

RED CLAY VALLEY

HISTORIC RESOURCES

PLANNING STUDY

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Red Clay Valley Historic Resources Planning Study

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HISTORIC RESOURCES

I. Introduction

The Red Clay Valley has a diverse history encompassing significant trends in settlement, agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, architecture, and engineering over a period of three centuries. Settlement history begins in the 1680's, but the earliest extant structures date to the beginning of the eighteenth century. Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, agriculture and manufacturing were the primary forces that shaped the Valley. A system of turnpikes begun in the decade of the 1810's and a rail line opened in 1872 dramatically expanded the market for local farmers and manufacturers. The history of water-powered mill industries on the Red Clay is known for the diversity of its products. The Red Clay Creek has more extant sites associated with mill industries than any other watercourse in the Delaware Piedmont. Until the beginning of the 20th century, the Red Clay Valley was an agricultural landscape with small concentrations of industry along the creek. After 1900, the first manifestation of suburban type development began to occur.

The Historic resources that survive are valuable for the way they convey the unique character of the Valley. At a very basic level, they are artifacts that provide firsthand evidence of early technology, living conditions, and cultural traditions. From a broader perspective, historic resources provide a visual record of how the Red Clay Valley has developed through time.

The New Castle County Department of Planning has integrated historic preservation concerns into the planning process through its Historic Preservation Program. Continuing projects include the compilation of historic site inventories and preparation of National Register nominations. Historic buildings are identified during the rezoning process and during subdivision and land development plan review. The Department provides staff to the County Historic Review Board, which administers the Historic Zoning Ordinance and reviews demolition permit applications. In addition, federal money spent by the Department of Community Development and Housing on rehabilitation projects is monitored for its effect on historic buildings. In 1986, the County was given Certified Local Government status by the Department of the Interior in recognition of the federal program standards that the County Historic Preservation Program maintains.

II. Historic Preservation Planning Process

The underlying principle in all historic preservation studies is that historic properties cannot be replaced if they are destroyed. Historic sites are a finite group of valuable resources subject to a range of conditions that can threaten their existence. The purpose of historic preservation planning is to insure the future protection and continued use of important properties.

The historic preservation planning process involves four general steps:

1. Identification of properties.
2. Evaluation of the significance of those properties.
3. Registration of significant properties based on established criteria.
4. Protection and Management.

Identification of properties is being accomplished through the New Castle County Department of Planning's involvement in the Delaware Cultural Resource Survey (CRS), a statewide inventory of pre-1945 buildings, structures and sites. This inventory is the initial data base on which subsequent preservation work is based. This chapter will focus on the evaluation of individual properties in the CRS inventory located within the Red Clay Valley. Appendix A lists those properties that as a result of evaluation against the National Register criteria, are candidates for registration, or that have already been registered. Management issues and protection priorities are discussed in following chapters in combination with the other resource inventories.

III. The Delaware Cultural Resource Survey

The Delaware Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) was created in 1970 in response to a Federal mandate contained in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which requires each state to prepare and maintain an inventory of historic sites. The CRS inventory is a function of the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. The inventory records are managed and stored by the Division's Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

The goal of the CRS inventory is to collect data on all buildings, structures, and sites in Delaware that were constructed prior to 1945. The CRS inventory has several purposes: 1) to produce raw data for scholarly

study; 2) to accumulate an archive of architectural and technological history; 3) to identify properties for potential nomination to the National Register of Historic Places; and 4) to provide a tool for preservation planning. Properties in the Red Clay Valley have been represented in the CRS inventory since the inception of the program in 1970, and efforts to expand the scope of the inventory have continued to the present time.

The first attempt to create a historic site inventory in New Castle County was undertaken by the Junior League of Wilmington in the 1960's. This effort concentrated on only the oldest and most well-known buildings in the northern part of the County. The result was a collection of file cards that contained one photograph with a few brief remarks for each site. These records were donated to the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs when the CRS inventory was created. In the 1970's, the Division created a set of standard inventory forms in an effort to obtain some consistency in collecting data. These forms require location information, a physical description of the resource and a set of black and white photographs.

The most recent and the most intensive efforts to enlarge the CRS inventory in the study area have been undertaken by the Department of Planning's Historic Preservation Program with funding and guidance provided by the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. Lands on the east side of Red Clay Creek were studied in 1982 as part of a larger project that encompassed all of Christiana Hundred. On the west side of the creek, a similar project was undertaken in 1984/85 as part of an overall study of Mill Creek Hundred.

Two problems must be dealt with in using the CRS inventory for the Red Clay Valley Study Area. Because the efforts to inventory historic resources have occurred over roughly a 25-year period, the quality of data collected is inconsistent. In addition, most of the information collected during the 1982 and 1984 inventory projects is not accessible due to the inability of the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation to catalog and reproduce the inventory forms. In light of these limitations, it should be noted that use of the CRS inventory in the Red Clay Valley must be accompanied by field inspection to verify the recorded data and to collect additional information.

Two hundred sixty-seven districts and individual properties in the study area are included in the CRS inventory. While this number represents the majority of pre-1945 historic resources in the Red Clay Valley, the CRS inventory should not be considered

comprehensive. There will always be some gaps in the survey record due to inaccessibility. However, there are a few areas in the Red Clay Valley that simply have not yet been thoroughly explored. It is recommended that the following areas receive attention in future efforts to expand the inventory:

1. Hockessin vicinity: The area bounded by Brackenville Road, Lancaster Pike, the State Line, and Red Clay Creek.
2. Marshallton vicinity.
3. The Cedars.
4. Subdivisions abutting the Newport Town Limits.

IV. Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation of historic resources in this study area employed several related programs and sources of information.

A. The Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan

The basis of evaluation and registration activities in Delaware is set out in the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. All states in the country are being required by the Federal Government to develop a plan. The purpose is to insure that all resources potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register are being systematically identified, evaluated, and registered. Delaware's preservation plan is currently in draft form. However, the framework and methodology have been established and are in use. The State Plan provides localities with the basis for their inventory and research efforts, both in terms of identifying resources in the locality and placing them in a broader context. Evaluation under the State Plan relies on two main activities:

- 1) Development of historic contexts, and
- 2) Application of the National Register criteria for significance. An explanation of each activity follows.

B. Historic Contexts

The development of historic contexts is central to the State Preservation Plan. The concept discourages evaluation of resources merely as individual entities, and instead encourages viewing them as an element of a larger resource. Significance of a resource can best be determined

by comparison to other related properties. By definition, an historic context is a body of information on historic properties organized by theme, time, and place. The State Plan lists 18 themes that describe the major historic influences responsible for the creation of the man-made environment. Of those 18, five will be discussed for the Red Clay Valley in this report:

1. Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change
2. Agriculture
3. Manufacturing
4. Transportation and Communication
5. Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts

Five geographic zones are identified in the State Plan. The Red Clay Valley is located entirely within Zone I, Pennsylvania Piedmont, which includes all that part of the county north of the fall line. General time periods will be discussed within each theme.

1. Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change

Prior to European settlement, the area was occupied by the Lenape Delaware Indians. They migrated westward as new settlers arrived and had completely left Delaware by 1750. Being a non-navigable stream, the lands surrounding Red Clay Creek were not settled as quickly as the coastal areas of the county. Some of the first land patents in the Valley were made in the 1670's at Bread and Cheese Island near Stanton, where the Red Clay joins a navigable portion of White Clay Creek. By 1679, a mill was erected on the site.

Settlement history in the Red Clay Valley does not begin in earnest until 1682 when William Penn became proprietor of the three lower counties and began making land grants in 1701. Penn set aside two large tracts for his children, William and Letitia. Letitia's lands known as "Letitia Manor" or "Steining Manor" contained 15,500 acres overlapping Chester County and New Castle County. Roughly, the northern quarter of Red Clay Valley was contained in Steining Manor. The

first grant was made in 1702 to John Gregg and by 1750 all lands in the manor had been sold. For the most part, these early settlers were English Quakers, like Penn. Scotch-Irish immigrants also began to settle the area soon after 1700. Thus, from this early period on, English cultural traditions were dominant.

The first settlers were primarily farmers occupying tracts of about 200 acres. As the population increased, farm size diminished, so that by 1800, the average farm was approximately 125 acres. There was a 30% increase in population between 1810 and 1820. With the creation of a system of turnpikes early in the 1800's farming remained highly profitable as access to markets expanded.

Beginning in the late 1700's, the establishment of mill industries along the Red Clay had an effect on settlement patterns. As the mills expanded operations in the 1800's, a labor pool and housing were needed. Small villages developed at Auburn, Yorklyn, Mount Cuba, Wooddale, Marshallton, and Stanton. The manner in which the individual communities grew reflects a number of different trends in 19th century industrial planning ranging from small scale family-run operations to larger complexes that also provided company-owned housing and other amenities. While industry was a major economic force, collectively it occupied a fairly small land area, so that throughout the 19th century, the landscape remained primarily agricultural. At the end of the 19th century as dependence on water power decreased, many industries moved to Wilmington and the villages declined.

At the turn of the 20th century, a trolley line extending from Wilmington to Brandywine Springs Park encouraged the first planned suburban community, The Cedars. Another suburban trend in the Valley that is unique to the north-central section of the Piedmont, is the creation of residential estates in the 1920's and 1930's by a number of Wilmington industrialists. In many instances estates were assembled by consolidating two or three adjacent farms, introducing a complex of new buildings with a unified architectural style, and creating formally landscaped grounds. The large areas of open acreage and the design quality of the buildings and gardens

have left a lasting impact on the appearance of the northern Red Clay Valley.

Densely developed residential subdivisions were initiated in the 1920's in the southern end of the Valley and this type of development has continued northward.

2. Agriculture

From the earliest settlement through the 1930's agriculture was one of the primary elements of the local economy.

During the 18th century, farms were 150 to 200 acres on average. In the early part of the century, the tillable portion of land was quite small. The Red Clay Valley was mostly wooded and the process of clearing, woodland to tillable field was slow. Livestock was raised, (primarily cattle, swine, and sheep) and wheat and Indian corn were the major crops. With the chartering of Wilmington in 1739, a market for surplus produce was created.

The beginnings of a road network also encouraged more transport to market. At the end of the 18th and beginning in the 19th century, a number of conditions developed that would effect major changes in agriculture. The population increased, the average farm size decreased, and depleted soils were producing less. While farm size was smaller, the percentage of improved land increased, a sign that agricultural practices were becoming more intensified. In response to poor yields, farmers began to reform their methods by means of crop rotation, and application of fertilizers. Lime was produced locally in the Hockessin vicinity and Pike Creek Valley for this purpose. With these advances in agriculture, the character of the building stock changed also. There was a transition from impermanent log buildings to durable stone construction, and also the appearance of specialized and multi-functional agricultural buildings. It was during this period that the bank barn emerged as the preferred agricultural building type and remained so throughout the 19th century.

At the end of the 18th century, general mixed farming was the norm. By 1850, many farmers switched to dairy and livestock, a more

labor-intensive form of agriculture. This resulted in more acreage devoted to feed crops, especially hay, and expansion of existing barns to store fodder for the increasing herds. By the 1870's, a creamery was established at Hockessin and a slaughter operation was active near Mount Cuba. The dairy industry continued to grow into the 20th century. With the advent of sanitation standards, older barns were refitted with concrete floors, metal stanchions and efficient drainage systems. Newly constructed barns departed from traditional forms and also made use of modern materials like concrete block, structural tile and steel I-beams, posts and trusses.

3. Manufacturing

Red Clay Creek was discovered early as an important source of water power and the manufactures that were produced were a major force in the local economy. The history of manufacturing on Red Clay Creek is important for its early and continued activity, for the diversity of products, and for a number of inventions by local manufacturers that had an impact well beyond the local area.

Mills were in operation on the Red Clay from the late 17th century through the middle of the 20th century. The first mill was a saw mill built on Bread and Cheese Island in 1679. Snuff was produced at the Garret Mills in Yorklyn from the 18th century until the 1950's. Grist and saw mills were the primary milling activity for over a century. These early mills were more an element of the existing agricultural economy rather than examples of manufacture, as they provided necessities for settlement and their products were locally consumed. While grist milling quickly became involved in regional trade, saw mills produced goods for local use and declined because of a limited source of timber. Grist mills faced stiff competition from the Brandywine Mills. Ultimately, the cost of transporting their goods to port drove Red Clay Valley grist millers out of the market.

In response to the competition from the Brandywine mills, Red Clay millers diversified their products. By 1782, John Garrett operated both a grist mill and a saw mill. Over the next century, manufacturers

produced paper, cotton and woolen textiles, snuff, ground spices, wheel parts, fertilizer, and sheet iron. The War of 1812 encouraged the building of new mills and the remodeling of existing mills to produce goods to satisfy new domestic demands. While some mills produced the same product for decades, others frequently adapted to meet new demands. Graves Saw Mill was active as a saw mill from the 1790's to the 1870's, but Auburn Mills changed production several times. It was established in the mid-18th century for grist and saw milling. By 1805, paper was being produced and in 1813, the mill was refitted for cotton spinning. After a fire in 1880, the mills were rebuilt for paper manufacture and then the production of fiber. The use of fiber and the continuous fiber machine were developed at this mill by Elwood and Israel Marshall.

Gristmilling may have been overshadowed by activities in the Brandywine Mills, but it was on Red Clay Creek that important advancements in milling technology were made. In 1785, Oliver Evans, a resident of Newport, invented an automatic milling system that revolutionized grain milling. He was granted U. S. Patent No. 3 for his invention, which was widely adopted.

Red Clay Creek pioneered the iron industry for Delaware. The Gilpin Slitting Mill was established in 1814 at Wooddale. It had ceased operation by 1820, as the slitting process was quickly outdated. James Wood leased the mill in 1826 and converted it to a rolling mill. Wood invented a process producing iron that rivaled the quality of Russian planished sheet iron. In 1836, John and Caleb Marshall also built a rolling mill. In 1840, these were the only two rolling mills in the state.

4. Transportation and Communication

Initially Transportation was limited to water transport. There was access from the Stanton and Newport areas to the Delaware River via the Christina and White Clay Creeks. By the middle of the 18th century, an internal road network began to develop.

The road system in the Red Clay Valley developed and refined sooner than other areas of the county because of its location between

the rich farmlands of southeastern Pennsylvania and the ports at Newport and Wilmington. The early decades of the 1800's were an era of turnpike building. During that time, four turnpikes were established in the Valley. The first was the Newport-to-Gap Turnpike (Route 41), which was authorized in 1808. Lancaster Pike (Route 48) was incorporated in 1809 as the Wilmington Turnpike Company and was completed in 1817. Likewise, Kennett Pike (Route 52) was incorporated in 1811 as the Wilmington and Kennett Turnpike Company and was completed in 1813. Newport-Christiana Pike (Route 4) connected two port towns. These roads benefitted the farmers and manufacturers in the Valley and also stimulated the creation of local businesses like inns and blacksmith shops to serve the traffic on the roads.

Roads were the primary means of transportation until 1872 when the Wilmington and Western Railroad was completed. The Red Clay millers had lobbied extensively for the route to pass through the Valley because Mill Creek was also a potential route for the line. As a small railroad company, the Wilmington and Western was a financial failure almost from the start. However, it was an incredible boon to the local manufacturers. It allowed them to ship goods faster, to receive raw materials, and to find new markets. The railroad company was reorganized in 1877 and then absorbed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1883.

By the 1890's, a system of electric trolley lines through Wilmington and Elsmere permitted access to the recreational facilities at Brandywine Springs Park. In 1901, the owner of the Park created the Peoples Railway Company, which provided a more direct route from Wilmington to the Park. This line also encouraged early suburbanization which was first manifested at The Cedars.

The emphasis on rail travel during the late 19th century caused a decline in the condition of local roads. The road network was not expanded during this time, nor was it very well maintained. With the advent of the automobile, this became a problem. With the passage of the State Aid Road Law in 1903 and the Federal Aid Highway Act in 1916, road improvements began. Additional aid programs

and the creation of a motor vehicle fuel tax in 1923 provided much of the support for expanding and upgrading the road system in the 1920's and 1930's. Between 1935 and 1942, the State Department of Transportation improved many Rural Roads and built a substantial number of bridges.

5. Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts

Like the rest of the Delaware Piedmont, the Red Clay Valley is culturally and geographically more similar to southeastern Pennsylvania than it is to the rest of Delaware and this shows in the form and style of its buildings. The English settlement under William Penn supplanted any vestiges of the earlier Swedish and Dutch cultures.

Up until the second quarter of the 18th century, the building stock consisted of impermanent wooden dwellings. Through the remainder of the century, housing was still primarily wood (mostly log) but of a more permanent nature. Two notable and early exceptions are the 1726 William Cox House and the 1737 William Gregg House. Both are substantial brick buildings with characteristic English features like Flemish bond brickwork, molded watertables, and pent eaves. Even by 1800, the majority of buildings in the Valley were log. About one-fifth of the dwellings were stone and with few exceptions, barns were log. This was the beginning of a rather rapid transformation from log to stone construction. During the first two decades of the 19th century, the number of stone dwellings doubled and the number of stone barns tripled. Much of this new stone construction replaced log buildings.

The basic forms for stone dwellings during this rebuilding period included one-room plans, hall-parlor plans and two variations on the Georgian form; the five-bay center stair passage plan and the three-bay side stair passage plan. A substantial number of these houses exhibit Federal style details. Barns were almost exclusively bi-level banked structures with stalls for livestock on the lower level, and a threshing floor and hay mows on the upper level. There was considerable variation in barn framing systems initially, but by about 1850 a four-post bent became standard.

The revival styles that were popularized nationally at the middle of the 19th century had a limited impact in the Red Clay Valley. There was a definite trend in the Valley at this time to expand the size of existing dwellings. Often this was done by building onto an endwall in the same style and material as the original. In other instances, the original building might be relegated to function as a rear service wing when a new and more stylish main block was constructed. During the second half of the 19th century, new construction was often a vernacular expression of the Gothic Revival style, and less frequently of the Italianate style. Also popular was the addition of Gothic Revival elements like porches, bay windows, a cross gables to existing buildings.

The Red Clay Valley contains some early examples of the Colonial Revival style dating to circa 1890-1900. This substantially preceded the widespread popularity of the style in the 1930's and later. Another important 20th century trend was the introduction of formal architectural styles and landscape architecture to rural areas as the managers of Wilmington's leading businesses began to create country estates.

The purpose of developing historic contexts is to provide a uniform framework for evaluating historic properties as they relate to patterns in local history. Each property in the inventory is included in at least one of the above themes. Once a property's historic context is established, a determination must be made on the type of significance the property represents. Significance is determined by applying the National Register criteria.

C. National Register Criteria

The National Register of Historic Places is the Government's list of the nation's cultural and historical resources that are worthy of preservation. While technically, the National Register is a Federal program, its criteria for evaluating the significance of historic properties have been adopted by local governments across the country. As such, it is the national standard for evaluation and the widely accepted basis for historic preservation planning. In New Castle County, the National Register is the only historic register in use. Some states and localities

maintain their own separate registers. Delaware and New Castle County do not. Instead, both rely on the National Register's ability to recognize properties that are significant in the context of the nation, the state, or a local community.

In evaluating a property for the National Register, the following criteria are used:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, material 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

c. 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 may lack individual distinction; or

c. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information in our prehistory or history.

To qualify for the National Register, a property must meet at least one of the above criteria, it must represent a significant theme or pattern within that area and it must possess physical characteristics that make it a good representative of that theme or pattern. In simpler terms, the National Register recognizes properties that have survived with a minimal amount of alteration and that are associated with important events, people, architectural types, or that contain important archaeological information.

There are 232 CRS inventory sites in the Red Clay Valley project area that had not previously been evaluated for listing in the National Register. Each site was evaluated by reviewing the inventory forms, when available; by identifying the appropriate historic theme; by fieldchecking to confirm the inventory descriptions and to evaluate physical integrity; and last, by applying the

National Register criteria. As previously discussed, the inventory forms for many of the sites were not available. In those instances, evaluation was based primarily on field inspection; determination of significance, by necessity, related solely to physical characteristics. As a result, this study is heavily biased in recognizing buildings for their architectural and stylistic elements. The majority of properties designated as meeting the criteria for listing in the Register are so designated on the basis of Criterion C, the criterion that specifically recognizes distinctive or representative architectural types. Therefore, because limited historical background was available, the National Register criteria and the historic themes identified for each site in Appendix A should be viewed as minimum areas of significance. As further research is accomplished on individual properties, more information relating to specific aspects of local history will be identified.

D. Delaware Department of Transportation Historic Bridge Inventory

In 1988, the Department of Transportation sponsored a statewide inventory of bridges. An element of the project involved an evaluation of the bridges that are at least fifty years old to determine National Register eligibility. The evaluation process involved preparation of an inventory form based on the standards of the Historic American Engineering Record, drafting of an historic context for transportation, and an evaluation of the significance of each bridge within that context. That effort identified eleven bridges in the Red Clay Valley that qualify for the National Register or that are already registered. The information collected in the DELDOT bridge inventory has been incorporated into this study of historic resources in the Red Clay Valley and appears at the end of Appendix A.

V. Evaluation Results

A. Summary

Of the total 267 districts and individual properties in the Red Clay Valley that are included in the CRS inventory, the evaluation undertaken for this study identified the following:

35 Districts and individual properties are already listed in the National Register, have been formally determined eligible for listing

in the National Register and/or are protected by the New Castle County's Historic Zoning Ordinance.

- 79 Individual properties appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register.
- 153 Individual properties do not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register, or they have been demolished.

B. National Register of Historic Places

Twenty-one districts and individual properties are currently listed in the National Register. Of that number, 7 are districts and 14 are individual properties. The specific properties are shown on Table 1. This group of properties represents a sample of the major historic themes that shaped the Red Clay Valley, including manufacturing, agriculture, transportation, and architecture. While the list reveals the diversity of historic resources contained in the Valley, it represents only 31% of the total group of resources that could qualify for listing in the National Register.

The National Register program is administered by the National Park Service under the Secretary of the Interior. Nominations to the National Register must be reviewed at local, state, and national levels, but generally are initiated by local action. Final approval of a property's listing in the National Register rests with the Keeper of the National Register at the National Park Service. The Register is part of the national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic resources.

Listing in the National Register does not interfere with a property owner's right to alter, manage, or dispose of a property. By law, though, any project that is funded or licensed by a federal agency must take into account the effect of the project on National Register properties or those deemed eligible for National Register designation. Some National Register properties are eligible for federal tax benefits and may qualify for federal grants when funds are available.

C. Determinations of Eligibility

A Determination of Eligibility signifies that a

property has been judged to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but has not completed the official review process required for actual listing. Determinations of Eligibility are conferred by the State Historic Preservation Office or the National Park Service in order to make timely decisions regarding the status of previously unevaluated properties that may be impacted by a federal project. This status also is conferred on a qualified property if the owner files a formal objection when the property in question is being reviewed for inclusion in the National Register. The property may be Determined Eligible if it qualifies as an historic site, but because of the objection, will not be listed in the National Register.

A property that has received a Determination of Eligibility receives the same protection as National Register sites, but is not eligible to receive federal tax benefits nor federal historic preservation grants. If an owner desires, a property Determined Eligible can subsequently be nominated to and listed in the National Register and become eligible for federal financial benefits.

In the Red Clay Valley, Determinations of Eligibility have been conferred on 13 individual properties. The list of those properties is shown in Table 2. The John Bishop Farm is the only property put on the list due to the owner's objection to National Register listing. The other 12 properties were determined eligible in the process of planning for Federally funded road improvement projects. Spring Hill was evaluated in the context of a project to improve a segment of Newport-Gap Pike (Route 41). The remaining properties on the list were evaluated as a planning component for a project to improve Lancaster Pike (Route 48).

D. Historic Zoning Ordinance

The New Castle County Historic Zoning Ordinance (Article XVI of the Zoning Code) was created in 1978 to ensure the protection of historically, architecturally, and archaeologically important sites for the benefit of present and future inhabitants of the County. Because of the unique and fragile qualities associated with historic properties, plans involving new construction or alteration of structures or landscapes within an historic zone must be reviewed for compatibility with the existing design and be approved by the New Castle County Historic Review Board and County Council.

Designation of an historic zone is initiated through a rezoning request in the Department of Planning. The Review Board conducts research to determine the importance of the cite to the history of the County; final approval rests with County Council and the County Executive. Once Council enacts an ordinance creating an historic zone, it becomes public policy to protect it by any feasible means from destruction or damage. The "H" classification is an overlay on the existing zoning; as such, the current use of a property need not be affected.

Three districts and one park in the Red clay Valley have been designated as historic zones. The list of properties is shown in Table 3. Brandywine Springs Park is the only site on this list that is not also listed in the National Register.

E. Eligible for listing in the National Register

As detailed under Section IV, all unregistered properties in the CRS inventory were evaluated against the National Register criteria. The result is a list of 79 properties have the potential to qualify for listing in the National Register. This list of eligible properties is incorporated into Appendix A.

Nominating the properties in the list is the logical follow-up to this evaluation effort. For each property this would involve preparation of a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form according to Federal documentation standards. Then the document would undergo review at the County, State, and Federal levels. This list of 79 properties represents 69% of the total group of

historic resources in the Red Clay Valley that remain to be nominated to the National Register.

F. Ineligible for listing in the National Register

As a result of the evaluation 129 properties in the CRS inventory failed to demonstrate important historic themes, did not possess the necessary physical characteristics, and/or did not meet the 50 year age requirement for National Register eligibility.

G. Demolished Buildings

Field inspection of all properties included in the CRS inventory revealed that 24 buildings have been destroyed. This represents a loss rate of 8.9% over a 25-year period. The greatest incidence of demolition occurred in the southern third of the study area, which is the most densely developed portion of the Red Clay Valley. Because the CRS inventory was not even close to being completed until 1984, many losses were not recorded.

Figure 1.1 represents a map of historically significant sites and districts in the Red Clay Valley.

Appendix A provides a site-by-site evaluation of the significant historic resources in this study.

Table 1

Properties Listed in
The National Register of Historic Places

<u>Inventory Number*</u>	<u>Property Name</u>
N-191	Greenbank Mill and Mill Owner's House
N-272	Coffee Run Mission Site
N-296	Wooddale Bridge
N-330	Hockessin Friends Meeting House
N-331	Ashland Bridge
N-426	Red Clay Creek Presbyterian Church
N-541	Carpenter-Lippincott House
N-1144	Joseph H. Chandler House
N-1613	J. McCormick Farm
N-4072	S. P. Dixon Farm
N-4091	Wilmington and Western Railroad
N-4092	Wooddale Historic District
N-4098	Garrett Snuff Mill Historic District
N-5001	Mount Cuba Historic District
N-5003	Auburn Mills Historic District
N-5005	Graves Mill Historic District
N-6186	Centreville Historic District
N-6760	Fell Historic District
N-10,909	A. Armstrong Farm
N-10,910	J. Mason Farm
N-10,916	Marshallton United Methodist Church

*See Appendix

Source: New Castle County Department of Planning, 1988

Table 2

Properties on which a
Determination of Eligibility
Has Been Conferred

Inventory Number*	Property Name
N-249	Spring Hill
N-495 A	Highfield
N-495 B	Masonic Home of Delaware
N-502	Tatnell Tenant House
N-503	Glenden Carriage House
N-505	Limerick
N-506	Stilley House
N-507	Oak Hill Inn
N-4075	Lewis Miller House
N-4076	John Bishop Farm
N-12,080	Chandler House
N-12,082	Barker House
N-12,086	Breidablik

*See Appendix

Source: New Castle County Department of Planning, 1989

Table 3

Properties Designated as Historic Zones

<u>Inventory</u> <u>Number</u> *	<u>Property Name</u>
N-191	Greenbank Mill and Mill Owner's House
N-1627	Brandywine Springs Park
N-6186	Centreville Historic District
N-6760	Fell Historic District

*See Appendix

Source: New Castle County Department of Planning, 1988

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N-227 J. Cranston House
3405 Cranston Avenue, Cranston Heights
Tax Parcel: 07-037.40-022

The Cranston House is a very well-preserved example of the type of house that is characteristic of the early 19th century in the Piedmont: Two-story, 3-bay house built of local fieldstone. It was built in 1827 for Isaac Armstrong, but was soon purchased by the Cranston family and continued to be owned by them through the end of the 19th century. An 1881 map of New Castle County identifies the property as "Roseland."

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-229 F. Flinn House
306 Glen Berne Drive
Tax Parcel: 07-041.40-012

This early 19th century, 2-story, 3-bay, stone house received a 2-bay endwall addition later in the century. A number of original interior features remain, including fireplace mantels and staircases.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic places under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-230 J. Rothwell House
1801 Newport Pike (Route 4)
Tax Parcel: 07-046.20-001

The Rothwell House is a fine example of Delaware's vernacular Greek Revival style. Built circa 1840, it follows the square, flat-roofed form, and has the deep roof cornice and classical front porch that are characteristic of the style. An unusual feature on the property is the surviving water tower.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-249 Spring Hill
2311 Newport Gap Pike (Route 41)

Tax Parcel: 08-039.10-218

This suburban estate was built circa 1902 for Richard W. Crook, owner of Brandywine Springs and developer of the adjacent subdivision called "The Cedars". In 1937-38 the house was substantially remodeled for later owner James Morford, based on Federal Revival style plans designed by Robinson, Stanhope and Manning, a Wilmington architectural firm. The house is significant as an important local example of Colonial Revival-style architecture. Due to proposed improvements to Route 41 the property was researched and documented to satisfy regulatory obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act. The results of this evaluation were published as DELDOT Series 66.

Status: Determination of Eligibility.

Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change; Transportation and Communication.

N-253

C. Justice House
2509 Duncan Road
Tax Parcel: 08-039.10-002

The original block of this house is a two-story, three bay stone structure that was built circa 1810. A two-bay addition was later built on to the west endwall, and possibly at that time, the house was also re-roofed in mansard fashion. The inventory record for this house describes the removal of a mansard roof in 1950. Currently, the house has a gable roof bringing it back to its earlier appearance.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-254

H. S. McComb House
2606 Newport Gap Pike (Route 41)
Tax Parcel: 08-033.30-028

The H. S. McComb House is an early 19th century stuccoed stone, two-story dwelling with some late 19th century embellishments. It fronts directly on Newport-Gap Pike and may have some association with the opening of that turnpike in 1808.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register

under Criterion C.

Themes: Transportation and Communication; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-256 D. Lynam House
2808 Duncan Road
Tax Parcel: 08-032.40-168

The original block of the D. Lynam House is a 2-story stone building bearing an 1804 datestone. Its dimensions are nearly square due to its narrow two-bay facade and a floorplan that is two rooms deep. A two-story, single pile wing was added to the northwest endwall later in the 19th century. A modern addition extends from the southwest side, however, this feature does not detract from the building's architectural character.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-257 A. Lober House
1001 Milltown Road
Tax Parcel: 08-038.30-386

This circa 1800, stone, two-story, three-bay house is laid out on a double pile, side passage plan. A stone, two-story, two-bay wing was added to the east endwall later in the 19th century. The finely detailed Federal style interior of the original wing is extremely well preserved. Details include punch and gouge trim on the parlor fireplace surround, reeded window reveals, paneled wainscoating, and molded chairrails. All five fireplaces are intact. This is a fine example of a rural Federal Period house.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-272 Coffee Run Mission Site
6580 Lancaster Pike (Route 48)
Tax Parcels: 08-020.00-053
08-020.00-112

This is the site of the first church built for Roman Catholic worship in Delaware. The church building does not survive, but a small cemetery containing approximately 50 headstones defines the location.

Father Patrick Kenney, who served as pastor from 1804 until 1840, built a stone house and a stone barn on the property. The house was erected in 1812, and was expanded in frame later in the 19th century. The barn is not dated, but is thought to be contemporary with the house.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Religion.

N-278

Stone Arch Bridge
(State Bridge Number 177)
Brackenville Road (Road 288) over Mill Creek

This bridge was constructed circa 1840 as a single span stone arch. In 1965 it was widened by means of a reinforced cast concrete deck. The original structure is still clearly recognizable despite the modern deck. As one of only five remaining stone arch bridges in New Castle County, it is a significant survival. The body of the bridge is constructed with rubble stone and the arch is formed by radiating bricks.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Theme: Transportation and Communication; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-280

Hutchison House
132 Center Mill Road (Road 248)
Tax Parcel: 07-010.00-049

The Hutchison House is a stuccoed stone, two-story, 5-bay dwelling that was constructed in two phases: A 3-bay, center door section and a 2-bay wing with its own facade door. The date of the house is uncertain, however. It was in existence in 1849. A very well-preserved stone springhouse is also on the property.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-296

Wooddale Bridge
(State Bridge Number 137)
Foxhill Lane (Road 263A) over Red Clay Creek at
Wooddale

Built circa 1850, this is one of two covered bridges that survive in the State (see also N-331 Ashland Bridge). Like the Ashland Bridge it sits on stone abutments and is supported by a Town Lattice Truss. This bridge is 67 feet long and 15 feet 7 inches wide. In 1969 steel I-beams were placed under the deck to add structural support.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Theme: Transportation and Communication;
Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-297

James Leach House
North side Hillside Mill Road (Road 269) Between Red Clay Creek and Popel Place
Tax Parcel: 07-022.00-032

This early 19th century stuccoed stone building is a fine rural Federal period dwelling. The facade has a symmetrical, 5-bay arrangement with a center door surmounted by a fanlight. An 1849 map of New Castle County identifies it as the property of W. Martin. In 1865 it was purchased by James Leach, an immigrant from England.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-298

M. Concannoy Farm
North side Hillside Mill Road (Road 269) at Junction with Popel Place
Tax Parcel: 07-022.00-035

This house was built circa 1840 by W. Martin's oldest son and was later purchased by Martin Concannoy, an Irish immigrant. It is a stuccoed stone, two story, 2 bay building banked into the side of a hill. The basement level contains a fireplace with an oven, and originally served as the kitchen. Associated with the house is a frame bank barn on a stone foundation.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts;
Agriculture.

N-304

O. Vernon House
5715 Pyles Ford Road (Road 239)

Tax Parcel: 07-022.00-010

This house was built in 1867 for Otto and Margaret Pennock Vernon. It is a stuccoed stone, three-story building with a very shallowly pitched gable roof that is edged by a brick cornice. Two sides of the house are sheltered by porches with wrought iron trim. The rear wing is thought to be the original house on this site. The property functioned as a cattle farm and slaughter operation.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-305

J. Commons House (Vicmead Hunt Club)
West side Owl's Nest Road (Road 240) between Old
Kennett Road and Pyles Ford Road
Tax Parcel: 07-017.00-030

The original block of this house is the north end. It is a stone, two-story, 3-bay building with a datestone labeled: "CDS 1797". A 2-bay wing was later added to the south endwall and the building stuccoed, making it appear as one construction. This pattern of expansion was commonly employed in the 19th century.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-308

School No. 25, Walnut Green
North West corner Route 82 and Owl's Nest Road
(Road 240)
Tax Parcel: 07-022.00-018

Walnut Green School is one of the earliest school houses remaining in New Castle County. Classes were first held in 1808 and continued until well into the 20th century. The building is a stone, gambrel-roofed structure that was enlarged in 1919.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A.

Theme: Education.

N-309 C. S. Way Farm
Route 82 and Owl's Nest Road (Road 240)
Tax Parcel 07-022.00-021

The C.S. Way Farm is a well-preserved early 19th century agricultural complex. The house dates to circa 1800 and is a 2-story, stone structure built in two sections. A stone barn is also on the property.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-312 Samuel Armstrong House
135 Way Road (Road 241)
Tax Parcel: 07-011.00-002

The Samuel Armstrong House is representative of mid-19th century rural dwellings in the Piedmont. It was built circa 1835-40 with locally quarried stone, and follows the two-story, 3-bay center door form that is common to the area. A frame bank barn on a stone foundation is also located on the property.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Agriculture.

N-315 Oberod
400 Burnt Mill Road (Road 238)
Tax Parcel: 07-001.00-024

This French-inspired stone mansion was built for Harry and Jane du Pont Lunger in 1936-7. The architects were DeArmand, Ashmead and Brickley. See also: Gate Houses N-317 and N-7694.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts.

N-316 S. G. Clement Farm
301 Snuff Mill Road (Road 244)
Tax Parcel: 07-006.00-021

This circa 1820 stuccoed stone, 2-story, 3 bay house with a later 19th century, 2-story, frame addition on the west endwall illustrates a pattern of building,

expansion and the continuity of agriculture. A late 19th century, frame, bank barn and a root cellar are also on the property.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Agriculture.

N-317 Oberod Gate House
6020 Kennett Pike (Route 52)
Tax Parcel: 07-001.00-021

This circa 1850 stucco, 3-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed dwelling was remodeled by the Lungers in the 1930's when their Oberod Estate was created. This and another building (N-7694) flank the gate at the main entrance to the estate. The 1-story, stucco slaughter house behind the dwelling is a remnant of the property's earlier agricultural history.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register as an element of Oberod Estate (N-315).

Theme: Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change.

N-330 Hockessin Friends Meeting House
Northwest corner Old Wilmington Road (Road 275) and
Meeting House Road (Road 254)
Tax Parcel: 08-008.00-076

This one-story, stone meeting house was built in 1738, one year after the Hockessin Friends were granted permission to hold meetings separate from the neighboring Newark and Kennett meetings. The land on which the meeting house stands was donated by the Cox and Dixon families, who were instrumental in establishing the separate Hockessin meeting. In 1745, the meeting house was expanded by means of a rear addition, and during the 19th century, the exterior trim was renewed. Hockessin Friends Meeting House is a well preserved building, and it is important to our understanding of early religious history in the Red Clay Valley.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Religion.

N-331 Ashland Bridge
 (State Bridge Number 118)
 Wooddale Drive (Road 258) over Red Clay Creek at
 Ashland

This is one of two covered bridges that survive in the State (see also N-296 Wooddale Bridge). Constructed circa 1850, the bridge employs the Town Lattice Truss, a structural system that was patented by Ithiel Town in 1829. The bridge is 14 feet 6 inches wide, 51 feet 9 inches long, and is supported by stone abutments. In construction and detail it is nearly identical to the Wooddale Bridge. In 1982 steel I-beams were installed under the deck for added structural support.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Themes: Transportation and Communication; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-369 A. Whiteman House
 1401 Newport Pike (Route 4)
 Tax Parcel: 07-046.20-068

The Whiteman House is a well-preserved early 19th century stone dwelling. It is representative of the large 5-bay, center hall dwellings that are common to this period.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-378 William Armstrong House
 300 Hillside Avenue, Brookland Terrace
 Tax Parcel: 07-034.40-517

The William Armstrong House is a fine rural Federal period dwelling. It is a 2-story, stuccoed stone building that was constructed in two phases. Many of its original features are intact including segmental arch dormers, original window shutters, and a Franklin Stove.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-426 Red Clay Creek Presbyterian Church
500 McKennan's Church Road (Road 282)
Tax Parcels: 08-026.00-019
08-026.00-055

The congregation at Red Clay Creek was formally established in 1722. Its first church was built in 1761 under the direction of Pastor William McKennan. That church was demolished in 1853 and was replaced by the present building.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Theme: Religion.

N-431 William Cox Farm
Northeast Side Old Wilmington Road (Road 275) Between Valley Road (Road 294) and the State Line.

William Cox was one of the first to settle in the Hockessin area. He received this piece of property in 1721 from the agents of Letitia Penn and built the two-story brick house in 1726. The house is important architecturally as a rare survival from the earliest period in Hockessin's settlement history, and it is also important to local cultural history as the first meeting place of the Hockessin Friends Meeting. It was Cox and his neighbors, Thomas and Hannah Dixon, who were instrumental in establishing the Hockessin Friends Meeting. The meetings were held in Cox's home from 1730 to 1737 when the meetinghouse was built (See N-330). The barn on the property is equally significant. It dates to the mid-1700's exhibiting carpentry techniques that are unique to the 18th century. It is the last intact 18th century barn to survive in all of New Castle County.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Religion.

N-495 Highfield
4800 Lancaster Pike (Route 48)
Tax Parcel: 07-032.10-042

Built circa 1845, Highfield is important as a very well preserved and early example of an Italian Villa style dwelling. It is a 2 1/2 story, stone building with a slate-shingled mansard roof. A porte-cochere topped by a tower was added to a side elevation late in the 19th century. A carriage house, an ice house, and a wash

house are included on the site. The house was built for J.C. Grubb and was owned by him until about 1890 when F.R. Vernon became the owner. The Masonic Home of Delaware bought the property in 1911 for the purpose of providing retirement facilities for its members. The Masons undertook a series of expansions, the most notable being a large Georgian Revival style brick wing completed in 1922. Another significant resource on the site is a monument and the reinterred remains of Gunning Bedford, a signer of the Constitution and a Mason. The complex of buildings on this property is important architecturally and for its association with the Masons and their charitable and patriotic works.

Status: Determination of Eligibility conferred on the basis of Criteria A and C.

Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Community Organizations.

N-501

Glenden (Main House)
927 Center Road (Route 141)
Tax Parcel: 07-029.40-015

The main house at Glenden reveals two periods of construction. The 2-story rear wing is the original block; of uncertain date, it may have been built late in the 18th century. The front of the house is a mid-19th century addition laid out on a center hall, double pile plan. Stylistically, the house is late example of the Federal style. Most of the original interior is intact. This house is the focus of an estate that was assembled by Edward Tatnell between 1830 and 1851. Tatnell was the son of Joseph Tatnell, a Brandywine miller. The house and its associated outbuildings (See N-502 and N-503) follow the creation and development of a country estate.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic change.

N-502

Tatnell Tenant House
941 Center Road (Route 141)
Tax Parcel: 07-032.20-001

This circa 1780, 2-story, stuccoed masonry house has undergone a series of alterations as the estate on which it is located has developed and changed ownership. The complex of agricultural buildings that surrounds it, likewise exhibits a broad range of construction dates and a variety of functions.

Status: The tenant house is not significant as an individual building, but does contribute to the history of the larger Glenden Estate (See: N-501). Within that context, eligibility was conferred on the basis of Criterion A.

Theme: Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change.

N-503 Glenden Carriage House
943 Center Road (Route 141)
Tax Parcel: 07-032.20-001

This 2-story, stuccoed frame house was constructed circa 1890 as a stable or carriage house on the Glenden Estate and was converted to residential use circa 1930.

Status: The carriage house is not significant as an individual structure, but does support the history of the larger Glenden Estate (see: N-501). Within that context a determination of eligibility was conferred on the basis of Criterion A.

Theme: Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change.

N-505 Limerick
4700 Lancaster Pike (Route 48)
Tax Parcel: 07-032.10-055

Limerick is an excellent example of the early twentieth century trend of converting 18th or 19th century farms into country estates for the well-to-do. The original building is a two-and one-half story, stone farmhouse that was built in 1815 for Jacob Robinson. For most of the 19th century it served as a tenant farm. In 1936 the house and outbuildings were redesigned as a country residence for the Down family. The house was expanded in the Colonial Revival style and the outbuildings were converted into a garage and garden structures.

Status: Determination of Eligibility conferred on the basis of Criteria A and C.

Themes: Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change.

N-506 Stilley House
4905 Lancaster Pike (Route 48)
Tax Parcel: 07-032.10-033

The Stilley House illustrates the evolution of popular architectural styles in New Castle County from the 18th century to the 20th century. The original section of

the house is a two-story, stone structure. In the mid-19th century it was enlarged in the Italianate style by adding a third story with a hipped roof and by reconfiguring the window sash. Circa 1930, the house was again enlarged and updated in the Colonial Revival style.

Status: Determination of Eligibility conferred on the basis of Criteria A and C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-507

Oak Hill Inn
4921 Lancaster Pike (Route 48)
Tax Parcels: 07-031.20-011
07-031.20-008

Oak Hill Inn is important as a rare survival of early log construction and for its function as a roadside tavern in the 19th century. The oldest part of the building is a two-story log structure that may date to the 18th century; it was later enlarged with a two-story, stone addition. Also associated with the inn are the stone ruins of a barn, and the stone ruins of a springhouse.

Status: Determination of Eligibility conferred on the basis of Criteria A and C.

Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Transportation and Communication.

N-510

Thomas Lynam Farm
1400 Barley Mill Road (Road 259)
Tax Parcel: 07-029.00-009

The Thomas Lynam House is an excellent example of a 19th century farmstead. The house is a stone, two-story, 3-Bay building constructed circa 1800. A 2-bay stone endwall addition was built onto it circa 1850. Also on the property is a frame barn with a stone foundation.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-511

Eugene du Pont Estate; Mansion (Greenville Country Club)
West Side Owl's Nest Road (Road 240), 0.2 mile
northeast of Old Kennett Road (Road 243)

Tax Parcel: 07-011.00-052

In 1913 Eugene du Pont began buying up property on Owl's Nest Road on which he would create his estate. He commissioned architect Harry Lindenberg to design an English Medieval Manor house and landscape architect Shiltan to design the grounds. The house was built in 1915; it is a brick structure ranging from 2 1/2 to 3 stories; with a massive slate roof. The focal point of the interior is an oak stair hall with carved paneling. The estate was sold in 1961 and now functions as the Greenville Country Club.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-512 William L. Dilworth Farm
101 Owl's Nest Road (Road 240)
Tax Parcels: 07-006.00-131
07-006.00-007

The house was built in 1880 for William Levis Dillworth. The previous stone house on the property was torn down. However, one wall of it was incorporated into the 1880 Italianate structure. It is a stuccoed stone, three-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed dwelling with large brackets set in pairs around the roof cornice and a porch extending across the full length of the facade. A frame bank barn, a frame carriage house and two stone springhouses are also located on the property.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-513 Evelina du Pont Estate, Carriage House
101 Campbell Road (Route 82)
Tax Parcel: 07-023.00-017

This structure was built in 1902 to accompany the main house. The carriage house is also a brick, Colonial Revival style building. Its most notable features are the tetrastyle classical portico, large cupola and gambrel roof. It was converted to residential use in 1954.

Status: While not meriting individual listing, the carriage ouse is important to the history of the Evelina du Pont Estate (See N-533) and is eligible for the National Register as a contributing element of that property.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts

N-515

Randalia

Off Southwest Side Hillside Road (Road 264) near junction with Valley Green Road
Tax Parcel: 07-026.00-007

Randalia is the name given to the large, granite, Georgian Revival style house built by Henry B. Thompson in 1901. The house is an early example of the colonial revival style that become more popular locally in the 1930's.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-516

William Dixson House

North side Campbell Road (Route 82) west of Hoopes Reservoir
Tax Parcel: 07-022.00-019

The earliest section of this house is a two-story, 3-bay stone building that dates to the first half of the 18th century. Preserved in the interior is a walk-in cooking hearth. The house was expanded in the 19th century and a rear wing, that is stylistically in keeping with the earlier sections, was built in the 1920's. This house is a rare survival from the 18th century.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-519

Robert Morrow House

301 Hillside Road (Road 264)
Tax Parcel: 07-026.00-174

The Robert Morrow House is a frame, Victorian dwelling built circa 1870. It is a two story, 3-bay structure with a center cross gable and a full-length porch with turned posts and sawnwork brackets. A carriage house is also located on the property.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-521 Westbrae
Northeast side Hillside Road (Road 264)
Tax Parcel: 07-025.00-014

Westbrae was built by George A. Rhoades in 1907. Rhoades is known locally for creating a small spring water company called Westbrae Springs. The stone house is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival Style.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-524 William Dickson House
West Side Centerville Road (Rd. 273) at Junction with Hillside Road (Road 264)
Tax Parcel: 07-025.00-011

The William Dickson House is a stuccoed stone, two story, dwelling that was built circa 1790. Located next to it is a stone springhouse marked "W.D. 1790."

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-525 B. Hartley House
3701 Centerville Road (Road 273)
Tax Parcel: 07-025.00-007

This stuccoed stone, two story, 4-bay dwelling dates to the early 19th century. Some renovation has occurred, but the building is largely intact.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-526 William Lowther Farm
3401 Centreville Road (Road 273)
Tax Parcels: 07-028.00-064
07-028.00-067

This mid-to-late 19th century farmstead contains a

frame bank barn on a stone foundation and a frame dwelling with Victorian details. These two buildings stand as a well-preserved pair representing a prosperous period in the area's agricultural history.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-530

M. Green House
4010 Kennett Pike (Route 52)
Tax Parcel: 07-026.00-070

The original section of this stuccoed stone house is said to have been built in the 1780's. Wings were added in the nineteenth century. Since at least the middle of the nineteenth century until the 1920's, the house was owned by the Green family, who operated a lumber business across the road, and after whom Greenville is named.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-533

Evelina du Pont Estate, Main House
4400 Kennett Pike (Route 52)
Tax Parcel: 07-023.00-018

Built in the 1890's, this large, brick two and one-half story house is a very early example of the Colonial Revival style, a style that did not reach wide popularity in New Castle County until the 1930's. It is richly ornamented with a modillion cornice, full gable end returns, multi-light sash with keyed lintels, a pedimented portico, and other colonial motifs. See also the associated carriage house, N-513, and the earlier dwelling, N-534.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-534

Evelina du Pont Estate, secondary dwelling
4404 Kennett Pike (Route 52)
Tax Parcel: 07-023.018

This late 19th century, frame, eclectic style dwelling

temporarily served as Evelina du Pont's home until the main house on her property was built.

Status: While not meriting individual listing, this dwelling is important to the history of the Evelina du Pont Estate (See N-533) and is eligible for the National Register as a contributing element of that property.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorating Arts.

N-535

Chevannes

4812 Kennett Pike (Route 52)
Tax Parcel: 07-023.00-020

Built in 1927 for Bessie Gardner du Pont, the first wife of Alfred I. du Pont. The French estate of P. S. du Pont de Nemours (Bois de Fossees) was the model for the main section and the walled garden. Albert E. Ives was the architect.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-537

Patterson House

5008 Kennett Pike (Route 52)
Tax Parcel: 07-018.00-014

This large frame, two-and one-half story house was built as a summer home for Francis Patterson. It is an early and very fine example of the Colonial Revival style.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-538

Lower Brandywine Presbyterian Church and Manse

101 Old Kennett Road (Road 243)
Tax Parcels: 07-012.00-031
07-018.00-005

The first church on this site was a log building constructed in 1774. It was replaced in 1860 by the current brick structure. The building is similar to other rural churches of the period with its simple rectangular plan and pedimented gable end entrance. The stained glass windows were added in the 1890's and the steeple in 1929. A wing for the church school was constructed in 1950. Also associated with the church

is the circa 1871 manse, located across Old Kennett Road.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Religion.

N-540

W. Peters Farm
5300 Kennett Pike (Route 52)
Tax Parcels: 07-012.00-018
07-012.00-017

This is an exemplary farmstead from the 1840's. The barn bears an 1844 datestone with the initials, "E. N. J." It is a bank barn, stone on three sides with a frame rear wall. The house is not dated, but architectural details indicate it is contemporary to the barn. The house is a stuccoed stone structure with a corbeled brick cornice; it has a 4-bay facade and two center doors. Situated on the adjacent property to the north, is a frame mansard-roofed dwelling. Although currently a separate property, it was originally part of the Peters Farm.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-541

Carpenter-Lippincott House
5620 Kennett Pike (Route 52), Centreville
Tax parcel: 07-007.00-024

A superb and well-preserved example of the Italianate style, this three-story, stuccoed stone dwelling was constructed circa 1840. It was built for James Lancaster Carpenter, a major landowner in Centreville and a gentleman farmer.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-750

William Gregg House
Ashland-Clinton School Road (Road 287) at Junction with Route 82
Tax Parcel: 07-016.00-001

It was William Gregg who established a saw and grist

mill at Ashland in 1715. His two-story brick residence was built in 1737 and stands as one of the finest English colonial period buildings in the County. The house exhibits many of the characteristic features of the period including flemish bond brickwork, pent eaves, and segmental relieving arches above the windows.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-1113 Harlan Cloud House
2202 Old Kennett Road (Road 243)
Tax Parcel: 07-005.00-006

Harlan Cloud moved here from Pennsylvania and is said to have built this house in 1768. It is a two-story three-bay, stuccoed masonry house. The eight-panel front door, sash windows and shutters are intact. Two 19th century additions extend from the rear.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-1115 J. C. Philips House
800 Old Kennett Road (Road 243)
Tax Parcel: 07-011.00-002

The circa 1840 J. C. Philips House is a stuccoed stone, three-story, 3-bay building with a shallowly pitched gable roof and a wrought-iron porch extending across the facade. The property was originally a farm, as evidenced by the adjacent stone barn foundation.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-1116/4082 Hollingsworth/Armstrong Farm
Extension of Fairville Road (Road 248) between
Ashland-Clinton Road (Road 287) and Way Road (Road
241).
Tax Parcel: 07-011.00-002

The house on the Hollingsworth/Armstrong Farm was built in three phases. The original section is a stone, two-story, 3-bay, double pile building dating to circa 1800. A stone, 2-bay, single pile wing was added to the west endwall and a gambrel-roofed wing was added to the

rear. An early-to-mid 19th century stone barn is located behind the house. Located on the property, but unrelated to the farm complex is a circa 1928, one-story, frame cottage that was purchased as a kit from Sears Roebuck and Company. It was used as the chauffeur's house when the farm became part of the Greenwalt Estate (See N-7693).

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-1117 Armstrong House
134 Ashland-Clinton School Road (Road 287)
Tax Parcel: 07-011.00-002

The Armstrong House was built in two phases. The rear wing is the original house: A two-story, stone building with a 1798 datestone. The main block is a mid-to-late 19th century frame addition with a Victorian period porch. The house is important in illustrating the transition of preferred architectural styles during the 19th century.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-1119 J. Klair House
Northwest corner Snuff Mill Road (Road 247) and Center Mill Road (Road 248)
Tax Parcel: 07-010.00-039

This two-story stone house was built in several phases during the 19th century. Although little is known about the history of this property, the house illustrates a method of building expansion by means of endwall additions.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-1121 Cloud Farm (S. Jackson)
732 Nine Gates Road (Road 256)
Tax Parcel: 07-010.00-066

Dating to 1848, this two-story, stone dwelling was an addition to the existing Cloud Farm complex (see

N-1122). The facade is four bays wide with two center doors. It is unusual that this house was built for two families, each door leading to a separate unit. Most houses of this double entrance form were single family dwellings.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-1122 Cloud Farm
15 Trimble Turn and 740 Nine Gates Road (Road 256)
Tax Parcels: 07-010.00-001
 07-010.00-050

The Cloud Farm is a fine example of an early 19th century agricultural complex. The house is a two-story stone building constructed in 1806. It has the 4-bay double door facade that is characteristic of the Pennsylvania Piedmont region. The stone bank barn dates to 1802. Due to a recent conversion to residential use, the barn has lost some of its historic appearance.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-1127 S. M. Green Farm
Off the South Side of Snuff Mill Road (Road 247).
Tax Parcel: 07-010.00-015

The S. M. Green Farm is a very well-preserved and complete farmstead containing a significant cluster of outbuildings. The house is a two-story, stone building that was constructed in three phases beginning in the 18th century and continuing in the 19th century. The outbuildings include a stone bank barn, a frame corn crib, a stone springhouse, and a stone ice house.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-1129 Philips House
82 Barley Mill Road (Road 258), Ashland
Tax Parcel: 07-016.00-002

The Philips House is a surviving element of the saw

and grist mill complex at Ashland. The house is a two-story, 3-bay building that was constructed in three phases. The initial date of the house has not been verified. However, it is known that a stone house was built here in 1715, the same year the mill was constructed. It is possible that a section of the Philips House is that early mill house.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Themes: Manufacturing; Architecture, Engineering and Decorating Arts.

N-1130 J. Sharpless/P. Mullen House
2374 Creek Road (Road 258A), Ashland
Tax Parcel: 07-016.00-003

This circa 1860 dwelling was an element of the Sharpless Mill complex at Ashland. The house is a frame, two-story, 3-bay building with some Italiante features, including a molded box cornice with a bracketed frieze, corner pilasters, and an ornate porch.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Manufacturing.

N-1132 T. Harlin Farm
904 Burnt Mill Road (Road 238)
Tax Parcel: 07-006.00-001

This mid-19th century, stuccoed stone house is a two-story, 3-bay building with a cross-gable roof. The rear wing was added in 1941. A stone springhouse is situated on the property, as well as a frame barn on a stone foundation. The house is a vernacular expression of the Gothic Revival style, and the complex as a whole, is representative of the farmsteads that characterized the region at mid-century.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-1133 H. Brown House
1207 Snuff Mill Road (Road 244)
Tax Parcel: 07-005.00-011

Dating to the middle of the 19th century, the H. Brown House is a rare example of one-and-a-half story dwelling. Built of local fieldstone, its most striking feature is the added Victorian sawnwork trim along the roof cornice. The house is very well preserved and in excellent condition.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts

N-1144 Joseph H. Chandler House
5826 Kennett Pike (Route 52) Centreville
Tax Parcel: 07-007.00-005

Dating to circa 1800, the Chandler House is the oldest building in Centreville. It is built with native fieldstone and designed in a typical Georgian fashion with a balanced facade and an entrance surmounted by a fanlight and pediment. The house is a tangible reminder of that period in Centreville's history before its emergence as a busy crossroads center later in the 19th century.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-1244 B. Duncan House
2116 Duncan Road
Tax Parcel: 08-039.30-010

The B. Duncan House is an outstanding example of a rural Federal period dwelling. It is a 2-story, stone building with a symmetrical 5-bay facade. The interior is arranged around a center hall which contains a finely executed staircase. Fireplace mantels, chairrails, and some original hardware is intact. The majority of its original features have been preserved and the house, overall, is in excellent condition.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-1252 J. Cranston House
2035 Limestone Road (Route 7)

Tax Parcel: 08-044.30-071

The J. Cranston House is a fine example of the type of house built by established families during the first half of the 19th century. It is a substantial two-story, stone building with a symmetrical 5-bay facade, and a floor plan laid out around a center stair hall. Built in 1842, the Cranston House exhibits some late features of the Federal style including segmental-arch dormers and door transoms.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-1591 Doctor Swithin Chandler House
2800 Newport Gap Pike (Route 41)
Tax Parcel: 08-032.40-034

This circa 1800, stuccoed stone, two-story, three-bay house is laid out on a single pile, center passage plan. Two exterior doors have paneled reveals and fanlights. Many original features survive on the interior including Federal-style mantels, built-in cupboards, and reeded window reveals. The house is a good example of a vernacular Federal-style building. Dr. Chandler practiced here between 1854 and 1887.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative arts.

N-1605 Simon Cranston House
2203 Newport Pike (Route 4)
Tax Parcel: 08-051.10-035

This large, two-story, stone house is a well-preserved example of the symmetrical, five-bay houses built in the region during the first half of the nineteenth century. It is designed on a center hall, double pile plan, and it retains some of the original fireplaces and interior woodwork. The building bears an 1812 datestone. The front porch was been glazed and many of the window sash have been replaced, however, the architectural integrity of the structure has not been compromised.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-1612 J. Mitchell House
903 Newgate Lane, Westmont
Tax Parcel: 08-026.40-026

The J. Mitchell House is a two-story, three-bay, stuccoed masonry building dating the the first half of the 19th century. A frame rear wing was added later in the century. Probably functioning as a farmhouse originally, the surrounding land has been developed as a residential sub-division. However, the Mitchell House remains in excellent condition.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-1613 J. McCormick Farm
West side Newport Gap Pike (Route 41), 0.2 mile north of its intersection with Mill Creek Road (Road 282)
Tax Parcel: 08-026.00-032

The J. McCormick Farm contains a stone house that was constructed in two phases during the first half of the 19th century and a circa 1830 frame and stone barn. The site is important in representing an early period in the agricultural history of the Piedmont.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-1627 Brandywine Springs Park
Southeast corner Faulkland Road and Newport Gap Pike (Route 41)
Tax Parcel: 08-033.00-008

This 55 acre park has been a recreational facility longer than any other park in Delaware. It was initially known by teamsters who traveled Newport Gap Pike as the site of Holton Yarnall's Tavern. The Brandywine Chaleybeate Springs Company acquired the property in 1826 and opened a resort hotel to attract people to the mineral springs. The hotel was destroyed by fire in the 1850's. During the remainder of the nineteenth century, the site was alternately used by a military school, as picnic grounds, and as an amusement park. The amusement park flourished after 1900 when a streetcar line from Wilmington was extended to the park. A fire in 1923 ended the amusement park and the site saw little activity until 1951 when it was established as Delaware's first State Park. In 1970,

New Castle County acquired the park to serve as a link in its regional park system. None of the early buildings or structures survive intact. However, some ruins and site locations are still evident.

Status: Zoned historic by New Castle County. Was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, but was not approved for listing due to the lack of extant historic structures.

Theme: Community Organizations.

N-4054

Metal Truss Bridge
(State Bridge Number 112)
Yorklyn Road (Road. 257) over Red Clay Creek

State Highway Bridge 112 is a 75 foot, 6 inch steel riveted Warren Pony Truss, divided into five panels. The timber deck carries two lanes of traffic with a curb-to-curb width of 20 feet. Delaware Department of Transportation records state that Bridge 112 was built in 1929 for the New Castle County Levy Court. A bridge plate also documents the date of construction. It was designed by the County Engineer's Office and plans are on file at the Delaware Department of Transportation. The configuration and details are illustrated and correspond to the existing bridge. The steel used for the structure was the product of the Belmont Ironworks of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The 1929 structure replaced an earlier pin-connected truss bridge. State Bridge 112 is one of six intact metal highway truss bridges in Delaware.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Theme: Transportation and Communication; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-4058

Mount Pleasant Inn
Northeast Side Old Wilmington Road (Road 275), 0.2 mile southeast of Brackenville Road (Road 274)
Tax Parcels: 08-014.00-002
08-014.00-003

It is known that an inn was first opened on this property by Robert Montgomery in 1797 and continued to be operated as an inn until 1867. The existing building is a circa 1870 Gothic Revival style dwelling that, most likely, replaced the 18th century building. It is, however, a fine example of vernacular Gothic Revival. It is a well-preserved two-story, three-bay brick building with a Gothic arch window in the center cross gable, a two-story bay window, and a facade porch. The property also contains a frame barn.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-4066 J. B. Barker House
2936 Barley Mill Road (Road 259)
Tax Parcel: 08-015.00-004

This stone, two-story, three-bay house bears a 1787 datestone. A frame addition on the northeast endwall was originally a one-story kitchen; later a second story was added. The roofline is emphasized by a molded box cornice with brackets and the facade has a full length porch supported by Tuscan columns.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-4069 G. Montgomery House
3127 Barley Mill Road (Road 258)
Tax Parcel: 08-014.00-045

This early 19th century, two-story, four-bay stone house is very well preserved. A stone springhouse and a stone wall are also on the property.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-4071 J. Armstrong House
Southwest Side Barley Mill Road (Road 258)
Tax Parcel: 08-009.00-049

This stone, two story, four-bay house with two facade doors, has an 1802 datestone. Although the interior was gutted by fire and remodeled, the exterior of the house is very well preserved. A stone springhouse and the ruins of a barn are also located on the property.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-4072 S. P. Dixon Farm
East side Wooddale Road (Road 258), 0.1 mile south of
Brackenville Road (Road 274)
Tax Parcel: 08-009.00-051

The S. P. Dixon Farm contains a stone house, a stone springhouse, and the stone foundations of a barn. All were constructed during the first quarter of the 19th century. Together, they illustrate the pattern of early agriculture in the local area and the preferred architectural style of the period.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-4075 Lewis Miller House
51 Old Wilmington Road (Road 275)
Tax Parcel: 08-020.00-057

This property contains a complex of buildings including a main house, the ruins of an earlier house, a brick privy, frame chicken houses and a frame barn. The main house was built circa 1870 by Lewis Miller. It is a 2-story brick structure with Gothic Revival style detailing. The privy and barn appear to date to the same period as the main house. The ruins of the earlier house, probably built in the early 19th century by George Simmons, have been stabilized.

Status: Determination of Eligibility conferred on the basis of Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-4076 John Bishop Farm
100 Windward Road
Tax Parcels: 08-015.00-008
08-015.00-009

The John Bishop Farm contains four buildings: A circa 1810 one-room-plan stone house with frame additions, a stone and frame bank barn, a stone outbuilding that may once have been a secondary dwelling and a stone springhouse. This property is an excellent example of an early farm that, through a series of additions to its buildings, conformed to mid-19th century ideals in architecture and farming. The one-room-plan house type was a common form during the 18th century, but was replaced as the dominant house type in the 19th century by the center hall, Georgian plan. The Bishop house retains its one-room-plan, but through the addition of a frame hall-parlor-plan wing, achieved the preferred 19th century style. The barn is also important not only for its initial form, but also for the additions that reflect the expanding dairy production in the region.

Status: Determination of Eligibility conferred on the basis of Criterion C.

Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-4079

D. W. Taylor Farm

West corner Ashland-Clinton School Road (Road 287) and Old Kennett Road (Road 243)

Tax Parcel: 07-005.00-021

The Taylor House appears to be an early 19th century stone house that was redesigned with Victorian features later in the century. The original house was the two-story, 3-bay house form that is common to the area. The later modifications involved the addition of a mansard roof with gable dormers and a bracketed cornice, the addition of a bay window on the facade, and the addition of an ornate frame porch. A frame barn is also located on the property.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-4086

J. C. Hall House

828 Auburn Mill Road (Road 252)

Tax Parcel: 08-004.00-027

This mid-19th century stuccoed stone house may have been built in two sections. It is a substantial building, 5 bays across the facade, with two doors at the center. A stone springhouse is also on the property.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-4087

James Wilson Farm

947 Sharpless Road (Road 251)

Tax Parcel: 08-008.20-003

Circa 1800, two-story, stone house with an early 1940's Colonial Revival style addition. Much of the original Federal Style interior has been preserved. A stone springhouse, stone wellhouse and a mid-19th century frame bank barn are also situated on the property.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts;
Agriculture.

N-4091

Wilmington and Western Railroad
10 Miles of Track from Marshallton to Hockessin,
following the meander of Red Clay Creek.

Completed in 1872, the line originally contained 19.9 miles of track between South Market Street, Wilmington and Landenberg, Pennsylvania. The goal of its organizers was to provide economic advantages to the diverse manufacturing and agricultural interests in the valley. The railroad served the valley well, but even slight shifts in the economy were difficult for such a small company to absorb. In 1877 the line was reorganized as the Delaware Western Railroad, and then in 1883 it was bought by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, becoming its Landenberg Branch. What remains today is 10 miles of the line between Marshallton and Hockessin. The track follows the meander of Red Clay Creek, crossing it 9 times by means of 8 wooden trestles and 1 iron bridge. The Greenbank Station House is the only surviving station of the 11 that once served the line. The rolling stock consists of 2 locomotives and 7 cars. The railroad is now operated by Historic Red Clay Valley, Inc. for passenger excursions.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Theme: Transportation and Communication.

N-4092

Wooddale Historic District
Off Wooddale Road (Road 263)
Tax Parcels: 08-021.00-017 08-021.00-030
08-021.00-019 08-021.00-031
08-021.00-020 08-021.00-032
08-021.00-021 08-021.00-045
08-021.00-029 08-021.00-046

The Wooddale Historic District was the site of the Delaware Ironworks which began operations in 1826 under the proprietorship of Alan Wood. Although the Wood Family also operated iron mills in Conshohocken and McKeesport, Pennsylvania, it was at the Wooddale Rolling Mill that they conducted experiments for improving the quality of sheet iron, resulting in some important technological innovations in iron manufacture. The district contains the Wood Family house, four workers' dwellings, and the archaeological remains of several industrial buildings and watercourses. The boundaries of this district should be re-evaluated in light of adjacent modern development that has encroached on the existing boundary.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Theme: Manufacturing.

N-4098

Garrett Snuff Mill Historic District
Snuff Mill Road, Nine Gates Road and Cloud's Road,
Yorklyn.

Tax Parcels: 07-009.00-006 through 012
07-009.00-014 through 015
07-009.00-017 through 019
07-009.00-025 through 027
07-009.00-034 through 036
07-009.00-038 through 040
07-009.00-044 through 050
07-009.00-066 through 068

The Garrett Snuff Mill Historic District illustrates the development of an industrial community in the 19th century and the emergence of community planning. In 1782, John Garrett II converted a grist mill into a snuff mill, being the first such operation of its kind in the state. Snuff was produced throughout the 19th century and well into the 20th century. The district includes the Garrett House, supervisor's houses, two rows of identical frame workers' dwellings, a late Victorian frame house, a row of stone houses for higher level employees of the mills, a stone row of connected workers' housing, and the complex of brick industrial buildings that housed the milling operations.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Themes: Manufacturing; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns, and Demographic Change.

N-4277

Concrete Arch Bridge
(State Bridge Number 120)
Road 261 Crossing Red Clay Creek, East of Ashland

The Luten Bridge Company of York, Pennsylvania erected this single span skewed arch of reinforced concrete in 1922 under the auspices of the New Castle County Levy Court. The Bridge spans 81 feet and has a width of 26.6 feet. The thinly inscribed concrete parapets, typical of Luten bridges, measure one foot in thickness and the roadway has a width of 24.3 feet. Prior to 1922, a wood covered bridge supported by a Town lattice truss existed on this site. It was nearly identical to the Ashland covered bridge (See N-331)

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register

under Criteria A and C.

Theme: Transportation and Communication;
Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-5001 Mount Cuba Historic District
Mt. Cuba Road (Road 261) Between Road 262 and Road 269

Tax Parcels:	07-022.00-026	07-022.00-030
	07-022.00-027	07-022.00-032
	07-022.00-028	07-022.00-045
	07-022.00-029	

The Mount Cuba Historic District is important as an example of 19th century industrial and community development. The area's history is clearly reflected in the seven properties included in the district. The Speakman Grist and Sawmill property can be traced to 1784, marking the earliest type of rural industry introduced to northern Delaware. While some neighboring mills grew into booming operations, the Mt. Cuba mills always functioned on a small scale within the community providing the basic services of a custom mill. The mills and two dwellings are what comprised this district until the opening of the Wilmington and Western Railroad in 1872. From this period, it changed from an isolated mill complex to a small hamlet with connections to large market centers. A Gothic style cottage, a blacksmith shop, a dwelling, and a slaughter house were erected. With the railroad, the community also became known as the "famous and romantic" Mt. Cuba, a popular site for summer excursions due to the creation of picnic grounds with recreational facilities.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Themes: Manufacturing; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change.

N-5003 Auburn Mills Historic District
Junction of Route 82 and Bengel Road (Road 253)

Tax Parcels:	07-009.00-001
	07-009.00-002
	08-004.00-200

The Auburn Mills Historic District is significant for the continued use of the same mill seat for various industries including grist milling, cotton spinning, and paper making from the 1700's to the present time. With the advent of paper making and innovations made by the Marshall Brothers, the site is known for the

invention and use of fiber and the continuous fiber machine. The complex, which began in the mid 18th century and expanded rapidly between 1890 and 1910, contains eight industrial, commercial, and domestic structures and the archaeological remains of four other buildings. The mill seat was established in the mid-18th century by John Garrett for grist and saw milling. By 1805, Horatio Gates Garrett had initiated paper making. The land and building went to Thomas Lea in 1813 and the mill was remodeled for the spinning of cotton. After a fire in 1880, the mills were rebuilt for paper manufacture, and a short time later, were purchased by Elwood and Israel Marshall and Franklin Evert. Architecturally, the district presents a broad range of building styles from the mid 18th century fieldstone house built for Horatio Gates Garrett to the very ornate mansion built for Israel Marshall in 1897.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Themes: Manufacturing; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change.

N-5004 Auburn Mills Supervisor's House
702 Benge Road (Road 255)
Tax Parcel: 08-004.00-043

Located outside the bounds of the Auburn Mills Historic District (N-5003) but intrinsically related to it is the supervisor's house. Probably erected during the tenure of William Clark, the house is a stuccoed stone two-story building with a very shallowly pitched gable roof and a corbeled brick cornice.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Manufacturing.

N-5005 Graves Mill Historic District
Way (or Graves) Road (Road 241) at Burris Run
Tax Parcels: 07-016.00-006
07-017.00-001

The Graves Mill Historic District is significant for the role it played in the development of industry in the Red Clay Valley and the view it offers of the character of a small-site industrial community. It illustrates the earliest type of family-run industrial operation to move into the Red Clay Valley. The district encompasses 51 acres and 8 structures that

date to the first half of the 19th century. This was one of the most active sawmills on the Red Clay, continuing operation into the 20th century.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Theme: Manufacturing.

N-6186

Centreville Historic District

Kennett Pike (Rte. 52) at Owl's Nest/Twaddell Mill Road

Tax Parcels:

07-007.00-009	07-007.00-018	07-007.00-106
07-007.00-010	07-007.00-028	07-007.00-107
07-007.00-011	07-007.00-029	07-007.00-108
07-007.00-012	07-007.00-030	07-007.00-109
07-007.00-013	07-007.00-033	07-007.00-151
07-007.00-014	07-007.00-034	07-007.00-158

The Centreville Historic District contains fifteen buildings ranging in date from 1820 to 1920, and representing a number of architectural styles including Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Second Empire. In the 18th and early 19th centuries, when Unionville was the center of the cattle business in southeastern Pennsylvania, the way to the Wilmington markets was through Centreville on what was then Doe Run Road. After the creation of Kennett Turnpike in 1811, Centreville grew to serve the increasing traffic of carters and drivers, with taverns, inns, and blacksmith shops. Centreville survives as a very well-preserved 19th century, non-industrial, rural village while other similar communities have almost disappeared from the northern Delaware countryside.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Zoned Historic by New Castle County.

Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change.

N-6760

Fell Historic District

Fell's Lane and Faulkland Road

Tax Parcels:	08-033.00-001	08-033.00-011
	08-033.00-002	08-033.00-015
	08-033.00-003	08-033.00-017
	08-033.00-004	08-033.00-018
	08-033.00-005	08-033.00-019
	08-033.00-007	

Originally the site of a grist mill, this tract was purchased by Jonathan Fell in 1828. Fell converted the mill into a spice manufacturing facility and over the

next half century built additional structures. The district contains 16 acres, and within its boundaries are eight buildings that were constructed or owned by the Fell family from the early 19th century to the early 20th century. The district preserves, virtually intact, a 19th century wealthy gentleman's country manufacturing/farming estate. As a small scale mill operation, the Fell Historic District was typical of many mill sites in New Castle County. However, the district is also unique in the sophistication of its building styles and the architectural diversity of its domestic compound. Nowhere else in the county can there be found such an eclectic grouping of formal architectural styles in a rural industrial setting.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Zoned Historic by New Castle County.

Themes: Manufacturing; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-7653

M. Kane House
1225 Snuff Mill Road (Road 244)

Tax Parcel: 07-005.00-016

This property is a good example of a late 19th century domestic complex. The house is a frame, 2-story building with a center cross gable roof. Accompanying the house is a frame carriage house/barn.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-7679

"Windbeam", the F. W. Pickard Estate
North side Campbell Road (Route 82)
Tax Parcel: 07-023.00-008

This imposing 2-story, stone house with slate roof was built for F. W. Pickard. The architectural plans by the firm, Wm. Woodburn, Potter of Philadelphia are dated 1927.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-7680

E. M. Nichols House
301 Old Kennett Road (Road 243)
Tax Parcel: 07-012.00-020

Dating to the first quarter of the 19th century, the

E. M. Nichols house is a well-preserved example of a vernacular Federal style dwelling. The exterior walls of this brick, two-story building are stuccoed and then scored to resemble stone ashlar. The main entrance has a transom with lead tracery. A corbeled brick cornice emphasizes the gabled roofline.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-7692

Montmorenci

Route 82 and Pyles Ford Road (Road 239)

Tax Parcel: 07-022.00-021

Montmorenci is a very meticulously executed Georgian Revival style residence designed by New York City architect William Bothemley and constructed between 1936 and 1938. The main block is a brick, two story, hip-roofed structure. Two-story dependencies are located on either side and are connected to the main block by one-story arcaded hyphens. The entrance facade is framed by a brick-walled court and the garden facade displays a portico with Ionic columns. The house is richly ornamented with Georgian details. The property also includes formal gardens and two matching auxiliary buildings.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-7693

Greenewalt Estate

900 Old Kennett Road (Road 243)

Tax Parcel: 07-011.00-002

The tract on which the Greenewalt Estate is laid out, was created by consolidating several farms that had been occupied by the Armstrong and Dilworth families in the 19th century. The earliest building is a stuccoed masonry cottage that was built in the late 1920's or early 1930. The focal point of the property is the main house, a large, stone, French-inspired building that was constructed in the late 1930's. Other important design features are the chauffeur's quarters and the landscaped entrance drive. The architect was E. William Martin.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

- N-7694 Oberod Gate House
 West Side Kennett Pike (Route 52) between Snuff Mill
 Road and Burnt Mill Road.
 Tax Parcel: 07-001.00-021
- Twentieth century, stucco, 2-story house with integral
 garages. The house is not dated but appears to be
 contemporary with Oberod Estate (1935) of which it is
 an element. This and another building (N-317) flank
 the gate at the main entrance to the estate.
- Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register
 as an element of Oberod Estate (N-315).
- Theme: Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change.
- N-7708 Colonial Revival House
 4828 Kennett Pike (Route 52)
 Tax Parcel: 07-023.00-023
- Built circa 1937-38, this house is a finely executed
 example of the Colonial Revival style. It is a two
 story building with a dependency off either endwall and
 a connected row of garages. The exterior walls are
 brick laid in flemish bond and the roof is clad with
 clay tiles.
- Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register
 under Criterion C.
- Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.
- N-10,062 A. Chandler House
 1939 Brackville Road, (Road 288)
 Tax Parcel: 08-013.00-064
- The Chandler House is an early 19th century building
 that was constructed in two parts. It is a stuccoed
 stone, 2-story, 5-bay dwelling. A porch with sawwork
 brackets extends across the facade.
- Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register
 under Criterion C.
- Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.
- N-10,149 Z. Derrickson House
 1211 McKennan's Church Road (Road 276)
 Tax Parcel: 08-038.10-183
- The Z. Derrickson House is a circa 1800 stuccoed
 masonry house that was expanded in frame later in the
 19th century. It is the typical 3-bay, side hall house

plan with a frame wing extending the west endwall. As such, it is representative of a widespread trend.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-10,265 Jno. Springer House
1183 Valley Road (Road 294)
Tax Parcel: 08-007.20-023

The original section of the Springer House is a stone, double pile building probably dating to the first half of the 19th century,. Only a portion of the original stone walls are visible, as the house was greatly expanded in frame later in the 19th century. The frame addition has stylistic elements that are characteristic of the Victorian period including a roof with a central cross gable, gable aprons, a bay window and a porch with sawnwork trim. This house vividly illustrates the transformation of popular architectural styles in the 19th century.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-10,909 A. Armstrong Farm
Northeast side Old Wilmington Road (Road 275), 0.2 mile northwest of the intersection with Brackenville Road (Road 274)
Tax Parcel: 08-008.40-038

The A. Armstrong Farm vividly represents the transformation of the architectural landscape from one of impermanent log buildings to one of durable stone buildings during the early decades of the 19th century in the Piedmont Region. The original section of the house is a late 18th or early 19th century log structure; a very rare survival. In the 1820's it was enlarged by means of a stone addition. A large, tri-level frame barn was built during this same period as the stone wing.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-10,910 J. Mason Farm
 Southwest side Route 82, 0.1 mile south of the junction
 with Way Road (Road 241)
 Tax Parcel: 08-009.00-051

The J. Mason Farm contains a dated 1827 stone house and a stone bank barn of the same period. The house, which is a two story structure of native fieldstone, is fairly typical of new housing in the early 19th century. The large barn is an important survival from the County's early agricultural history.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-10,916 Marshallton United Methodist Church
 1105 Stanton Road, Marshallton
 Tax Parcel: 08-045.10-195

The core of this Gothic style church building was constructed in 1886 for a Sabbath School known as Marshallton Union Chapel. Two years later it was deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The congregation was drawn primarily from Marshallton, a small isolated milling community. Growth of the village necessitated a substantial addition to the church in 1922. This addition changed the appearance of the building from a plain rectangular form to a cross-wing plan with Gothic-arch stained glass windows and a bell tower. The church is important architecturally, and also as a focal point for the surrounding community.

Status: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Themes: Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Religion.

N-12,080 Chandler House
 North side Lancaster Pike (Route 48), 2,800 feet east
 of Rolling Mill Road (Road 263).
 Tax Parcel: 07-028.00-005

This circa 1845, frame, 2-story, hip-roofed dwelling is a somewhat rare example of the Tuscan Villa style in Delaware. Although the style was popular in the mid-19th century, few houses in Delaware exhibit this style. Some Colonial Revival style modifications were accomplished in the early-to-mid 20th century, resulting in some changes in fenestration and a new

entrance door. The stone ruins of a barn or stable are also located on the property.

Status: Determination of Eligibility was conferred on the basis of Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts.

N-12,082 Barker House
6001 Lancaster Pike (Route 48)
Tax Parcel 08-021.00-022

The Barker House is a frame, 2-story farmhouse that was built in three phases. It was initially constructed circa 1800, then received a Greek Revival period addition, and later, an early twentieth century Colonial Revival style addition. The oldest section still retains its original trim, including mantelpieces, staircase, and beaded ceiling joists.

Status: Determination of Eligibility conferred on the basis of Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

N-12,086 Breidablik
Southeast corner Centerville Road (Road 272) and
Lancaster Pike (Route 48)
Tax Parcels: 07-031.00-006
07-031.00-007

Breidablik is a significant example of the model early 20th century agricultural estate, combining an existing historic dwelling, formal gardens, and a group of outbuildings with a unified architectural style. The buildings at Breidablik all contain Colonial Revival style elements. The house is a late 18th or early 19th century stone farmhouse that was embellished with Colonial Revival style details. The outbuildings were state-of-the-art at the time of their construction, reflecting scientific concerns for sanitation and efficiency. This complex documents a trend of the 1920's: the popularity of converting 18th and 19th century farmhouses into gentlemen's country estates. The property was owned by W. Lyman during the second half of the 19th century and was then purchased by the Krebs Family who undertook the improvements to the property in the early 20th century.

Status: Determination of Eligibility conferred on the Basis of Criteria A and C.

Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change.

UNINVENTORIED SITES

- A. A. Sharpless House (Ashland Nature Center)
 Brackenville Road (Road 274) and Barley Mill Road (Road 258,
 Ashland
 Tax Parcel: 08-005.00-002

The A. Sharpless House is a stuccoed stone, two story, 3-bay building dating to the early 19th century. It is representative of farmhouses of the period. The Sharpless family is closely tied to the history of the Ashland community. They initially worked this farm and then in 1862, purchased the Philips Grist Mill on the adjacent property and operated it throughout the remainder of the 19th century.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

- B. The Cedars (District) N-11765
 Newport Gap Pike (Route 41) and Milltown Road

The Cedars is a small, early 20th century community that was designed as a streetcar suburb of Wilmington. The Cedars Land and Improvement Company was incorporated in 1900, the same year that the People's Railway Company was chartered to build an electric trolley car line from Wilmington to this location. The houses display a diversity of architectural styles ranging from eclectic Queen Anne style variations to a number of different bungalow types. A Gothic revival style church is one of the focal points in

this community. The Cedars is important in demonstrating an early form of suburbanization and for its collection of early 20th century building styles.

Status: Eligible for Listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Themes: Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

- C. Mt. Cuba (Estate)
3120 Barley Mill Road (Road 258)
Tax Parcel: 08-009.00-052

The main house on the Mount Cuba Estate is a brick Georgian Revival style dwelling that was designed by Wilmington architect, Samuel Homsey, in 1936-37. As a Revival style design, it is exemplary in its use of historically accurate details. Landscape architecture is also a major feature of the property. Mount Cuba displays some of the finest naturalized gardens and woodland in the region.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Theme: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

STATE BRIDGE SURVEY

(88) Steel Girder Bridge

N-12531

Snuff Mill Road (Rd 244) over a tributary of Red Clay Creek

By appearances, this would be a stone bridge. However, the structure is a 32'9" steel girder span that is encased in concrete and faced with stone. A statewide bridge survey reveals that this masonry variation of the girder bridge type was built only in New Castle County. Built in 1929, Bridge No. 88 is an exceptional example of this type.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Themes: Transportation and Communication;
Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

(112) Metal Truss Bridge

See N-4054.

(118) Ashland Bridge

See N-331.

(119) Steel Girder Bridge

N-10609

Mount Cuba Road (Road 261) over Red Clay Creek

Constructed in 1938, this bridge is a plate girder span measuring 107 feet, 2 inches long and 24 feet wide. Plate girder bridges were a commonly used type, especially during the period 1935 to 1942 when the State expanded its efforts to improve rural roads. This particular bridge features some unusual concrete ornamentation in addition to serving as a good example of this structural type.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Themes: Transportation and Communication;
Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

(120) Concrete Arch Bridge

See N-4277.

(137) Wooddale Bridge

See N-296.

(155) Steel Girder Bridge *N-12663*

Old Capital Trail over Red Clay Creek

Constructed in 1931, this is a fairly typical example of a plate girder bridge, a commonly built type that reflects the expansion and improvement of the road network under the auspices of the Delaware State Highway Department. The bridge is 121 feet long and 25 feet wide; it rests on concrete abutments. The portals are marked by concrete end blocks with metal lamp posts. A wooden plank sidewalk cantilevers of each side and features an elaborate metal railing. State Bridge Number 155 is in good structural condition and is unaltered. It is a good representative example of the plate girder bridge type.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Themes: Transportation and Communication; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

(177) Stone Arch Bridge

See N-278.

(182) Steel Girder Bridge *N-12593*

Faulkland Road over Hyde Run

This is a fairly typical example of a concrete encased steel girder bridge constructed during a period of rapid expansion of the State Road Network. The bridge was constructed in 1922, just five years after the creation of the Delaware State Highway Department. It is a 24'9" span with a 24'6" wide deck. The concrete parapet is ramped at the portals and features incised rectangular, square, and ramped panels. A corbeled band defines the top of the fascia; the bottom edge is molded. State Bridge Number 182 is in good structural

condition and is unaltered. It is a good representative example of the concrete encased steel girder bridge type.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Themes: Transportation and Communication;
Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

(246) Concrete Arch Bridge *N-12611*

Old Route 7 over White Clay Creek, Stanton

This bridge is a concrete rainbow arch spanning 119 feet 6 inches. It was built in 1942 by the State Highway Department with Federal aid, replacing a steel truss bridge that had been built in 1904. This bridge is important as the only example of a concrete rainbow arch in Delaware.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C, and Criteria Consideration G in order to except it from the 50-year age requirement. Due to the rarity of this bridge type, the exception is justified.

Themes: Transportation and Communication;
Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

(617) Stone Arch Bridge *N-12576*

Old Lancaster Pike over a tributary of Mill Creek.

This bridge is a 10 foot, 3 inch stone arch span carrying two lanes of traffic on a 23 foot wide deck. It is constructed of rubble stone with a rubble keystone and voussoirs defining the arch. The bridge has been widened on both sides, but the workmanship suggests this occurred long ago. It is significant as one of only five remaining stone arch bridges in New Castle County.

Status: Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Themes: Transportation and Communication;
Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.