaware and assisted with the transportation of goods between Delaware River Ports and the Chesapeake Bay. By the second decade of the nineteenth century, eight turnpike companies had been chartered in New Castle County. To the north of the project area the New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike (alignment of present Route 40) was completed through Glasgow in 1815. Two years later, the Elkton and Christiana Turnpike (present Old Baltimore Pike), which traveled through Cooch's Bridge, was laid out (Lothrop et al 1987: 23-24; Munroe 1984: 107).

Surveys for the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal (C&D Canal) began in 1801. Using Big Elk Creek as the feeder, the initial route of the canal was located near Glasgow about 2.5 miles to the north of the project area. This route was later abandoned in favor of its present route located approximately two miles to the south of the project area. The later route utilized the bed of St. George's Creek as the channel. The C&D Canal, which connected Delaware City, Delaware with Chesapeake City, Maryland, was completed in 1829 (Scharf 1888: 949; Lothrop et al 1987: 24; Munroe 1984: 108-109; Conrad 1908: 522). Lums Pond, located approximately 3,000 feet to the south of the project area, may have been created and improved during the eighteenth century and later used in connection with the construction and water control of the canal. During the mid-nineteenth century, water from the pond was used to power a sawmill operated by the canal company (Lums Pond State Park 2011; Petraglia et al. 1998; Rea and Price 1849; Wise 1983). The property that serviced the canal for water control and sawmill power is known today as the Lums Mill House (N00415). Predating the C & D canal, the property was originally owned by Samuel Clement who was one of the earliest European settlers and farmers in the area.

Finally constructed and opened by 1829 and with assistance of the federal government, the canal operated under a private corporation until 1919, at which time the federal government purchased it (Munroe 1984: 109). When the canal first opened, the channel was thirty-six feet wide and ten feet deep. A series of locks originally located at Chesapeake City, Saint Georges, and Delaware City controlled navigation and water control. Lums Pond area and Lums Mill House (since rerouted and improved) helped recharge and provide water level flow in the Summit section of the canal (i.e. between St. Georges and Chesapeake City). Some 1500 workers of Irish and African American descent originally dredged the canal and established the locks and other early canal function and operational navigation needs. It is doubtful that families of those nearly 1500 workers actually settled in the APE as this period predates many of the housing

stock and many are known to have settled around Bohemia Village/Chesapeake City Bethel, and St. George's area. However, portions near the project area known as Little/Buck Jersey Road and Kirkwood may have settlement patterns of early canal laborers and as later farmhands to the area. Many are also thought and known to be the first free African-American settlers of the area, even before the abolishment of slavery. In addition, effects of the nearby canal, peach boom industry, and a rail road station established in Kirkwood approaching 20th century have impacts to growth and settlement patterns of the area. Regarding the settlement at Kirkwood, this would have influential origins for building Schoolhouse #57 (circa 1882) which is within the APE.

The first railroads in the vicinity of the project area were laid out shortly after the opening of the C&D Canal. In 1827, New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike Company was renamed the New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike and Railroad (NC&FRR) (Blumgart 1996:81). Within five years, the company had built a railroad to the north and nearly parallel to the canal. In direct competition with the canal, the railroad provided a faster route between the port of New Castle and the Chesapeake Bay at Frenchtown. In the vicinity of the project area, the line passed immediately to the south of Glasgow. The canal met with further competition in 1837 with the construction of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad (PW&BRR) (Baer 1981; Blumgart 1996: 81-85).

The north-south Delaware Railroad (DRR) was chartered in 1836 to build a railroad from Wilmington south to the southern line of the state. A survey was made, but the funding to build the railroad was not raised and the charter was forfeited. The company was reorganized in 1853 at which time the PW&BRR became interested in the proposed road. With financial assistance from the State, work finally began that year commencing at a junction with the NC&FRR, south of Wilmington. The NC&FRR was later absorbed by the PW&BRR and abandoned in 1854. In 1855, the DRR was leased to the PW&BRR for 21 years with an option to renewal. By this time, the railroad, which passed about a mile to the east of the project area, had been laid to Middletown. In 1856, it was extended to Dover and onto Seaford. In 1859, it was further extended to the southern limits of Delaware to Delmar where it connected with the Eastern Shore Railroad Company (Baer 1981; Bevan and Williams 1929: 754; Blumgart 1996: 81-85; Scharf 1888: 429).

Historic maps from the mid-to-late nineteenth century, drafted during the periods of Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880), and Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940), show that the project area and its immediate vicinity was largely agricultural in nature. A large portion of the secondary roads that exist today, including Howell School Road, had been constructed by the first half of the nineteenth century. The Rea and Price map of 1849 (Figure 4.2) depicts three farmsteads in the immediate vicinity of the project area, two located on the south side of Howell School Road associated with the Millward family and one on the north side of the road owned by a member of the Eliason family. Near the westernmost portion of the project area is shown Schoolhouse No. 57.

In 1829, Pencader Hundred was divided into five school districts by act of the Delaware Legislature. The first formal schoolhouses in this region were built shortly afterward. Secondary sources indicate that Curtis B. Eliason was an early teacher in South Pencader, where he taught in an eight-sided brick building (Conrad 1908: 525; Scharf 1888: 954). The Rea and Price map

of 1849 (Figure 4.2) indicates that Eliason owned property to the southwest of the project area a short distance from Schoolhouse No. 57. Around 1882, a new schoolhouse was constructed east of the northeast corner of Route 896 and Howell School Road. The later building functioned as a school into at least the mid-1930s before it was decommissioned. It is uncertain if the former school was adapted into another building function, but it was ultimately removed in the mid 1960's for a newer residence (N04346) built on what appears to be the same footprint. In 1986 a corner store building (N05014) built circa 1900 at the immediate intersection was damaged by fire (Lothrop et al 1987: 48). Although portion of the pole sign remains, the store site remains as a foundation ruin.

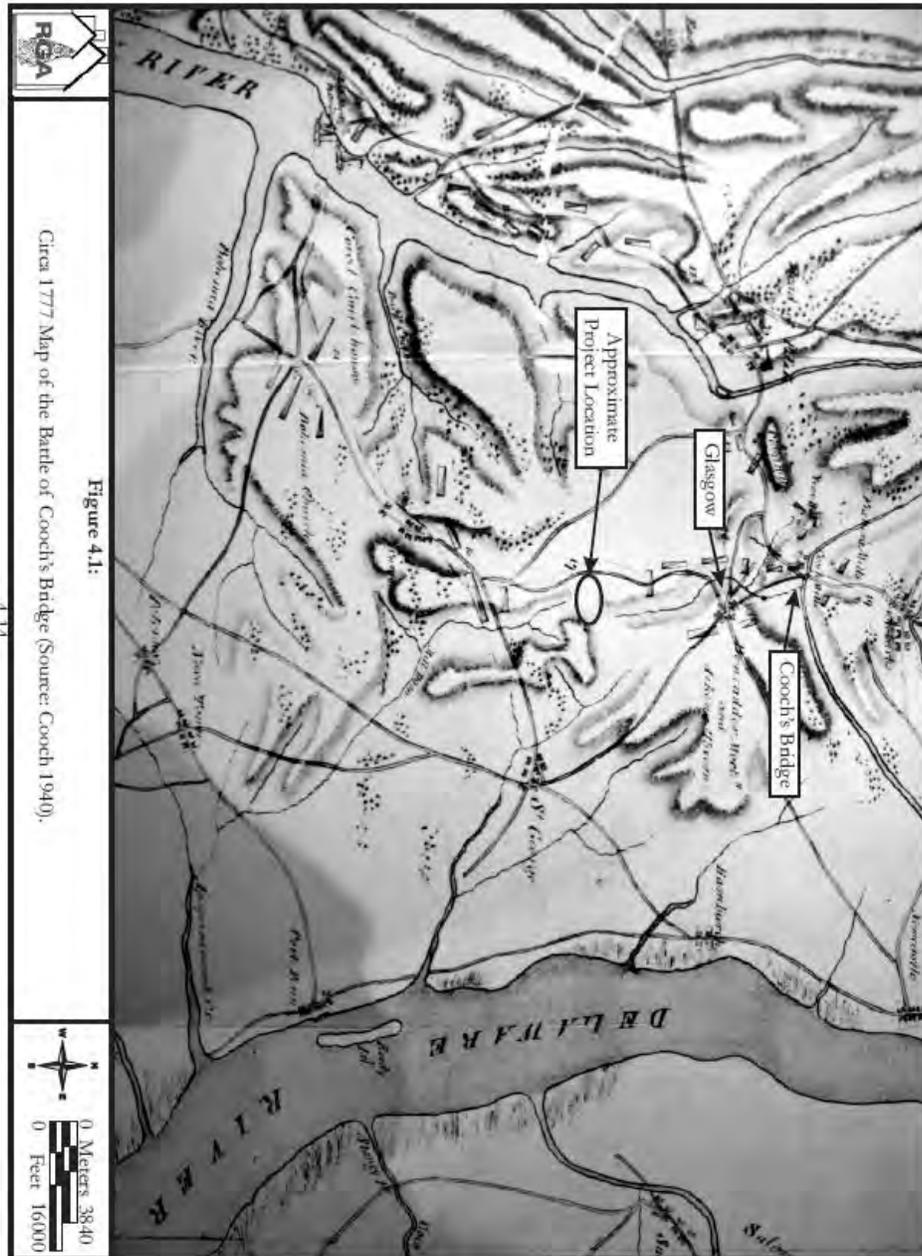


Figure 3.1: Circa 1777 Map of the Battle of Cooch's Bridge (source Cooch 1940)

Early agriculture of this region focused on growing grain with a gradual shift to dairy farming by the later portion of the nineteenth century. By the end of the nineteenth century, roughly half of all farmsteads in Delaware were tenant farms often owned by wealthy gentlemen farmers (Lothrop et al 1987: 21). The historic maps from this period (Figures 4.3-4.5) show that the following families owned multiple farms in the vicinity of the project area: Paxson, Eliason, Boulden, Cann, and Cazier. Additional farmsteads in proximity to the project area were occupied by members of the Griffith, Benson, Barron, Craig, and Ustick families (Baist 1893; Beers 1868; Hopkins 1881). Although altered, the Griffith (N04347) and Eliason farmsteads (N03985) remain in the APE.

Glasgow remained a relatively small community throughout the nineteenth century, and by 1888 the village contained two churches, a school, a post office, two stores, a blacksmith shop, a wheelwright shop, and approximately 25 residents (Scharf 1888: 958). Approximately 3/4 mile to the east of the project area and APE, the village of Kirkwood was established during the 1860s as a station stop on the DRR. By the late nineteenth century, it contained a store and post office, a hotel, a blacksmith and wheelwright shop and about 15 dwellings (Baist 1893; Beers 1868; Hopkins 1881; Scharf 1888: 958).

During the second half of the nineteenth century, a few of the secondary roads located in the vicinity of the project area were partially straightened including Howell School Road (See Figures 4.2 and 4.3). In addition, by the early twentieth century the eastern terminus of Denny Road was shifted a short distance to the south at which time the present intersection of Denny Road with Route 896 was formed (Figure 4.6). In 1934, Howell School Road was further improved through a widening project undertaken by the Delaware State Highway Department (Figures 4.7a-b).

The project area vicinity has retained its agricultural character into the first half of the twentieth century (Figure 4.8). Suburbanization in this area began in the late 1940s/early 1950s as large farms were subdivided into smaller building lots. Between 1937 and 1954 about a half dozen new houses were constructed near the eastern end of the project area fronting on the south side of Howell School Road (DataMIL 1937, 1954). Sometime after 1968, a large portion of the farmlands located on the north side of the road succumbed to modern housing developments (DataMIL 1968). The lands that currently make up as part of Lums Pond State Park were transferred by the State of Delaware during the second half of the twentieth century by the federal government. Additional portions of the park have been acquired by various sources throughout the years and up into the 21st century. However, origins of the park were created during the early 1960s of property originally held by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Lums Pond State Park 2011).

Today, the Lums Pond Park property is nearly 1200 acres. The original 1960's portion of the park of held by the Corps of Engineers was first administered by the Fish and Game Commission (now the Division of Fish and Wildlife) until funds were available for the acquisition of additional land and the development of the park facilities. This additional acquisition process was beginning by 1977. In the meantime, the development of the park facilities began, using concepts developed by Charles T. Main, Inc. (Wise 1983: 5).

3.4 Expected Property Types and Registration Requirements

Historic research identified remnant agricultural properties to be expected within the APE. Agricultural activity was and remains prominent throughout southern Pencader Hundred during the historic period, thus it would not be uncommon to find a farm house or remnant agricultural outbuilding within the APE. Individual agricultural property types are rarely eligible for the National Register. However, when situated in close proximity, in situ and within a relevant agricultural context, they may be eligible as part of a complex. In Delaware, the term agricultural complex is sourced from the 1993 archeological study *Neither a Desert Nor a Paradise: Historic Context for the Archaeology of Agriculture and Rural Life, Sussex County, Delaware, 1770-1940* of Sussex County by Lu Ann De Cunzo and Ann Marie Garcia. Agricultural complexes may consist of dwellings and domestic and agricultural outbuildings. The dwellings may have housed the farm's owners, tenant farmers, farm managers, or other relatives or farm hands. Kitchens, smokehouses, spring houses, sheds, milk houses and wood sheds are among the possible domestic outbuildings. Agricultural outbuildings include different types of barns, stables, machine sheds, granaries, chicken houses and various other less common structures. Other culturally defined spaces such as gardens, fields, work yards, wells and paths can also contribute to the significance of an agricultural complex.

To be significant under Criterion A, an agricultural complex should have the ability to convey information about a significant agricultural trend in Delaware. Eligibility under Criterion B requires a demonstrated association with the productive life of a person significant to the agricultural history of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County, or Delaware. Under Criterion C, the resource must retain enough integrity to adequately express architectural significance. Fenestration, massing, materials, and form should remain intact. Spatial relationships should be maintained as well as significant activities. Eligibility under Criterion D requires that the buildings should have the potential to convey information about a significant element that is not readily available from some other source.

Historical research identified post-World War II and post 1960's housing as an expected property type within the APE. Residential development from this period is predominantly characterized by suburban tract housing located outside of an urban center (Chase et al. 1992:60). In actuality, the residential dwellings within the APE are more commonly associated with typical strip development at the edge of agricultural fields or early exurbanized development. Due to its far flung location, the connection of these houses to economic activity associated with the urban centers of Newark and Wilmington is tenuous at best. It is not likely that the residents of these homes relied upon the economic and governmental services provided in Wilmington and Newark, however, the resources' location and development period places them in the trend of the first wave exurban construction reliant upon services available in the earlier suburbs rather than in the traditional urban centers.

The eligibility of individual mid-century construction has been problematic for the last decade. It is possible, however, for an individual post-World War II resource to demonstrate significance. Under Criterion A, a resource must exemplify an association with a post war trend determined to be significant. Eligibility under Criterion B would be predicated upon a connection with the productive life of a person determined to be of significance to local, county, state or

national activities. Eligibility under Criterion C for this time period would be exceedingly unusual. Due to the sheer vastness of construction during this time period, a mid-twentieth century dwelling in any property type would have to possess decidedly unique and exceptional qualities combined with impeccable integrity. Lastly, National Register eligibility under Criterion D is not likely unless a resource was constructed using a rare or experimental technique that engineers or researchers could not readily obtain information about from other sources.

Rather than identifying significant individual examples of mid-twentieth century architecture, concentrated efforts have been made to determine their significance through associations with larger patterns of development. If individual dwellings are constructed within residential subdivisions, 2002 National Park Service guidance *Historic Residential Suburbs, Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* recommends evaluating the subdivision as a whole for National Register eligibility. In order to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, a subdivision must fit within the historic context of suburban growth outside the urban core during the postwar period. Eligibility under Criterion B requires an historical association with a significant developer of residential properties in New Castle County. In order for a subdivision to be eligible under Criterion C, it must retain its original layout and dwellings and be characteristic of its period of development. Due to copious documentation and ready availability of information on building practices during the mid-twentieth century, it is unlikely that eligibility under Criterion D would be established.

Based on the historic background research, there aren't larger patterns of unified housing development that might meet the minimum 50 year age requirement. New subdivisions of the 1980 and 1990, and 2000's are evident. As such, consideration for subdivisions for National Register eligibility does not exist for this study. In addition, none of the strip development housing reflective of post-World War II housing or post suburbia of 1960 would likely represent high architectural or artistic style as well. Most of them would reflect minimal traditions of mid-twentieth and post mid 20th century architecture. Elements of ranch houses, split levels, and contemporary colonial revival or cape cods would exist. Those dwellings would represent modest housing types lacking significance and development of a newly identified suburban and urban environment when first constructed. Unless already listed or recommended eligible under past conditional circumstances, none of the properties 50+ (or approaching 50+) would likely be found eligible. Any important historic events for National Register consideration would be known and discussed in the individual assessment for each property.

The Cape Cod house came to its greatest popularity in the 1940s and 1950s as GIs returning home sought to buy houses for their families. This one-and-one-half story dwelling is typically three bays wide with a steep side-gabled roof. A distinctive feature is the presence of two or sometimes three, gabled dormers that pierce the front roof slope. The Cape Cod is most frequently of wood-framed construction with a clapboard exterior, although brick and stucco is also used. (Chase et al. 1992:50). To possess significance under Criterion A, the house must exemplify an important historic trend or event. The historic associations must be convincingly conveyed by the appearance of the present building. Eligibility under Criterion B requires association with the productive life of an individual important in the history of a community or area. Eligibility under Criterion C requires architectural distinction. An eligible Cape Cod will exhibit the diagnostic elements of its building type. These elements include elaborated entrances,

symmetrical fenestration with multi-light, double hung sash windows, ornamental shutters, and symmetrical, often pedimented, front dormers. Eligibility under Criterion D requires that the property possess information potential in the existing building fabric. To be eligible for the National Register, a Cape Code must possess at least four measures of integrity. All of the original diagnostic elements of the type must be present and unaltered including ornamental shutters. Re-siding generally precludes eligibility unless the new sheathing maintains the character of the original sheathing. Additions, if present, must not have been made to the primary elevations of the house. Any addition must be substantially smaller in scale than the main house block.

The minimal tradition dwelling is a scaled back version of the bungalow and other vernacular cottage houses, like the standard ranch, the minimal tradition ranch is a simple, single story, rectangular house. Unlike the standard ranch, garages are not attached or integrated, but are self-standing structures when they exist. A small dwelling of five rooms or less, the minimal ranch resembles an elongated doublepile cottage. Window treatment, especially the use of picture windows or horizontal bands of double-hung windows, conveys the ranch allusion. The minimal ranch has a side-gabled roof and little or no overhanging eave. Such houses were often erected on subdivisions of former farmland. To possess significance under Criterion A, the residence must be representative of an important historical trend. A development of houses that represents the first suburban neighborhood in an area or region may be eligible. Individual eligibility requires innovative building technology present on the exterior and/ or interior, or important achievements of architecture/ engineering. Eligibility under Criterion B requires association with a historically significant individual. To be eligible under National Register Criterion C, a house must be a notable example of the architecture of its time, often an elaborate, architect-designed example of this house type. However, the nature of this resource, as a simple, rapidly built, inexpensive dwelling, precludes this. In addition, all minimal tradition properties in this region would need to have the highest degree of integrity of design, workmanship, materials and setting to be potentially eligible under Criterion C. Eligibility under Criterion D requires that the building fabric possesses information potential. Because of the number of remaining properties of this type, individual examples are generally not eligible for the National Register under any of the four criteria. To retain integrity, no additions may have been made to the house.

Occurrences in a group could enhance the ability of such properties to illustrate the phenomenon of linear suburbanization. However, architecturally minimal tradition housing individually or as a grouping would likely not be of the high standard necessary to be declared eligible, unless developed as a strip development. As a group or as an example of strip development, most assessments would have to be consistent with common theme(s), consistently built under the same time periods, and/or uniformly tied together as a de-facto development. Normally, strip development as seen in clusters of housing are not a significant factor for displaying land use or settlement patterns. As linear clusters, this is a common land development occurrence and development practice.

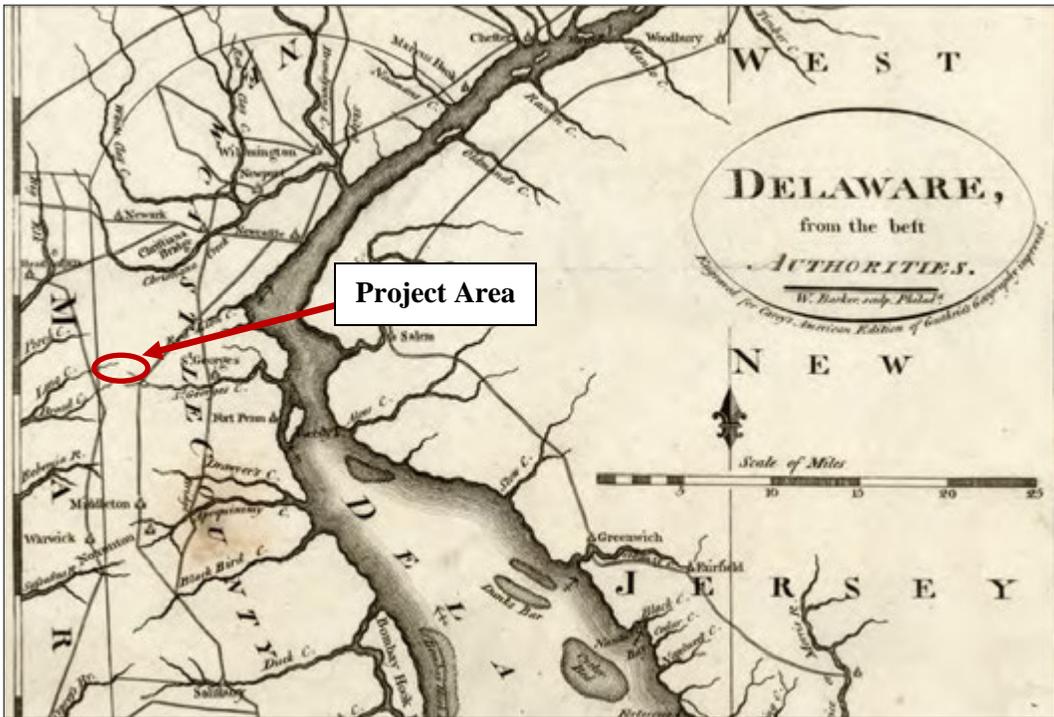


Figure 4.2 Selection from Henry Heald Roads of New Castle County Surveyed and Printed, 1820.

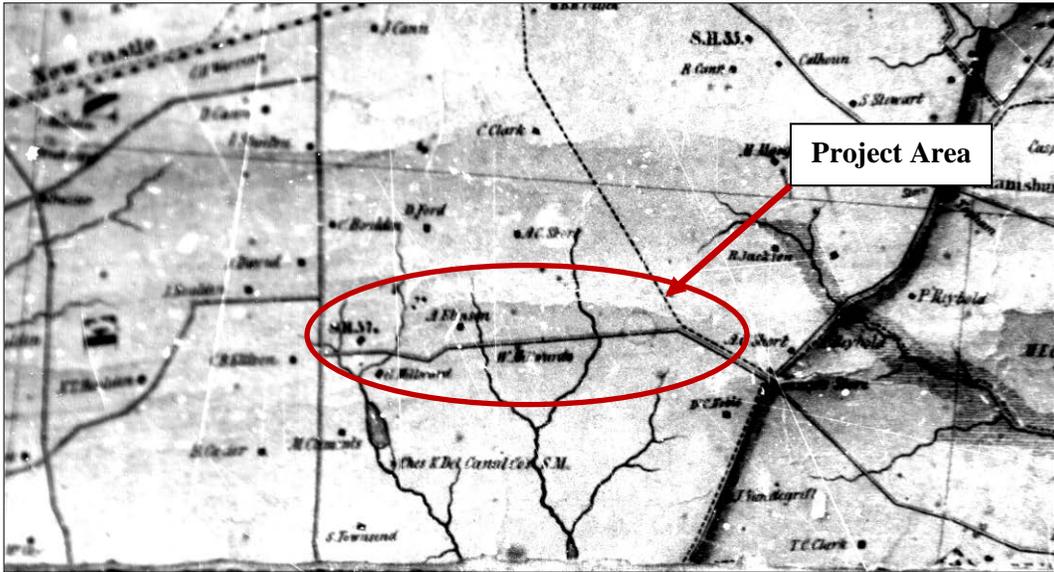


Figure 5.3: Selection from Samuel M. Rea and Jacob Price, *Map of New Castle County, Delaware*, 1849.

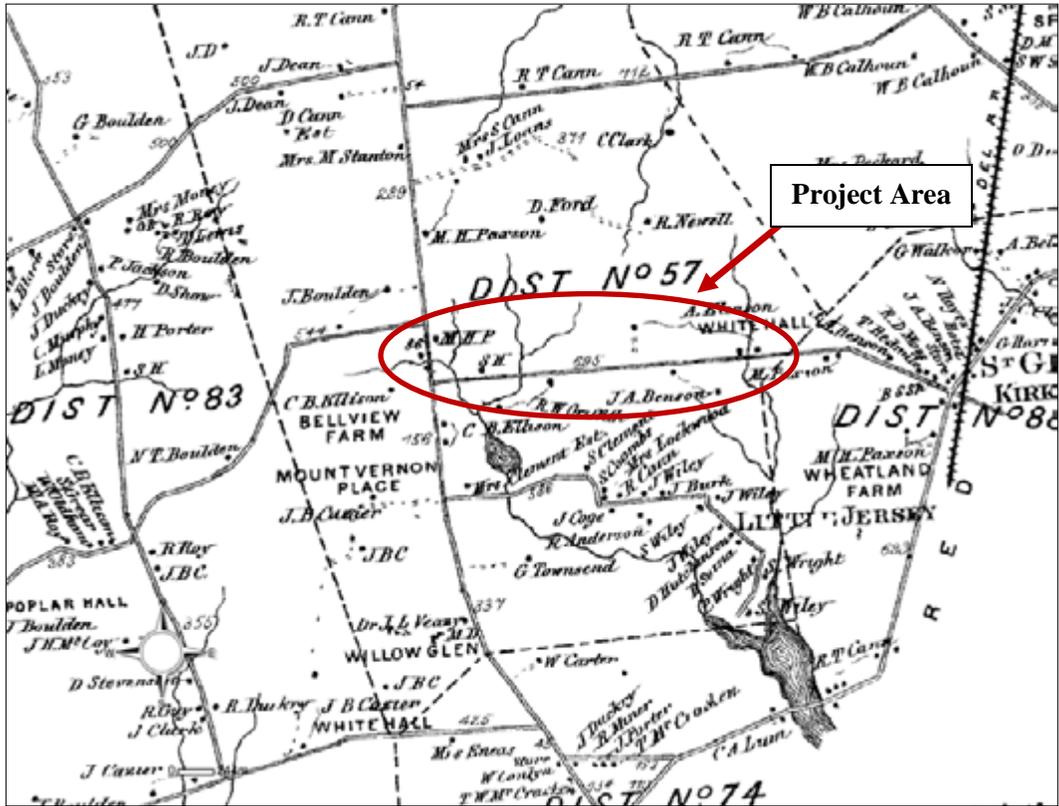


Figure 6.4 Selection from J.G. Beers, *Atlas of Delaware*, 1868.

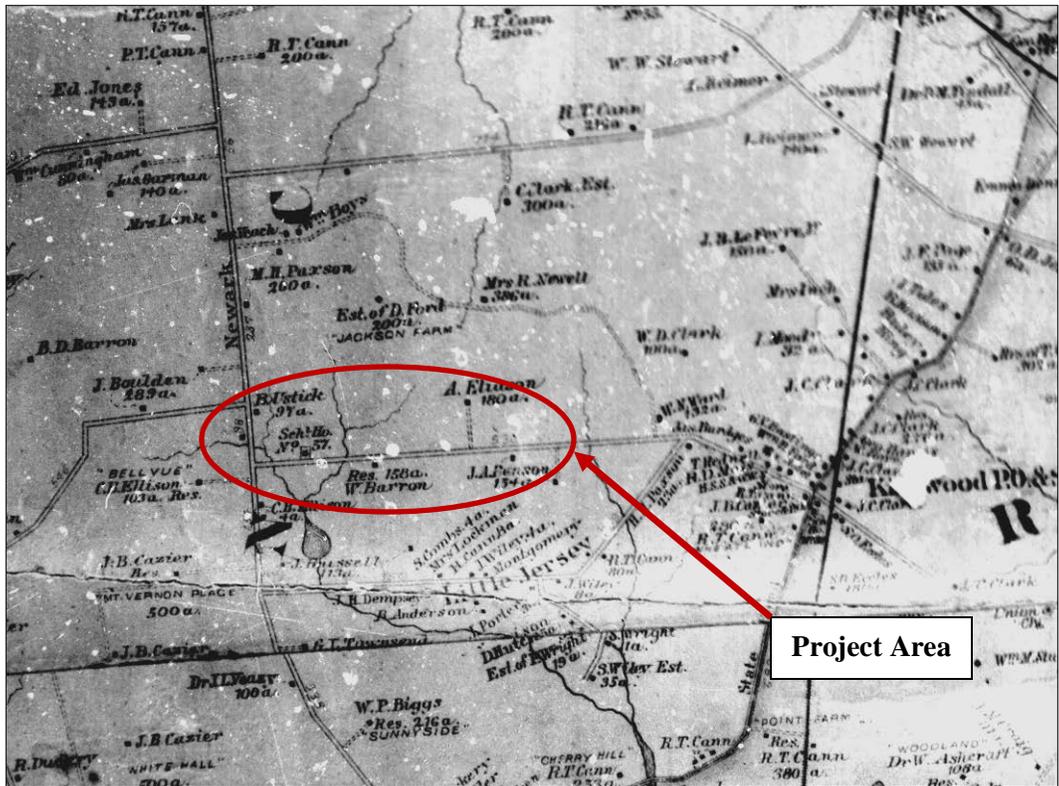


Figure 7.5 Selection from G.M. Hopkins *Map of New Castle County, Delaware*, 1881.



Figure 8.6 Selection from G. William Baist, *Atlas of New Castle County, Delaware*, 1893.

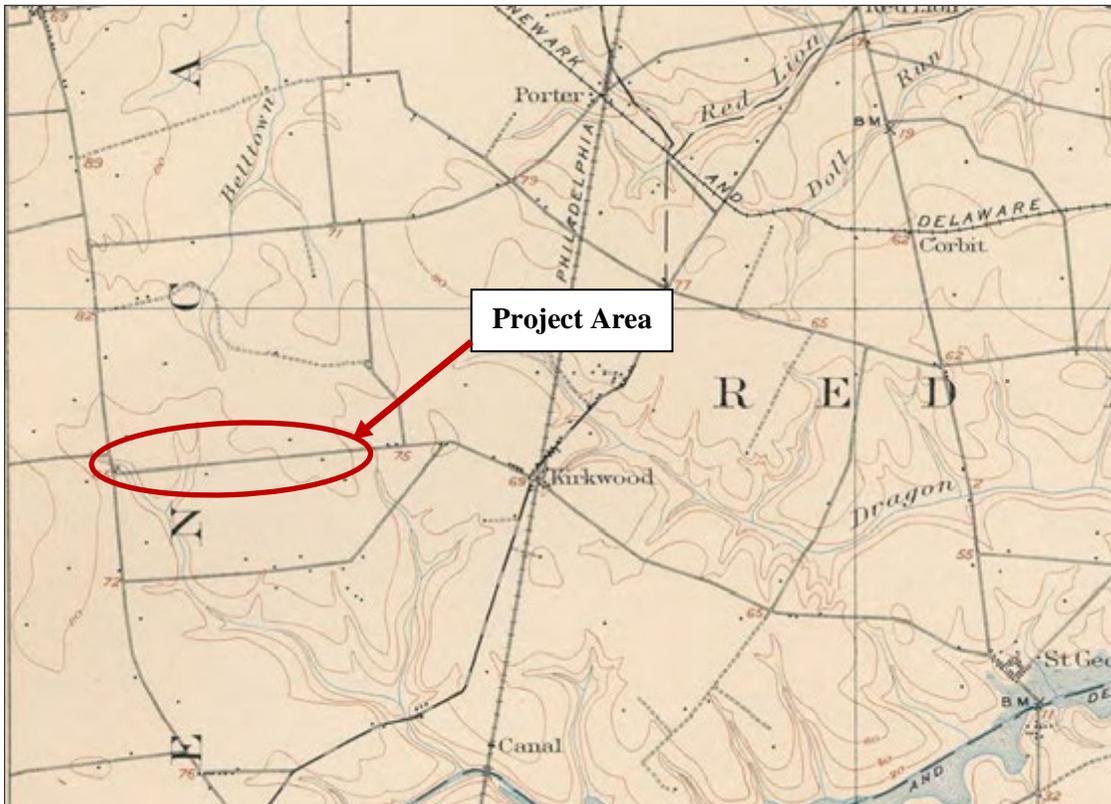


Figure 9.7 Selection from 1906 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Wilmington SE showing the project area. (Historic TOPO)

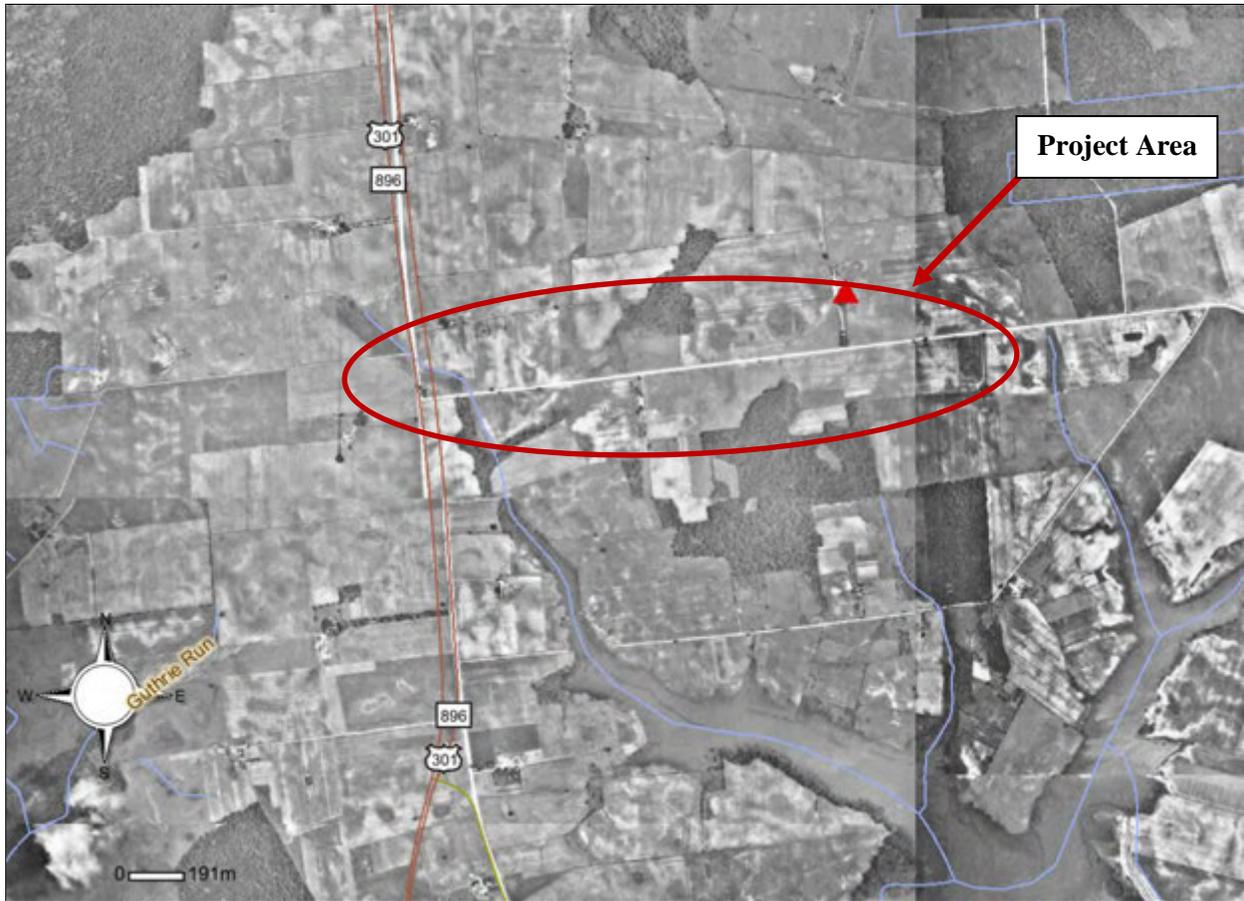


Figure 10.8 1937 Aerial Photograph of the project area. (DE CHRIS). White Hall (N03985) is triangled in red

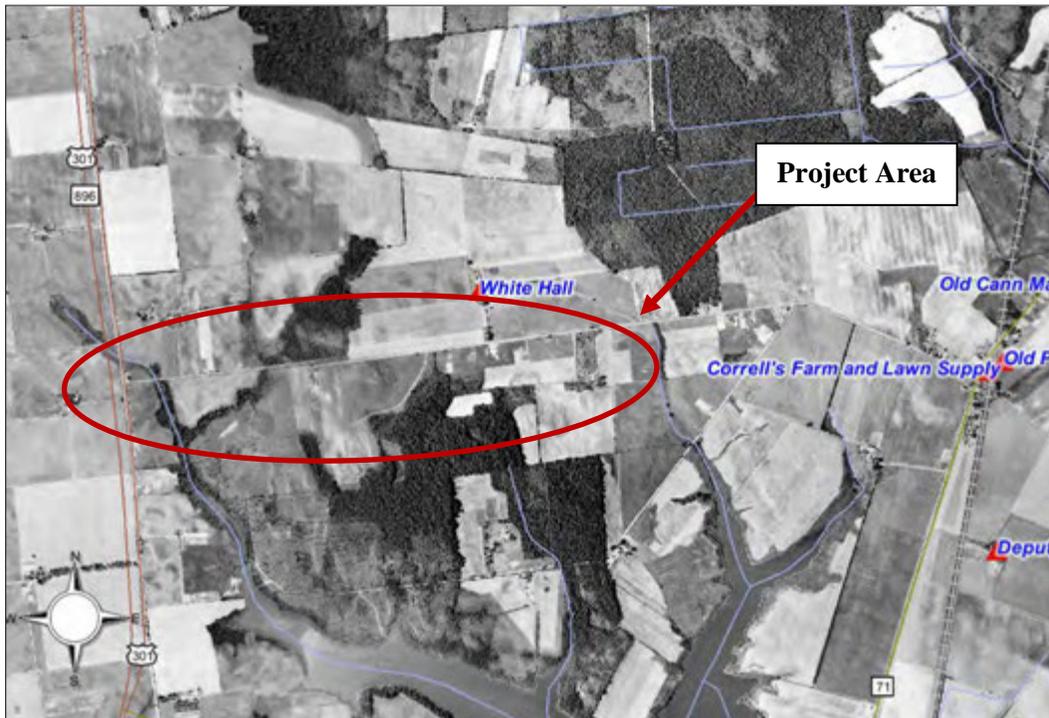


Figure 11.9 1954 Aerial Photograph of the project area. (DE CHRIS).



Figure 12.10 1961 Aerial of the project area. (DE CHRIS)

Section 4.0 Architectural Survey

A combined reconnaissance and intensive-level historic architectural survey was conducted in January, February, and March of 2011. The survey consisted of identifying all resources greater than 50-years-of-age within the APE (Figure 1.2). After the reconnaissance survey, it was determined that one resource was already listed to the National Register of Historic Places. Ten additional properties were newly identified and evaluated. Those ten properties were not recommended eligible. All Delaware applicable CRS forms for DE SHPO records were filled out. Table 4.1 summarizes the results of the historic architectural survey.

Table 4.1: Summary of the historic architectural survey.

CRS Number	Property Name	Property Address	Property Type	NR Recommendation
N03985	White Hall	130 Michael Lane	Dwelling	Listed
N04338	Scott Dwelling	802 Howell School Rd.	Dwelling	Not Eligible
N04339	Reed Dwelling	818 Howell School Rd.	Dwelling	Not Eligible
N04340	Larrimore-Krauss Dwelling	834 Howell School Rd.	Dwelling	Not Eligible
N04341	Holmes Dwelling	842 Howell School Rd	Dwelling	Not Eligible
N04342	McDougall-Crossan-Steele Dwelling	850 Howell School Rd	Dwelling	Not Eligible
N04343	McLamb Dwelling	858 Howell School Rd	Dwelling	Not Eligible
N04344	Bristow Dwelling	880 Howell School Rd	Dwelling	Not Eligible
N04345	Wolf Dweilling	932 Howell School Rd	Dwelling	Not Eligible
N04346	Grau Dwelling	1121 Howell School Rd	Dwelling	Not Eligible
N04347	R. W. Griffith Agricultural Complex	1030 Howell School Rd	Ag. Complex	Not Eligible



Figure 13.1 This 2007 Aerial Photograph of the project area depicts the APE for standing structures outlined in blue containing 107 acres consisting of 53 tax parcels (11 partially). Within the APE eleven resources meet the 50 year age requirement.

4.1 *National Register Evaluations*

N03985 White Hall

130 Michael Lane

Tax PIN: 1104220017

UTM: Zone: 18 X:438048.8226 Y:4380671.7528



Description: White Hall is a frame nineteenth century tenant farm dwelling that was built in three periods during the first half of the 19th century. It is located in Southern Pencader Hundred between the villages of Glasgow and Kirkwood, and is situated on the north side of Howell School Rd. The house sits back from the road, facing it squarely. To the rear of the house are the remnants of a car port and demolished structures. This property is part of a modern subdivision known as Michael Lane.

The house is a frame, gable roofed, two story building with a symmetrical 5 bay front elevation and a two and half story rear wing that creates a T-configuration. The original structure (c.1830) is contained in the northern end of the rear wing, a one bay addition was made to the southern end wall at an unknown date and the final building phase (c.1860) created the two story road facing section that now serves as the main block. The addition of another half story to the first two wings also occurred during this last phase.

Applicable Historic Contexts: Hundred: Pencader; Quadrant: St. Georges; Geographic Zone: Upper Peninsula; Time Period: Industrialization and Early Urbanization 1830-1880 +/- and Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940); Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

History: Historical origins of the dwelling originate from dealings with William Cann and Andrew Ellison in the early nineteenth century. Details and credit for expansion and emergence of the property is sketch as indicated. Information and better history of the property is already documented in the National Register Nomination which is included within the Appendix of this report.

Evaluation: The structure is now located and situated within the Carvel Woods Development. Since the 1987 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form was completed by Valerie Cesna, New Castle County, Historic Preservation Planner, the four out buildings located at the rear of the house dating to the 1930's and later and listed as contributing to the historic value of the property have been removed or demolished. These structures included (1) A frame dairy barn, (2) a concrete block milk house, (3) a frame implement shed and (4) a frame chicken house. Additional alteration includes replacement of the four square front porch columns with round columns and alterations to the porch roof and flooring. Removal of the louvered aluminum shutters that replaced the originals has also occurred. The T, the original section of the structure (Period I) has been altered with a modern patio type sliding glass door and a modern oriel type window. It also appears that most other windows have been replaced and the entire dwelling re-sheathed with contemporary siding. Mature trees originally fronting the property have been removed.

With the removal of the outbuildings and a setting amidst a modern subdivision, the property significance under criterion A as a property that embodies the tenets of the agricultural reform movement may be in question. Although alterations have been made to the main structure, it retains significance under criterion C, illustrating its three building phases and the progression of popular domestic architectural forms through this period. In its final form both its functional plan and its stylistic details are characteristic of the mid-nineteenth century environment in this region.

Although the setting, location, and feeling of the resource has been compromised with the incorporation of the property into a contemporary subdivision, the current National Register boundary during the time of designation was and remains the 4.3 acres tax parcel. No changes since the original 1987 write up are warranted to alter this previous determination and delineation.



Dwelling area is circled from Google Earth dated 10-7-11



The tax parcel in yellow is the National Register boundary. Aerial from DeDOT Geomedia 2010. Other outbuildings are contemporary or previously non-contributing.

N04338 Scott Dwelling

802 Howell School Road

Kirkwood, DE

Tax PIN: 1104200024

UTM: Zone: 18 X:438238.1637 Y:4380462.3807



Description: This square-shaped 3/4 acre parcel on the southern side of Howell School Road contains two single-family dwellings, a small cottage constructed c. 1955 and a split-level constructed c. 1960. The contour of the land is primarily flat. The split-level is situated at a typical suburban setback, while the earlier dwelling sits behind the new dwelling, nestled at the edge of secondary-growth woods. With the setback, manicured grass lawn and ornamental landscaping, the residential lot is typical of a suburban homestead. An asphalt drive at the eastern end of the property provides vehicular access to the two dwellings and two contemporary garages.

The primary dwelling on the property is a two-story dwelling constructed c. 1960. The five-bay dwelling is a typical example of the split-level style suburban house. The dwelling is clad with white vinyl siding with a brick veneer on the first floor of the two-story section. A T-shaped double gable roof features the gable end on the west end of the north elevation, and the gable end of the east section on the east elevation. An exterior brick chimney is situated at the center of the elevation just west of the primary entrance, which is a contemporary metal door with a metal and glass storm door. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical consisting of a five-light, vinyl bay window at the western end and a ribbon of three one-over-one vinyl sash windows at the first floor. Second story windows are single and paired one-over-one vinyl sash. All of the windows are framed by tan shutters.

The west elevation of the dwelling is two stories with the first story clad with stucco and the second story clad with vinyl siding. The side-gable roof features broad, overhanging eaves finished with a box cornice and a modern gutter. A one-story, one-bay shed roof addition is attached at the southern end of the elevation. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical consisting of one-over-one vinyl sash with heavy surrounds.

The south elevation consists of two one-story sections and a two-story section. The two-story cross-gable section is situated at the western end with a one-story, shed-roof projection at the first floor. Both are clad with vinyl siding and feature broad, over-hanging eaves. Fenestration is irregular and symmetrical consisting of paired and single one-over-one, vinyl sash. The eastern, one-story side gable section features broad overhanging eaves and is clad with vinyl siding. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical consisting of paired one-light casement windows and paired one-over-one vinyl sash.

The three-bay east elevation consists of the one-bay, shed-roof addition and the two-bay, gable-end of the main dwelling. The elevation is clad with vinyl siding. The lone entry is a contemporary paneled, metal door situated at the northern end of the addition. Fenestration is irregular and symmetrical consisting of single and paired one-over-one vinyl sash.

Situated at the rear of the property is a one-story cottage constructed c. 1955. The four-bay home is a vernacular example of a post-World War II cottage exhibiting characteristics of a minimal ranch house. The primary entrance to the dwelling is a contemporary paneled door near the center of the dwelling in the eastern two-bay, shed-roof section. There are two different windows on the elevation. The eastern bays consist of single one-over-one vinyl sash, and the western-most bay features paired one-over-one vinyl sash. The dwelling is clad with vinyl siding and the side-gabled roof is finished with composite shingles.

Although the secondary house is organized into three separate sections – an entry, and two living spaces – each is capped by a side-gable roof at different elevations. Trim on the projecting eaves and flush gable ends is minimal with a simple box cornice and corrugated metal gutters and downspouts.

Applicable Historic Contexts: Hundred: Pencader; Quadrant: St. Georges; Geographic Zone: Upper Peninsula; Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization 1940-1960 +/- ; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

History: The parcel originates from a larger plot of land in which Earl A. Johnson and Ellen H. Johnson, his wife, of Pencader Hundred sold Henry and Rae Berger and Samuel and Bertha S. Green of Chester Pennsylvania in April 27, 1953 (Y52, 472). This deed indicates an extended land survey that includes improvements of a two-story dwelling and frame outbuildings as one parcel conveyed at 103.4 acres as well as parcel number 2 which was 28.3 acres. Both the Bergers and Greens never resided in the area and soon after they had subdivided portions of smaller lots between the village of Kirkwood and Howell-Green's School Corners (AKA Howell School and SR 896). The subdivision by Berger and Green

is indicated on many of the deeds that surveys were made under J. E. Haddaway on June 1953 or by John Swann, R.R.S in June 1955. This particular evaluation, which is actually a combination of three lots, equally sized 100 by 300 foot parcels, was originally subdivided in under the Haddaway June 1953 survey for Berger and Green. The lots were referred to as Lot No. 10, Lot No. 11, and Lot No. 12. As it currently stands, the entire property is grouped under one deed (Instrument 20090724-0048950) as a combination of two lots, herein referred to as No. 1 and No. 2. Parcel No. 1 consists of former Lot No. 10 and Lot No. 11 of the Berger and Green subdivision. Current parcel No. 2 consists of former Lot No. 12 of the Berger and Green subdivision effort (F77, 138).

Berger and Green sold the first parcel (consisting of combined Lot No. 10, and Lot No. 11) on August 24, 1955 to George James Scott and Thelma Coughenour Scott of Pencader Hundred (D56, 116) for \$10 dollars. It is probable that the first dwelling was under construction or completed, since a blip representing a dwelling appears on a 1954 aerial photograph. The Scotts then acquired Lot No. 12 (currently Lot No. 2) on April 5, 1957 recorded in deed book Y59, page 231.

The split level dwelling, which is now the primary dwelling of the historic evaluation, was built circa 1960. This estimate is based on an assessment of aerial photographs and New Castle County tax records. This circa 1960 dwelling was built in front of the original dwelling. When these construction events occurred versus the available aerial photos is a small time frame to actually confirm. Lot No. 2 (old Lot No. 12) was vacant until the early 1970's when the concrete block detached garage outbuilding was eventually added. The Scotts resided on the property for a short time while constructing both dwellings. In 1966 (F77, 138), Thelma Coughenout Scott, a widow at this time, assimilated and sold the entire parcel as one to Harry A. and Mary Jane McCormick. The McCormicks owned on the property until June 5 1981 (Y114, 65). Since the 1980s the Hughes family has owned the property which has been passed onto different family members through inheritance (Instrument 20090724-0048950).

Evaluation: The dwelling is one of several within the Berger and Green subdivision that date to the first period of development. The small development was constructed slowly and a review of the deeds indicates the manner in which the subdivision was built is common for the time period. Therefore it is unlikely that the subdivision would be considered a historic resource. Additionally, due to the nature of the work, the project has a limited ability to impact the subdivision as a whole. Therefore, assessing the subdivision for National Register eligibility is outside the scope of the project.

Limited research and analysis has not revealed any association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of Delaware, Pencader Hundred, or settlement patterns within the local community. The owners of the property during the historic period were to George James Scott and Thelma Coughenour Scott. The residence is not significant for its association with the Scotts, or any particular historical trend of national, regional, or local importance. This resource is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

As stated, the property was purchased by to George James Scott and Thelma Coughenour Scott at the time the dwellings were built c. 1955 and c. 1960. Limited research has not shown the Scotts to have made lasting significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. For this reason the house is recommended not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The resources on the property are a two-story dwelling constructed in the Split Level style and a one-story, post-World War II cottage. Due to broad regional construction of this type, significant examples of Split Level must strongly express the characteristics of integrity: location, design, feeling, association, workmanship, materials, and setting. This particular example does not strongly express association with either the Split Level or Ranch styles. The house does retain a degree of integrity of location, setting, and materials. However, the dwelling does not express these characteristics particularly well. Furthermore, the characteristics of workmanship, design, feeling, and association are lacking. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

The secondary dwelling on the property is a vernacular post-World War II cottage. Due to broad regional construction of this type, significant examples of post-World War II cottages must strongly express the characteristics of integrity: location, design, feeling, association, workmanship, materials, and setting. This particular example does not strongly express association with either the cottage style. The house appears to retain integrity of location, setting, and materials. However, the dwelling does not express these characteristics particularly well. Furthermore, the characteristics of workmanship, design, feeling, and association are lacking. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

The dwelling is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



N04339 Reed Dwelling
818 Howell School Road
Kirkwood, DE
Tax PIN: 1104200023
UTM: Zone: 18 X:438169.1688 Y:4380459.2625



Description: This square-shaped 3/4 acre parcel on the southern side of Howell School Road contains a single-family dwelling constructed circa 1957. The contour of the land is primarily flat. The dwelling is situated at a broad setback, near the center of the property. With the setback, manicured grass lawn and ornamental landscaping, the residential lot is a typical mid 20th century suburban homestead. An asphalt drive at the western end of the property provides vehicular access to the dwelling. A chain link fence encloses the property to the rear of the dwelling. Also located on the property are a detached garage/workshop constructed during the 1970s and a pole barn erected during the 1990s.

The six-bay, one-story dwelling is clad with vertical and horizontal metal siding and constructed in the vernacular Ranch style. The base of the dwelling features a brick veneer. Oriented towards the north, the façade features a central outcove beneath the broad eaves where a large nine-light bay window and original entry are located. The side gable roof is in two sections, features broad overhanging eaves and is covered with composite shingles. There are two entrances on the façade, one at center and one at the western end. The central entrance is a glass and wood door with a glass and metal storm door. The western entry consists of a contemporary, paneled metal door with two glass lights and a glass storm door. Fenestration on the façade is irregular and asymmetrical consisting of single and paired one-over-one wood sash and a central nine-light bay window. A concrete walkway and patio provide access to the entries.

The four-bay gable-end elevation consists of two offset sections and a shed-roof section at the southern end, all oriented toward the west. The central feature is a partially engaged brick chimney at the gable peak of the offset two-bay section. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical consisting of one-over-one wood sash and a ribbon of four one-light casement windows.

The seven-bay south elevation consists of three sections and features a complex gable roof with a shed-roof at the western end, a central side-gable section, and a projecting cross-gable addition. There is a nine-light-over-two-panel entry at the center of the shed-roof section. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical consisting of paired casement and single one-over-one vinyl sash windows. A concrete patio and contemporary wood deck are situated behind the western and central sections of the house.

The three bay east elevation of the house features a gable-end main block and side-gable rear section. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical consisting of one-over-one vinyl sash windows. A concrete-block chimney is situated at the center of the elevation.

Historic Contexts: Hundred: Pencader; Quadrant: St. Georges; Geographic Zone: Upper Peninsula; Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization 1940-1960 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

History: The parcel originates from a larger plot of land in which Earl A. Johnson and Ellen H. Johnson, his wife, of Pencader Hundred sold Henry and Rae Berger (h/w) and Samuel and Bertha S. Green (h/w) of Chester Pennsylvania on April 27, 1953 (Y52, 472). This deed indicates an extended land survey that includes improvements of a two-story dwelling and frame outbuildings as one parcel conveyed at 103.4 acres as well as parcel number 2 which was 28.3 acres. Neither the Bergers nor the Greens resided in the area and soon after they had subdivided portions of smaller lots between the village of Kirkwood and Howell-Green's School Corners (AKA Howell School and SR 896).

The subdivision by Berger and Green is indicated on many of the deeds and surveys that were delineated by J. E. Haddaway in June 1953 and John Swann, R.R.S in June 1955. This particular lot, which is actually a combination of two, but equally sized 100 by 300 foot parcels, was originally subdivided in 1953 under the Haddaway survey for Berger and Green. The lots were referred to as Lot No. 8 and Lot No. 9. Today they are referred to as Lot No.1 (former Lot No. 9) and Lot No. 2 (former Lot No. 8) under a single deed (D80, 29).

Berger and Green sold the first parcel or Lot No. 9 on September 7, 1955 to Conrad Howard Reed and Violet Reed (h/w) of Wilmington for \$10. It is uncertain whether the dwelling that is situated on Lot No. 1(former lot No. 9) was immediately built. Nonetheless, Conrad Howard and Violet Reed purchased another 100 by 300 foot lot (Lot No 2 or Lot No. 8) from Berger and Green on August 29, 1958 (Y62, 553) as a buffer to the west. An examination of deeds, aeriels, construction styles, and New Castle County tax assessment records indicates the dwelling was likely constructed by the late 1950s.

Conrad Howard Reed ultimately relinquished his rights to the property to his wife in the late 1960s. Afterwards, she recorded a mortgage loan for \$6,400 dollars (E64, 289). Shortly thereafter, in a deed recoded January 13, 1968 (D80, 29), Violet Reed sold both parcels to Ralph A. and Phyllis S. Schwalbauch of New Castle County for \$17,500. The Schwalbauchs have resided on this lot since that time. The Schwalbauchs added a detached garage with workshop in the 1970s towards the west end of the property. Multiple rear and west gable end additions to the dwelling were added in the 1990s and early 2000s. Ralph also indicated to DelDOT CRS staff that the pole barn situated towards rear of the lot the was added in the 1990s.

Evaluation: The dwelling is one of several within the Berger and Green subdivision that date to the first period of development. The small development was constructed slowly and a review of the deeds indicates the manner in which the subdivision was built is common for the time period. Therefore it is unlikely that the subdivision would be considered a historic resource. Additionally, due to the nature of the work, the project has a limited ability to impact the subdivision as a whole. Therefore, assessing the subdivision for National Register eligibility as a possible resource is outside the scope of the project.

Limited research and analysis has not revealed any association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of Delaware, Pencader Hundred, or settlement patterns within the local community. The owners of the property during the historic period were Conrad Howard Reed and Violet Reed. The residence is not significant for its association with the Reeds, or any particular historical trend of national, regional, or local importance. This resource is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

As stated, the property was purchased by to Conrad Howard Reed and Violet Reed at the time the dwelling was built c. 1957. Limited research has not shown the Reeds to have made lasting significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. For this reason the house is recommended not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The resource on the property is a one-story dwelling constructed in the Ranch style. Due to broad regional construction of this type, significant examples of Ranch houses must exceptionally express the characteristics of integrity: location, design, feeling, association, workmanship, materials, and setting. This particular example does not strongly express association with the Ranch style. The house retains almost no integrity because of the many upgrades, alterations and additions to the property. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

The dwelling is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



N04340 Larrimore-Krauss Dwelling

834 Howell School Road

Kirkwood, DE

Tax PIN: 1104200022

UTM: Zone: 18 X:438110.0203 Y:4380460.2777



Description: This one-story, house built circa 1958 in the Colonial Revival Cape Cod style is situated on the south side of Howell School Road. The contour of the lot is primarily flat. The dwelling is situated at a typical suburban setback, toward the front of the property. With the setback, manicured grass lawn and ornamental landscaping, the residential lot is a typical mid-century suburban homestead. An asphalt drive at the western end of the property provides vehicular access to the dwelling. The property is line by a chain link fence.

The one-story, side-gable dwelling has a four-bay façade is oriented toward the north. The house features a brick veneer on the façade and stucco on the other elevations. The primary entrance is a six-light-over four-panel glass-and-wood door with a glass and metal storm door. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical with replacement single one-over-one vinyl sash and a projecting bay window with three one-over-one vinyl sash. Windows feature narrow wood trim and louvered metal shutters. The side gable roof is clad with composite shingles and features narrow overhanging eaves and a contemporary gutter.

The gable end west elevation is comprised of three bays. A contemporary glass and metal door is situated at the northern end of the elevation. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical consisting of a contemporary casement window, and one-over-one vinyl sash. A partially engaged concrete block chimney is located north of the gable peak. The elevation is topped with a flush raking cornice.

The side-gable rear elevation consists of three-bays. Fenestration is regular and asymmetrical consisting of one-over-one vinyl sash with narrow surrounds and turned brick sills. The side-gable roof features narrow eaves and a modern gutter.

The side-gable east elevation consists of two one-over-one vinyl sash windows with narrow surrounds and turned brick sills. The roof line is marked by a flush, raking cornice.

Historic Context: Hundred: Pencader; Quadrant: St. Georges; Geographic Zone: Upper Peninsula; Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization 1940-1960 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

History: The parcel originates from a larger plot of land in which Earl A. Johnson and Ellen H. Johnson, his wife, of Pencader Hundred sold to Henry and Rae Berger (h/w) and Samuel and Bertha S. Green (h/w) of Chester Pennsylvania on April 27, 1953 (Y52, 472). This deed indicates an extended land survey that includes improvements of a two-story dwelling and frame outbuildings as one parcel conveyed at 103.4 acres as well as parcel number 2 which was 28.3 acres. Neither the Bergers nor Greens resided in the area and soon after the purchase subdivided the land into smaller lots between the village of Kirkwood and Howell- Green's School Corners (AKA Howell School and SR 896). The subdivision by Berger and Green is indicated on many of the deeds in surveys delineated by J. E. Haddaway in June 1953 and by John Swann, R.R.S in June 1955. This particular parcel, herein referred to as Lot No. 7, was subdivided in 1955 under Swan's survey for Berger and Green and included a 100 by 300 foot lot size. On March 12, 1958, the property was sold to Roy G. and Ann M. Larrimore (h/w) of Pencader Hundred for \$10,000 (T61, 504). Two years later on September 12, 1960, the property with a dwelling thereon erected was sold/transferred over to Ernest G. and Lorraine M. Krauss (h/w) for \$10 (T66, 22). The Krausses carried an \$11,600 mortgage (P54, 360), thereby confirming that the property during its original sale to Larrimore would have had a dwelling erected. Approximately two years later on April 17, 1962, the property was sold to Ellis and Thelma I. Lester (h/w) (G69, 579) for \$10. Thelma Lester resided on and owned the property for approximately 30 years (1322, page 88).

Evaluation: The dwelling is one of several within the Berger and Green subdivision that date to the first period of development. The small development was constructed slowly and a review of the deeds indicates the manner in which the subdivision was built is common for the time period. Therefore it is unlikely that the subdivision would be considered a historic resource. Additionally, due to the nature of the work, the project has a limited ability to impact the subdivision as a whole. Therefore, assessing the subdivision as a cultural resource for National Register eligibility is outside the scope of the project.

Limited research and analysis has not revealed any association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of Delaware, Pencader Hundred, or settlement patterns within the local community. The owners of the property during the historic period were Roy G. and Ann M. Larrimore and Ernest G. and Lorraine M. Krauss. The residence is not significant for its association with the Larrimores and

Reeds, or any particular historical trend of national, regional, or local importance. This resource is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

As stated, the property was owned by the Larrimore and Krauss families for short periods during the historic period of the house c. 1958-1962. Limited research has not shown the Larrimores and Krausses to have made lasting significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. For this reason the house is recommended not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The resource on the property is a one-story dwelling constructed in the Colonial Revival Cape Cod style. Due to broad regional construction of this type, significant examples of Cape Cod houses must exceptionally express the characteristics of integrity: location, design, feeling, association, workmanship, materials, and setting. This particular example does not strongly express association with the Cape Cod style. The house does retain a degree of integrity of location, setting, and materials. However, the dwelling does not express these characteristics particularly well. Furthermore, the characteristics of workmanship, design, feeling, and association are lacking. Lacking significance and integrity, this building is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

The dwelling is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



N04341 Charles R. Hartman Enterprises, Inc/Holmes Dwelling

842 Howell School Road

Kirkwood, DE

Tax PIN: 1104200021

UTM: Zone: 18 X:438110.0203 Y:4380460.2777



Description: This circa 1954 ranch style dwelling is located on the south side of Howell School Road. The dwelling is sheathed in vinyl siding and features all new replacement windows. The entrance is retrofitted with a handicap ramp/ deck. There are modern additions at the west and rear. A modern garage is located west of the main structure. The contour of the lot is primarily flat. The dwelling is situated at a typical suburban setback, toward the front of the property. With the setback, manicured grass lawn and ornamental landscaping, the residential lot is a typical mid- 20th century suburban homestead.

The one-story, side-gable dwelling features an asymmetrical five-bay front elevation, oriented toward the north. Encased in vinyl siding, the dwelling has maroon shutters around the four 6 over 6 light replacement windows that make up the front elevation. Along the front there is a raised ramp leading to the front entrance. The side gable roof is clad with composite shingles and features narrow overhanging eaves with a plain box cornice and a contemporary gutter.

The gable end west elevation is comprised of one bay. A contemporary glass and metal door is situated at the southern end of the elevation in the addition that is set back from the gable. Fenestration is asymmetrical consisting of a contemporary one-over-one vinyl sash.

The south elevation consists of eight bays featuring two windows framing a door on the west end and five windows set along the elevation of the addition. There are two gables on the south elevation, one belonging to an entrance alcove and the other as part of the addition.

Historic Context: Hundred: Pencader; Quadrant: St. Georges; Geographic Zone: Upper Peninsula; Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization 1940-1960 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

History: The parcel originates from a larger plot of land in which Earl A. Johnson and Ellen H. Johnson, his wife, of Pencader Hundred sold Henry and Rae Berger (h/w) and Samuel and Bertha S. Green (h/w) of Chester Pennsylvania on April 27, 1953 (Y52, 472). This deed indicates an extended land survey that includes improvements of a two-story dwelling and frame outbuildings as one parcel conveyed at 103.4 acres as well as parcel number 2 which was 28.3 acres. Both the Berger's and Green's never resided in the area and soon after they had subdivided portions of smaller lots between the village of Kirkwood and Howell-Green's School Corners (AKA Howell School and SR 896). The subdivision by Berger and Green is indicated on many of the deeds and with this particular lot, that subdivided survey was made by J. E. Haddaway on June 1953. Immediately following the survey on July 14, this particular lot measuring 100 by 300 feet and referred to as Lot No. 6 (N53, 396) was sold to Charles L. Hartman Enterprises, Inc., a corporation of the State of Delaware for \$10 dollars. The Charles L. Hartman Enterprises, Inc. was responsible for constructing or improving the lot with dwelling since they quickly turned over the property the following year. On October 4, 1954 the Charles L. Hartman Enterprises, Inc. sold the property to Fred and Rose Holmes (h/w) of Richardson Park, New Castle County Delaware (N55, 12) for \$10 dollars. On this deed, the grantees (i.e. Holmes) were provided a certain lot, piece of parcel of land, with the dwelling thereon erected. Restrictions were placed on the property that prohibits factories, slaughter house, junk yard, or any other business, offensive or dangerous to the neighborhood. Following her husband's departure in 1982, Rose Holmes owned and continued to reside in the dwelling for approximately 35 years before it was sold in 1989 (963, 258).

Evaluation: The dwelling is one of several within the Berger and Green subdivision that date to the first period of development. The small development was constructed slowly and a review of the deeds indicates the manner in which the subdivision was built is common for the time period. Therefore it is unlikely that the subdivision would be considered a historic resource. Additionally, due to the nature of the work, the project has a limited ability to impact the subdivision as a whole. Therefore, assessing the subdivision as a potential resource for National Register eligibility is outside the scope of the project.

Limited research and analysis has not revealed any association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of Delaware, Pencader Hundred, or settlement patterns within the local community. The owners of the property during the historic period were Fred and Rose Holmes. The residence is not significant for its association with the Holmes', or any particular historical trend of national, regional, or local importance. This resource is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

As stated, the property was owned by the Holmes' during the historic period of the house c. 1954. Limited research has not shown the Holmes' to have made lasting significant

contributions to local, regional, or national history. For this reason the house is recommended not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The resource on the property is a one-story dwelling constructed in the Ranch style. Due to broad regional construction of this type, significant examples of Ranch houses must exceptionally express the characteristics of integrity: location, design, feeling, association, workmanship, materials, and setting. This particular example does not strongly express association with the Ranch style. The house does retain a degree of integrity of location, and setting,. However, the dwelling does not express these characteristics particularly well. Furthermore, the characteristics of workmanship, design, feeling, and association are lacking. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

The dwelling is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



N04342 McDougall-Crossan-Steele Dwelling

850 Howell School Road

Kirkwood, DE

Tax PIN: 1104200020

UTM: Zone: 18 X: 570302.04

Y: 572565.98



Description: This circa 1960 Cape Cod cottage style dwelling is 1 ½ stories and located on the south side of Howell School Road. The façade is sheathed in vinyl shingles. The east side is sheathed in original asbestos shingles; the west end in vinyl siding. The dwelling is located on the south side of Howell School Road. All windows are modern 6 over 6 replacements throughout the façade and sides. The rear is not visible. There is one bay window (modern) that has a center fixed casement on the front north facing elevation. The rear or west side has a one story addition that connects as part of a two-bay garage.

Clad in faux-wood, brown tinted vinyl shingle style siding, the front elevation features two 6 over 6 double hung sash windows, an entrance and a bay window. The elevation is obscured from the road with trees and other heavy foliage and looks north toward the road. A modern metal gutter sits at the end of the gabled roof.

The east gable end elevation is clad in white asbestos shingles that shows extensive lichen growth. Two 6 over 6 double hung sash windows are symmetrically placed on the first floor and one identical window is centered high in the gable, just north of the exterior stack that extends past the roof line. A louvered vent is set in the peak of the gable.

The west elevation features the same fenestration as the east on the original section of the house, but is clad in traditional white vinyl siding and features an addition that starts in the center of the elevation just under the upper window. The addition is a gable roofed structure that has a porch overhang until it reaches the end of the original structure, at which point the brick building juts out. The addition has an entrance adjacent to the period one structure and has an interior center stack and two modern windows.

Historic Context: Hundred: Pencader; Quadrant: St. Georges; Geographic Zone: Upper Peninsula; Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization 1940-1960 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

History: The parcel originates from a larger plot of land in which Earl A. Johnson and Ellen H. Johnson, his wife, of Pencader Hundred sold Henry and Rae Berger (h/w) and Samuel and Bertha S. Green (h/w) of Chester Pennsylvania on April 27, 1953 (Y52, 472). This deed indicates an extended land survey that includes improvements of a two-story dwelling and frame outbuildings as one parcel conveyed at 103.4 acres as well as parcel number 2 which was 28.3 acres. Both the Berger's and Green's never resided in the area and soon after they had subdivided portions of smaller lots between the village of Kirkwood and Howell-Green's School Corners (AKA Howell School and SR 896). The subdivision by Berger and Green is indicated on many of the deeds that survey for this property was made by John Swann, R.R.S in June 1955. By 1957 this particular lot measuring 100 by 300 feet and referred to as Lot No. 5 (B-61, 343) was sold to George J. and Eugie V. McDougall (h/w) of Farmingdale, New York for \$10 dollars. It is uncertain if the McDougall's are actually responsible for commissioning the dwelling construction. They still resided in Farmingdale, New York when they sold the parcel/lot two years later in November 13, 1959 to Elmer F. Crossan and Dorothy Crossan (h/w) of Newark, Delaware for \$10 dollars. Nonetheless, the Crossan's, still of Newark, sold the parcel/lot on June 29, 1962 to Ronald F. and Carol H. Steele (h/w) of New Castle County for \$10,000 (R-69, page 330). According to aerial photos and New Castle County tax assessments, it is believed that the dwelling was eventually constructed on the lot by 1961.

Evaluation: The dwelling is one of several within the Berger and Green subdivision that date to the first period of development. The small development was constructed slowly and a review of the deeds indicates the manner in which the subdivision was built is common for the time period. Therefore it is unlikely that the subdivision would be considered a historic resource. Additionally, due to the nature of the work, the project has a limited ability to impact the subdivision as a whole. Therefore, assessing the subdivision as a potential resource for National Register eligibility is outside the scope of the project.

Limited research and analysis has not revealed any association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of Delaware, Pencader Hundred, or settlement patterns within the local community. The owners of the property during the historic period were Elmer F. Crossan and Dorothy Crossan. The residence is not significant for its association with the Crossans, or any particular historical trend of national, regional, or local importance. This resource is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

As stated, the property was owned by the Crossans for a short period during the historic period of the house c. 1959-1961. Limited research has not shown the Crossans to have made lasting significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. For this reason the house is recommended not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The resource on the property is a one-story dwelling constructed in the Cape Cod style. Due to broad regional construction of this type, significant examples of Cape Cod houses must exceptionally express the characteristics of integrity: location, design, feeling, association, workmanship, materials, and setting. This particular example does not strongly express association with the Cape Cod style. The house does retain a degree of integrity of location, setting, and materials. However, the dwelling does not express these characteristics particularly well. Furthermore, the characteristics of workmanship, design, feeling, and association are lacking. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

The dwelling is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



N04343 McLamb Dwelling

858 Howell School Road

Kirkwood, DE

Tax PIN: 1104200019

UTM: Zone: 18 X: 570196.77

Y:572525.55



Description: This 1959 1 ½ story minimal tradition cottage is located on the south side of Howell School Road. It appears that the 3-bay west end of the dwelling is the original block. A significant 2-bay addition on the east end nearly doubles the size of the dwelling. The structure is sheathed in white vinyl siding with modern 6/6 windows and fixed wood shutters on the façade and west gable. Alteration also included a screened rear porch with a continuous shed roof. A shed dormer window completes the ½ story rear.

Looking north, the front elevation is comprised of two entrances, one on the west end appears to be the original entrance to the expanded structure and the sliding glass door on the east end is a later addition. All of the windows are 6-over-6 double hung sash windows framed in black shutters. The gable roof is clad in dark asphalt shingles and a modern gutter is located at the cornice.

The east elevation features a window centered in the gable end, positioned over a door that is framed by black shutters. Above the door is a pedimented portico set on a concrete stoop. The rear of the house has a raised roof addition that can be seen rising off the back along this elevation.

The west elevation is similar to the east, but instead of an entrance features two symmetrically placed windows on the first floor of the dwelling.

The rear, south facing elevation is a full two stories high with a low sloped shed roof that was added to the dwelling later and extends along the full length of the elevation. On the west side of the elevation, jutting off the period I section is a back screened in porch with shed roof. The rear fenestration is comprised of 5 modern double hung sash windows.

Historic Context: Hundred: Pencader; Quadrant: St. Georges; Geographic Zone: Upper Peninsula; Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization 1940-1960 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

History: The parcel originates from a larger plot of land in which Earl A. Johnson and Ellen H. Johnson, his wife, of Pencader Hundred sold Henry and Rae Berger (h/w) and Samuel and Bertha S. Green (h/w) of Chester Pennsylvania on April 27, 1953 (Y52, 472). This deed indicates an extended land survey that includes improvements of a two-story dwelling and frame outbuildings as parcel number 1 conveyed at 103.4 acres as well as parcel number 2 which was 28.3 acres. Both the Berger's and Green's never resided in the area and in 1955 they subdivided a smaller piece of the overall lot number 1 into a 300 by 450 foot lot which they called Lot No. 4 (I56, 336) to Albert M. and Jennie V. French (h/w). During this transaction, the lot or piece of parcel had been indicated that there "no improvements thereon erected". Albert M. French and Jennie V. French were have said to be in Pencader Hundred, but no improvements were still evident when they sold the parcel approximately three years later to Gardner and Mabel Lorena McLamb (h/w) of Newark on March 8, 1958 (S61, 101). According to aerial photos, construction styles, and New Castle County tax assessments, it is believed that the dwelling was eventually placed and/or constructed on the lot sometime after the McLamb's acquisition in 1958. A portion of the property towards the west end was subdivided in the late 1960's, leaving the original plot as a 100 by 450 foot lot. Today (2011), William and Peggy Logullo own the parcel and dwelling. Another Logullo family member (Robert C. and Dolores L.) own the 1960's subdivided parcel in which a mid to late 1960's vernacular ranch dwelling was built.

Evaluation: The dwelling is one of several within the Berger and Green subdivision that date to the first period of development. The small development was constructed slowly and a review of the deeds indicates the manner in which the subdivision was built is common for the time period. Therefore it is unlikely that the subdivision would be considered a historic resource. Additionally, due to the nature of the work, the project has a limited ability to impact the subdivision as a whole. Therefore, assessing the subdivision as a potential resource for National Register eligibility is outside the scope of the project.

Limited research and analysis has not revealed any association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of Delaware, Pencader Hundred, or settlement patterns within the local community. The owners of the property during the historic period were Gardner and Mabel Lorena McLamb. The residence is not significant for its association with the McLamb, or any particular historical trend of

national, regional, or local importance. This resource is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

As stated, the property was owned by the McLambs during the historic period of the house c. 1958-1962. Limited research has not shown the McLambs to have made lasting significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. For this reason the house is recommended not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The resource on the property is a one-story dwelling constructed in the Ranch style. Due to broad regional construction of this type, significant examples of Ranch houses must exceptionally express the characteristics of integrity: location, design, feeling, association, workmanship, materials, and setting. This particular example does not strongly express association with the Ranch style. The house does retain a degree of integrity of location, and setting. However, the dwelling does not express these characteristics particularly well. Furthermore, the characteristics of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, and association are lacking. Lacking significance and integrity, this building is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

The dwelling is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



N04344 Bristow Dwelling

880 Howell School Road

Kirkwood, DE

Tax PIN: 1104200017

UTM: Zone: 18 X: 569897.21

Y: 572419.63



Description: This circa 1956 1-story 3 bay minimal tradition style dwelling is located on the south side of Howell School Road. There is a large 2-bay modern addition located on the west end of the main block. This could have been added sometime between 1957 and 1961 according to aerial interpretation. A storage structure which actually could have been a former dwelling shack is located on the rear of the property.

The north elevation of the period I section is a three bay structure comprised of a central entrance and a set of double windows on the west end. The dwelling is clad in yellow vinyl siding and the windows are framed in brown plastic decorative shutters. The roof features a gable end on the west side and a cross gable on the east end of the front elevation. Along the period II north elevation there are two symmetrical modern vinyl windows framed by brown shutters and a central interior stack is visible along the roofline.

The east elevation of the Period I section has two modern vinyl windows placed evenly just under the eaves of the roofline. The west elevation of the period II section features a gable end with two windows placed evenly on the first floor and a louvered vent centered in the peak of the gable.

The rear shed/dwelling is grey in color and features three bays all framed with bright green trim.

Historic Context: Hundred: Pencader; Quadrant: St. Georges; Geographic Zone: Upper Peninsula; Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization 1940-1960 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

History: The parcel originates from a larger plot of land in which Earl A. Johnson and Ellen H. Johnson, his wife, of Pencader Hundred sold Henry and Rae Berger (h/w) and Samuel and Bertha S. Green (h/w) of Chester Pennsylvania in April 27, 1953 (Y52, 472). This deed indicates an extended land survey that includes improvements of a two-story dwelling and frame outbuildings as parcel number 1 conveyed at 103.4 acres as well as parcel number 2 which was 28.3 acres. Both the Berger's and Green's never resided in the area and in 1956 they subdivided a smaller piece of the overall lot number 1 into a 100 by 300 foot lot under deed book Y57, page 224. This newly created parcel is known as Lot No. 1 of that Berger and Green land subdivision. On July 12, 1956, the aforementioned lot and subject property was sold to Robert O. Bristow and Doris M. Bristow (h/w) of Kirkwood, New Castle County for a sum of \$10 dollars. According to aerial photographs, construction styles, and New Castle County tax assessment information, a dwelling was built by the Bristow family sometime following their parcel acquisition. Family members of the Bristow's still own the property with dwelling.

Evaluation: The dwelling is one of several within the Berger and Green subdivision that date to the first period of development. The small development was constructed slowly and a review of the deeds indicates the manner in which the subdivision was built is common for the time period. Therefore it is unlikely that the subdivision would be considered a historic resource. Additionally, due to the nature of the work, the project has a limited ability to impact the subdivision as a whole. Therefore, assessing the subdivision as a potential resource for National Register eligibility is outside the scope of the project.

Limited research and analysis has not revealed any association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of Delaware, Pencader Hundred, or settlement patterns within the local community. The owners of the property during the historic period were Robert and Doris Bristow. The residence is not significant for its association with the Bristows, or any particular historical trend of national, regional, or local importance. This resource is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

As stated, the property was owned by the Bristow family during the historic period of the house c. 1956-1961. Limited research has not shown the Bristows to have made lasting significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. For this reason the house is recommended not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The resource on the property is a one-story dwelling constructed in the minimal tradition style. Due to broad regional construction of this type, significant examples of minimal tradition

houses must exceptionally express the characteristics of integrity: location, design, feeling, association, workmanship, materials, and setting. This particular example does not strongly express association with the minimal tradition style. The house does retain a degree of integrity of location, and setting. However, the dwelling does not express these characteristics particularly well. Furthermore, the characteristics of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, and association are lacking. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

The dwelling is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



N04345 Wolf Dwelling

932 Howell School Road

Kirkwood, DE

Tax PIN: 1104200013

UTM: Zone: 18 X: 569280.54

Y: 572347.89



Description: This circa 1960 1 ½ story minimal tradition design dwelling is located on the south side of Howell School Road. A screened porch off the east gable end may be a later addition to the main block. The dwelling is next to a small church which was more recently constructed in the late 20th century. There is no association between the church and the dwelling according to a family member who rents the dwelling from his grandmother that owns the property. The east elevation has a screen in porch. Windows are original but covered over by storm windows. The building's construction is partial brick and timber frame and portions throughout have been sheathed over with vinyl siding.

The front elevation is a four bay structure featuring a bay window on the east end, a centered entrance and a double window framed in dark shutters, centered in the cross gable on the west end. Clad in yellow vinyl siding, the cross gable section juts out from the house toward the road and has a lattice style covering along the foundation. The rest of the front elevation is brick.

Along the east elevation a brick exterior stack rises past the gabled roof, just north of the peak. Centered in the peak of the gable is a louvered vent set above a small modern double hung sash window. The first floor is consistent with the brick found on the front elevation, but the

gable is clad in yellow vinyl siding. A screened in porch addition with gable roof, matching gray shingles and vinyl siding is attached along this elevation.

The west elevation has three windows set in the brick first floor, evenly spaced along the wall, and two basement hopper style windows are located at the base of the dwelling where the concrete foundation meets the brick. The peak of the gable matches the east elevation with the same vent, window and vinyl siding. On the north end of the elevation the side material changes to the yellow vinyl siding that covers the front's cross gable addition, with the same lattice style fencing located at the foundation level.

The rear or south elevation has a large dormer style shed roof addition extending from the roof giving the rear section a full two story appearance. The fenestration is symmetrical and features three modern double hung sash windows across the elevation. The screened in porch has the only entrance in the rear and is level with the dwelling.

Historic Context: Hundred: Pencader; Quadrant: St. Georges; Geographic Zone: Upper Peninsula; Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization 1940-1960 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

History: The parcel originates from a larger plot of land in which Vera M. Koelig, a widow during this time, sold one hundred and fifty eight acres one hundred fifty-three perches of land, more or less, to Ermil. D. Hodson and Virginia B. Hodson of Wilmington on September 20th, 1950 (M50, 575). During the decade of the 1950's the Hodson's began carving strip pieces of smaller parcels along Howell School Road and State Route 896 (i.e. the road to Glasgow) and sold parcels. As noted in deed book Y64, page 282 on September 28, 1959, a certain lot, piece or parcel with dimensions 100 by 220 feet was sold for \$1000 dollars to Ernest L. Wolf and Marianne Wolf (h/w). According to aerial photographs, construction styles, and New Castle County tax assessment records, a dwelling was erected soon after this time of sale. The Wolf family still retains ownership of the parcel with the dwelling having passed title and property ownership onto family members.

Evaluation: Limited research and analysis has not revealed any association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of Delaware, Pencader Hundred, or settlement patterns within the local community. The owners of the property during the historic period were Ernest and Marianne Wolf. The residence is not significant for its association with the Wolfs, or any particular historical trend of national, regional, or local importance. This resource is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

As stated, the property was owned by the Wolf family during the historic period of the house c. 1958-1962. Limited research has not shown the Wolfs to have made lasting significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. For this reason the house is recommended not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The resource on the property is a one-story dwelling constructed in the minimal tradition style. Due to broad regional construction of this type, significant examples of minimal tradition houses must exceptionally express the characteristics of integrity: location, design, feeling, association, workmanship, materials, and setting. This particular example does not strongly express association with the minimal tradition style. The house does retain a degree of integrity of location, setting, and materials. However, the dwelling does not express these characteristics particularly well. Furthermore, the characteristics of workmanship, design, feeling, and association are lacking. Lacking significance and integrity, this building is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

The dwelling is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



N04346 Grau Dwelling

1121 Howell School Road

Kirkwood, DE

Tax PIN: 1104200005

UTM: Zone: 18 X: 567654.87

Y: 572352.56



Description: This circa 1965, one-story ranch style dwelling sits on a concrete block foundation. The structure is located on an incline in the center of the parcel facing south along the north side of Howell School Road. The pre-manufactured ranch style dwelling is likely a double wide manufactured home a hyphen connection to the garage. There are enclosed porch and rear additions. The footprint or near footprint is believed to have replaced a former schoolhouse at or near this same location – i.e. Howell School.

The ranch style dwelling is clad in white vinyl siding and topped with a side gable asphalt shingle roof. Alterations to this dwelling includes converting the garage and hyphen into living space, by installing two sets of 1/1 windows and a single entry door that replaces a traditional garage door. A portico featuring the pediment style overhangs the entrance and covers a handicapped ramp that extends to the driveway. A sloping shed roof descends off the front elevation to create an extended front porch on the east side of the north elevation. Overall there are 5 sets of double hung sash windows framed by maroon shutters across the front and two entrances, one on the original dwelling and the other as part of the converted hyphen.

The east elevation shows the gable end and features two symmetrically placed modern windows along the first floor, as well as two basement hopper windows.

The converted garage section of the west elevation shows no distinguishing features aside from the gable end.

A large covered patio like addition and a small enclosed porch extends from the rear of the main block. An in-ground swimming pool at the west side of the dwelling is encircled with a fence.

Historic Context: Hundred: Pencader; Quadrant: St. Georges; Geographic Zone: Upper Peninsula; Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization 1940-1960 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

History: The parcel originates from a larger plot of land in which Hugh Finger sold to Francis and Mildred Selby on May 25th, 1946 (C46, 492). In 1951 Finger broke up the land into several smaller parcels. As noted in deed book U50, page 452 on January 11, 1951, a certain lot, piece or parcel containing 95 acres and 34 squares perches of land was sold for \$12,500 dollars to William and Amelia Grau. According to aerial photographs, construction styles, and New Castle County tax assessment records, the aforementioned dwelling was erected soon after this time of sale.

Evaluation: Limited research and analysis has not revealed any association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of Delaware, Pencader Hundred, or settlement patterns within the local community. The owners of the property during the historic period were William and Amelia Grau. The residence is not significant for its association with the Graus, or any particular historical trend of national, regional, or local importance. This resource is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

As stated, the property was owned by the Grau family during the historic period of the house c. 1951-1962. Limited research has not shown the Graus to have made lasting significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. For this reason the house is recommended not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The resource on the property is a one-story dwelling constructed in the Ranch style. Due to broad regional construction of this type, significant examples of Ranch houses must exceptionally express the characteristics of integrity: location, design, feeling, association, workmanship, materials, and setting. This particular example does not strongly express association with the Ranch style. The house does retain a degree of integrity of location, setting, and materials. However, the dwelling does not express these characteristics particularly well. Furthermore, the characteristics of workmanship, design, feeling, and association are lacking. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

The dwelling is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



N04347 R. W. Griffith Agricultural Complex
1030 Howell School Road
Kirkwood, DE
Tax PIN: 1104200007
UTM: Zone: 18 X: 568001.71 Y: 572183.10





Description: The main block of the mid 19th century farmhouse sits on a brick foundation which has also been altered and re-supported by parged concrete block. Access to the basement appears that the fixed ½ windows were added with renovations. Foundation bricks (interior) are coated with lime whitewash. Floorboards and other sill beams are machine or industrial saw cut. Floorboards are also cross braced for added structural stability.

There are multiple additions and renovations essentially converting the original two-story I-house or hall parlor into three-bay dwelling with elements of colonial revival. Additions consist of a full rear two-story addition that is connected with a cross gable roof forming a full T plan. Off the west and rear gable end of the original block and the rear addition is another two-bay, one-story addition that is square in form. This addition rests on parged concrete block with a crawl space. There is also a small enclosed side porch on the east elevation that is modified with a pair of 6/6 double hung vinyl windows and a ½ light storm door providing access to the rear addition.

The front south facing elevation has a front entrance under a covered porch that is elevated and has been modified to be relatively contemporary. It covers the three bays in which the formal entrance door is centrally located. It has been modified with a poured concrete floor supported by timber posts for the flat roof. The upper story (i.e. porch roof) is also marked with a timber railing parapet that is purely decorative. Poured concrete entrance steps to the front porch are evident on the east end and in the center. Most windows throughout the entire dwelling appear to be contemporary 6/6 or 1/1 double hung sash and vinyl. Of particular window modification is the set of paired windows along the original façade.

Some of the original structures remain on the property, but only date to the mid 1950's. One being a three- bay guest or tenant house which has been raised one-story on concrete block. The lower block or first story now serves as an office with a separate entrance towards the east. The vernacular timber framed cottage, which is now the second floor, serves as a guest house with front framed staircase. A missing staircase set towards the south provided access to a modified sliding glass door (i.e. rear of dwelling). A concrete patio pad is evident as well as chain link fencing that used to gate an in-ground swimming pool.

A mid-twentieth century, one-story, concrete block pleasure horse stable with tack room and a large two- story hay barn with gambrel roof are situated south and behind the two main dwellings. The hay barn is concrete block on the first floor. Attached or extended to the hay barn on the north is a 1980's metal pole and framed barn building that nearly doubles the size or function of the hay and machine shed storage barn. An equestrian enclosed ridding area (English/dressage) is situated east and adjacent to the horse stable area. Open or vacant fields (perhaps pasture?) provide a buffer the surrounding the dwelling and outbuildings.

Historic Context: Hundred: Pencader; Quadrant: St. Georges; Geographic Zone: Upper Peninsula; Time Period: 1830-1880 Industrialization and Early Urbanization +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

History: The dwelling located on this site is noted on the 1868 Beers Atlas as the R.W. Griffith House. The State of Delaware purchased the parcel on which the present circa 1860 vernacular colonial revival rests from Marjorie Scaran on June 30th 1994 (Deed book 1761, page 225).

The property is owned and managed by Delaware Department of Natural Resource and Environmental Control (DNREC), and is leased to Sunset Stables, a private company which operates an equestrian center from the property.

Evaluation: Limited research and analysis has not revealed any association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of Delaware, Pencader Hundred, or settlement patterns within the local community. Though the house and property are loosely associated with the patterns of agriculture and the shift toward suburbanization on the landscape, the property is not an exemplary example of these trends. The owners of the property during the historic period were the Griffith family. The residence is not significant for its association with the Griffiths, or any particular historical trend of national, regional, or local importance. This resource is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

As stated, the property was owned by R.W. Griffith during the historic period of the house c. 1830-1880 and then owned by a younger Griffith from 1880-1940. Background research has not shown the Griffiths to have made lasting significant contributions to local, regional, or

national history. For this reason the house is recommended not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The resource on the property is a two-story dwelling constructed in the Colonial Revival style. Due to broad regional construction of this type, significant examples of colonial revival houses must exceptionally express the characteristics of integrity: location, design, feeling, association, workmanship, materials, and setting. This particular example does not strongly express association with the colonial revival style because of significant modifications to the existing dwelling. The house does retain a degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling, and materials, particularly because of the agricultural outbuildings, but ultimately, the dwelling does not express these characteristics very well. Furthermore, due to the high degree of alterations and additions, the characteristics of workmanship, design, and association are lacking. Lacking significance and integrity, this building is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

The dwelling is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



Section 5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

A combined reconnaissance and intensive-level historic architectural survey was conducted on January 11, 2011. The survey consisted of identifying all resources greater than 50-years-of-age within the APE (Figure 1.2). After the reconnaissance survey, it was determined that one resource was already listed to the National Register of Historic Places. The White Hall Dwelling (N03985) was listed in 1987 and has undergone significant changes to the property since, which were outlined in the evaluation. Ten additional properties were newly identified and evaluated. Those ten properties were not recommended eligible. Nine of the properties represent a period of early suburbanization in New Castle County but retained very little integrity or significance, rendering them ineligible for the National Register. The tenth newly identified property is a mid 19th century farmhouse that has been heavily altered and added onto, retaining very little significance or integrity. Delaware SHPO cultural resource survey forms have been completed for each of the properties.

The houses identified by the study represent the suburbanization of Pencader hundred, which continues to this day. It is important to continue to identify survey and preserve resources that will help to provide a greater understanding of this area. While the significance of suburbanization on the landscape of New Castle County is recognized, there remains a lack of in-depth information or understanding of its particular impacts. There was nothing unusual found in the survey and no further questions have been raised as a result of the survey. At this time no additional survey work is recommended, but as homes in this area continue to age, it may require re-evaluation in the future.

Section 6.0 Sources

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Appendix A Cultural Resource Survey Forms

N04337
N01610

2 Nob Hill Road
3600 Mill Creek Road



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

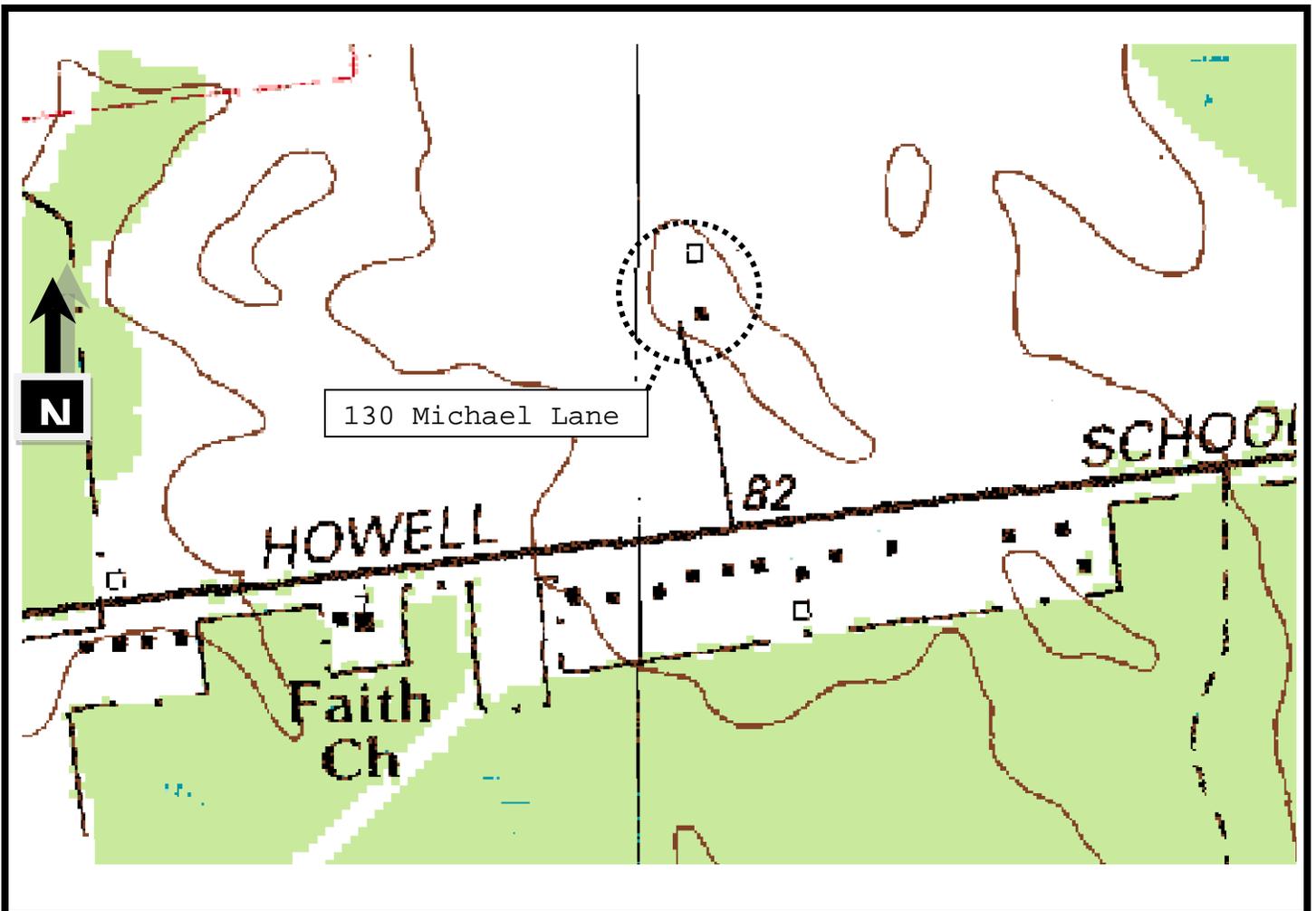
CRS # N03985

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 130 Michael Lane; off Howell School Road/Kirkwood or Lums Pond vicinity
2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION reason: _____
3. LOCATION MAP:

Indicate position of resource in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and crossroads.

(attach section of USGS quad map with location marked or draw location map)

INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH



DeIDOT GeoMedia

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-9

4. SITE PLAN:

CRS # N03985

INDICATE NORTH ON PLAN

The tax parcel is the National Register listed boundary. This property is located in the center and is the largest of the lots shown.



DeIDOT GeoMedia 2007



USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-9



DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # N03985

Date 1/13/2011 Surveyor/Photographer Nathaniel Delesline

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view:
(size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



1. Dwelling; north elevation



2. Dwelling, north and west elevations



3. Dwelling; east elevation



4. Dwelling; east and south elevations



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # N04338
SPO Map 06-07-31
Hundred St. Georges
Quad Pencader
Other 1104200024

1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: Scott Property/Dwellings
2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 802 Howell School Road
3. TOWN/NEAREST TOWN: Kirkwood vicinity
4. MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:

building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	site	<input type="checkbox"/>	object	<input type="checkbox"/>
landscape	<input type="checkbox"/>	district	<input type="checkbox"/>				
5. MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY: Dwellings
6. PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable): Howell School Road Transportation Improvement Project; State Contract Number 25-041-10; part of federal undertaking due to FHWA funding participation.

7. ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:

#:	Form:	List property types:
2	CRS 2 Main Building Form	Split level; minimal vernacular
0	CRS 3 Secondary Building Form	N/A
0	CRS 4 Archaeological Site Form	N/A
0	CRS 5 Structure (Building-Like) Form	N/A
0	CRS 6 Structure (Land Feature) Form	N/A
0	CRS 7 Object Form	N/A
0	CRS 8 Landscape Elements Form	N/A
1	CRS 9 Map Form	N/A
0	CRS 14 Potential District Form	N/A

8. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:

Surveyor name: Nathaniel Delesline, Architectural Historian

Principal Investigator name: Michael C. Hahn, AICP, Architectural Historian/Project Manager

Principal Investigator signature: *Michael C. Hahn*

Organization: Delaware Department of Transportation Date: 1/10/2011

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

The original dwelling dating circa 1955 is located on the south side of Howell School Road behind the main dwelling, a circa 1960 split level. Alterations to the original dwelling include an enclosed front porch addition and all new vinyl windows. The circa 1960 split level is located in front of the former principal dwelling and is also altered with a modern addition off the rear which is partially sided with aluminum sidings and vinyl windows. The circa 1970s detached concrete block garage is located east of the dwellings. Two modern sheds are also located on the eastern end of the property.

The parcel originates from a larger plot of land in which Earl A. Johnson and Ellen H. Johnson, his wife, of Pencader Hundred sold Henry and Rae Berger (h/w) and Samuel and Bertha S. Green (h/w) of Chester Pennsylvania in April 27, 1953 (Y52, 472). This deed indicates an extended land survey that includes improvements of a two-story dwelling and frame outbuildings as one parcel conveyed at 103.4 acres as well as parcel number 2 which was 28.3 acres. Both the Berger's and Green's never resided in the area and soon after they had subdivided portions of smaller lots between the village of Kirkwood and Howell-Green's School Corners (AKA Howell School and SR 896). The subdivision by Berger and Green is indicated on many of the deeds that surveys was made under J. E. Haddaway on June 1953 or by John Swann, R.R.S in June 1955. This particular evaluation, which is actually a combination of three lots, equally sized 100 by 300 foot parcels, was originally subdivided in under the Haddaway June 1953 survey for Berger and Green. The lots were referred to as Lot No. 10, Lot No. 11, and Lot No. 12. As it stands today (2011), the entire property is grouped under one deed (Instrument 20090724-0048950) as combination of two lots, herein referred to No. 1 and No. 2. Parcel No. 1 consists of former Lot No. 10 and Lot No. 11 of the Berger and Green subdivision. Current parcel No. 2 consists of former Lot No. 12 of the Berger and Green subdivision effort (F77, 138).

As it stands, Berger and Green sold the first parcel (consisting of combined Lot No. 10, and Lot No. 11) on August 24, 1955 to George James Scott and Thelma Coughenour Scott (h/w) of Pencader Hundred (D56, 116) for \$10 dollars. It is probable that the first dwelling was under construction or completed since a blip representing a dwelling appears on a 1954 aerial. The Scott's went back and acquired Lot No. 12 (referred today as No. 2) under deed book Y59, page 231 as an eastern buffer lot on April 5, 1957.

The split level dwelling, which is now the primary dwelling of the historic evaluation, was built circa 1960. This estimate is based on what aerials and New Castle County tax assessments may indicate by the same Scott family. This circa 1960 dwelling was built in front of the original dwelling, which could have warranted the original circa 1955 dwelling to have been setback and/or moved towards the rear of the lot. When these construction events occurred versus the available aerial photos is a small window frame to actually confirm. No. 2 lot or Lot No. 12 was vacant until the early 1970's when the concrete block detached garage outbuilding was eventually added. The Scott's resided on the property for a short time while constructing both dwellings. In 1966 (F77, 138), Thelma Coughenout Scott, a widow at this time, assimilated and sold the entire parcel as one to Harry A. and Mary Jane McCormick (h/w). The McCormick's resided/owned on the property until June 5 1981 (Y114, 65). Since the 1980s the Hughes family has owned the property which has been passed onto different family members by partial inheritance and/or wills (Instrument 20090724-0048950).

10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

- a) Time period(s)
- Pre-European Contact
 - Paleo-Indian
 - Archaic
 - Woodland I
 - Woodland II
 - 1600-1750∇ Contact Period (Native American)
 - 1630-1730∇ Exploration and Frontier Settlement
 - 1730-1770∇ Intensified and Durable Occupation
 - 1770-1830∇ Early Industrialization
 - 1830-1880∇ Industrialization and Early Urbanization
 - 1880-1940∇ Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
 - 1940-1960∇ Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization

b) Geographical zone

- Piedmont
- Upper Peninsula
- Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
- Coastal
- Urban (City of Wilmington)

c) Historic period theme(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Communication |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trapping/Hunting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mining/Quarrying | <input type="checkbox"/> Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing/Oystering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retailing/Wholesaling | <input type="checkbox"/> Community Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> Occupational Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Major Families, Individuals and Events |



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # N0438.01

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 802 Howell School Road

2. FUNCTION(S): Dwelling current Dwelling

3. YEAR BUILT: 1960 CIRCA: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

4. STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Split-level

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

<u>if moved, from where</u>	<u>other location's CRS #</u>	<u>year</u>
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>list major alterations and additions with years (if known)</u>		<u>year</u>
A: rear addition, enclosed rear porch		c. 1985

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)

- a. Overall shape: split-level
- b. Structural system (if known): wood frame
- c. Foundation: materials: concrete blocks
basement: full partial not visible no basement
- d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): aluminum and bottom half of façade brick veneer.
- e. Roof: gable front and side gable
Materials: asphalt shingles
Cornice: box
Dormers: none
Chimney: location(s): exterior brick, located along the facade

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a.	Facade: Direction: N
1)	Bays 4
2)	Windows: 3
	Fenestration: irregular
	Type: 5 side by side vertical single pane, on the extension, and 6/6 on main block
	Trim: aluminum
	Shutters: vinyl fixed

	Facade (cont'd)
3)	Door(s): 1 Location: west end of extension Type: ½ light, partially covered by a storm door Trim: aluminum
4)	Porch(es): none
b.	Side: Direction: E
1)	Bays: 2
2)	Windows: 2 Fenestration: regular Type: 1/1 Trim: aluminum Shutters: fixed
3)	Door(s): none Location: N/A Type: N/A Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es): N/A
c.	Side: Direction: W
1)	Bays: 2
2)	Windows: 2 Fenestration irregular Type: 1/1 Trim: aluminum Shutters: fixed
3)	Door(s): none Location: N/A Type: N/A Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es): none
d.	Rear: Direction: S
1)	Bays: 4
2)	Windows: 4 Fenestration: irregular Type: 6/6, 1/1 and vertical single pane Trim: aluminum Shutters: fixed
3)	Door(s): none Location: N/A Type: N/A Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es): N/A

9.	INTERIOR: not accessible
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10.	LANDSCAPING: Hedge row along front of property, several large trees in the rear of property.
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11.	OTHER COMMENTS: Rear addition has been added to the main dwelling and the original dwelling. The original dwelling on the property is located at the rear of the main dwelling, a split-level.
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CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # N04338.02

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 802 Howell School Road

2. FUNCTION(S): Dwelling current Dwelling

3. YEAR BUILT: 1956 CIRCA: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

4. STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: rectangular

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

<u>if moved, from where</u>	<u>other location's CRS #</u>	<u>year</u>
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>list major alterations and additions with years (if known)</u>		<u>year</u>
A: enclosed rear porch		UK
B:		ca. N/A

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)

- a. Overall shape: rectangular
- b. Structural system (if known): wood frame
- c. Foundation: materials: concrete block
basement: full partial not visible no basement
- d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): vinyl
- e. Roof: side gable.
Materials: asphalt shingles
Cornice: box
Dormers: none
Chimney: location(s): none visible

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a.	Facade: Direction: N
1)	Bays 3
2)	Windows: 2
	Fenestration: irregular
	Type: 1/1
	Trim: vinyl
	Shutters: none

	Facade (cont'd)
3)	Door(s): 1 Location: east end of dwelling Type: blocked by tree Trim: aluminum
4)	Porch(es): enclosed west end of structure
b.	Side: Direction: E
1)	Bays: Not accessible
2)	Windows: UK Fenestration: UK Type: UK Trim: UK Shutters: UK
3)	Door(s): UK Location: UK Type: UK Trim: UK
4)	Porch(es): UK
c.	Side: Direction: W
1)	Bays: 1 visible
2)	Windows: 1 Fenestration irregular Type: UK Trim: vinyl Shutters: UK
3)	Door(s): none visible Location: UK Type: UK Trim: UK
4)	Porch(es): none visible
d.	Rear: Direction: S
1)	Bays: Not accessible
2)	Windows: UK Fenestration: UK Type: UK Trim: UK Shutters: UK
3)	Door(s): UK Location: UK Type: UK Trim: UK
4)	Porch(es): UK

9.	INTERIOR: not accessible
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10.	LANDSCAPING: Hedge row along front of property, several large trees at the rear of property.
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11.	OTHER COMMENTS: Alteration to the original dwelling include additions to the main block west elevation and the shed roof front porch has been enclosed. The original dwelling on the property is located at the rear (south) of the split-level dwelling on the same lot.
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CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

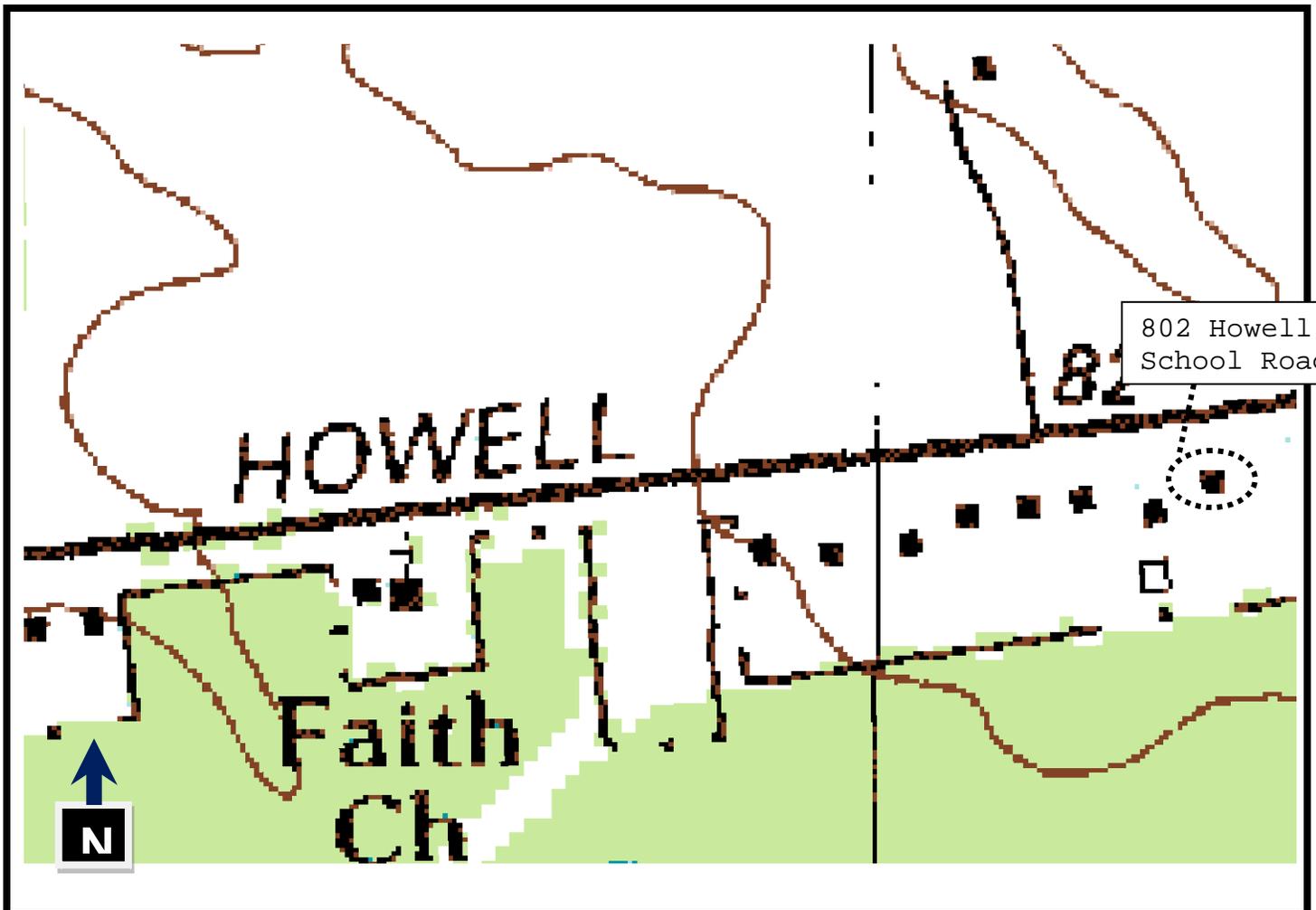
CRS # N04338

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 802 Howell School Road/Kirkwood or Lums Pond vicinity
2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION reason: _____
3. LOCATION MAP:

Indicate position of resource in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and crossroads.

(attach section of USGS quad map with location marked or draw location map)

INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH



DelDOT GeoMedia, USGS 1993

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-9

INDICATE NORTH ON PLAN



DeIDOT GeoMedia, 2007



DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # N04338

Date 1/13/2011 Surveyor/Photographer Michael Hahn

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view:
(size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



1. Dwelling; north elevation



2. Dwelling; north and west elevations



3. Dwelling; south and east elevations



4. Dwelling; north and east elevations



5. Shed; north and west elevations



6. Shed; north and west elevations



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # N04339
SPO Map 06-07-31
Hundred St. Georges
Quad Pencader
Other 1104200023

1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: Reed Property/Dwelling
2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 818 Howell School Road
3. TOWN/NEAREST TOWN: Kirkwood vicinity
4. MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:

building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	site	<input type="checkbox"/>	object	<input type="checkbox"/>
landscape	<input type="checkbox"/>	district	<input type="checkbox"/>				
5. MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY: Dwelling
6. PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable): Howell School Road Transportation Improvement Project; DeIDOT State Contract Number 25-041-10; part of federal undertaking project funded by FHWA participation.

7. ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:

#:	Form:	List property types:
1	CRS 2 Main Building Form	Minimal Ranch
0	CRS 3 Secondary Building Form	N/A
0	CRS 4 Archaeological Site Form	N/A
0	CRS 5 Structure (Building-Like) Form	N/A
0	CRS 6 Structure (Land Feature) Form	N/A
0	CRS 7 Object Form	N/A
0	CRS 8 Landscape Elements Form	N/A
1	CRS 9 Map Form	N/A
0	CRS 14 Potential District Form	N/A

8. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:

Surveyor name: Nathaniel Delesline, Architectural Historian

Principal Investigator name: Michael C, Hahn, AICP, Architectural Historian/Project Manager

Principal Investigator signature: *Michael C. Hahn*

Organization: Delaware Department of Transportation Date: 1/10/2011

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

CRS# N04339

This circa 1957 minimal ranch style dwelling is located on the south side of Howell School Road. There are rear and west elevation additions attached to the main block. Most of the dwelling is sheathed in vinyl siding, except for portions of the side gable (aluminum sidings) and the bottom half of the façade covered in brick veneer. Windows are 1/1 double hung vinyl replacement. A modern pole barn and a garage/workshop dating from the early 2000 and early 1970 and are located on the property.

The parcel originates from a larger plot of land in which Earl A. Johnson and Ellen H. Johnson, his wife, of Pencader Hundred sold Henry and Rae Berger (h/w) and Samuel and Bertha S. Green (h/w) of Chester Pennsylvania on April 27, 1953 (Y52, 472). This deed indicates an extended land survey that includes improvements of a two-story dwelling and frame outbuildings as one parcel conveyed at 103.4 acres as well as parcel number 2 which was 28.3 acres. Both the Berger's and Green's never resided in the area and soon after they had subdivided portions of smaller lots between the village of Kirkwood and Howell-Green's School Corners (AKA Howell School and SR 896). The subdivision by Berger and Green is indicated on many of the deeds that surveys that was delineated by J. E. Haddaway on June 1953 or by John Swann, R.R.S in June 1955. This particular lot, which is actually a combination of two, but equally sized 100 by 300 foot parcels, was originally subdivided in 1953 under the Haddaway survey for Berger and Green. The lots were referred to as Lot No. 8 and Lot No. 9. Today they are referred to as Lot No.1 (former Lot No. 9) and Lot No. 2 (former Lot No. 8) under a single deed (D80, 29). Berger and Green sold the first parcel or Lot No. 9 on September 7, 1955 to Conrad Howard Reed and Violet Reed (h/w) of Wilmington for \$10. It is uncertain whether the dwelling that situates on Lot No. 1 or former lot No. 9 was immediately built. However, Conrad Howard and Violet Reed purchased another 100 by 300 foot lot (Lot No 2 or Lot No. 8) from Berger and Green on August 29, 1958 (Y62, 553) as a western lot buffer. According to the deed information, aerials, construction styles, and New Castle County tax assessment information, the dwelling would have been constructed by the late 1950's. Conrad Howard Reed ultimately relinquished his rights to the property to his wife (or soon to be ex-wife?) in the late 1960's in which she ultimately has to take a recorded mortgage loan for \$6,400 dollars (E64, 289). Ultimately, in a few short months and under deed recoded January 13, 1968 (D80, 29), Violet Reed sells both parcels as one transaction to Ralph A. and Phyllis S. Schwalbauch (h/w) of New Castle County for \$17,500. The Schwalbauch's have resided on this lot since that time. The Schwalbauch's also added a detached garage with workshop in the early 1980's towards the west of the property lot and multiple rear and west gable end additions to the dwelling in the 1990's and again in the early 2000's. Ralph also indicated to DeIDOT CRS staff that the pole barn situated towards rear of the lot the was added under this authority in the 1990's.

10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

a) Time period(s)

- Pre-European Contact
- Paleo-Indian
- Archaic
- Woodland I
- Woodland II

- 1600-1750∇ Contact Period (Native American)
- 1630-1730∇ Exploration and Frontier Settlement
- 1730-1770∇ Intensified and Durable Occupation
- 1770-1830∇ Early Industrialization
- 1830-1880∇ Industrialization and Early Urbanization
- 1880-1940∇ Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
- 1940-1960∇ Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization

b) Geographical zone

- Piedmont
- Upper Peninsula
- Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
- Coastal
- Urban (City of Wilmington)

c) Historic period theme(s)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> | Transportation and Communication |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Forestry | <input type="checkbox"/> | Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Trapping/Hunting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Mining/Quarrying | <input type="checkbox"/> | Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Fishing/Oystering | <input type="checkbox"/> | Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> | Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Retailing/Wholesaling | <input type="checkbox"/> | Community Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> | Occupational Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Professional Services | <input type="checkbox"/> | Major Families, Individuals and Events |



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # N04339

1.	ADDRESS/LOCATION:	818 Howell School Road
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2.	FUNCTION(S):	Dwelling	current	Dwelling
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3.	YEAR BUILT:	1957	CIRCA:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ARCHITECT/BUILDER:	Unknown
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4.	STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN:	Ranch
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5.	INTEGRITY:	original site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	moved	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<u>if moved, from where</u>	<u>other location's CRS #</u>	<u>year</u>
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>list major alterations and additions with years (if known)</u>		<u>year</u>
A: there are large additions to the west and rear of the main structure		1995;2003
B:		.

6.	CURRENT CONDITION:	excellent	<input type="checkbox"/>	good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	fair	<input type="checkbox"/>	poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
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7.	DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)
----	--

- a. Overall shape: Minimal ranch style, 1-story; rectangular
- b. Structural system (if known): wood frame
- c. Foundation: materials: concrete blocks
basement: full partial not visible no basement
- d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): top half vinyl, some portion aluminum; bottom half brick veneer.
- e. Roof: side gable
materials: asphalt shingles
cornice: boxed
dormers: none
chimney: location(s): exterior, concrete block at east elevation, brick at west elevation

8.	DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:
----	----------------------------

a.	Facade: Direction: N
1)	Bays: 6
2)	Windows: 4
	Fenestration: irregular
	Type 1/1 and a block of single panes
	Trim: wood
	Shutters: none

	Facade (cont'd)
3)	Door(s): 2 Location: center of main block and west end of addition. Type two panel with fan light at the top Trim: wood
4)	Porch(es) none
b.	Side: Direction: W
1)	Bays: 3
2)	Windows: 3 Fenestration: irregular Type: casement and 1/1 Trim: wood and aluminum Shutters: none
3)	Door(s): none Location: N/A Type: N/A Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es): N/A
c.	Side: Direction: E
1)	Bays: 3
2)	Windows: 3 Fenestration: irregular Type: 1/1 Trim: wood Shutters: none
3)	Door(s): none Location: N/A Type: N/A Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es): N/A
d.	Rear: Direction: S
1)	Bays: 7
2)	Windows: 5 Fenestration: irregular Type: 1/1 and casement Trim: wood and aluminum Shutters: None
3)	Door(s): 2 Location: 1 in east addition and 1 in west addition Type: ½ light and sliding patio door Trim: aluminum
4)	Porch(es): modern deck

9.	INTERIOR: not accessible
----	---------------------------------

10.	LANDSCAPING: two large trees in the front yard, large evergreen at the foundation façade.
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11.	OTHER COMMENTS: The pole barn and the garage/work shop were built in late 1990s and early 1980s, per owner information.
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CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

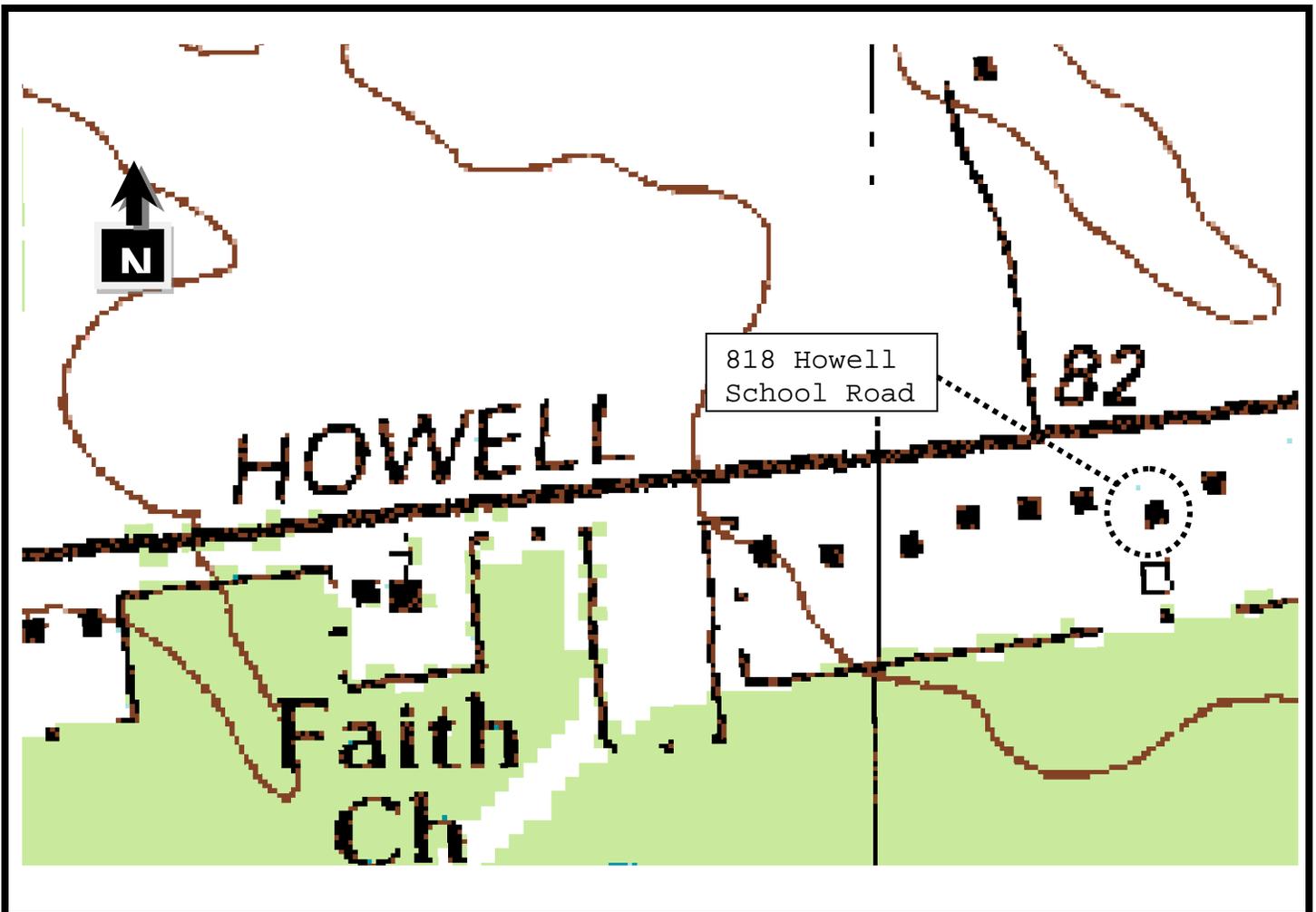
CRS # N04339

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 818 Howell School Road/Kirkwood or Lums Pond vicinity
2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION reason: _____
3. LOCATION MAP:

Indicate position of resource in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and crossroads.

(attach section of USGS quad map with location marked or draw location map)

INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH



DelDOT GeoMedia. 1993 USGS

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-9

INDICATE NORTH ON PLAN





DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # N04339

Date 1/13/2011 Surveyor/Photographer Nathaniel Delesline

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view:
(size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



1. Dwelling; north and west elevations



2. Dwelling; west and south elevations



3. East elevation



4. Rear South elevation



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # N04340
SPO Map 06-07-31
Hundred St. Georges
Quad Pencader
Other 1104200022

1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: Larrimore Dwelling/Residential
2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 834 Howell School Road
3. TOWN/NEAREST TOWN: Kirkwood vicinity
4. MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE: building structure site object
landscape district
5. MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY: Dwelling
6. PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable): Howell School Road Transportation Improvement Project; State Contract Number 25-041-10

7. ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:

#:	Form:	List property types:
1	CRS 2 Main Building Form	Minimal tradition
0	CRS 3 Secondary Building Form	N/A
0	CRS 4 Archaeological Site Form	N/A
0	CRS 5 Structure (Building-Like) Form	N/A
0	CRS 6 Structure (Land Feature) Form	N/A
0	CRS 7 Object Form	N/A
0	CRS 8 Landscape Elements Form	N/A
1	CRS 9 Map Form	N/A
0	CRS 14 Potential District Form	N/A

8. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:

Surveyor name: Nathaniel Delesline, Architectural Historian

Principal Investigator name: Michael C. Hahn, AICP, Architectural Historian/Project Manager

Principal Investigator signature: *Michael C. Hahn*

Organization: Delaware Department of Transportation Date: 1/10/2011

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

CRS# N04340

This circa 1958 minimal tradition style dwelling is located on the south side of Howell School Road. The 1 1/2 story brick façade with side/corner quoins, east and west elevations are parged stucco over concrete blocks. The windows at visible perspective are modern 6/6 double hung vinyl.

The parcel originates from a larger plot of land in which Earl A. Johnson and Ellen H. Johnson, his wife, of Pencader Hundred sold Henry and Rae Berger (h/w) and Samuel and Bertha S. Green (h/w) of Chester Pennsylvania on April 27, 1953 (Y52, 472). This deed indicates an extended land survey that includes improvements of a two-story dwelling and frame outbuildings as one parcel conveyed at 103.4 acres as well as parcel number 2 which was 28.3 acres. Both the Berger's and Green's never resided in the area and soon after they had subdivided portions of smaller lots between the village of Kirkwood and Howell-Green's School Corners (AKA Howell School and SR 896). The subdivision by Berger and Green is indicated on many of the deeds in surveys delineated by J. E. Haddaway on June 1953 or by John Swann, R.R.S in June 1955. This particular parcel, herein referred to as Lot No. 7, was subdivided in 1955 under Swan's survey for Berger and Green and included a 100 by 300 foot lot size. On March 12, 1958, the property was sold to Roy G. and Ann M. Larrimore (h/w) of Pencader Hundred for \$10,000 (T61, 504). Two years later on September 12, 1960, the property with a dwelling thereon erected was sold/transferred over to Ernest G. and Lorraine M. Krauss (h/w) for \$10 (T66, 22). The Krauss' also carried an \$11,600 mortgage (P54, 360), thereby confirming that the property during its original sale to Larrimore would have already constructed the dwelling. Approximately, two years later on April 17, 1962, the property was sold to Ellis and Thelma I. Lester (h/w) (G69, 579) for \$10. For nearly 30 years and during her husband's departure, Thelma Lester resided and owned the property for approximately 30 years (1322, page 88).

10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

- a) Time period(s)
 - Pre-European Contact
 - Paleo-Indian
 - Archaic
 - Woodland I
 - Woodland II
 - 1600-1750∇ Contact Period (Native American)
 - 1630-1730∇ Exploration and Frontier Settlement
 - 1730-1770∇ Intensified and Durable Occupation
 - 1770-1830∇ Early Industrialization
 - 1830-1880∇ Industrialization and Early Urbanization
 - 1880-1940∇ Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
 - 1940-1960∇ Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization

- b) Geographical zone
 - Piedmont
 - Upper Peninsula
 - Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
 - Coastal
 - Urban (City of Wilmington)

- c) Historic period theme(s)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Communication
<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes
<input type="checkbox"/> Trapping/Hunting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts
<input type="checkbox"/> Mining/Quarrying	<input type="checkbox"/> Government
<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing/Oystering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion
<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/> Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Retailing/Wholesaling	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> Professional Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Major Families, Individuals and Events



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # N04340

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 834 Howell School Road

2. FUNCTION(S): Dwelling current Dwelling

3. YEAR BUILT: 1958 CIRCA: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

4. STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Minimal tradition

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

if moved, from where	other location's CRS #	year
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)	year
A: Windows and stucco siding	UK
B:	

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)

- a. Overall shape: rectangular
- b. Structural system (if known): concrete block
- c. Foundation: materials: concrete block
basement: full partial not visible no basement
- d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): stucco over concrete block
- e. Roof: side gable
materials: asphalt shingles
cornice: box
dormers: none
chimney: location(s): extends from west gable end

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a.	Facade: Direction: N
1)	Bays: 4
2)	Windows: 3
	Fenestration: irregular
	Type: 4/4 and a picture window
	Trim: wood
	Shutters: fixed

	Facade (cont'd)
3)	Door(s): 1 Location: east side of structure Type: 3 panel, 6/6, ¼ top light Trim: wood
4)	Porch(es): none
b.	Side: Direction: W
1)	Bays: 3
2)	Windows: 2 Fenestration: irregular Type: 4/4 Trim: wood Shutters: none
3)	Door(s): 1 Location: north end of west elevation Type: ½ light Trim: wood
4)	Porch(es): none
c.	Side: Direction: E
1)	Bays: 1
2)	Windows: 1 Fenestration: irregular Type: 6/6 Trim: wood Shutters: none
3)	Door(s): none Location: N/A Type: N/A Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es)
d.	Rear: Direction: S
1)	Bays: N/A
2)	Windows: N/A Fenestration: N/A Type: N/A Trim: N/A Shutters: N/A
3)	Door(s): N/A Location: N/A Type: N/A Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es): N/A

9.	INTERIOR: Not accessible
-----------	---------------------------------

10.	LANDSCAPING: Small trees and bushes located on the property.
------------	---

11.	OTHER COMMENTS: Modern storage shed on property towards rear or lot.
------------	---



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

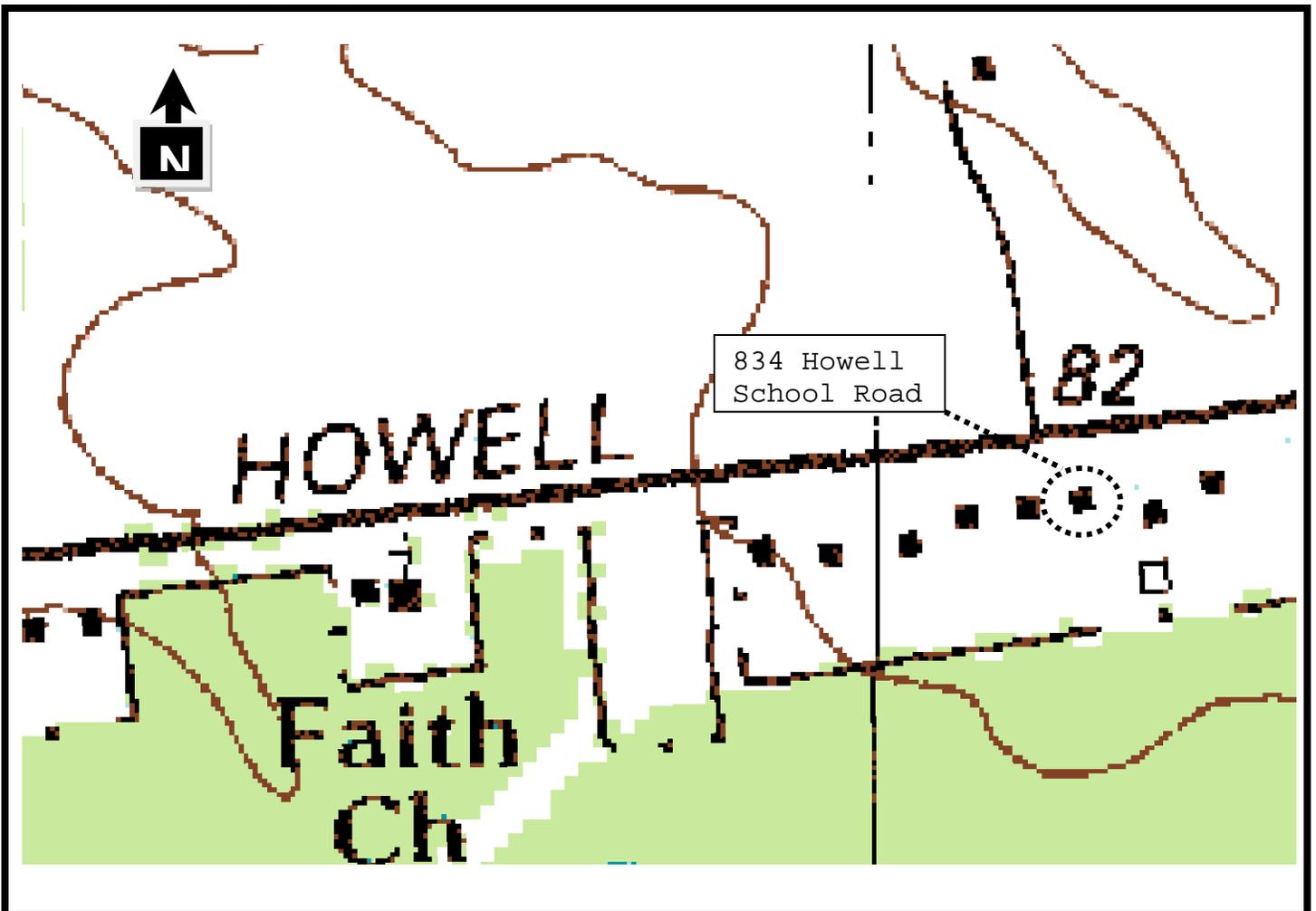
CRS # N04340

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 834 Howell School Road/Kirkwood and near Lums Pond
2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION reason: _____
3. LOCATION MAP:

Indicate position of resource in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and crossroads.

(attach section of USGS quad map with location marked or draw location map)

INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

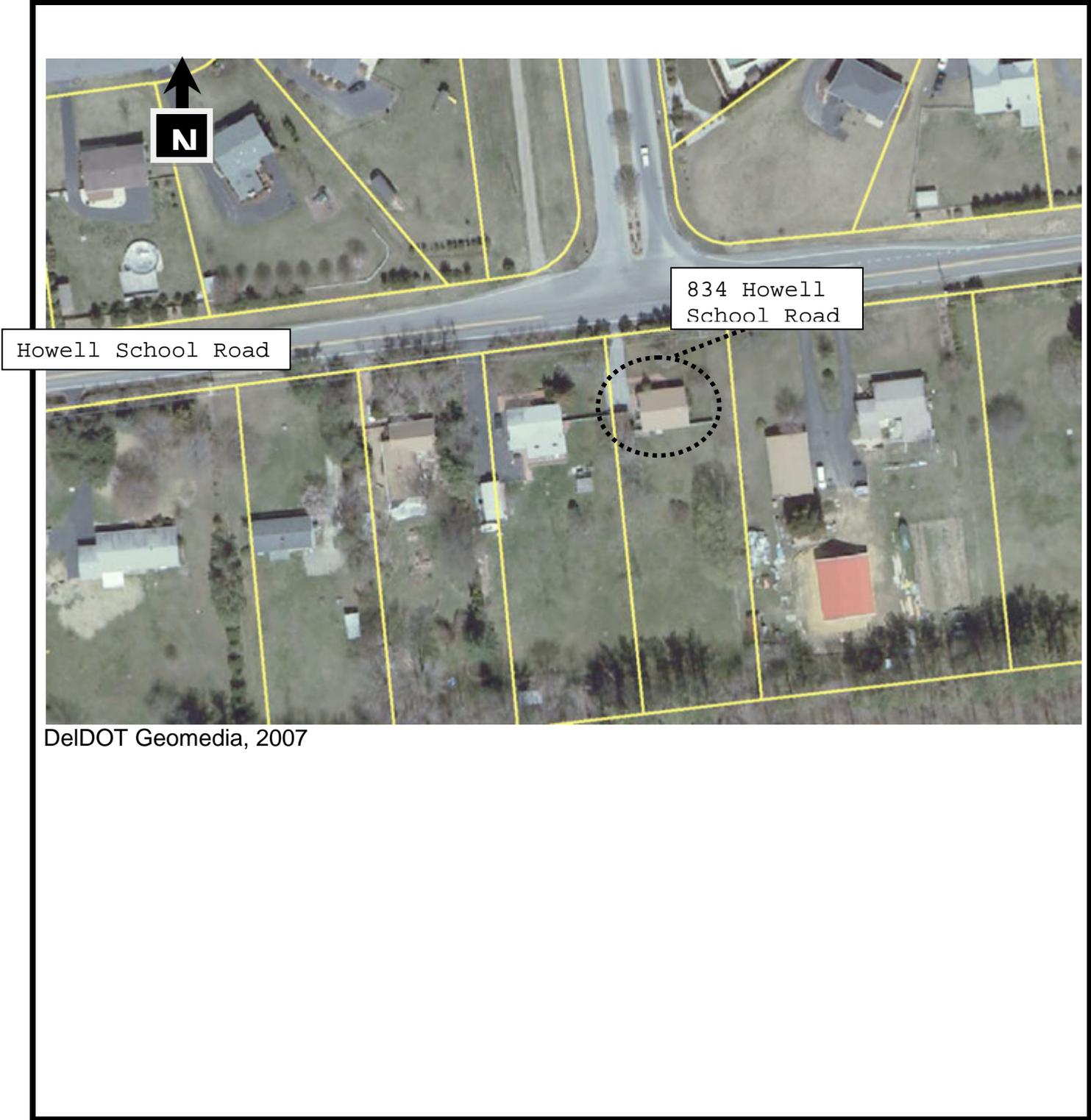


DeIDOT GeoMedia, USGS 1993

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-9

INDICATE NORTH ON PLAN



DeIDOT Geomedia, 2007



DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # N04340

Date 1/13/2011 Surveyor/Photographer Nathaniel Delesline

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view:
(size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



1. Dwelling; north elevation



2. Dwelling; north and west elevations



3. Dwelling; east elevation



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # N04341
SPO Map 06-07-31
Hundred St. Georges
Quad Pencader
Other 1104200021

1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: Charles R. Hartman Enterprises, Inc/Holmes Dwelling/Residential
2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 842 Howell School Road
3. TOWN/NEAREST TOWN: Kirkwood vicinity
4. MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:

building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	structure <input type="checkbox"/>	site <input type="checkbox"/>	object <input type="checkbox"/>
landscape <input type="checkbox"/>	district <input type="checkbox"/>		
5. MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY: Dwelling
6. PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable): Howell School Road Transportation Improvement Project; DeIDOT State Contract Number 25-041-10 and part of federal undertaking due to anticipated FHWA funding.

7. ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:

#:	Form:	List property types:
1	CRS 2 Main Building Form	Vernacular ranch
0	CRS 3 Secondary Building Form	N/A
0	CRS 4 Archaeological Site Form	N/A
0	CRS 5 Structure (Building-Like) Form	N/A
0	CRS 6 Structure (Land Feature) Form	N/A
0	CRS 7 Object Form	N/A
0	CRS 8 Landscape Elements Form	N/A
1	CRS 9 Map Form	
0	CRS 14 Potential District Form	N/A

8. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:

Surveyor name: Nathaniel Delesline, Architectural Historian

Principal Investigator name: Michael C. Hahn, AICP, Architectural Historian/Project Manager

Principal Investigator signature: *Michael C. Hahn*

Organization: Delaware Department of Transportation Date: 1/10/2011

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

CRS# N04341

This circa 1954 ranch style dwelling is located on the south side of Howell School Road. The dwelling is sheathed in vinyl sidings with all new replacement windows. The entrance is altered with a handicap ramp/deck. There are additions at the west and rear. A modern garage is located west of the main structure.

The parcel originates from a larger plot of land in which Earl A. Johnson and Ellen H. Johnson, his wife, of Pencader Hundred sold Henry and Rae Berger (h/w) and Samuel and Bertha S. Green (h/w) of Chester Pennsylvania on April 27, 1953 (Y52, 472). This deed indicates an extended land survey that includes improvements of a two-story dwelling and frame outbuildings as one parcel conveyed at 103.4 acres as well as parcel number 2 which was 28.3 acres. Both the Berger's and Green's never resided in the area and soon after they had subdivided portions of smaller lots between the village of Kirkwood and Howell-Green's School Corners (AKA Howell School and SR 896). The subdivision by Berger and Green is indicated on many of the deeds and with this particular lot, that subdivided survey was made by J. E. Haddaway on June 1953. Immediately following the survey on July 14, this particular lot measuring 100 by 300 feet and referred to as Lot No. 6 (N53, 396) was sold to Charles L. Hartman Enterprises, Inc., a corporation of the State of Delaware for \$10 dollars. The Charles L. Hartman Enterprises, Inc. was responsible for constructing or improving the lot with dwelling since they quickly turned over the property the following year. On October 4, 1954 the Charles L. Hartman Enterprises, Inc. sold the property to Fred and Rose Holmes (h/w) of Richardson Park, New Castle County Delaware (N55, 12) for \$10 dollars. On this deed, the grantees (i.e. Holmes) were provided a certain lot, piece of parcel of land, with the dwelling thereon erected. Restrictions were place on the property that prohibits factories, slaughter house, junk yard, or any other business, offensive or dangerous to the neighborhood. Following her husband's departure in 1982, Rose Holmes owned and continued to reside in the dwelling for approximately 35 years before it was sold in 1989 (963, 258).

10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

- a) Time period(s)
 - Pre-European Contact
 - Paleo-Indian
 - Archaic
 - Woodland I
 - Woodland II
 - 1600-1750∇ Contact Period (Native American)
 - 1630-1730∇ Exploration and Frontier Settlement
 - 1730-1770∇ Intensified and Durable Occupation
 - 1770-1830∇ Early Industrialization
 - 1830-1880∇ Industrialization and Early Urbanization
 - 1880-1940∇ Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
 - 1940-1960∇ Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization

- b) Geographical zone
 - Piedmont
 - Upper Peninsula
 - Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
 - Coastal
 - Urban (City of Wilmington)

- c) Historic period theme(s)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Communication
<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes
<input type="checkbox"/> Trapping/Hunting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts
<input type="checkbox"/> Mining/Quarrying	<input type="checkbox"/> Government
<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing/Oystering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion
<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/> Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Retailing/Wholesaling	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> Professional Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Major Families, Individuals and Events



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # N04341

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 842 Howell School Road

2. FUNCTION(S): Dwelling Residential current Dwelling

3. YEAR BUILT: 1954 CIRCA: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Charles L. Hartman Enterprises, Inc

4. STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Minimal Tradition Ranch

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

if moved, from where	other location's CRS #	year
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A
list major alterations and additions with years (if known)		year
A: rear and west		1995?

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)

- a. Overall shape: Ranch - rectangular
- b. Structural system (if known): wood frame
- c. Foundation: materials:
basement: full partial not visible no basement
- d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): vinyl
- e. Roof: side gable
materials: asphalt shingles
cornice: boxed
dormers: none
chimney: location(s): none visible

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a.	Facade: Direction: N
1)	Bays: 3, visible
2)	Windows: 2
	Fenestration: irregular
	Type: 6/6
	Trim: aluminum
	Shutters: fixed

	Facade (cont'd)
3)	Door(s): 1
	Location: east end of facade
	Type: modern
	Trim: wood
4)	Porch(es): none
b.	Side: Direction: W
1)	Bays: 1
2)	Windows: 1 visible
	Fenestration: irregular
	Type: 1/1
	Trim: aluminum
	Shutters: none
3)	Door(s): none
	Location: N/A
	Type: N/A
	Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es): N/A
c.	Side: Direction: E
1)	Bays: 2, visible
2)	Windows: 2
	Fenestration: regular
	Type: 6/6
	Trim: aluminum
	Shutters: none
3)	Door(s): none
	Location: N/A
	Type: N/A
	Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es): N/A
d.	Rear: Direction: S
1)	Bays: 4 accessible
2)	Windows: 3 accessible
	Fenestration: irregular
	Type: 6/6
	Trim: aluminum
	Shutters: none
3)	Door(s): 1 accessible
	Location: west end of structure
	Type: 1/2
	Trim: aluminum
4)	Porch(es): deck

9.	INTERIOR: Not accessible
10.	LANDSCAPING: There are several large evergreen trees located along the east side of the structure.

11.	OTHER COMMENTS: Some elevation of the dwelling (i.e. rear) was concealed and partially visible due to a privacy fence and access restriction. New additions and upgrades essentially making the dwelling nearly new. New detached garage on west end.
-----	--



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

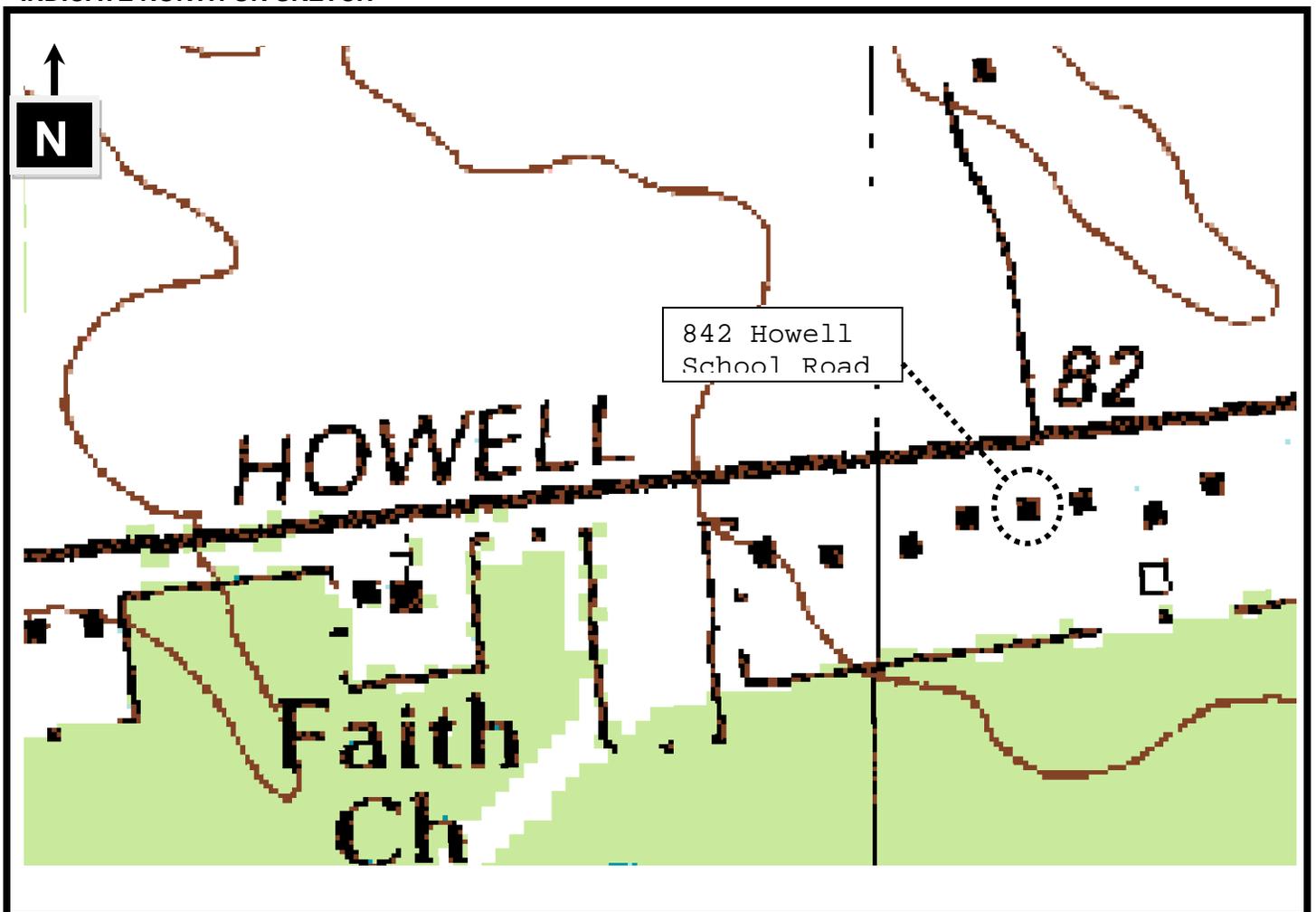
CRS # N04341

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 842 Howell School Road/Kirkwood and Lums Pond vicinity
2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION reason: _____
3. LOCATION MAP:

Indicate position of resource in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and crossroads.

(attach section of USGS quad map with location marked or draw location map)

INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH



DelDOT GeoMedia, 1993 USGS

INDICATE NORTH ON PLAN



DeIDOT Geomedia, 2007



DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # N04341

Date 1/13/2011 Surveyor/Photographer Nathaniel Delesline

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view:
(size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)

1. North façade, 2. West elevation, 3. East elevation, 4. South rear



1. Dwelling; north elevation



2. Dwelling; west elevation



3. Dwelling; east elevation



4. Dwelling; south elevation



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # N04342
SPO Map 06-07-31
Hundred St. Georges
Quad Pencader
Other 1104200020

- HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: McDougall-Crossan-Steele House / Residential Dwelling
- ADDRESS/LOCATION: 850 Howell School Road
- TOWN/NEAREST TOWN: Kirkwood vicinity
- MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE: building structure site object
landscape district
- MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY: Dwelling
- PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable): Howell School Road Transportation Improvement Project; DeIDOT State Contract Number 25-041-10 as part of a federal undertaking due to FHWA funding participation in this project.

7. ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:

#:	Form:	List property types:
1	CRS 2 Main Building Form	Cape Cod/Minimal Tradition
0	CRS 3 Secondary Building Form	N/A
0	CRS 4 Archaeological Site Form	N/A
0	CRS 5 Structure (Building-Like) Form	N/A
0	CRS 6 Structure (Land Feature) Form	N/A
0	CRS 7 Object Form	N/A
0	CRS 8 Landscape Elements Form	N/A
1	CRS 9 Map Form	N/A
0	CRS 14 Potential District Form	N/A

8. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:

Surveyor name: Nathaniel Delesline, Architectural Historian

Principal Investigator name: Michael C. Hahn, AICP, Architectural Historian/Project Manager

Principal Investigator signature: *Michael C. Hahn*

Organization: Delaware Department of Transportation Date: 1/10/2011

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS

CRS# N04342

This circa 1960 Cape Cod cottage style dwelling is 1 ½ stories and located on the south side of Howell School Road. The façade is sheathed in vinyl shingles. The east side is sheathed in asbestos; the west end in vinyl siding. The dwelling is located on the south side of Howell School Road. All windows are modern 6/6 replacements throughout the façade and sides. The rear was not visible. There is one bay window (modern) that has a center fixed casement at the west façade end. The rear or west side has a one story addition that connects as part of a two-bay garage.

The parcel originates from a larger plot of land in which Earl A. Johnson and Ellen H. Johnson, his wife, of Pencader Hundred sold Henry and Rae Berger (h/w) and Samuel and Bertha S. Green (h/w) of Chester Pennsylvania on April 27, 1953 (Y52, 472). This deed indicates an extended land survey that includes improvements of a two-story dwelling and frame outbuildings as one parcel conveyed at 103.4 acres as well as parcel number 2 which was 28.3 acres. Both the Berger's and Green's never resided in the area and soon after they had subdivided portions of smaller lots between the village of Kirkwood and Howell-Green's School Corners (AKA Howell School and SR 896). The subdivision by Berger and Green is indicated on many of the deeds that survey for this property was made by John Swann, R.R.S in June 1955. By 1957 this particular lot measuring 100 by 300 feet and referred to as Lot No. 5 (B-61, 343) was sold to George J. and Eugie V. McDougall (h/w) of Farmingdale New York for \$10 dollars. It is uncertain if the McDougall's are actually responsible for commissioning the dwelling construction. They still resided in Farmingdale New York when they sold the parcel/lot two years later in November 13, 1959 to Elmer F. Crossan and Dorothy Crossan (h/w) of Newark, Delaware for \$10 dollars. Nonetheless, the Crossan's, still of Newark, sold the parcel/lot on June 29, 1962 to Ronald F. and Carol H. Steele (h/w) of New Castle County for \$10,000 (R-69, page 330). According to aerial photos and New Castle County tax assessments, it is believed that the dwelling was eventually constructed on the lot by 1961.

10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

- a) Time period(s)
- Pre-European Contact
 - Paleo-Indian
 - Archaic
 - Woodland I
 - Woodland II
 - 1600-1750∇ Contact Period (Native American)
 - 1630-1730∇ Exploration and Frontier Settlement
 - 1730-1770∇ Intensified and Durable Occupation
 - 1770-1830∇ Early Industrialization
 - 1830-1880∇ Industrialization and Early Urbanization
 - 1880-1940∇ Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
 - 1940-1960∇ Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization

- b) Geographical zone
- Piedmont
 - Upper Peninsula
 - Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
 - Coastal
 - Urban (City of Wilmington)

- c) Historic period theme(s)
- Agriculture
 - Forestry
 - Trapping/Hunting
 - Mining/Quarrying
 - Fishing/Oystering
 - Manufacturing
 - Retailing/Wholesaling
 - Finance
 - Professional Services
 - Transportation and Communication
 - Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes
 - Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts
 - Government
 - Religion
 - Education
 - Community Organizations
 - Occupational Organizations
 - Major Families, Individuals and Events



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # N04342

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 850 Howell School Road

2. FUNCTION(S): Dwelling current Dwelling

3. YEAR BUILT: 1960 CIRCA: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

4. STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Cape Cod cottage/square

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

<u>if moved, from where</u>	<u>other location's CRS #</u>	<u>year</u>
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>list major alterations and additions with years (if known)</u>		<u>year</u>
A: rear and garage attachment		1990 ca.

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)

- a. Overall shape: irregular L
- b. Structural system (if known): wood frame
- c. Foundation: materials: unknown
basement: full partial not visible no basement
- d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): vinyl and asbestos shingles and sidings
- e. Roof: side gable
Materials: asphalt shingles
Cornice: boxes
Dormers: none
chimney: location(s): exterior extended from east elevation

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a.	Facade: Direction: North facade
1)	Bays: 3 accessible
2)	Windows: 2 accessible; ; 6/6 double hung vinyl
	Fenestration: irregular
	Type: modern casement window
	Trim: vinyl
	Shutters: none

	Facade (cont'd)
3)	Door(s): 1 Location: center of facade Type: modern panel Trim: aluminum and vinyl
4)	Porch(es): N/A
b.	Side: Direction: W
1)	Bays: 1 accessible
2)	Windows: 1 accessible Fenestration: irregular Type: accessible 6/6; double hung vinyl Trim: vinyl Shutters: not accessible
3)	Door(s): not accessible Location: not accessible Type: N/A Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es): enclosed screen porch
c.	Side: Direction: E
1)	Bays: 2
2)	Windows: 2 Fenestration: regular Type: 6/6 double hung vinyl Trim: vinyl Shutters: none
3)	Door(s) none Location: N/A Type: N/A Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es): N/A
d.	Rear: Direction: S
1)	Bays: not accessible
2)	Windows: N/A Fenestration: N/A Type: N/A Trim: N/A Shutters: N/A
3)	Door(s): N/A Location: N/A Type: N/A Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es): N/A

9.	INTERIOR: Not obtained
----	-------------------------------

10.	LANDSCAPING: The property is somewhat over-grown with bushes and vines.
-----	--

11.	OTHER COMMENTS: Most of the rear and west elevations are not accessible from the front of the property.
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CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

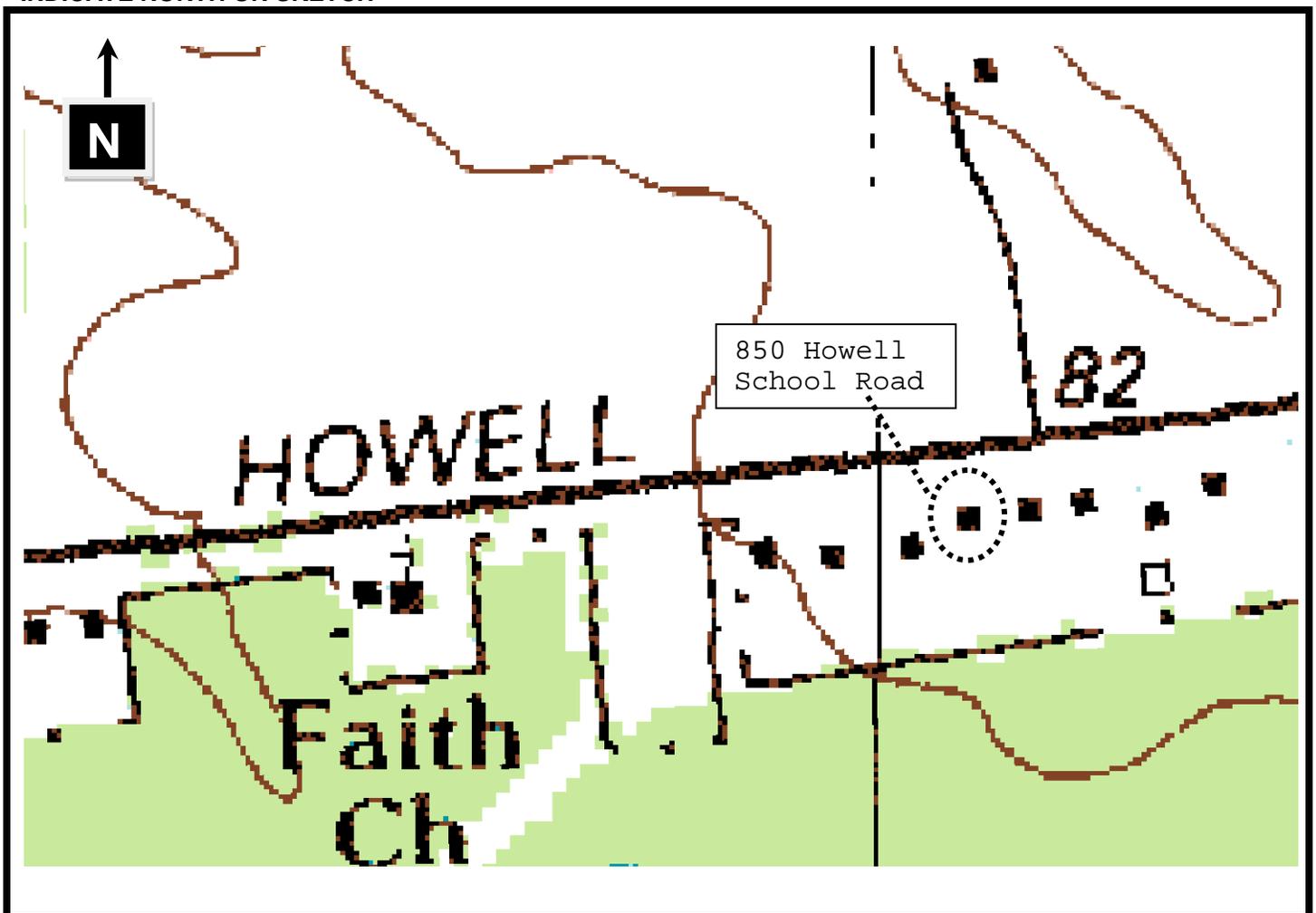
CRS # N04342

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 850 Howell School Road/Kirkwood or Lums Pond vicinity
2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION reason: _____
3. LOCATION MAP:

Indicate position of resource in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and crossroads.

(attach section of USGS quad map with location marked or draw location map)

INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH



DelDOT GeoMedia, USGS 1993

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-9

INDICATE NORTH ON PLAN



DeIDOT GeoMedia, 2007



DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # N04342

Date 1/13/2011 Surveyor/Photographer Nathaniel Delesline

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view:
(size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



1. Dwelling; north elevation



2. Dwelling; west elevation



3. Dwelling; west elevation



4. Dwelling; east elevation



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # N04343
SPO Map 06-07-31
Hundred St. Georges
Quad Pencader
Other 1104200019

1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: McLamb Property/Dwelling
2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 858 Howell School Road
3. TOWN/NEAREST TOWN: Kirkwood vicinity
4. MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:

building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	site	<input type="checkbox"/>	object	<input type="checkbox"/>
landscape	<input type="checkbox"/>	district	<input type="checkbox"/>				
5. MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY: Dwelling
6. PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable): Howell School Road Transportation Improvement Project; DeIDOT State Contract Number 25-041-10 and part of federal undertaking due to FHWA funding participation.

7. ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:

#:	Form:	List property types:
1	CRS 2 Main Building Form	Minimal tradition
0	CRS 3 Secondary Building Form	N/A
0	CRS 4 Archaeological Site Form	N/A
0	CRS 5 Structure (Building-Like) Form	N/A
0	CRS 6 Structure (Land Feature) Form	N/A
0	CRS 7 Object Form	N/A
0	CRS 8 Landscape Elements Form	N/A
1	CRS 9 Map Form	N/A
0	CRS 14 Potential District Form	N/A

8. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:

Surveyor name: Nathaniel Delesline, Architectural Historian

Principal Investigator name: Michael C. Hahn, AICP, Architectural Historian/Project Manager

Principal Investigator signature: *Michael C. Hahn*

Organization: Delaware Department of Transportation Date: 1/10/2011

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

CRS# N04343

This 1959 1 1/2 story minimal tradition cottage is located on the south side of Howell School Road. It appears that the 3-bay west end of the dwelling is the original block. A significant 2-bay addition on the east end nearly doubles the size of the dwelling. The structure is sheathed in vinyl sidings with modern 6/6 windows and fixed wood shutters on the façade and west gable. Alteration also included a screened rear porch with a continuous shed roof. A shed dormer window completes the 1/2 story rear.

The parcel originates from a larger plot of land in which Earl A. Johnson and Ellen H. Johnson, his wife, of Pencader Hundred sold Henry and Rae Berger (h/w) and Samuel and Bertha S. Green (h/w) of Chester Pennsylvania on April 27, 1953 (Y52, 472). This deed indicates an extended land survey that includes improvements of a two-story dwelling and frame outbuildings as parcel number 1 conveyed at 103.4 acres as well as parcel number 2 which was 28.3 acres. Both the Berger's and Green's never resided in the area and in 1955 they subdivided a smaller piece of the overall lot number 1 into a 300 by 450 foot lot which they called Lot No. 4 (I56, 336) to Albert M. and Jennie V. French (h/w). During this transaction, the lot or piece of parcel had been indicated that there "no improvements thereon erected". Albert M. French and Jennie V. French were have said to be in Pencader Hundred, but no improvements were still evident when they sold the parcel approximately three years later to Gardner and Mabel Lorena McLamb (h/w) of Newark on March 8, 1958 (S61, 101). According to aerial photos, construction styles, and New Castle County tax assessments, it is believed that the dwelling was eventually placed and/or constructed on the lot sometime after the McLamb's acquisition in 1958. A portion of the property towards the west end was subdivided in the late 1960's, leaving the original plot as a 100 by 450 foot lot. Today (2011), William and Peggy Logullo own the parcel and dwelling. Another Logullo family member (Robert C. and Dolores L.) own the 1960's subdivided parcel in which a mid to late 1960's vernacular ranch dwelling was built .

10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

- a) Time period(s)
 - Pre-European Contact
 - Paleo-Indian
 - Archaic
 - Woodland I
 - Woodland II
 - 1600-1750∇ Contact Period (Native American)
 - 1630-1730∇ Exploration and Frontier Settlement
 - 1730-1770∇ Intensified and Durable Occupation
 - 1770-1830∇ Early Industrialization
 - 1830-1880∇ Industrialization and Early Urbanization
 - 1880-1940∇ Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
 - 1940-1960∇ Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization

- b) Geographical zone
 - Piedmont
 - Upper Peninsula
 - Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
 - Coastal
 - Urban (City of Wilmington)

- c) Historic period theme(s)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Communication
<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes
<input type="checkbox"/> Trapping/Hunting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts
<input type="checkbox"/> Mining/Quarrying	<input type="checkbox"/> Government
<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing/Oystering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion
<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/> Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Retailing/Wholesaling	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> Professional Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Major Families, Individuals and Events

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-1



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # N04343

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 858 Howell School Road

2. FUNCTION(S): Dwelling current Dwelling

3. YEAR BUILT: 1959 CIRCA?: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

4. STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Cottage/minimal tradition

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

<u>if moved, from where</u>	<u>other location's CRS #</u>	<u>year</u>
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>list major alterations and additions with years (if known)</u>		<u>year</u>
A: east gable addition		1975 ca.

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)

- a. Overall shape: rectangular
- b. Structural system (if known): wood frame
- c. Foundation: materials: concrete blocks
basement: full partial not visible no basement
- d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): vinyl
- e. Roof: side gable
Materials: asphalt shingles
Cornice: boxed
Dormers: shed dormer in the rear
chimney: location(s): none visible

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a.	Facade: Direction: North facade
1)	Bays: 5
2)	Windows: 3
	Fenestration: 2 sets of paired
	Type: 6/6
	Trim: vinyl
	Shutters: fixed

	Facade (cont'd)
3)	Door(s): 2 Location: irregular, 1 at east and west end of dwelling Type: the east door sliding glass; west door 3 panel modern Trim: vinyl
4)	Porch(es): none
b.	Side: Direction: E
1)	Bays: 1
2)	Windows: in gable Fenestration: regular Type: double hung 6/6 Trim: vinyl Shutters: N/A
3)	Door(s): 1 Location: center of elevation Type: ½ light modern Trim: vinyl
4)	Porch(es): front gable with two square post
c.	Side: Direction: W
1)	Bays: not accessible because of trees
2)	Windows: one visible in gable Fenestration: not accessible Type: not accessible Trim: not accessible Shutters: not accessible
3)	Door(s): not accessible Location: not accessible Type: not accessible Trim: not accessible
4)	Porch(es): not accessible
d.	Rear: Direction: S
1)	Bays: 3 visible
2)	Windows: 2, visible in lower level Fenestration: irregular Type: double hung 6/6 Trim: vinyl Shutters: none
3)	Door(s): 1 visible from screen porch Location: facing east in screen porch Type: storm door Trim: aluminum
4)	Porch(es): enclosed screen

9.	INTERIOR: Not accessible
----	---------------------------------

10.	LANDSCAPING: Lawn with some large bushes and trees near façade.
-----	--

11.	OTHER COMMENTS: Some elevations of the dwelling are not visible from the front of the property. A storage shed is located at the south rear of the property.
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DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SECONDARY BUILDING FORM

CRS # N04343

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 858 Howell School Road

2. FUNCTION(S): historic Storage shed current Storage

3. YEAR BUILT: 1959 CIRCA: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

4. STYLE/FLOOR PLAN: block

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

if moved, from where

N/A

original location's CRS #

N/A

year

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)

a. Windows and door

year

UK?

b.

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION:

a. Structural system: wood frame

b. Number of stories: 1

c. Wall coverings: wood

d. Foundation UK

e. Roof: irregular, shed
structural system: wood frame
Coverings: vinyl
openings UK

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a. Facade: direction: N

1) bays: not accessible

2) windows: none visible

3) door(s): not accessible

4) Other: the structure was viewed from the front of the property

- b. Side: direction: W
 - 1) bays: not visible
 - 2) windows: not accessible

 - 3) door(s): not accessible

 - 4) Other: the view is limited from the front of the property.

- c. Side: direction: E
 - 1) bays: not accessible
 - 2) windows: not accessible

 - 3) door(s): UK

 - 4) other: UK

- d. Rear: direction: S
 - 1) Bays not accessible
 - 2) windows: not accessible

 - 3) door(s): not accessible

 - 4) other: not accessible

9. INTERIOR (if accessible):

a) Floor plan: Not accessible

b) Partition/walls: Not accessible

c) Finishes: Not accessible

d) Furnishings/machinery: Not accessible



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

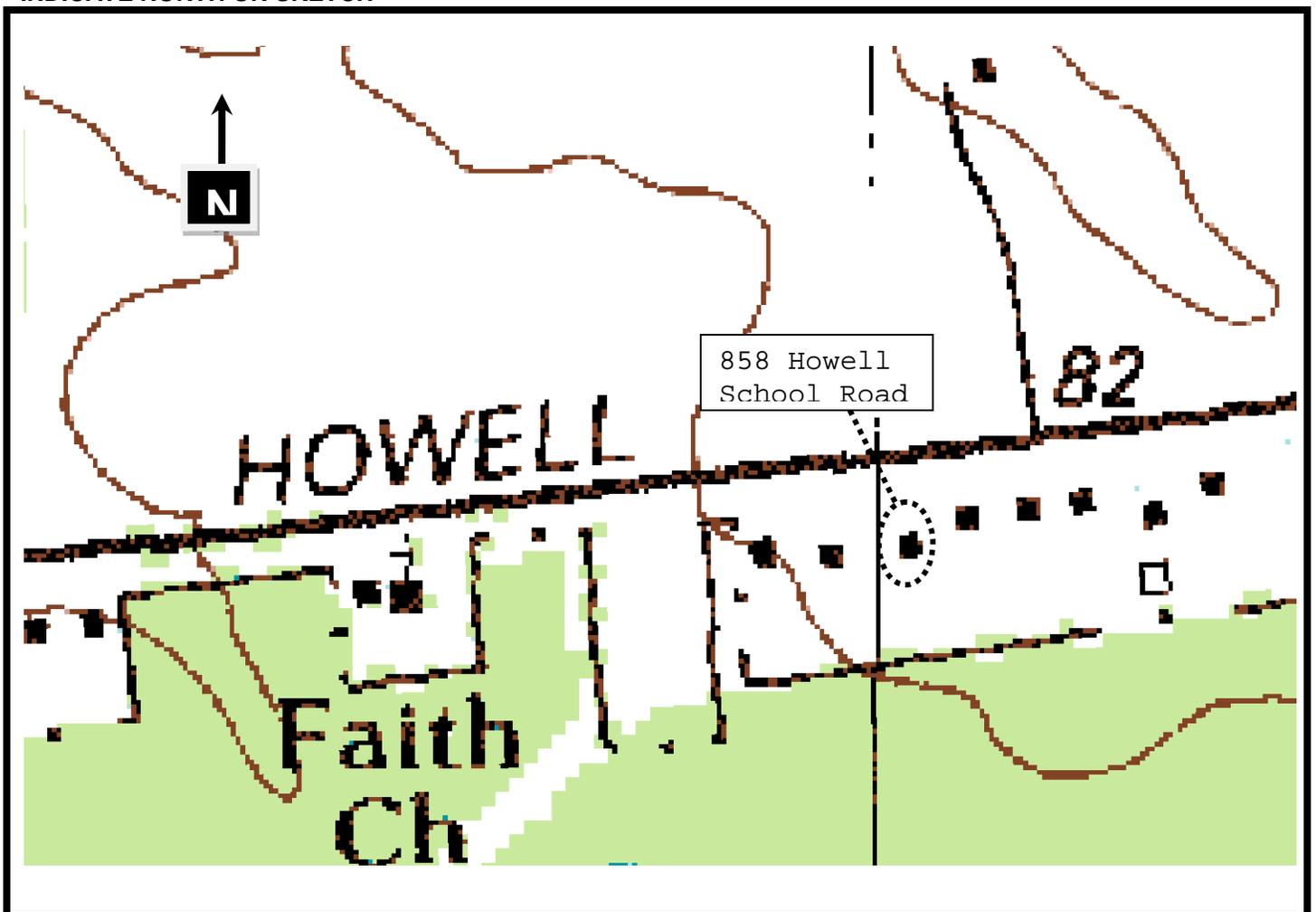
CRS # N04343

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 858 Howell School Road/Kirkwood or Lums Pond vicinity
2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION reason: _____
3. LOCATION MAP:

Indicate position of resource in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and crossroads.

(attach section of USGS quad map with location marked or draw location map)

INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH



DelDOT GeoMedia, 1993 USGS

INDICATE NORTH ON PLAN





DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # N04343

Date 1/13/2011 Surveyor/Photographer Nathaniel Delesline

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view:
(size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



1. Dwelling; north elevation



2. Dwelling; north and east elevations



3. Dwelling, south and east elevations



4. Shed; north elevation

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-13



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # N04344
SPO Map 06-07-31
Hundred Pencader
Quad St. Georges
Other 1104200017

1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: Bristow Property/Dwelling
2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 880 Howell School Road
3. TOWN/NEAREST TOWN: Kirkwood Vicinity:
4. MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE: building structure site object
landscape district
5. MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY: Dwelling - residential
6. PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable): Howell School Road Transportation Improvement Project; DeIDOT State Contract Number 25-041-10; part of a federal undertaking funded by FHWA.

7. ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:

#:	Form:	List property types:
1	CRS 2 Main Building Form	Minimal tradition
1	CRS 3 Secondary Building Form	N/A
0	CRS 4 Archaeological Site Form	N/A
0	CRS 5 Structure (Building-Like) Form	N/A
0	CRS 6 Structure (Land Feature) Form	N/A
0	CRS 7 Object Form	N/A
0	CRS 8 Landscape Elements Form	N/A
1	CRS 9 Map Form	N/A
0	CRS 14 Potential District Form	N/A

8. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:

Surveyor name: Nathaniel Delesline, Architectural Historian

Principal Investigator name: Michael C. Hahn, AICP, Architectural Historian/Project Manager

Principal Investigator signature: *Michael C. Hahn*

Organization: Delaware Department of Transportation Date: 1/10/2011

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

CRS# N04344

This circa 1956 1-story 3 bay minimal tradition style dwelling is located on the south side of Howell School Road. There appears to be a large 2-bay modern addition located on the west end of the main block. This could have been added sometime between 1957 and 1961 according to aerial interpretation. A storage structure which actually could have been a former dwelling shack is located on the rear of the property.

The parcel originates from a larger plot of land in which Earl A. Johnson and Ellen H. Johnson, his wife, of Pencader Hundred sold Henry and Rae Berger (h/w) and Samuel and Bertha S. Green (h/w) of Chester Pennsylvania in April 27, 1953 (Y52, 472). This deed indicates an extended land survey that includes improvements of a two-story dwelling and frame outbuildings as parcel number 1 conveyed at 103.4 acres as well as parcel number 2 which was 28.3 acres. Both the Berger's and Green's never resided in the area and in 1956 they subdivided a smaller piece of the overall lot number 1 into a 100 by 300 foot lot under deed book Y57, page 224. This newly created parcel is known as Lot No. 1 of that Berger and Green land subdivision. On July 12, 1956, the aforementioned lot and subject property was sold to Robert O. Bristow and Doris M. Bristow (h/w) of Kirkwood, New Castle County for a sum of \$10 dollars. According to aerial photographs, construction styles, and New Castle County tax assessment information, a dwelling was built by the Bristow family sometime following their parcel acquisition. Family members of the Bristow's still own the property with dwelling.

10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

- a) Time period(s)
 - Pre-European Contact
 - Paleo-Indian
 - Archaic
 - Woodland I
 - Woodland II
 - 1600-1750∇ Contact Period (Native American)
 - 1630-1730∇ Exploration and Frontier Settlement
 - 1730-1770∇ Intensified and Durable Occupation
 - 1770-1830∇ Early Industrialization
 - 1830-1880∇ Industrialization and Early Urbanization
 - 1880-1940∇ Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
 - 1940-1960∇ Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization

- b) Geographical zone
 - Piedmont
 - Upper Peninsula
 - Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
 - Coastal
 - Urban (City of Wilmington)

- c) Historic period theme(s)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Communication
<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes
<input type="checkbox"/> Trapping/Hunting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts
<input type="checkbox"/> Mining/Quarrying	<input type="checkbox"/> Government
<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing/Oystering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion
<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/> Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Retailing/Wholesaling	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> Professional Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Major Families, Individuals and Events



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # N04344

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 880 Howell School Road

2. FUNCTION(S): Dwelling current Dwelling

3. YEAR BUILT: 1956 CIRCA: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

4. STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Rectangular with cross gable

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

<u>if moved, from where</u>	<u>other location's CRS #</u>	<u>year</u>
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A

<u>list major alterations and additions with years (if known)</u>	<u>year</u>
A: large addition to the west end of the main structure	ca. 1960
B: windows, siding and doors	ca. 1980

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)

- a. Overall shape: Minimal tradition; Rectangular L
- b. Structural system (if known): wood frame
- c. Foundation: materials: concrete blocks
basement: full partial not visible no basement
- d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): vinyl
- e. Roof: side gable with front cross gable
Materials: asphalt shingles
Cornice: boxed
Dormers: none
Chimney: location(s): west addition, extends from the rear roof line

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a.	Facade: Direction: North facade
1)	Bays: 5
2)	Windows: 4 with one being a pair
	Fenestration: irregular
	Type: 1/1 double hung
	Trim: vinyl
	Shutters: fixed

Facade (cont'd)	
3)	Door(s): 1 Location: center of main block Type: 2 panel with top light Trim: wood
4)	Porch(es): none
b. Side: Direction: E	
1)	Bays: 2
2)	Windows: 2 Fenestration: regular Type: 1/1 Trim: vinyl Shutters: none
3)	Door(s): none Location: N/A Type: N/A Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es): N/A
c. Side: Direction: W	
1)	Bays: 2
2)	Windows: 2 Fenestration: regular Type: 1/1 Trim: vinyl Shutters: none
3)	Door(s): none Location: N/A Type: N/A Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es): none
d. Rear: Direction: S	
1)	Bays: not accessible
2)	Windows: N/A Fenestration: N/A Type: N/A Trim: N/A Shutters: N/A
3)	Door(s): N/A Location: N/A Type: N/A Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es): N/A

9. **INTERIOR:** not accessible

10. **LANDSCAPING:** several medium size trees are located on the property.

11. **OTHER COMMENTS:** There is a large addition to the west elevation of the main block. The rear of the dwelling was not accessible. An older storage shed or former shack moved onto the property in rear of lot.



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SECONDARY BUILDING FORM

CRS # N04344

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 880 Howell School Road

2. FUNCTION(S): historic storage shed current storage

3. YEAR BUILT: 1955 CIRCA: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

4. STYLE/FLOOR PLAN: rectangular

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

if moved, from where

N/A

original location's CRS #

N/A

year

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)

a: Windows and doors

year

1980

b.

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION:

a. Structural system: wood frame

b. Number of stories: 1

c. Wall coverings: unknown maybe vinyl sheets

d. Foundation: Not visable

e. Roof: side gable

Structural system: wood frame

Coverings: Asphalt shingle

Openings: UK

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a. Facade: direction: N

1) Bays: 3

2) Windows;: 2 sets of paired, sliding

3) door(s): 1 boarded Howell School Road Transportation Improvement Project; State Contract Number 25-041-10

4) Other:

- b. Side: direction: W
 - 1) Bays: not visible
 - 2) Windows: UK
 - 3) door(s): UK
 - 4) other: the view is limited from the road.

- c. Side: direction: S
 - 1) Bays: not visible
 - 2) Windows: UK
 - 3) door(s): UK
 - 4) other: UK

- d. Rear: direction: S
 - 1) Bays: not visible
 - 2) windows: UK
 - 3) door(s): UK
 - 4) other: UK

9. INTERIOR (if accessible):

a) Floor plan Not accessible

b) Partition/walls Not accessible

c) Finishes Not accessible

d) Furnishings/machinery Not accessible



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

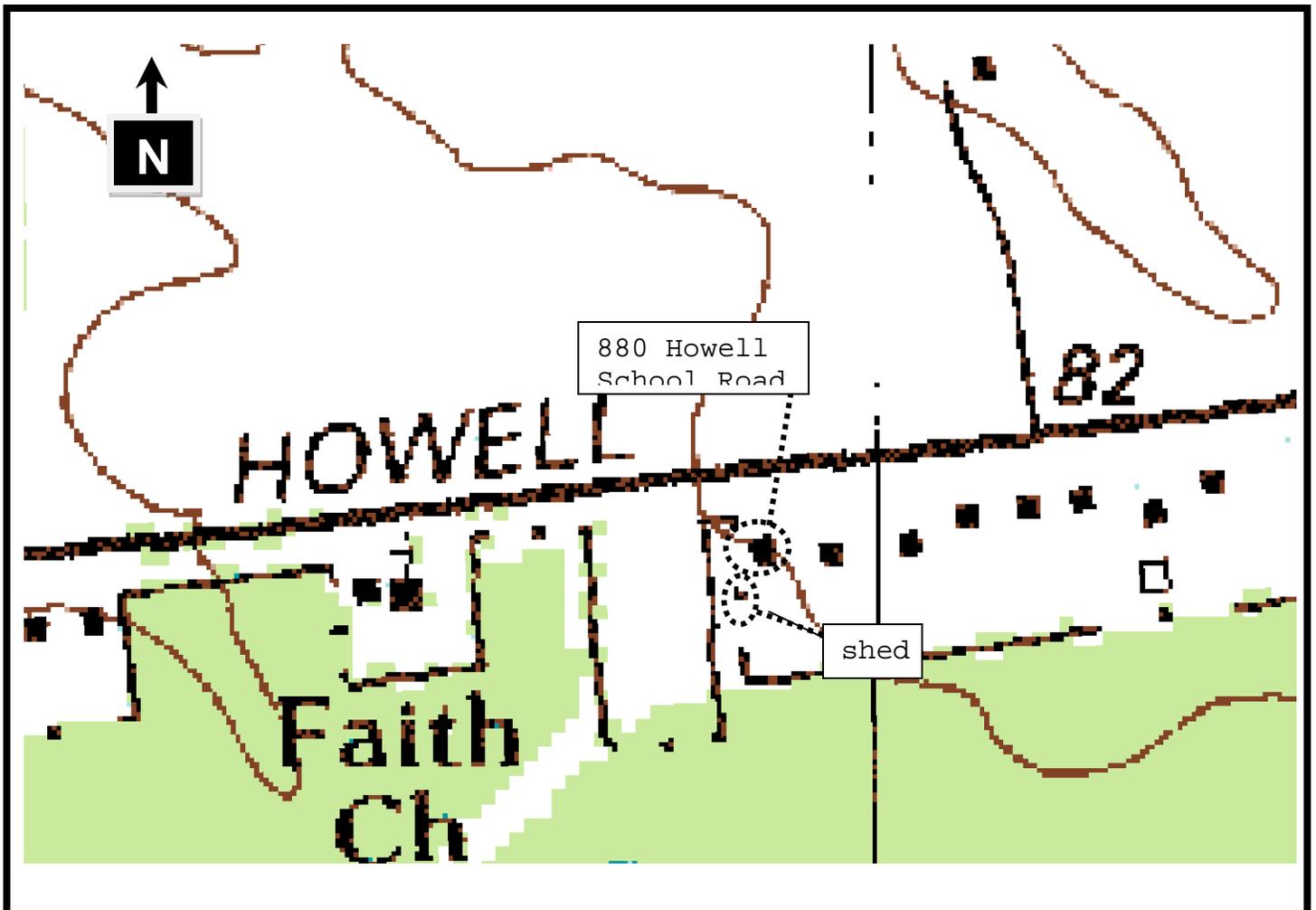
CRS # N04344

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 880 Howell School Road/Kirkwood or Lums Pond vicinity
2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION reason: _____
3. LOCATION MAP:

Indicate position of resource in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and crossroads.

(attach section of USGS quad map with location marked or draw location map)

INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH



DelDOT GeoMedia, 1993 USGS

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-9

INDICATE NORTH ON PLAN



DeIDOT GeoMedia, 2007



DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # N04344

Date 1/13/2011 Surveyor/Photographer Michael C. Hahn

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view:
(size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



1. Dwelling; north elevation



2. Dwelling; north and east elevations



3. Dwelling; north and west elevations



4. Storage/dwelling; north elevation



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # N04345
SPO Map 06-07-31
Hundred Pencader
Quad St Georges
Other 1104200013

1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: Wolf Property/Residential Dwelling
2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 932 Howell School Road
3. TOWN/NEAREST TOWN: Kirkwood Vicinity:
4. MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE: building structure site object
landscape district
5. MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY: Dwelling
6. PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable): Howell School Road Transportation Improvement Project; DeIDOT State Contract Number 25-041-10. Project is federally participating under FHWA.

7. ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:

#:	Form:	List property types:
1	CRS 2 Main Building Form	Minimal tradition
0	CRS 3 Secondary Building Form	N/A
0	CRS 4 Archaeological Site Form	N/A
0	CRS 5 Structure (Building-Like) Form	N/A
0	CRS 6 Structure (Land Feature) Form	N/A
0	CRS 7 Object Form	N/A
0	CRS 8 Landscape Elements Form	N/A
1	CRS 9 Map Form	N/A
0	CRS 14 Potential District Form	N/A

8. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:

Surveyor name: Nathaniel Delesline, Architectural Historian

Principal Investigator name: Michael C. Hahn, AICP, Architectural Historian

Principal Investigator signature: *Michael C. Hahn*

Organization: Delaware Department of Transportation Date: 1/10/2011

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

CRS# N04345

This circa 1960 1 1/2 story Minimal tradition design dwelling is located on the south side of Howell School Road. A screened porch off the east gable end may be a later addition to the main block. The dwelling is next to a small church which was more recently constructed in the late 20th century. There is no association between the church and the dwelling according to a family member who rents the dwelling from his grandmother that owns the property. The east elevation has a screen in porch. Windows are original but covered over by storm windows. The building's construction is partial brick and timber frame and portions throughout have been sheathed over with vinyl siding.

The parcel originates from a larger plot of land in which Vera M. Koelig, a widow during this time, sold one hundred and fifty eight acres one hundred fifty-three perches of land, more or less, to Ermil. D. Hodson and Virginia B. Hodson of Wilmington on September 20th, 1950 (M50, 575). During the decade of the 1950's the Hodson's began carving strip pieces of smaller parcels along Howell School Road and State Route 896 (i.e. the road to Glasgow) and sold parcels. As noted in deed book Y64, page 282 on September 28, 1959, a certain lot, piece or parcel with dimensions 100 by 220 feet was sold for \$1000 dollars to Ernest L. Wolf and Marianne Wolf (h/w). According to aerial photographs, construction styles, and New Castle County tax assessment records, a dwelling was erected soon after this time of sale. The Wolf family still retains ownership of the parcel with the dwelling having passed title and property ownership onto family members.

10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

- a) Time period(s)
 - Pre-European Contact
 - Paleo-Indian
 - Archaic
 - Woodland I
 - Woodland II
 - 1600-1750∇ Contact Period (Native American)
 - 1630-1730∇ Exploration and Frontier Settlement
 - 1730-1770∇ Intensified and Durable Occupation
 - 1770-1830∇ Early Industrialization
 - 1830-1880∇ Industrialization and Early Urbanization
 - 1880-1940∇ Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
 - 1940-1960∇ Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization

- b) Geographical zone
 - Piedmont
 - Upper Peninsula
 - Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
 - Coastal
 - Urban (City of Wilmington)

- c) Historic period theme(s)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Communication
<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes
<input type="checkbox"/> Trapping/Hunting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts
<input type="checkbox"/> Mining/Quarrying	<input type="checkbox"/> Government
<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing/Oystering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion
<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/> Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Retailing/Wholesaling	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> Professional Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Major Families, Individuals and Events



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # N04345

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 932 Howell School Road

2. FUNCTION(S): historic Dwelling current Dwelling

3. YEAR BUILT: 1960 CIRCA: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

4. STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Minimal tradition w/ front cross gable

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

<u>if moved, from where</u>	<u>other location's CRS #</u>	<u>year</u>
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>list major alterations and additions with years (if known)</u>		<u>year</u>
A: screen porch		UK
b N/A		

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)

- a. Overall shape: rectangular
- b. Structural system (if known): brick and wood frame
- c. Foundation: materials: concrete blocks
basement: full partial not visible no basement
- d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): vinyl siding and brick veneer
- e. Roof: shape: Side gable with front cross gable
materials: asphalt shingles
cornice: box
dormers: shed roof in rear
chimney: location(s): exterior east side of main block.

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a.	Facade: Direction: North
1)	Bays: 3
2)	Windows: 2
	Fenestration: irregular
	Type: picture and set of 1/1
	Trim: wood
	Shutters: fixed

Facade (cont'd)	
3)	Door(s): 1 Location: west end of dwelling Type: mostly covered form view by storm door Trim: wood
4)	Porch(es) none
b. Side: Direction: E	
1)	Bays: not visible
2)	Windows: 1 in gable
	Fenestration: not visible
	Type: N/A
	Trim: N/A
	Shutters: N/A
3)	Door(s): N/A
	Location: N/A
	Type: N/A
	Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es): screen porch with side gable
c. Side: Direction: W	
1)	Bays: 3
2)	Windows: 3
	Fenestration: regular
	Type: two, 1/1
	Trim: wood
	Shutters: none
3)	Door(s): none
	Location: N/A
	Type: N/A
	Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es): N/A
d. Rear: Direction: S	
1)	Bays: 4
2)	Windows: 3 visible
	Fenestration: regular
	Type: 1/1
	Trim: wood
	Shutters: none
3)	Door(s): none
	Location: N/A
	Type: N/A
	Trim: N/A
4)	Porch(es): N/A

9. **INTERIOR:** not accessible

10. **LANDSCAPING:** Open mostly grass, with small trees are located throughout the property.

11. **OTHER COMMENTS:** This dwelling is located next to a small church. No direct relationship exists.



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

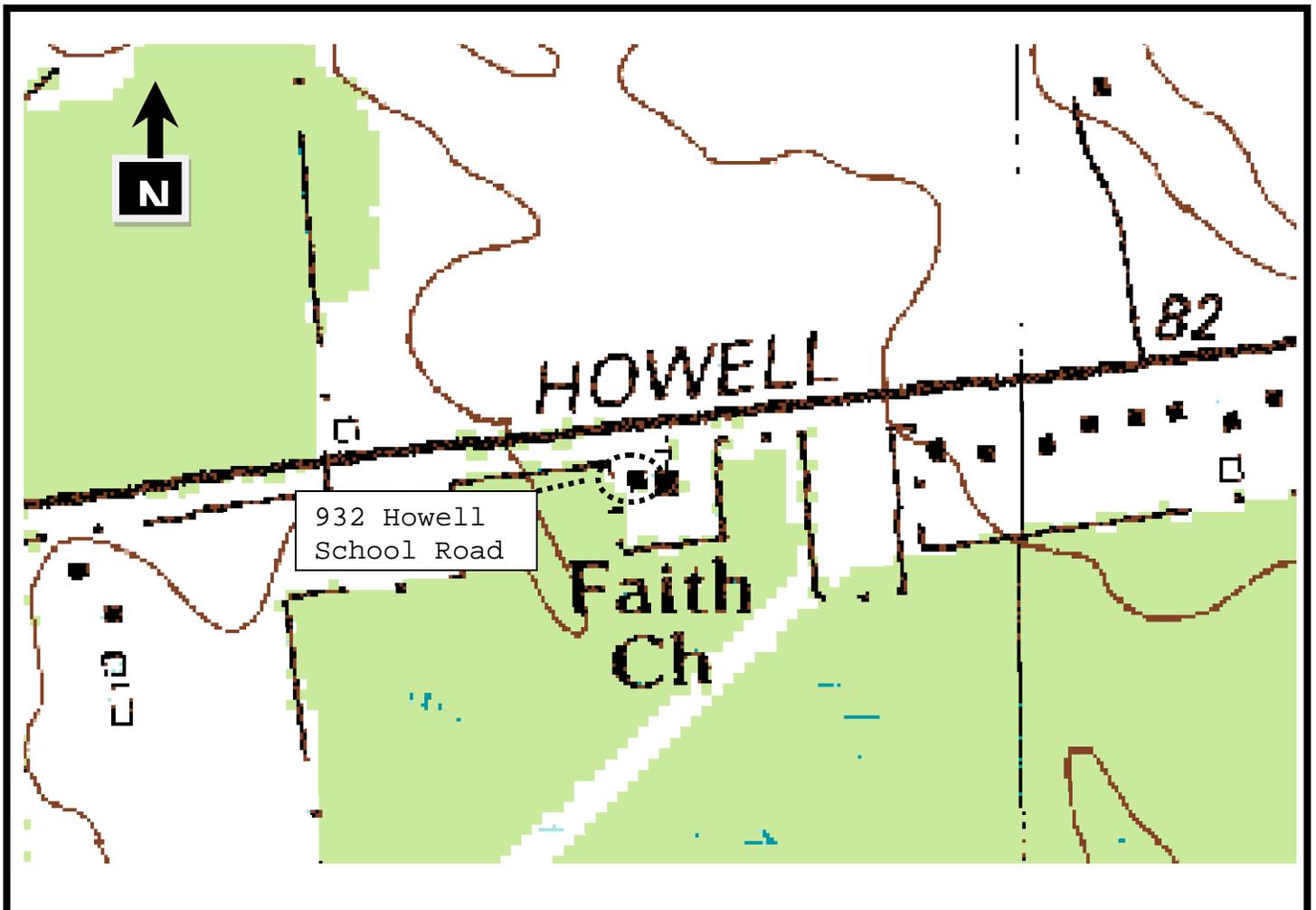
CRS # N-04345

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 932 Howell School Road/Kirkwood or Lums Pond vicinity
2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION reason: _____
3. LOCATION MAP:

Indicate position of resource in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and crossroads.

(attach section of USGS quad map with location marked or draw location map)

INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH



INDICATE NORTH ON PLAN



DeIDOT Geomedia 2007



DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # N04345

Date 1/13/2011 Surveyor/Photographer Michael C. Hahn

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view: PECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO): 1. North façade, 2. East and north elevation, 3. West elevation, 4. Rear south elevation



1. Dwelling; north elevation



2. Dwelling; east and north elevations



3. Dwelling; west elevation



4. Dwelling; south and east elevations



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # N04346
SPO Map 06-07-31
Hundred Pencader
Quad St George
Other 1104200005

1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: Dwelling
2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 1121 Howell School Road
3. TOWN/NEAREST TOWN: Kirkwood vicinity?
4. MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE: building structure site object
landscape district
5. MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY: Dwelling
6. PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable): DeIDOT state contract 25-041-10; Improve safety along Howell School Road as part of a federally funded undertaking.

7. ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:

#:	Form:	List property types:
1	CRS 2 Main Building Form	Minimal Ranch
0	CRS 3 Secondary Building Form	N/A
0	CRS 4 Archaeological Site Form	N/A
0	CRS 5 Structure (Building-Like) Form	N/A
0	CRS 6 Structure (Land Feature) Form	N/A
0	CRS 7 Object Form	N/A
0	CRS 8 Landscape Elements Form	N/A
1	CRS 9 Map Form	N/A
0	CRS 14 Potential District Form	N/A

8. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:

Surveyor name: Nathaniel Delesline, Architectural Historian

Principal Investigator name: Michael C. Hahn, AICP, Architectural Historian/Project Manager

Principal Investigator signature: *Michael C. Hahn*

Organization: Delaware Department of Transportation Date: 01/10/2011

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

CRS# N04346

This circa 1965, one-story ranch style dwelling sits on a concrete block foundation. The structure is located on an incline in the center of the parcel facing south along the north side of Howell School Road. The pre-manufactured ranch style dwelling is likely a double wide manufactured home a hyphen connection to the garage. There are enclosed porch and rear additions. The footprint or near footprint is believed to have replaced a former schoolhouse at or near this same location – i.e. Howell School.

The ranch style dwelling is topped with a side gable asphalt shingle roof. Alterations to this dwelling includes converting the garage and hyphen into living space, by installing two sets of 1/1 windows and a single entry door that replaces a traditional garage door. A front gable roof overhangs the single entry and covers a handicapped ramp that extends to the driveway. A large covered patio like addition and a small enclosed porch extends from the rear of the main block. An in-ground swimming pool at the west side of the dwelling is encircled with a fence.

10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

- a) Time period(s)
 - Pre-European Contact
 - Paleo-Indian
 - Archaic
 - Woodland I
 - Woodland II
 - 1600-1750∇ Contact Period (Native American)
 - 1630-1730∇ Exploration and Frontier Settlement
 - 1730-1770∇ Intensified and Durable Occupation
 - 1770-1830∇ Early Industrialization
 - 1830-1880∇ Industrialization and Early Urbanization
 - 1880-1940∇ Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
 - 1940-1960∇ Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization

- b) Geographical zone
 - Piedmont
 - Upper Peninsula
 - Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
 - Coastal
 - Urban (City of Wilmington)

- c) Historic period theme(s)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Communication
<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes
<input type="checkbox"/> Trapping/Hunting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts
<input type="checkbox"/> Mining/Quarrying	<input type="checkbox"/> Government
<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing/Oystering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion
<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/> Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Retailing/Wholesaling	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> Professional Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Major Families, Individuals and Events

USE BLACK INK ONLY



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # N04346

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 1121 Howell School Road

2. FUNCTION(S): historic Dwelling current Dwelling

3. YEAR BUILT: 1965 CIRCA?: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

4. STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Minimal Ranch

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

<u>if moved, from where</u>	<u>other location's CRS #</u>	<u>year</u>
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A

list major alterations and additions with years (if known) year
 The garage has been converted into living space, two sets of 1/1 windows and a single
 Door replaces the garage door. 1990 ca.

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)

- a. Overall shape: rectangular Stories: 1
- b. Structural system (if known): wood frame
- c. Foundation: materials: Concrete blocks
 basement: full partial not visible no basement
- d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): vinyl sidings
- e. Roof: shape: side gable
 materials: asphalt shingle
 cornice: boxed
 dormers: none
 chimney: location(s): exterior brick extends from the north-side elevation

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a.	Facade: Direction: S	
1)	Bays	8
2)	Windows	6
	fenestration	irregular
	type	1/1 side by side
	trim	aluminum
	shutters	aluminum fixed

USE BLACK INK ONLY

Facade (cont'd)	
3)	Door(s) 2
	location eastside of main dwelling, and replacement for the former garage door
	type shield from view by an aluminum storm door
	trim aluminum
4)	Porch(es) over hang at main entrance, and front gable addition at the second entry.
b. Side: Direction: N: limited access to the north elevation.	
1)	Bays two or more
	Windows two or more
2)	fenestration unknown
	type unknown
	trim unknown
	shutters not visible
3)	Door(s) not visible
	location N/A
	type N/A
	trim N/A
4)	Porch(es) enclosed
c. Side: Direction: W	
1)	Bays 1
2)	Windows 1
	fenestration regular
	type 1/1
	trim aluminum
3)	Door(s) none
	location N/A
	type N/A
	trim N/A
4)	Porch(es) none
d. Rear: Direction: E	
1)	Bays open
2)	Windows none
	fenestration N/A
	type N/A
	trim N/A
3)	Door(s) N/A
	location N/A
	type N/A
	trim N/A
4)	Porch(es) covered patio

9. **INTERIOR:** Not accessible

10. **LANDSCAPING:** Large trees and evergreen bushes are located on the parcel. Small plantings are located at façade.

11. **OTHER COMMENTS:** There was limited access to the rear of the property. It appears that an extended porch or covered patio was added to the rear of the main block.



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

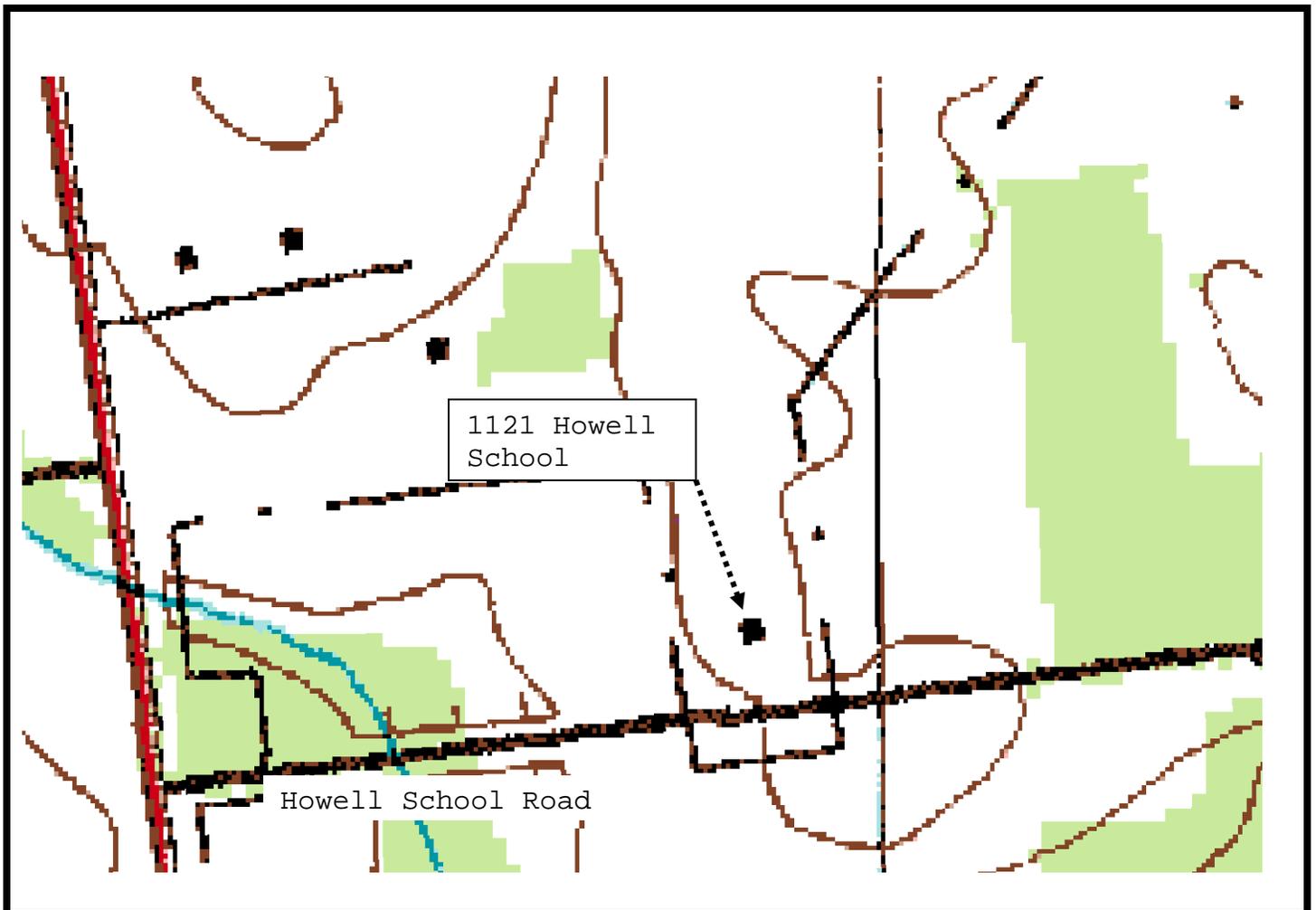
CRS # N04346

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 1121 Howell School Road/Kirkwood or Lums Pond vicinity
2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION reason: _____
3. LOCATION MAP:

Indicate position of resource in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and crossroads.

(attach section of USGS quad map with location marked or draw location map)

INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH



DelDOT GeoMedia USGS, 1993

USE BLACK INK ONLY

INDICATE NORTH ON PLAN



DelDOT GeoMedia 2007



DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # N04346

Date 1/13/2011 Surveyor/Photographer Nathaniel Delesline

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view:
(size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



1. Dwelling; south and west elevations



2. Dwelling; south elevation



3. Dwelling; east elevation



4. Dwelling; west elevation

USE BLACK INK ONLY

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

The dwelling located on this site is noted on the 1868 Beers Atlas as the R.W. Griffith House. The State of Delaware purchased the parcel on which the present circa 1860 vernacular colonial revival rests from Marjorie Scaran on June 30th 1994 (Deed book 1761, page 225). The main block of the house sits on a brick foundation which has also been altered and re-supported by parged concrete block. Access to the basement appears that the sliding ½ windows were added with renovations. Foundation bricks (interior) are coated with lime whitewash. Floorboards and other sill beams are machine or industrial saw cut. Floorboards are also cross braced for added structural stability.

There are multiple additions and renovations essentially converting the original two-story I-house or hall parlor into three-bay dwelling with elements of colonial revival. Additions consist of a full rear two-story addition that is connected with a cross gable roof forming a full T plan. Off the west and rear gable end of the original block and the rear addition is another two-bay, one-story addition that is square in form. This addition rests on parged concrete block with a crawl space. There is also a small enclosed side porch on the east elevation that is modified with a pair of 6/6 double hung vinyl windows and a ½ light storm door providing access to the rear addition.

The front entrance covered porch is elevated and is relatively contemporary. It covers the three bays in which the formal entrance door is centrally located. It had been modified with a poured concrete floor supported by timber posts for the flat roof. The upper story (i.e. porch roof) is also marked with a timber railing parapet that is purely decorative. Poured concrete entrance steps to the front porch are evident on the east end and in the center. Most windows throughout the entire dwelling appear to be contemporary 6/6 or 1/1 double hung sash and vinyl. Of particular window modification is the set of paired windows along the original façade.

The property is owned and managed by Delaware Department of Natural Resource and Environmental Control (DNREC), and is leased to Sunset Stables, a private company which operates an equestrian center from the property.

Some of the original structures remain on the property, but only date to the mid 1950's. One being a three-bay guest or tenant house which has been raised one-story on concrete block. The lower block or first story now serves as an office with a separate entrance towards the east. The vernacular timber framed cottage, which is now the second floor, serves as a guest house with front framed staircase. A missing staircase set towards the south provided access to a modified sliding glass door (i.e. rear of dwelling). A concrete patio pad is evident as well as chain link fencing that used to gate an in-ground swimming pool.

A mid-twentieth century, one-story, concrete block pleasure horse stable with tack room and a large two-story hay barn with gambrel roof are situated south and behind the two main dwellings. The hay barn is concrete block on the first floor. Attached or extended to the hay barn on the north is a 1980's metal pole and framed barn building that nearly doubles the size or function of the hay and machine shed storage barn. An equestrian enclosed ridding area (English/dressage) is situated east and adjacent to the horse stable area. Open or vacant fields (perhaps pasture?) provide a buffer the surrounding the dwelling and outbuildings.

10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

a) Time period(s)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Pre-European Contact |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Paleo-Indian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Archaic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Woodland I |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Woodland II |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1600-1750∇ Contact Period (Native American) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1630-1730∇ Exploration and Frontier Settlement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1730-1770∇ Intensified and Durable Occupation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1770-1830∇ Early Industrialization |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 1830-1880∇ Industrialization and Early Urbanization |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 1880-1940∇ Urbanization and Early Suburbanization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1940-1960∇ Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization |

- b) Geographical zone
- Piedmont
 - Upper Peninsula
 - Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
 - Coastal
 - Urban (City of Wilmington)

c) Historic period theme(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Communication |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trapping/Hunting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mining/Quarrying | <input type="checkbox"/> Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing/Oystering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retailing/Wholesaling | <input type="checkbox"/> Community Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> Occupational Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Major Families, Individuals and Events |



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

N04347.01

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 1030 Howell School Road

2. FUNCTION(S): historic Dwelling current Dwelling

3. YEAR BUILT: 1860 CIRCA?: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

4. STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Altered for colonial revival with center passage

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

if moved, from where

other location's CRS # year

list major alterations and additions with years (if known):

Extensive additions have been added to the south rear and west side of the main block.

Year ca.
1930,
60, & 80?

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)

a. Overall shape: irregular

Stories: 2

b Structural system (if known): wood frame

c. Foundation materials: original structure consists of bricks and concrete blocks additions
basement: full partial not visible no basement

d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): Aluminum shingles

e. Roof: shape: side gable
materials: asphalt shingle
cornice: boxed
dormers: none

chimney: location(s): exterior brick extends from the center of roof

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a.	Facade: Direction: N	
	1)	Bays 5
	2)	Windows 4
		fenestration irregular
		type 2 sets of 6/6 and 2 sets of 1/1
		trim vinyl or aluminum
shutters louvered (fake); fixed		

Facade (cont'd)		
3)	Door(s) 1	
	location center of main block	
	type wood; 4 panel with fan light; 2 panel transom	
	trim wood; metal	
4)	Porch(es) flat roof supported by four square column, porch wrapped in metal & plastic trim; railing parapet at top	
b. Side: Direction: W:		
1)	Bays 4	
	2)	Windows 4
		fenestration irregular
		type 6/6 and 1/1
trim aluminum		
	shutters louvered (fake); fixed	
3)	Door(s) none	
	location N/A	
	type N/A	
	trim N/A	
4)	Porch(es) N/A	
c. Side: Direction: E		
1)	Bays 6	
2)	Windows 4	
	fenestration irregular	
	type 6/6 or 1/1	
	trim aluminum	
	shutters louvered (fake); fixed	
3)	Door(s) 2	
	location center of main block and center of rear addition	
	type both are half light mostly blocked by aluminum storm door	
	trim aluminum	
4)	Porch(es) enclosed	
d. Rear: Direction: S		
1)	Bays 5	
2)	Windows 5	
	fenestration irregular	
	type one 1/1 and 6/6; and a picture window with center casement and 1/1	
	trim aluminum	
	shutters N/A	
3)	Door(s) none	
	location N/A	
	type N/A	
	trim N/A	
4)	Porch(es) N/A	

9.	INTERIOR: Wood flooring; vinyl flooring in rear kitchen; foundation is brick with new supportive section of parged concrete block.
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10.	LANDSCAPING: Two large trees and several large bushes are near the dwelling; small evergreen bushes are located along the façade; an enclosed chain link fence for an in-ground pool is now filled in.
-----	---

11.	OTHER COMMENTS: Main dwelling for Period I and II is nice from a livability perspective. Dwelling is badly modified or renovated from a historic preservation perspective.
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DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SECONDARY BUILDING FORM

CRS # N04347.02

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 1030 Howell School Road

2. FUNCTION(S): historic Secondary dwelling current Office & Apartment

3. YEAR BUILT: 1953 CIRCA?: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

4. STYLE/FLOOR PLAN: Cottage/Square

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

if moved, from where

original location's CRS # year
?

Appears to be raised from original location or near original location.
It is also possible that dwelling could be salvaged and moved from
another location and set on concrete block? Or built as is.

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)

year N/A

a. See above

N/A

b. The first level is used as an office with separate access.

N/A

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION:

a. Structural system: second level wood frame; first level concrete blocks.

b. Number of stories: 2

c. Wall coverings: aluminum shingles second level, concrete blocks first level.

d. Foundation: concrete blocks

e. Roof: side gable

structural system: wood frame

coverings: asphalt shingle

openings: square vents at each top gable end

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a. Facade: direction: E

1) Bays: 3

2) Windows: one set and one single.

3) door(s): 1

4) Other: three, 6/6 on second level.

- b. Side: direction: N
- 1) bays: 1
 - 2) windows: 1 – fixed casement
 - 3) door(s): none
 - 4) Other: Timber framed steps lead to the second level which is marked with a central entrance door (modern) and two 6/6 double hung vinyl sash (DH VS) windows.
- c. Side: direction: W
- 1) bays: 2
 - 2) windows: 2 – fixed casement
 - 3) door(s): none
 - 4) Other: two 6/6 double hung vinyl sash windows are located on the second level.
- d. Rear: direction: S
- 1) Bays: none
 - 2) Windows: none
 - 3) door(s): none
 - 4) Other: A glass patio door and a 6/6 (DH VS) window is located on the upper level.

9. INTERIOR (if accessible):

- a) Floor plan not accessible
- b) Partition/walls Not accessible
- c) Finishes Not accessible
- d) Furnishings/machinery Not accessible



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SECONDARY BUILDING FORM

CRS # N04347.03

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 1030 Howell School Road

2. FUNCTION(S): historic Horse Stable current Horse Stable

3. YEAR BUILT: 1962 CIRCA?: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

4. STYLE/FLOOR PLAN: Square, shed roof extensions on the east and west end.

5. INTEGRITY: original site moved

if moved, from where

N/A

original location's CRS #

N/A

year

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)

a. west shed roof overhang for access into paddock

year

1990

b. UK

N/A

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION:

a. Structural system: concrete block

b. Number of stories: 1 1/2

c. Wall coverings: asbestos shingles; concrete blocks

d. Foundation rests on concrete poured pad

e. Roof: gable with shed rood extensions

structural system: frame

Coverings: metal

Openings: translucent rectangular sections for passage of light – presumably plexi-glass or vinyl sheets

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a. Facade: direction: E

1) bays: 3

2) windows: 2 – open rectangular

3) door(s): ground level

4) Other: the stable entrance door is a double hinge sliding from either end - Dutch style

- b. Side: direction: W
- 1) bays: not accessible
 - 2) windows: UK
 - 3) door(s): UK
 - 4) other: the west elevation is enclosed or added onto by a fence which provides direct access to paddock
- c. Side: direction: N
- 1) bays: 3
 - 2) windows: 3 – open rectangular used to be two pane casement
 - 3) door(s): hay loft door in upper level – Dutch style
 - 4) other: smalls windows are irregularly placed.
- d. Rear: direction: S
- 1) Bays: 5
 - 2) windows: 4
 - 3) door(s): 1 single sliding – Dutch style.
 - 4) other: open rectangular and one still consisting of two pane casement.

9. INTERIOR (if accessible):

- a) Floor plan Not accessible - appears to be center passage with 4 stalls at each side
- b) Partition/walls Not accessible has numerous stall dividers from outside view
- c) Finishes Not accessible, but concrete pad viable from entrance
- d) Furnishings/machinery Not accessible



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SECONDARY BUILDING FORM

CRS # N04347.04

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 1030 Howell School Road
2. FUNCTION(S): historic Hay Barn & Machine Shed storage current Hay barn/storage shed
3. YEAR BUILT: 1962 CIRCA?: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown
4. STYLE/FLOOR PLAN: Open with new addition
5. INTEGRITY: original site moved
- | <u>if moved, from where</u> | <u>original location's CRS #</u> | <u>year</u> |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------|
| N/A | N/A | N/A |
| N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>list major alterations and additions with years (if known)</u> | | <u>year</u> |
| a. Metal and framed pole barn north attachment | | ca1985 |
| b. UK | | N/A |

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor

7. DESCRIPTION:

a. Structural system concrete block

b. Number of stories 2

c. Wall coverings Vertical plank boards at gable ends; gambrel roof sheathed partially sheathed in asphalt shingle

d. Foundation concrete block & poured concrete

e. Roof: gambrel

structural system: framed

coverings: seamless metal and asphalt shingle

Openings: NA

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

a. Facade: direction: N

1) bays: N/A

2) windows: 1 one at gable peak – ventilation

3) door(s): Unknown

4) Other: the barn is front gable oriented; the façade of this has been added onto with a significant metal pole barn (about the same size) that serves as open storage and an office area. Thus, the front or north end is pretty much concealed from view. The first floor appears to be areas of additional horse stalls or serves as a run-in shelter.

- b. Side: direction: E
- 1) bays: 4
 - 2) windows: 4 – rectangular
 - 3) door(s): none
 - 4) other: the windows are located in the upper part of the first floor level of the concrete walled building. Rectangular oriented and spaced evenly apart, they provide light and ventilation ideal for horses or dairy farm use.
- c. Side: direction: W
- 1) bays: 4
 - 2) windows: 4 - rectangular
 - 3) door(s): none
 - 4) other: the windows are located in the upper part of the first floor level of the concrete walled building. Rectangular oriented and spaced evenly apart, they provide light and ventilation ideal for horse or dairy farm use.
- d. Rear: direction: S
- 1) Bays 3
 - 2) windows: N/A
 - 3) door(s): N/A
 - 4) other: The three open area may have been windows or doors:

9. INTERIOR (if accessible):

a) Floor plan: N/A

b) Partition/walls: N/A

c) Finishes: N/A

d) Furnishings/machinery: N/A



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CRS # N04347

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 1030 Howell School Road/Kirkwood or Lums Pond vicinity

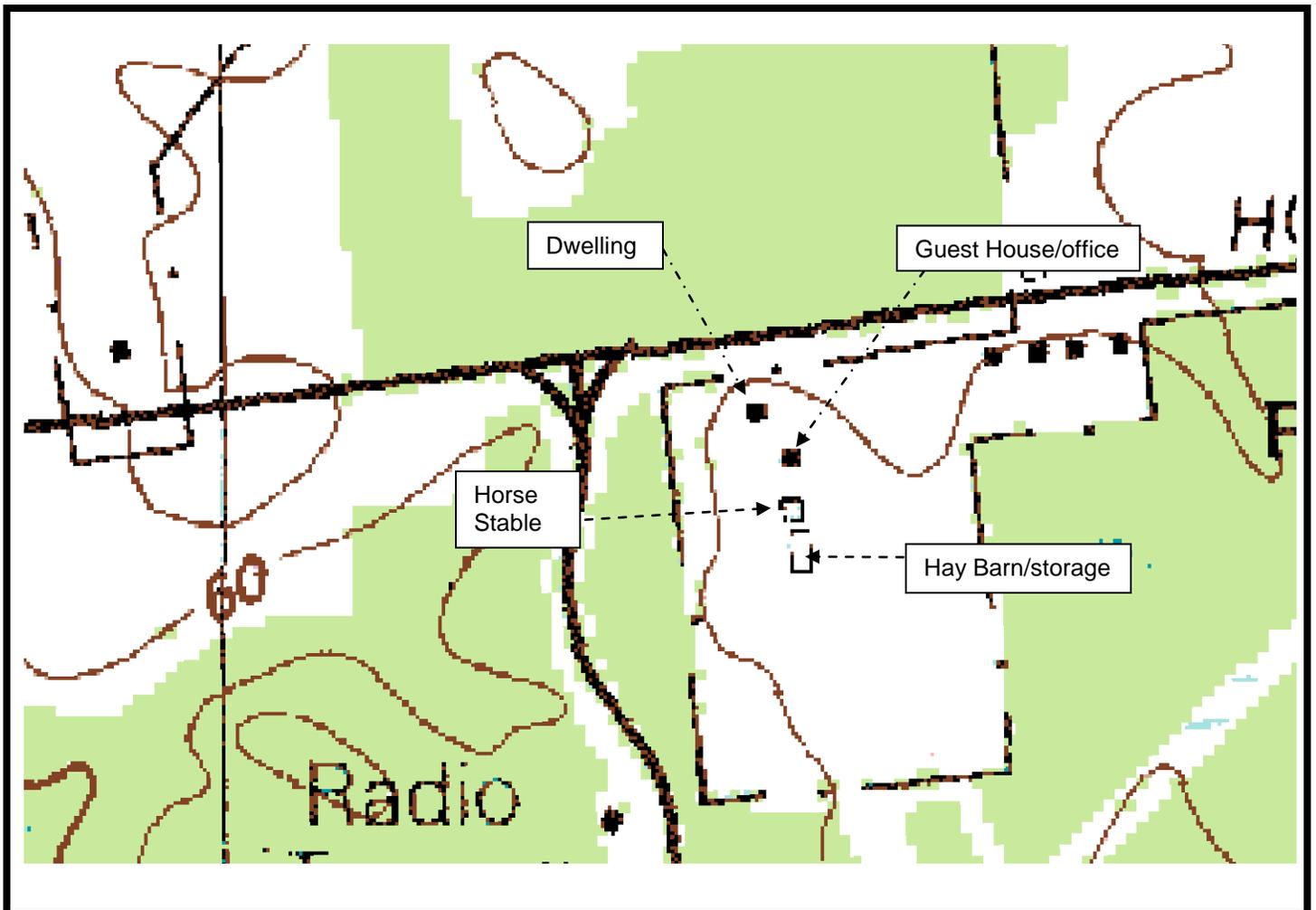
2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION reason: _____

3. LOCATION MAP:

Indicate position of resource in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and crossroads.

(attach section of USGS quad map with location marked or draw location map)

INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH



DeIDOT GeoMedia 1993

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-9

INDICATE NORTH ON PLAN



GeoMedia USDA 2009



DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # N04347

Date 1/13/11 Surveyor/Photographer Michael Hahn & Nathaniel Delesline

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view:
(size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



1. House; North elevation



2. House; West elevation



3. House; East elevation



4. House; South elevation



5. House; Detail; north elevation



6. House; Cellar, east wall



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21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # N04347

Date 1/13/11 Surveyor/Photographer Michael Hahn & Nathaniel Delesline

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view:
(size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



7. House; Cellar, Joists



8. Office; East elevation



9. Office; North elevation



10. Office; West and north elevation



11. Office; South and east elevations



12. Barn; East elevation



DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # N04347

Date 1/13/11 Surveyor/Photographer Michael Hahn & Nathaniel Delesline

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view:
(size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



13. Barn; East elevation



14. Pole Barn; east and north elevations



15. Pole barn; South and west elevations



16. New pole barn; north elevation