

4.0 CRS PROPERTY EVALUATIONS

LBG conducted an architectural survey in June 2012. The survey identified 68 resources in the APE. Property types identified are two commercial, one religious, one educational, 48 residential, three agricultural, two cemeteries, and one historic district. Overwhelmingly, properties identified are residential and located in small strip subdivisions along major transportation routes, although a few larger properties remain in agricultural use. Commercial properties are also common, particularly at highway intersections. For the most part, the properties are in good condition; however, a large number of resources have experienced some modifications since their initial construction, such as the replacement of original windows and doors, replacement siding, and rear or side additions. In some instances dwellings have been altered for commercial use. Many of the agricultural properties have experienced a reduction of acreage, have been subdivided for residential or commercial development, and/or have experienced suburban or commercial encroachment. Threats to resources include further suburban or commercial development, U.S. 301 highway improvements connected to SR 1 by the Roth Bridge, the expansion of the Christiana Mall, and the I-95 and Christiana Mall interchange project.

Twenty-seven of these resources had been previously identified: of those, 10 have been demolished, six are listed in the National Register, five were previously recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register, three were previously recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register, and three of the resources had not been evaluated for National Register eligibility. The architectural survey identified notable changes to several National Register-listed and National Register-eligible properties, resulting in changes and updates in National Register eligibility and boundaries.

Of the 41 newly identified properties, three are recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register, one of which was determined contributing to the National Register-listed Christiana Historic District. Thirty-eight of the newly surveyed properties are recommended as not eligible because they lack integrity and/or significance.

The locations of the surveyed resources are illustrated in Figures 4.1 and 4.1a-l. Table 2.2 summarizes LBS's eligibility recommendations for all resources examined as part of the architectural survey. Architectural descriptions, aerial site plans, and photographs of all resources surveyed follow.

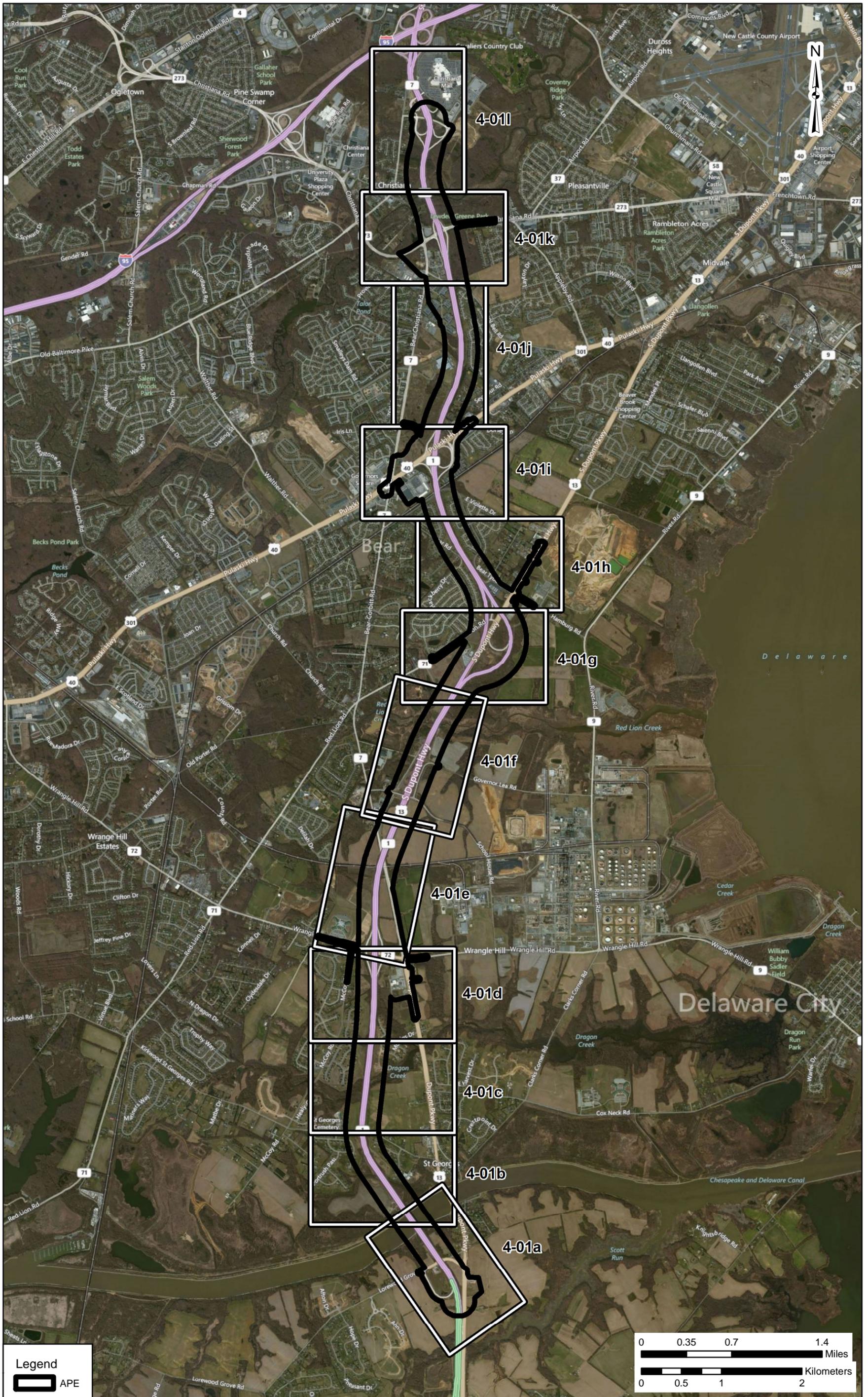


FIGURE 4.1: Index to Detail Maps of APE

SOURCE: ESRI 2010



Legend

- Inventoried Architectural Properties
- ▤ National Register Boundary
- ▭ Potential District
- ▭ APE
- ▭ Parcel Boundary

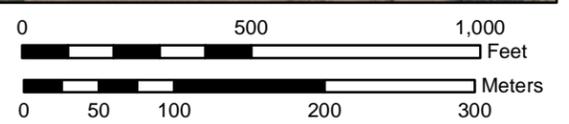
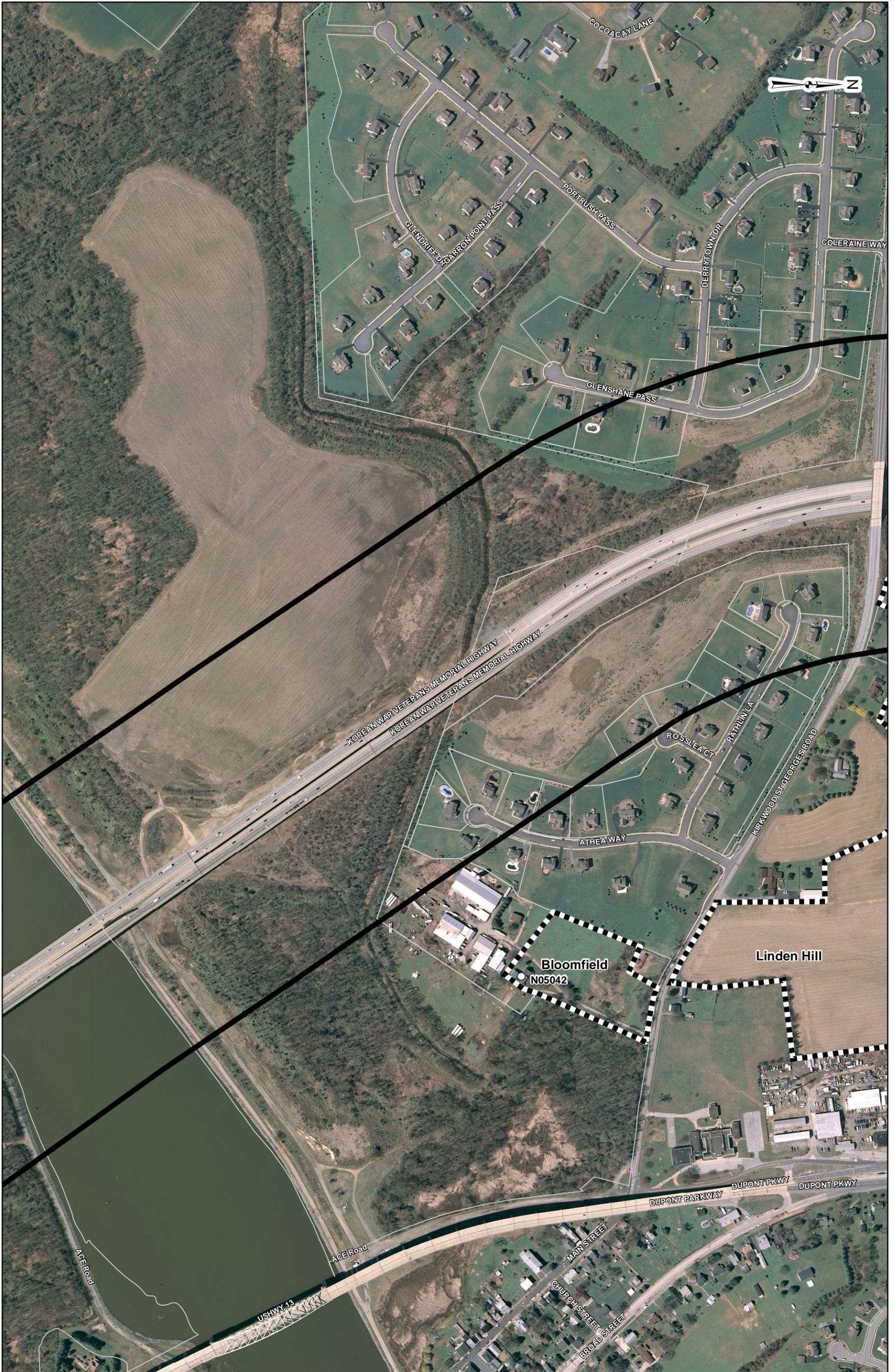


Figure 4.1a: Detail Map No. 1

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2012



Legend

- Inventoried Architectural Properties
- ▣ Potential District
- ▭ Parcel Boundary
- ▣ National Register Boundary
- ▣ APE



Figure 4.1b: Detail Map No. 2

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2012



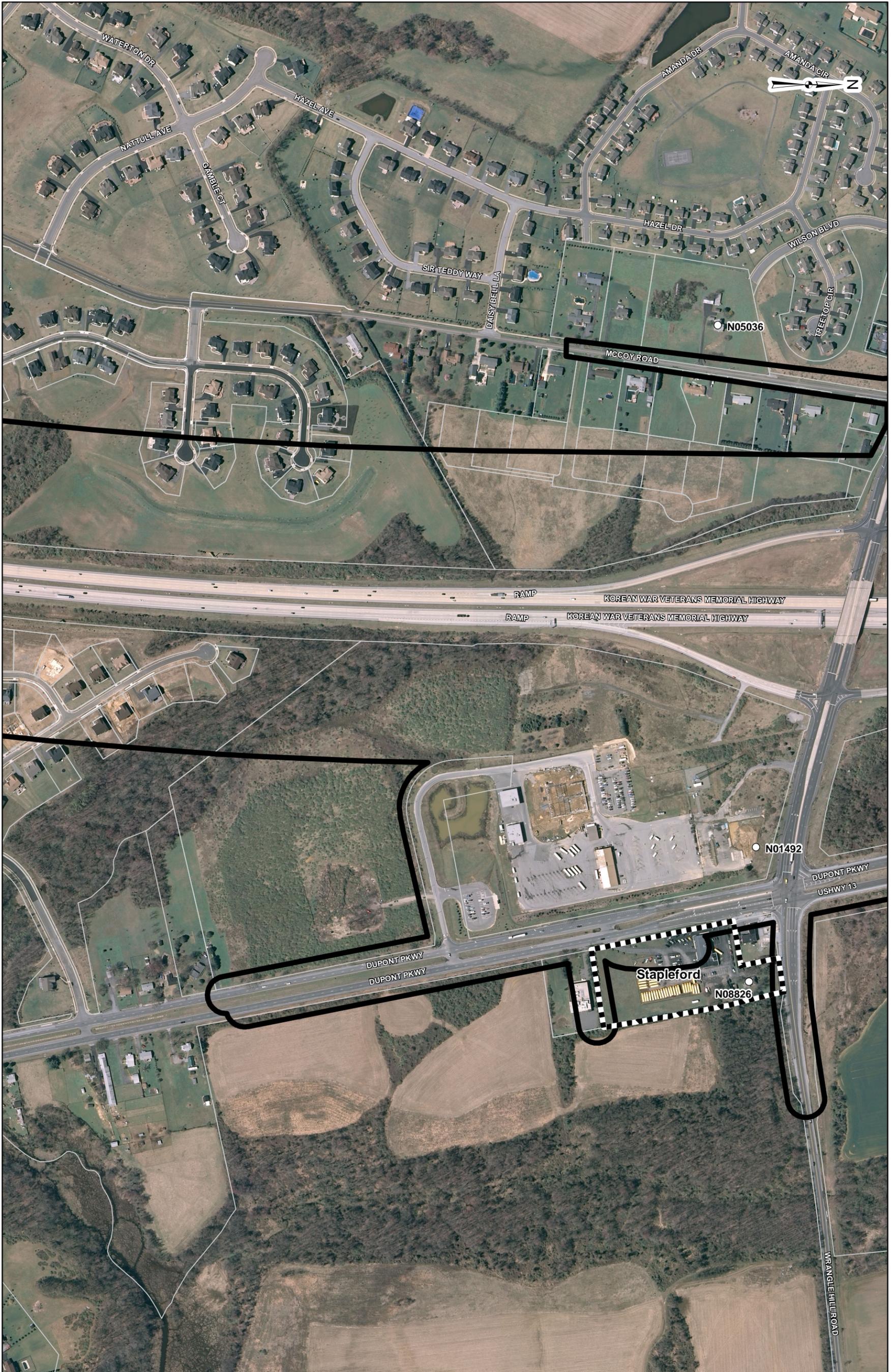
Legend

- Inventoried Architectural Properties
- ▬ Potential District
- ▬ Parcel Boundary
- ▬ National Register Boundary
- ▬ APE



Figure 4.1c: Detail Map No. 3

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2012



Legend

- Inventoried Architectural Properties
- ▣ Potential District
- ▭ Parcel Boundary
- ▣ National Register Boundary
- ▣ APE

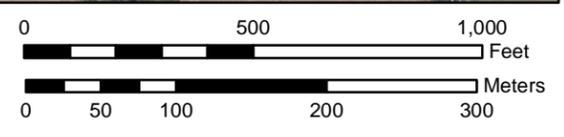


Figure 4.1d: Detail Map No. 4

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2012



Legend

- Inventoried Architectural Properties
- ▣ National Register Boundary
- ▣ Potential District
- ▣ APE
- ▣ Parcel Boundary



Figure 4.1e: Detail Map No. 5

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2012



50

Legend

- Inventoried Architectural Properties
- ▤ National Register Boundary
- ▭ Potential District
- ▭ APE
- ▭ Parcel Boundary

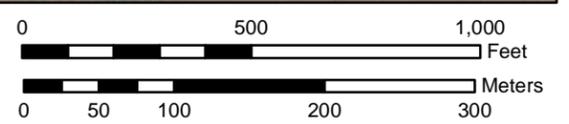


Figure 4.1f: Detail Map No. 6

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2012



Legend

- Inventoried Architectural Properties
- ▤ National Register Boundary
- ▭ Potential District
- ▭ APE
- ▭ Parcel Boundary

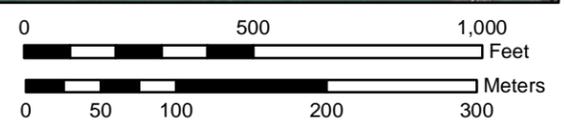


Figure 4.1g: Detail Map No. 7

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2012



Legend

- Inventoried Architectural Properties
- ▭ Potential District
- ▭ Parcel Boundary
- ▣ National Register Boundary
- ▭ APE



Figure 4.1h: Detail Map No. 8

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2012



Legend

- Inventoried Architectural Properties
- ▣ National Register Boundary
- ▭ Potential District
- ▭ Parcel Boundary
- ▭ APE



Figure 4.1i: Detail Map No. 9

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2012



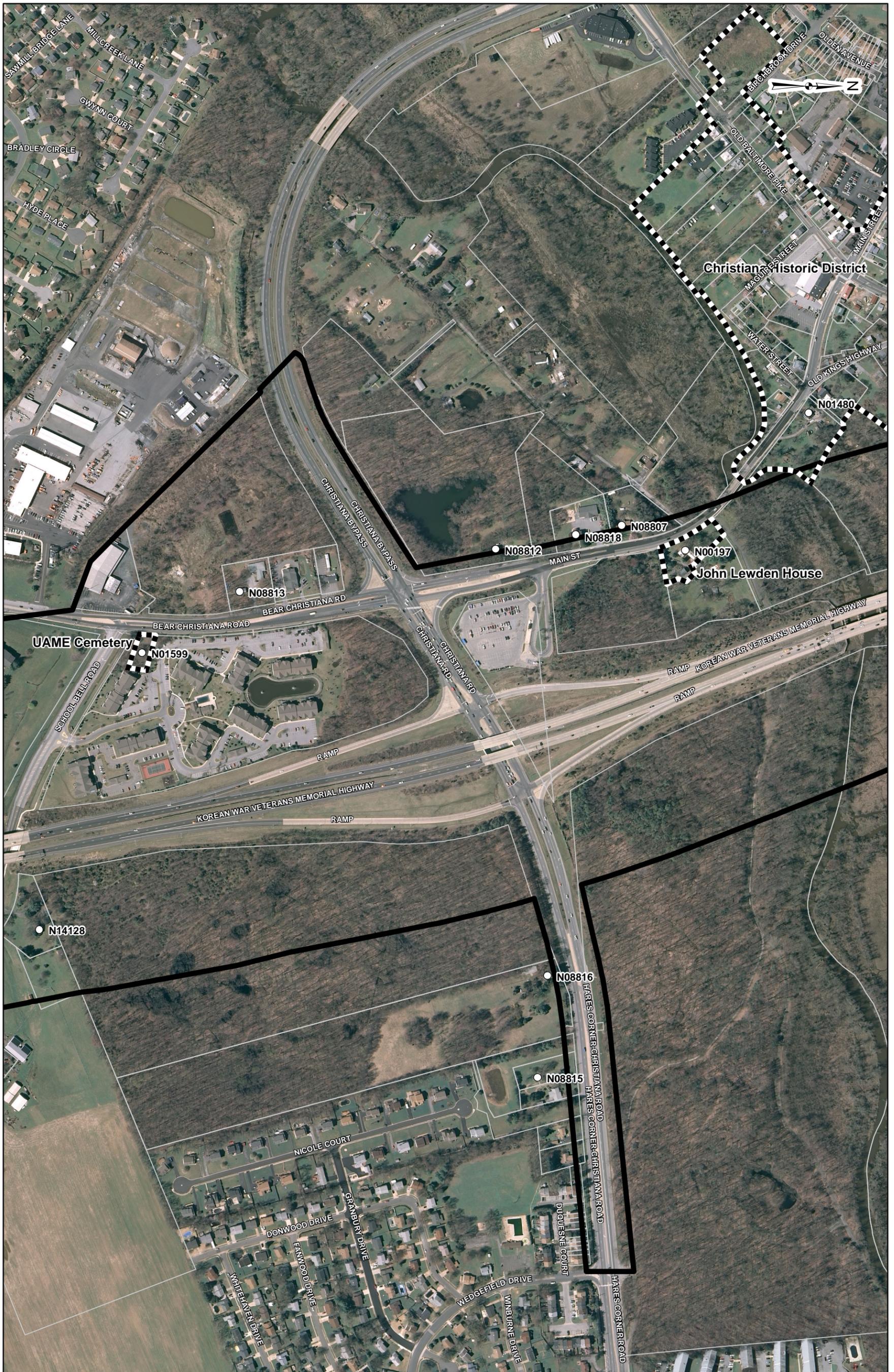
Legend

- Inventoried Architectural Properties
- ▣ Potential District
- ▭ Parcel Boundary
- ▣ National Register Boundary
- ▣ APE



Figure 4.1j: Detail Map No. 10

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2012



Legend

- Inventoried Architectural Properties
- ▭ Potential District
- ▭ Parcel Boundary
- ▭ National Register Boundary
- ▭ APE

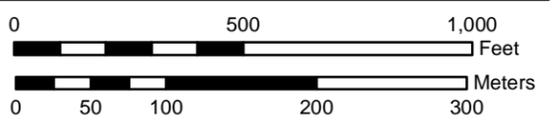
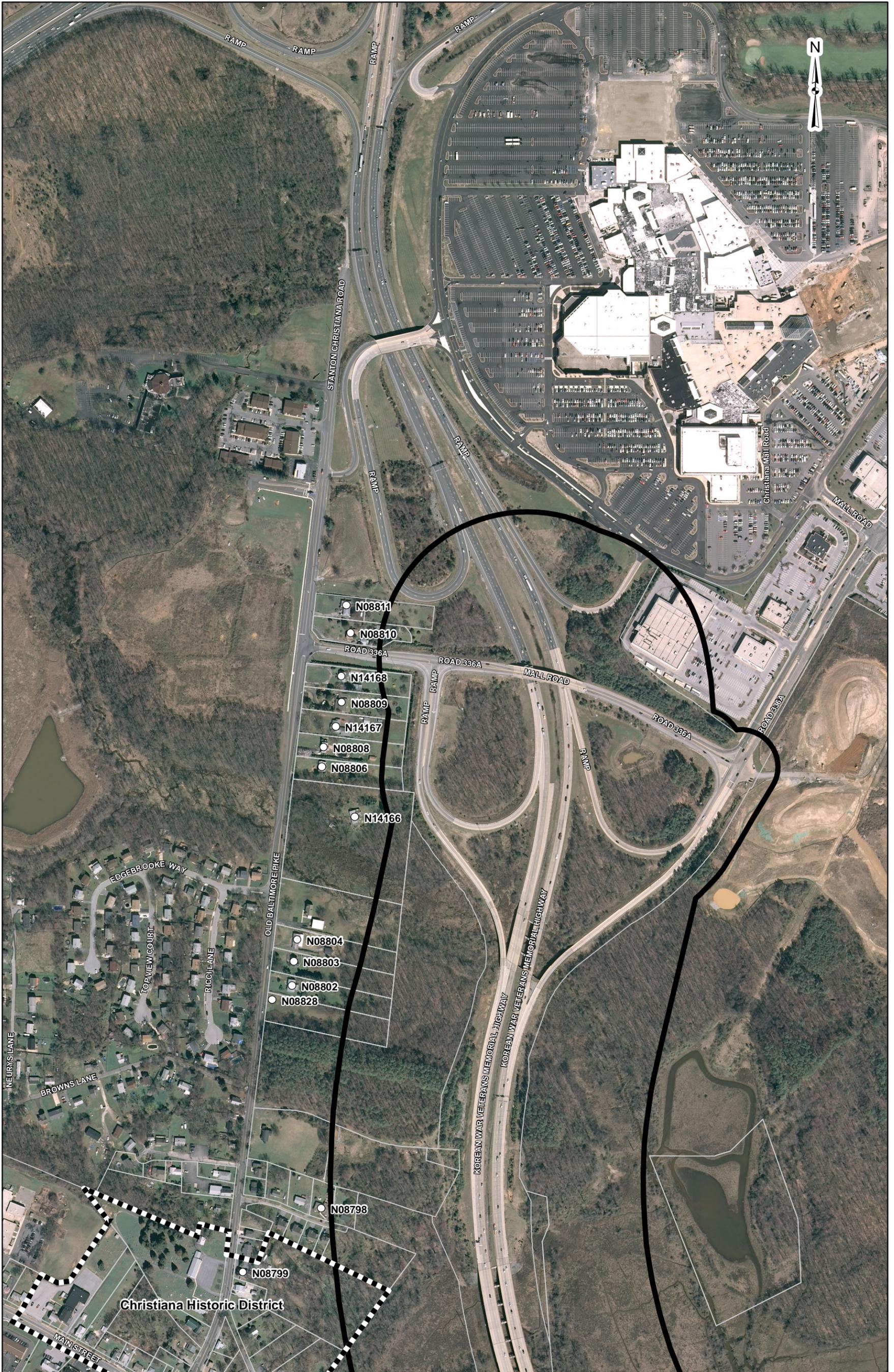


Figure 4.1k: Detail Map No. 11

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2012



Legend

- Inventoried Architectural Properties
- ▭ Potential District
- ▭ Parcel Boundary
- ▭ National Register Boundary
- ▭ APE



Figure 4.11: Detail Map No. 12

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2012

Table 2.2: Resources Identified During the Architectural Survey

CRS PROP. ID No.	NAME	NOTES	ELIGIBILITY	CRITERIA	UTM*
N00197	John Lewden House	Individually listed in NR in 1979	Listed	C	N 4390600 E 443758
N01475	Christiana Historic District	Listed in NR in 1974	Listed	A, C	
N01480	Brinkle-Maxwell House	Contributing resource in Christiana HD	Eligible/Contributing	A, C	N 4390770 E 443579
N01491	Brookfield	Demolished Property	--		N 4382200 E 443376
N01492	E. Start (Starl) House	Demolished Property	--		N 4381250 E 443468
N01493	Linden Hill	Listed in NR in 1982 as part of Red Lion Hundred Multiple Resource Area	Listed	A, C	N 4379510 E 443715
N01592	Silver Hill Farm	Determined eligible in 1988	Eligible	C	N 4389610 E 443874
N01599	Old Fort UAME Cemetery, School Bell & Bear Christiana Roads		Eligible		N 4389890 E 443889
N03947	Idalia	Listed in NR in 1985 as part of Rebuilding St Georges Hundred Multiple Resource Area	Listed	A, C	N 4376930 E 444412
N04039	John T. Simmons Farmstead		Eligible	D	N 4388460 E 443975
N04275.01	State Bridge 305 A	Demolished Property	--		N 4384230 E 443924
N04275.02	State Bridge 305 B	Demolished Property	--		N 4384230 E 443946
N05036	Wilson Farm		Not Eligible		N 4381200 E 442783
N05042	Bloomfield	Listed in NR in 1982 as part of Red Lion Hundred Multiple Resource Area	Listed	A, B, C	N 4378640 E 443625
N05053	Frame House	Demolished Property	--		N 4383640 E 443735
N05076	Pigeon Point Farm	Demolished Property	--		N 4385900 E 444337
N05086	Stockton	Demolished Property	--		N 4385440 E 444560
N05087	C. Corbit House	Demolished Property	--		N 4383150 E 443197
N05095	McMullen House	Previously identified as W.B. McCrone House	Not Eligible		N 4386390 E 445155
N05100	Davidson House	Previously identified as McMullen House	Not Eligible		N 4386290 E 445098
N05196	Old Ford Dairy	Demolished Property	--		N 4376930 E 443951

Table 2.2 (continued)

CRS PROP. ID No.	NAME	NOTES	ELIGIBILITY	CRITERIA	UTM*
N05249	Mrs. Bryan House	Demolished Property	--		N 4377600 E 443984
N13726	Eden/May B. Leasure School		Not Eligible		N 4387050 E 443406
N14128	Stafford House		Not Eligible		N 4389760 E 444252
N14166	Dwelling, 104 Stanton Christiana Road		Not Eligible		N 4391590 E 443630
N14167	Dwelling, 120 Stanton Christiana Road		Not Eligible		N 4391710 E 443605
N14168	Dwelling, 128 Stanton Christiana Road		Not Eligible		N 4391770 E 443613
N08797	Monterey Farms	Potential HD	Not Eligible		
N08797.001	Johnson House	Evaluated as part of potential Monterey Farms HD	Not Eligible		N 4385960 E 444789
N08797.002	Ruth House	Evaluated as part of potential Monterey Farms HD	Not Eligible		N 4385980 E 444764
N08797.003	Dwelling, 1025 Bear Road	Evaluated as part of potential Monterey Farms HD	Not Eligible		N 4385990 E 444741
N08797.004	Munjat House	Evaluated as part of potential Monterey Farms HD	Not Eligible		N 4386030 E 444686
N08797.005	Nimes-Mitchell House	Evaluated as part of potential Monterey Farms HD	Not Eligible		N 4386010 E 444711
N08797.006	Dwelling, 1041 Bear Road	Evaluated as part of potential Monterey Farms HD	Not Eligible		N 4386090 E 444600
N08797.007	Dwelling, 1043 Bear Road	Evaluated as part of potential Monterey Farms HD	Not Eligible		N 4386110 E 444579
N08797.008	Speck House	Evaluated as part of potential Monterey Farms HD	Not Eligible		N 4386130 E 444553
N08797.009	Bendler House	Evaluated as part of potential Monterey Farms HD	Not Eligible		N 4386140 E 444528
N08797.010	LaRue House	Evaluated as part of potential Monterey Farms HD	Not Eligible		N 4386170 E 444500
N08797.011	Dwelling, 869 Reybold Dr	Evaluated as part of potential Monterey Farms HD	Not Eligible		N 4386180 E 444676
N08798	Neal House		Not Eligible		N4391080 E 443583

Table 2.2 (continued)

CRS PROP. ID No.	NAME	NOTES	ELIGIBILITY	CRITERIA	UTM*
N08799	Bolton House	Evaluated as contributing resource in Christiana HD	Eligible	A, C	N 4390990 E 443480
N14131.089	Joseph Moore, Jr. House		Not Eligible		N 4388170 E 444338
N14131.090	Marie Elizabeth Moore House		Not Eligible		N 4388180 E 444292
N08802	Sydnor House		Not Eligible		N 4391370 E 443546
N08803	Cleaves House		Not Eligible		N 4391400 E 443549
N08804	Dwelling, 82 N. Old Baltimore Pike		Not Eligible		N 4391430 E 443554
N08806	Reed House		Not Eligible		N 4391650 E 443587
N08807	Dwelling, 114 E. Main St		Not Eligible		N 4390520 E 443725
N08808	Dwelling, 116 Stanton Christiana Road		Not Eligible		N 4391680 E 443589
N08809	Dwelling, 124 Stanton Christiana Road		Not Eligible		N 4391740 E 443613
N08810	Holdren House		Not Eligible		N 4391830 E 443625
N08811	Dwelling, 140 Stanton Christiana Road		Not Eligible		N 4391870 E 443620
N08812	Albert and Sylvia Jones House		Not Eligible		N 4390360 E 443755
N08813	Dwelling, 166 Bear Christiana Road		Not Eligible		N 4390020 E 443809
N08814	Pleasant Hill		Not Eligible		N 4388050 E 444250
N08815	Dziewit House		Not Eligible		N 4390410 E 444449
N08816	Dwelling, 485 Christiana Road		Not Eligible		N 4390420 E 444316
N08817	Forest & Parker Trailer Sales		Not Eligible		N 4387930 E 444262
N08818	Henry and Clara Phelps House		Not Eligible		N 4390460 E 443737
N08819	Dwelling, 935 Red Lion Road		Not Eligible		N 4385480 E 444500
N08820	Wagner Property		Not Eligible		N 4384560 E 444283
N08821	Souder House		Not Eligible		N 4386290 E 444230
N08822	Dwelling, 1080 Bear Road		Not Eligible		N 4386310 E 444208
N08823	Foley House		Not Eligible		N 4386310 E 444177

Table 2.2 (continued)

CRS PROP. ID No.	NAME	NOTES	ELIGIBILITY	CRITERIA	UTM*
N08824	Sikh Center of Delaware, S. Dupont Hwy		Not Eligible		N 4384020 E 443742
N08825	Dwelling, 1117 S. Dupont Hwy		Not Eligible		N 4383920 E 443714
N08826	Stapleford Property		Eligible	A, C	N 4381240 E 443644
N08827	Dwelling, 4396 Kirkwood St Georges Road		Not Eligible		N 4379170 E 442776
N08828	Old Fort UAME Cemetery, N. Old Baltimore Pike		Not Eligible		N 4391350 E 443520

*UTM Zone 18N, NAD 83

CRS No: N00197

Name: John Lewden House

Address: 107 E. Main Street, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 1002800026

Acreage: 3.03

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: 1770; nineteenth- and twentieth-century additions

Time Period: Early Industrialization (1770-1830); Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type: Georgian

Plates 4.1 and 4.2; Figure 4.2

Description: The John Lewden House is located on the east side of E. Main Street, south of the Christiana Creek and the village of Christiana. The dwelling is located near the creek, facing west toward the road. A two-story brick carriage shed, now a garage, is southeast of the house. To the east are a modern shed, pool, and modern pool house.

The dwelling was originally a two-story center-hall single-pile plantation house. The façade is a symmetrical five bays with a center entrance and exterior walls are Flemish bond brick. Windows have been restored to 12/12 wood sash with operable wood panel shutters on the first story and 12/8 wood-sash windows with louvered shutters on the second story. The classical entrance surround has two Doric columns resting on squared granite plinths on which a full entablature and shallow shed roof rest. The side-gable roof has dual interior end brick chimneys. The house once had a two-bay wing to the south that was demolished in the twentieth century and the gable end wall was finished with weatherboard. The main block has a series of ells off the rear façade. A two-story wood-frame ell is located off the north end of the east elevation. The north end of the two-story ell has a one-story one-bay wood-frame addition.

The brick and stone structure adjacent to the dwelling appears to have been a carriage house and stable on the ground level with its second story used as a tack room and granary. The building was converted for use as a barn during the twentieth century, before 1979. The two-story building has a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with an interior end chimney on its north elevation. The three-bay west elevation has three wood-plank door openings on the first story and a single 8/8 wood sash window at the center of the second story. Garage doors are located on the north elevation.

Historical Background: The John Lewden House was owned by the Lewden family, prosperous Quaker merchants, in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. From the end of the seventeenth century to the end of the nineteenth century, the Lewdens were prominent in the village of Christiana. The family was issued patents to land in the vicinity as early as 1669. Prior to construction of the Quaker Meeting House in Stanton, meetings were held in the Lewden House. The Lewdens were partners in the trading firm of Lewden and Duhammel, based in Christiana, which conducted grain trade with the West Indies after the Revolutionary War. The land on which the Lewden House stands was referred to as “Fishing Place” in early documents. The house is one of only a few constructed in the eighteenth century that can be ascribed to a particular architect. Research indicates that the house was constructed by carpenter-architect

Robert May of Head of Elk, Maryland. Because the resource has a National Register nomination form on file and was listed in 1979, no additional research was conducted on the historical development of the property (Herman and Nelson 1979).

Evaluation: The John Lewden House was listed in the National Register in 1979, significant under Criterion C as an example of late eighteenth-century Georgian architecture. Its significance is due in part to its attribution to builder-architect Robert May. The property was revisited as part of the current study to determine whether the resource retained sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register. The building has undergone very few exterior changes since it was listed in 1979, and it retains original massing, materials, and classical detailing characteristic of Georgian-style architecture. It therefore remains eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Deconstruction and demolition may reveal that the property contains information important to the understanding of vernacular architecture traditions. If the building is to be demolished as part of the project or any other federal undertaking, it should first be evaluated by a qualified architectural historian; selective demolition should be used to fully determine whether the property is eligible under Criterion D and has important information to yield. If it is determined that building was constructed using standard building technology of the time, including balloon or platform framing, this property would not be eligible for listing under Criterion D and the demolition could proceed. Should the property be recommended as significant by the qualified architectural historian, it should be fully documented prior to demolition.

National Register boundaries set forth in the 1979 nomination are the E. Main Street right-of-way on the west to the northern property line. The eastern boundary is “an imaginary line situated mid-way between the rear wing of the Lewden House and a modern bath house which parallels the west boundary line, except where the east boundary line bulges eastward to follow the outer edge of a paved driveway encircling the carriage house” (Herman and Nelson 1979). The south boundary is the south property line. The boundaries exclude all modern buildings, including the bath house, pool, and modern outbuilding. It appears that the National Register boundary is acceptable as it includes the two historic structures.



PLATE 4.1: John Lewden House, Main Building, Façade (South Elevation) and West Elevation



PLATE 4.2: John Lewden House, Carriage House/Garage, South Elevation



FIGURE 4.2: John Lewden House, Recommended National Register Boundary

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N01475

Name: Christiana Historic District

Address: Main Street and Old Baltimore Pike, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: Many

Period of Significance: ca. 1740-ca. 1865

Time Period: 1730-1770, Exploration and Frontier Settlement (1730-1770); Early Industrialization (1770-1830); Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880)

Historic Period Theme(s): Retailing/Wholesaling; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts
Plates 4.3-4.11; Figure 4.3

Description: The Village of Christiana includes a grouping of dwellings and commercial structures that were built during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Many of the buildings in the district are wood-frame vernacular structures that are fairly homogenous in proportion and design. Amidst these buildings are eight brick structures indicative of the village's thriving prosperity during the latter half of the nineteenth century and the evolution of the village into the nineteenth century.

The eight buildings are the Brinkle-Maxwell House (N01480), a three-bay two-and-one-half-story Federal-style dwelling erected ca. 1786; the Jones Mansion House (N01594), a six-bay two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling built before 1752; the Christiana Presbyterian Church (N01477), a stuccoed-brick Gothic Revival-style church, the only of its style in the village, built ca. 1855; the Methodist Episcopal Church (N01625) built in 1857 and remodeled in 1929; the Christiana Inn (N01479), a three-bay two-story brick structure built before 1770; the Hillis Mansion (N01478), a five-bay two-and-one-half-story brick Georgian dwelling; the two-story three-bay brick Shannon Hotel (N01476); and the Joel Lewis House, a two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling built before 1799.

Few modern buildings have constructed in the historic district since its National Register nomination in 1974. A one-story wood-frame building was built north of the Hillis Mansion, at 27 Old Baltimore Pike. The Peddler's Village strip mall was built just outside the district but adjacent to it on the south side of W. Main Street. The Christiana Village subdivision was constructed to the northwest of the village. The construction of SR 273 west of the village has increased commercial development in the area immediately surrounding Christiana.

Historical Background: A bridge across Christiana Creek was built as early as 1686. The village at the bridge, formerly known as Christiana Bridge, grew slowly, with only 10 dwellings in 1737 (Scharf 1888:940). The importance of the village increased as more ships transported grain, produce, and flour from the area to Philadelphia (Federal Writers' Project 1938:484). The village was the site of two pre-Revolutionary War commissions, one in 1764 to make a new survey of the 12-mile circle (the arc setting the boundary between Delaware and Pennsylvania set at New Castle in the eighteenth century), and the other in 1766 to determine the boundary between Maryland and Delaware (Scharf 1888:940). By the time of the Revolution, Christiana was a major commercial center, with wharves and storehouses lining the banks of Christiana Creek.

Christiana was an important center during the Revolutionary War since the principal highway between Philadelphia and Baltimore ran through the village. In 1780 Christiana became Delaware's supply depot, from which salt, salt meat, flour, and rum were collected and deposited. Several battalions and regiments were ordered to halt at Christiana to await further orders (Dunn 1974). In 1781 General Lafayette landed at Christiana Bridge on an expedition from Trenton to Elkton against Benedict Arnold (Scharf 1888:941).

The village continued to prosper after the Revolution. In 1785 Levi, Henry, and Jacob Hollingsworth, among others, established "stage boats" to travel between Philadelphia and Christiana. In 1787 one of its largest and most prosperous commercial businesses was established, Maxwell and Adams. The firm bought flour on commission and received, stored, and delivered wheat for millers. Four packet boats ran semi-weekly into the early part of the nineteenth century. By 1816 there were 36 structures in the village: 21 frame houses, eight brick dwellings, two storehouses, one shop, and an unspecified number of wharves along the creek. A tobacco shop was established in 1822 and several wheelwright shops were constructed by the 1830s (Dunn 1974; Scharf 1888:941).

The importance of the village rapidly declined as other major transportation routes were developed. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, completed in 1829, and later the Newcastle and Frenchtown railroad in 1832 completely bypassed the village (Dunn 1974). The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad, only a few miles away from Christiana, provided a more convenient method of transportation. Attempts were made to bring the railroad to the village, but failed. By 1888 the village consisted of two churches, a schoolhouse, a post office, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, three merchant firms, and 400 residents (Scharf 1888:941).

Evaluation: The 1974 National Register nomination lists the areas of significance as Architecture, Commerce, Military, Religion/Philosophy, and Local History. The nomination form focuses on the eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century history of the village, the period of Christiana's greatest commercial significance.

This survey has found that the historic district has retained sufficient integrity to remain listed in the National Register. Although the areas immediately surrounding the village of Christiana have not retained their rural character, within the district the relationship between buildings and open spaces remains largely unaltered. The district itself has retained the feeling and associations of a rural village and the village's early economic prosperity in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The overall district also retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. A number of resources in the district have undergone exterior vinyl siding replacements and/or vinyl sash window replacements, but for the most part these changes are not obtrusive. Of the eight core brick buildings called out in the 1974 nomination, there have been few notable changes to the exteriors. One exception is the Joel Lewis House, which has had a modern wood deck added to its east façade and a substantial addition on the west elevation that is less noticeable from the road.

The original nomination included Military and Religion/Philosophy as areas of significance for the village. Although the village has a connection to the Revolutionary War as a way station

for troop movement, there is no remaining tangible evidence of these events that would allow the district to represent this specific historical association. Research has not uncovered any significant religious events or trends in Christiana. Limited research suggests that the mere presence of the Christiana Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church is not sufficient to render the district significant within this historic context.

The Christiana Historic District is eligible under Criterion A for its important contribution to eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century commerce in the immediate area and on a larger scale. Christiana acted as an important link in the sale and transportation of grain that would eventually be shipped to Philadelphia and abroad. Although the numerous wharves and warehouses that once lined Christiana Creek are no longer extant, the village has retained its connection to the creek. The eighteenth-century brick dwellings and commercial buildings remain as evidence of village's economic prosperity and importance during that period. The district is also eligible under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of a rural village. It contains important examples of architectural types as called out in the original nomination. It is a significant and distinguished entity whose components lack individual distinction, with a number of nineteenth-century wood-frame dwellings.

A number of prominent local figures lived in Christiana. The significance of the district rests in the cumulative importance of these residents rather than on specific individuals, and therefore the district is not eligible under Criterion B for association with the lives of significant persons.

Deconstruction and demolition may reveal that properties in the district contain information important to the understanding of vernacular architecture traditions. If any buildings in the district are to be demolished as part of the project, they should first be evaluated by a qualified architectural historian; selective demolition should be used to fully determine whether the property is eligible under Criterion D and has important information to yield. If it is determined that a building was constructed using standard building technology of the time, including balloon or platform framing, the property would not be eligible for listing under Criterion D and the demolition could proceed. Should a property be recommended significant by the qualified architectural historian, it should be fully documented prior to demolition.

The original nomination form did not include a period of significance for the historic district. The Christiana Bridge was constructed by 1686 and the village was in existence by the 1730s, but the earliest building in the district, the Jones Mansion House was built before 1752 and after Rees Jones purchased the land in 1731. It appears that all contributing resources in the district were extant by the 1860s, one of the later dwellings being the Bolton House, built ca. 1865. Therefore the period of significance for the Christiana Historic District is recommended as ca. 1740 to ca. 1865.

The 1974 historic boundaries are vague. Revised boundaries of the district were developed by DelDOT and confirmed with the SHPO. The revised boundaries include the crossroads of Old Baltimore Pike and Main Street. To the southeast the boundaries include parcels along Old King's Highway, Maguire, and Water streets, and E. Main Street up to but not including Christiana Creek. To the southwest the district runs along both sides of S. Old Baltimore Pike, including all parcels until 32 S. Old Baltimore Pike on the southeast side of the road and 39 S.

Old Baltimore Pike on the northwest side of the road. The district includes parcels the northeast side of W. Main Street, up to and including the Methodist Episcopal Church. On N. Old Baltimore Pike, the district extends to include the entire parcel on which the Christiana Presbyterian Church sits and 20 N. Old Baltimore Pike on the east side of the road.

The revised boundaries have added a number of buildings to the historic district. Of these buildings, 28, 30, 32, and 39 N. Old Baltimore Pike and 20 N. Old Baltimore Pike have been determined contributing resources. Nos. 18 N. Old Baltimore Pike and 26 S. Old Baltimore Pike are non-contributing to the historic district, as are the modern buildings associated with 29 N. Old Baltimore Pike (the Hillis Mansion House). The north approach of Bridge 1-257 is non-contributing to the district.



PLATE 4.3: Christiana Historic District, Looking East on W. Main Street from Episcopal Methodist Church



PLATE 4.4: Peddler's Village Strip Development, Southwest of Christiana Historic District



PLATE 4.5: Christiana Historic District, Looking Northwest from Intersection of Main Street and Old Baltimore Pike with Christiana Inn in Foreground



PLATE 4.6: Christiana Historic District, Modern Intrusion at 27 Old Baltimore Pike



PLATE 4.7: Proposed Additions to Christiana Historic District, 28 and 26 Old Baltimore Pike, Looking Southwest



PLATE 4.8: Christiana Historic District, Looking Southeast on E. Main Street from Its Intersection with Old Baltimore Pike with the Shannon Hotel in Foreground



PLATE 4.9: Christiana Historic District, Jones Mansion House façade (South Elevation)



PLATE 4.10: Christiana Historic District, Looking North on Old Kings Highway from E. Main Street



PLATE 4.11: Christiana Historic District, N. Old Baltimore Pike, Looking Southwest with Christiana Presbyterian Church in Foreground



FIGURE 4.3: Christiana Historic District, Recommended Revised National Register Boundaries

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N01480 (Contributing resource in the Christiana Historic District, CRS No. N01475)

Name: Brinkle-Maxwell House

Address: 29 E. Main Street, Newark, DE 19702

Tax Parcel: 0903030047

Acreage: 1.47

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: 1786; 1925

Time Period: Early Industrialization (1770-1830)

Historic Period Theme(s): Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts

Property Type: Federal

Plate 4.12; Figure 4.4

Description: Located on the north side of E. Main Street and within the Christiana Historic District, the dwelling sits on approximately 1.5 acres of land. The house is surrounded by a number of mature trees and foundation plantings. The lot is fronted by a wood fence. A drive to the west of the house circles behind it into a parking area and continues around to the east of the house and back to E. Main Street. Only the main façade (south elevation) was visible at the time of the survey.

The two-and-one-half-story Federal-style brick masonry dwelling, dated to ca. 1786 in the Christiana Historic District nomination form, is three bays, with several later, undated additions. The main block of the house is built on a stone foundation, its brick walls clad with stucco. The side-gable roof has two gable dormers and paired interior end chimneys on its east elevation. The original house was constructed as a side parlor plan, with a single-leaf six-panel wood door on the west side of the first story. The door is surrounded by reeded trim and has an arched transom and granite doorsill. A one-story flat-roofed porch addition, built ca. 1925, runs the length of the east elevation, enclosed since the Christiana Historic District was created in 1974. The addition has double-leaf wood doors with glazed lights and a wood balustrade running along its roof. The west elevation has a one-and-one-half-story side-gable addition. A previous investigation noted that this wing had burned several times and was rebuilt. Its three-bay first story has a center single-leaf door flanked by windows on either side. The half-story has two gable dormers. The main block of dwelling is fenestrated with 12/12 double-hung vinyl-sash replacement windows, the east wing with 9/9 double-hung vinyl-sash replacement windows, and the dormers with 6/6 double-hung vinyl-sash replacement windows. The north, east, and west elevations were not visible at the time of the survey, but aerial photography indicates a full-width one-story addition on the north elevation, also built ca. 1925.

Historical Background: The Brinkle-Maxwell house was built by 1786 and is the only Federal-style brick dwelling in Christiana Village. As early as 1767, there was a tenement on the lot valued at 130 pounds, erected by James Partridge, a prominent local farmer. “Documentation, however, specifically notes that by the year of 1786 a brick house valued at 575 pounds had been recently constructed. John Brinkle, Jr. inherited this brick structure and lot from his father, John Sr., a farmer of Kent County and a captain in the Continental Army” (Dunn 1974).

In 1787 the dwelling was conveyed to Solomon Maxwell, a commission merchant. The Maxwell family owned the property for 12 years. The house changed owners many times during the course of the nineteenth century. Past investigations of the house state that the wing was added

as a slave quarters and was also used as a cobbler shop. The north and east porches were added to the dwelling ca. 1925. Because the resource was previously listed in the National Register as part of the Christiana Historic District, no additional research was conducted on the historical development of the property (Dunn 1974).

Evaluation: The Brinkle Maxwell House is a contributing resource in the Christiana Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. The house is significant as the only brick Federal-style dwelling in Christiana.

The Brinkle-Maxwell house has undergone a few exterior changes since its 1974 listing. The ca. 1925 porch on the east elevation has been enclosed and a wooden balustrade added to the roof of the porch. Exterior windows have been replaced with vinyl-sash windows. Despite these changes, the resource retains sufficient integrity to remain a contributing resource in the historic district. It has retained its overall massing, fenestration patterns, chimneys, and door surround. The resource also retains integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association, since the setting of the property remains mainly unchanged.

Deconstruction and demolition may reveal that the property contains information important to the understanding of vernacular architecture traditions. If the building is to be demolished as part of the project or any other federal undertaking, it should first be evaluated by a qualified architectural historian; selective demolition should be used to fully determine whether the property is eligible under Criterion D and has important information to yield. If it is determined that building was constructed using standard building technology of the time, including balloon or platform framing, this property would not be eligible for listing under Criterion D and the demolition could proceed. Should the property be recommended as significant by the qualified architectural historian, it should be fully documented prior to demolition.



PLATE 4.12: Brinkle-Maxwell House, Main Building, Façade (South Elevation)



FIGURE 4.4: Brinkle-Maxwell House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N01491

Name: Brookfield

Address: 1338 S. Dupont Hwy, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1201300007

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1950

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization (1940-1960)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts Figures 4.5-4.6

This property was documented in 1986 by Carol A. Benenson and Mark A. Bower as part of the U.S. 13 Relief Route Study (Benenson and Bower 1987). Since the 1986 survey the property has been demolished. As part of the current study, a CRS 10 Survey Update Form was prepared. This location does not have the potential for intact historic archaeological sites as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



FIGURE 4.5: Brookfield, 1964 Aerial Showing Former Location of Building

SOURCE: DelDOT 1964

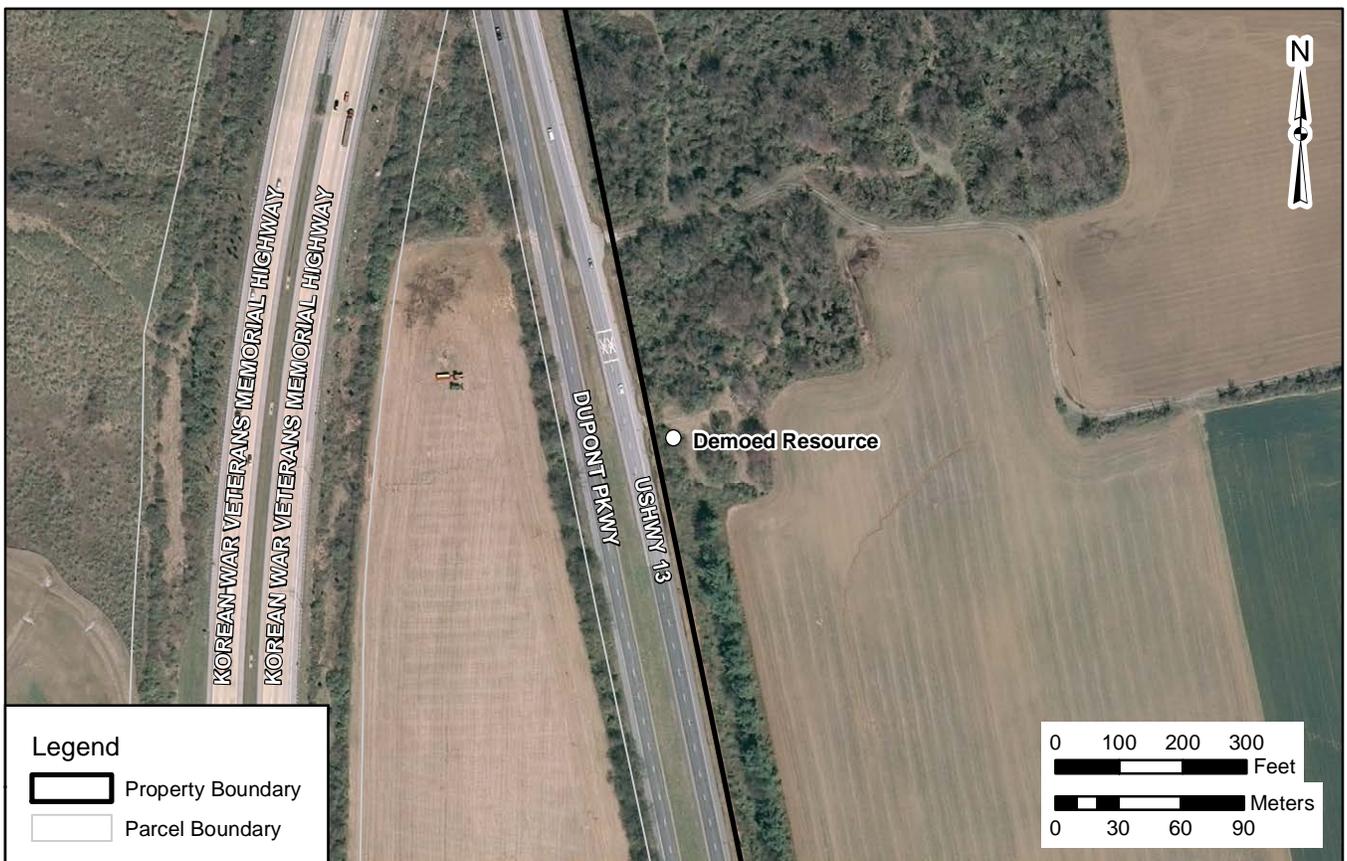


FIGURE 4.6: Brookfield, 2010 Aerial Showing Former Location of Main Building

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N01492

Name: E. Start House (previously referred to as E. Starl House)

Address: Southwest corner of S. Dupont Highway and Wrangle Hill Road

Tax Parcel: 1202000003

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: 1822; 2001 (fire)

Time Period: Early Industrialization (1770-1830)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts Figures 4.7 and 4.8

This property was listed in the National Register in 1982 as part of the multiple resource nomination for Red Lion Hundred. Since the nomination and listing, the building was destroyed by a fire and removed. The property was further affected by tornado damage, DelDOT road widening, and property management decisions. Eventually, the few ruins remaining were removed and wells capped in 2005. As part of that effort, the site was also surveyed for its archaeological potential and found to have the remains of the foundation and building trench. This property and its site should be further investigated if it could be directly impacted by the project of any other federal undertaking that could compromise the proximity of the remaining building footprint and well area. In its current condition, or lack thereof, the property should no longer be listed in the National Register as a standing structure.

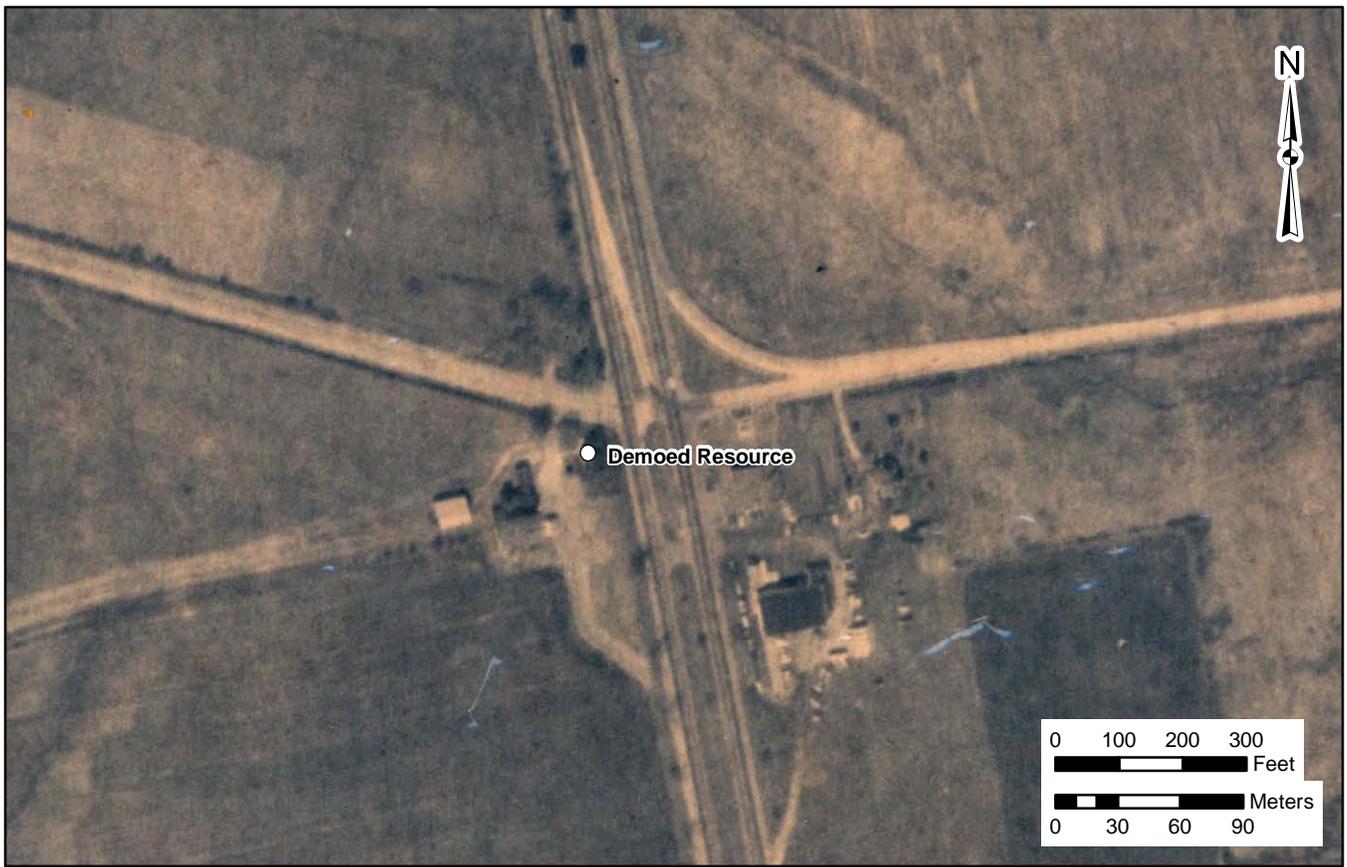


FIGURE 4.7: E Start (Starl) House, 1964 Aerial Showing Former Location of Main Building SOURCE: De/ DOT 1964

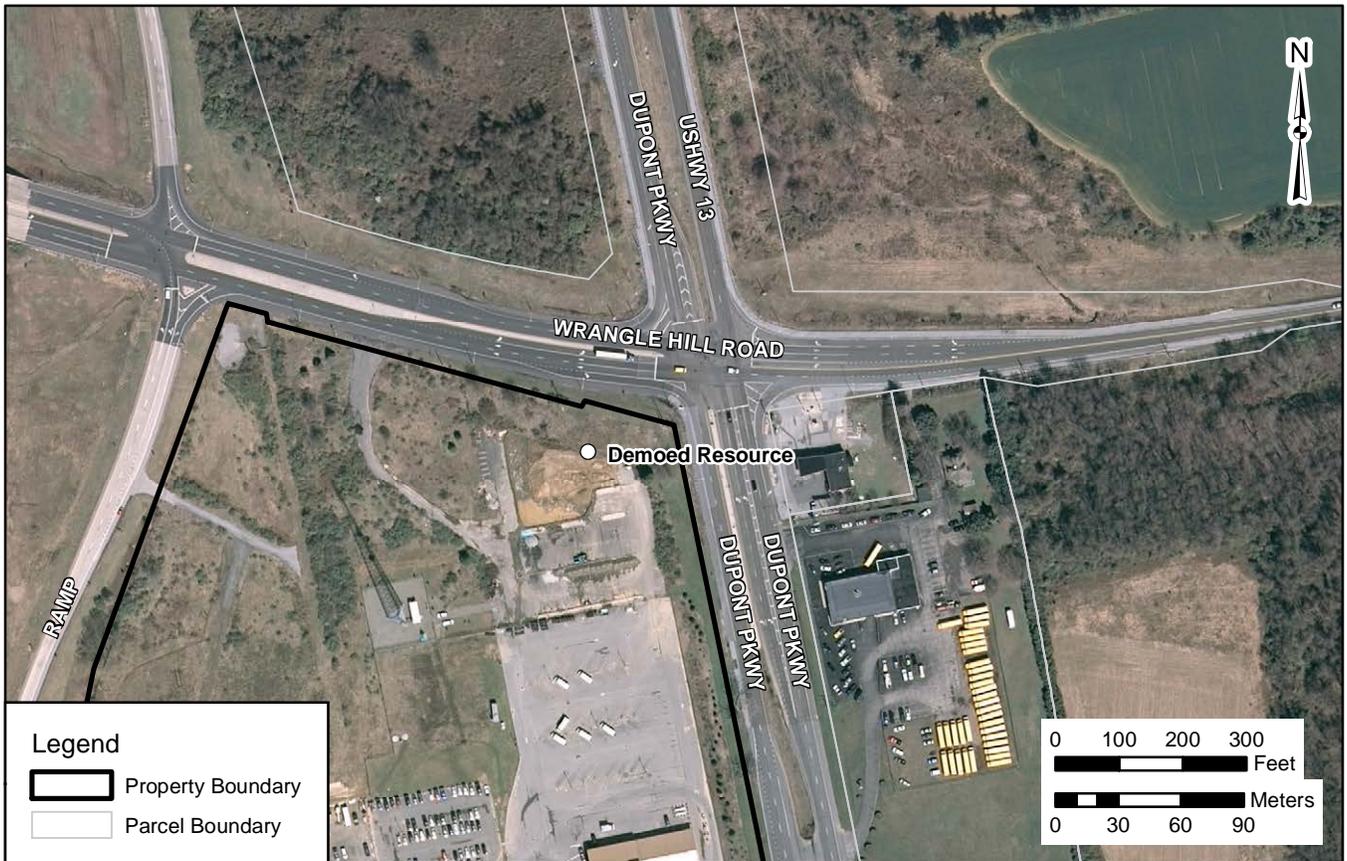


FIGURE 4.8: E Start (Starl) House, 2010 Aerial Showing Former Location of Main Building SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N01493

Name: Linden Hill

Address: 34 N. Dupont Highway, St Georges, DE 19720

Tax Parcels: 1202700003 and 1202700111

Acreage: 163.66

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: 1836; post-1979

Time Period: Early Industrialization (1770-1830); Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Agriculture; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type: Greek Revival

Plates 4.13 and 4.14; Figure 4.9

Description: Linden Hill is located on the west side of N. Dupont Highway, set back from the road and accessible via a paved drive lined by an allée of trees. In addition to the Greek Revival dwelling, there are a garage, barn, and a number of sheds, including one modern shed added since the property was listed in the National Register in 1982. The farm complex is surrounded by agricultural fields. Currently, the property consists of two parcels. The house and outbuildings sit on a 19.33-acre parcel (Parcel No. 1202700111). The largest parcel, encompassing 122.93 acres (Parcel No. 1202700003), contains the majority of the agricultural fields.

The dwelling is a two-and-one-half-story five-bay center-hall Greek Revival house. The façade of the house is Flemish bond brick, and the remainder of the elevations are eight-course American bond. Behind the main block of the house is a two-story rear ell that gives the dwelling an L-shaped plan. The main block has dual interior end brick chimneys, and the rear ell has an interior brick chimney near the center of the wing and another interior end brick chimney on its west elevation. A one-story shed-roof brick addition has been added to the south side of the rear ell since the previous survey in 1979. The five-bay façade has a center entrance with a fanlight transom, covered by a three-bay half-hipped-roof porch with Tuscan columns and dentil molding. Windows on the façade have plain trim with lug sills and lintels with bull's eye corner blocks. The first-story windows have operable paneled wood shutters, and the second story has louvered wood shutters. The standing-seam metal roof has three wooden dormers with segmented arches supported by paneled pilasters.

Of the five farm buildings currently on the property, it appears that only the two southernmost buildings, a shed and a frame barn, are historic, as described on the 1979 National Register nomination (Jett and Fitting et al. 1979). The modern gambrel-roof barn is noted as a modern intrusion. The two buildings to the west were added to the property since 1979, replacing a previous modern shed. These buildings were not photographed at the request of the property owner.

Historical Background: Linden Hill was built by Anthony Madison Higgins, third son of A.M. Higgins. Anthony Higgins purchased 400 acres of land and built Linden Hill in 1836 for a total cost of \$10,000 paid from his wife's dowry. A contemporary description of the property indicated that shade and fruit trees were planted in the large lawn surrounding the dwelling. The house was sold outside the Higgins family in 1886, and the property was occupied by tenant

farmers until 1970. At some point the house was converted into a duplex. After 1970 the house was converted back to a single-family dwelling (Jett and Fitting et al. 1979).

When A.M. Higgins purchased the Linden Hill property, the soil was depleted as a result of exhaustive tobacco farming, like the majority of the farms in Red Lion Hundred at the turn of the eighteenth century. The construction of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal beginning in 1828 led to the discovery of marl as a productive fertilizer, resulting in agricultural reform and the return of agricultural prosperity to Red Lion Hundred. The years 1831 to 1870 are known as the “Peach Boom” in Red Lion Hundred as high yields of the fruit furthered the farmers’ agricultural wealth. Linden Hill illustrates this trend as it was transformed from a “desperately poor farm” to one of the most prosperous farms in Red Lion Hundred between 1830 and 1890 (Jett and Fitting et al. 1979).

An 1868 Beers atlas of Red Lion Hundred and an 1881 Hopkins map of New Castle County both illustrate Higgins’s Linden Hill property, suggesting that the current acreage associated with Linden Hill was historically part of Higgins’s landholdings (Beers 1881).

Evaluation: Linden Hill was listed in the National Register in 1982 as part of the *Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred* multiple property documentation. Resources are significant as “tangible evidences of the economic prosperity resulting from the application of intensive and novel agricultural techniques during the course of the nineteenth century” (Jett and Fitting et al. 1979) (Criterion A). Linden Hill was found to be an excellent and well-preserved example of transitional Classical Revival style architecture, one of only a few five-bay center-hall plan buildings dating to the 1830s that survive in Red Lion Hundred (Criterion C).

The property was revisited as part of the current study to determine whether the resource retained sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register. Linden Hill retains a high level of integrity. The dwelling has retained the majority of its historic fabric, including original brickwork, fenestration, roof profile, chimneys, and architectural detailing, such as window and door surrounds. Although some changes have been made to the dwelling, most notably the one-story addition on the south elevation of the rear ell, this addition is to the rear of the house and does not affect the massing of the main block. Furthermore, as one of only a few remaining dwellings of its type, Linden Hill remains one of the best examples of Greek Revival architecture in Red Lion Hundred. The house has retained its original setting since the property continues to be used for agricultural purposes. The setting of the property has been someone impacted by encroaching suburban development on the north, east, south, and northwest sides of the property; however, the property itself evokes its historical rural setting and feeling. The continuous use of the property as a farm since the first half of the nineteenth century strengthens its integrity of feeling and association.

Deconstruction and demolition may reveal that the property contains information important to the understanding of vernacular architecture traditions. If the building is to be demolished as part of the project or any other federal undertaking, it should first be evaluated by a qualified architectural historian; selective demolition should be used to fully determine whether the property is eligible under Criterion D and has important information to yield. If it is determined that building was constructed using standard building technology of the time, including balloon

or platform framing, this property would not be eligible for listing under Criterion D and the demolition could proceed. Should the property be recommended as significant by the qualified architectural historian, it should be fully documented prior to demolition.

The National Register boundaries in the 1982 nomination were “a rectangular property fronting approximately 250 feet on Route 13 with a maximum depth of 730 feet.” This included the house and the outbuildings but not the agricultural fields. Revisions to the National Register boundary are recommended to include the 143.26 acres of the original 400-acre property owned by Anthony M. Higgins that are currently part of the Linden Hill property. Historically, the property has been used for agriculture and the land surrounding the house constitutes an important landscape feature that has been historically associated with the property. The two parcels that comprise Linden Hill remain in agricultural use, continue to reflect the agricultural significance of the property and Red Lion Hundred, and strengthen the property’s integrity of setting, feeling, and association as a significant agricultural resource. An additional 21.40-acre parcel owned by Linden Hill Farm LLC stands on the west side of the property (Parcel No. 1202700110) and is separated from the two other parcels by SR 1. This 21.40-acre parcel is not recommended for inclusion within the National Register boundaries because SR 1, a modern intrusion, physically and visually divides the parcel from the remainder of the farm.



PLATE 4.13: Linden Hill, Main Building, Façade (East Elevation) and South Elevation



PLATE 4.14: Linden Hill, Garage, East and South Elevations



FIGURE 4.9: Linden Hill, Recommended National Register Boundaries

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N01592

Name: Silver Hill Farm

Address: Christiana Meadows and Bear Christiana roads, Bear, DE 19701

Tax Parcel: 1002800034

Acreage: 49.90

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: Early nineteenth century; 1882

Time Period: Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Agriculture; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type: Gothic Revival

Plate 4.15; Figure 4.10

Description: Silver Hill Farm, of which now only the dwelling remains, sits on the east side of Bear Christiana Road, south of its intersection with Christiana Meadows Road. The former-dwelling is now used as the management office for the Christiana Meadows apartments. The resource is set amongst apartment buildings in an area that is now predominately commercial and residential. The area immediately surrounding the dwelling has been landscaped to be consistent with the entire apartment complex.

The dwelling is a two-and-one-half-story side gable wood frame building with a two-story wing at its east end. The structure appears to date from at least the early nineteenth century with the addition of Victorian stylistic details in 1882. The main block is of masonry construction, set on a stone foundation. The first story of the north and south elevations and the entire west elevation are stuccoed, while the second story walls are painted American bond brick. The façade is four bays on the first story and three on the second story. All openings have wood lintels and sills with 1/1 wood sash windows. The dwelling has a steeply-pitched side gable roof with two gable wall dormers on each slope. Each dormer has a small window with an ogee-arched brick head. The ogee-arched windows are repeated in the west gable end, which also has the date “1882” in a wooden vergeboard. The façade (south elevation) is covered by a full-width shed roof porch with Tuscan columns. The two-bay two-story wood frame wing is clad with aluminum siding. Since the previous survey in 1988 the semi-enclosed porch on the south elevation has been enclosed and covered in aluminum siding.

Historical Background: This property was owned by James Partridge in the late eighteenth century. After his death, the land passed to his sole surviving son, John. In 1815 the farm was sold to William Silver, from whom the farm probably received its name. The property remained in the Silver family until after 1949 but was sold to Bankson T. Holcomb by 1868. That same year George Whitfield assembled a 100-acre farm from Isaac Silver and Bankson Holcomb. Under Whitfield’s ownership the dwelling achieved its Victorian Gothic character. After Whitfield’s death the property was sold out of the family in 1905. It was eventually acquired by Frank Moody, who may have been responsible for development of a dairy operation. Because the resource was previously determined eligible for the National Register, no additional research was conducted on the historical development of the property (Bowers 1988:29-40).

Evaluation: In 1988 Silver Hill Farm was determined eligible under Criterion C as a “rather singular architectural expression of the process of rebuilding and revival that characterized much of north-central Delaware’s nineteenth century agricultural history” (Bowers 1988:39).

The property was revisited as part of the current study to determine whether the resource retained sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register. Overall, the building has undergone few exterior changes since the previous survey. Only the partially enclosed porch on the south elevation has been enclosed and the screens have been removed from the main porch. The interior of the building has appears to have been converted for use as office space. The dwelling has retained the majority of its character-defining features, such as fenestration, roof shape, Gothic gables, and ogee arches. The dwelling has not retained its original setting since the construction of apartments and its incorporation into the development. The rarity of this architectural type, however, justifies accepting alterations to the setting. The resource has retained sufficient integrity to remain eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as an example of a type, period, or method of construction.

Deconstruction and demolition may reveal that the property contains information important to the understanding of vernacular architecture traditions. If the building is to be demolished as part of the project or any other federal undertaking, it should first be evaluated by a qualified architectural historian; selective demolition should be used to fully determine whether the property is eligible under Criterion D and has important information to yield. If it is determined that building was constructed using standard building technology of the time, including balloon or platform framing, this property would not be eligible for listing under Criterion D and the demolition could proceed. Should the property be recommended as significant by the qualified architectural historian, it should be fully documented prior to demolition.

The 1987 boundary includes only the Silver Hill farmhouse. The current National Register boundary is acceptable since the dwelling is the only historic structure on the property. The buffer measures approximately 100x45 feet.



PLATE 4.15: Silver Hill, Main Building, Façade (South Elevation) and West Elevation



FIGURE 4.10: Silver Hill, Recommended National Register Boundaries

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N01599

Name: African Church/UAME Cemetery

Address: Northeast Corner of Bear Christiana Road and School Bell Road, Bear, DE 19701

Tax Parcel: 1002800029

Acreage: 0.27

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: 1770; nineteenth- and twentieth-century additions

Time Period: Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880); Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940)

Historic Period Theme(s): Religion; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type: Cemetery

Plate 4.16; Figure 4.11

Description: This cemetery stands on the northeast corner of Bear Christiana and School Bell roads, south of Christiana. The grounds of the cemetery are covered in grass and weeds, and the east, south, and north areas of the property are shaded by mature trees. The cemetery is enclosed by a metal post and plastic mesh fence on the west and south, and a metal fence to the north and east. Apartment buildings have been built to the north and east of the cemetery.

Many of the headstones appear broken or have been lost, but approximately 11 headstones remain. The stones are typically small, simple tablets, and many are only marked with initials. The two dated headstones indicate that the interments occurred in 1875 and 1881. These inscribed headstones read “Stephen Gale 1801-1875” and “David Seney Died July 4, 1881 In the 89th year of his age.” Toward the center of the cemetery is a small area that is surrounded by a stone post and metal rail enclosure. Inscribed on one of the posts is the name “Harding” (Switzenbaum Realty Capital 2013).

The integrity of the UAME Cemetery has not changed significantly since the previous survey. The area has been kept relatively clear of vegetation and the remaining headstones are visible.

Historical Background: In 1813 a group of African-American Methodists in Wilmington, Delaware, led by Peter Spencer formed an independent denomination initially known as the African Union Church. The church was the first independent African-American church in the United States. Spencer went on to organize 31 churches before his death in 1843. In 1865 the church became known as UAME Church (Union American Methodist Episcopal church [UAME] 2012).

The UAME Church in Christiana, Delaware, began in 1819, when a small congregation built a church on what is now School Bell Road, south of Christiana. A brick edifice replaced an earlier wood-frame structure in 1850. By the 1880s most of the congregation lived in the Village of Christiana, and the congregation moved the building to its current location at 37 N. Old Baltimore Pike in 1897 (Fitting et al. 1982). The cemetery on Bear Christiana and School Bell roads stands near the first location of the UAME Church and is associated with the church that stood on the property prior to 1897.

In 1813 a group of African-American Methodists in Wilmington, Delaware, led by Peter Spencer formed an independent denomination initially known as the African Union Church. Spencer, born in Kent County, Maryland, and a slave, was freed after his owner’s death and subsequently

moved to Wilmington, Delaware. Spencer and approximately 40 congregation members left the Ashbury Methodist Church in Wilmington in 1805 and established the Ezion Methodist Church. By 1812 the black members of the congregation realized that they would not be allowed to select their own preachers or trustee leaders, and thus they established the African Union Church. The newly founded congregation built their first church on Eighth and French streets in Wilmington. The church was the first independent African-American church in the United States. Spencer went on to organize 31 churches before his death in 1843. In 1865 a denominational split occurred, and the Union Church of Africans became the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (UAME) and the African Union Methodist Protestant Church (AUMP) (Union American Methodist Episcopal church [UAME] 2012).

Evaluation: According to a 1977 CRS form, the cemetery was determined eligible for the National Register in 1976; however, this original determination of eligibility was not located.



PLATE 4.16: UAME Cemetery, School Bell and Bear Christiana Roads, Looking East

The African Union Church Cemetery is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the establishment of the African Union Church/United African Methodist Episcopal (UAME) congregation in Christiana, which was the first independent African-American church in the United States, and with African-American settlement patterns in New Castle County, Delaware. Because many early African-American cemeteries records are not available or are unclear, the African Union Church Cemetery has the potential to provide information on burial practices of African-Americans in a social and historical context, particularly in New Castle

County, Delaware, and therefore the cemetery also meets Criterion D. Because the African Union Cemetery derives its primary significance from its association with the history of the establishment of the African Union Church (later the UAME Church) in Delaware, its importance within the social and cultural history of New Castle County, and African-American settlement patterns in New Castle County, Delaware, the cemetery also meets Criterion Considerations A and D.

Modern development close to the church has impacted the cemetery's integrity of setting, and the moving of the Old Fort Church to a new location has resulted in a loss of integrity of association. However, the cemetery is a rare resource type that is associated with the settlement and religious history of African-Americans in New Castle County and retains sufficient overall integrity to convey its historical significance. The recommended period of significance is ca. 1819, when the congregation was established and a church built in the vicinity of the cemetery, to 1897, when the Old Fort Church moved to its current location in the village of Christiana.

The recommended National Register boundary of the property includes the cemetery and the 0.27-acre parcel that is associated with the Union African Church/Old Fort UAME Church. Since graves are often unmarked, the boundary includes the entire parcel and not only the area

where markers are visible. The area surrounding the parcel has been developed/disturbed with modern construction. Based on past State Highway Department Records and other sources, the cemetery grounds immediately bordered School Bell Road to the south. Although a portion of an apartment complex now owns a strip portion of land between the current cemetery property and the public right-of-way, it is probable that additional graves lie beyond the current tax parcel boundary. It is not possible to determine if additional graves are present and whether the National Register boundaries should be extended without significant ground excavations.

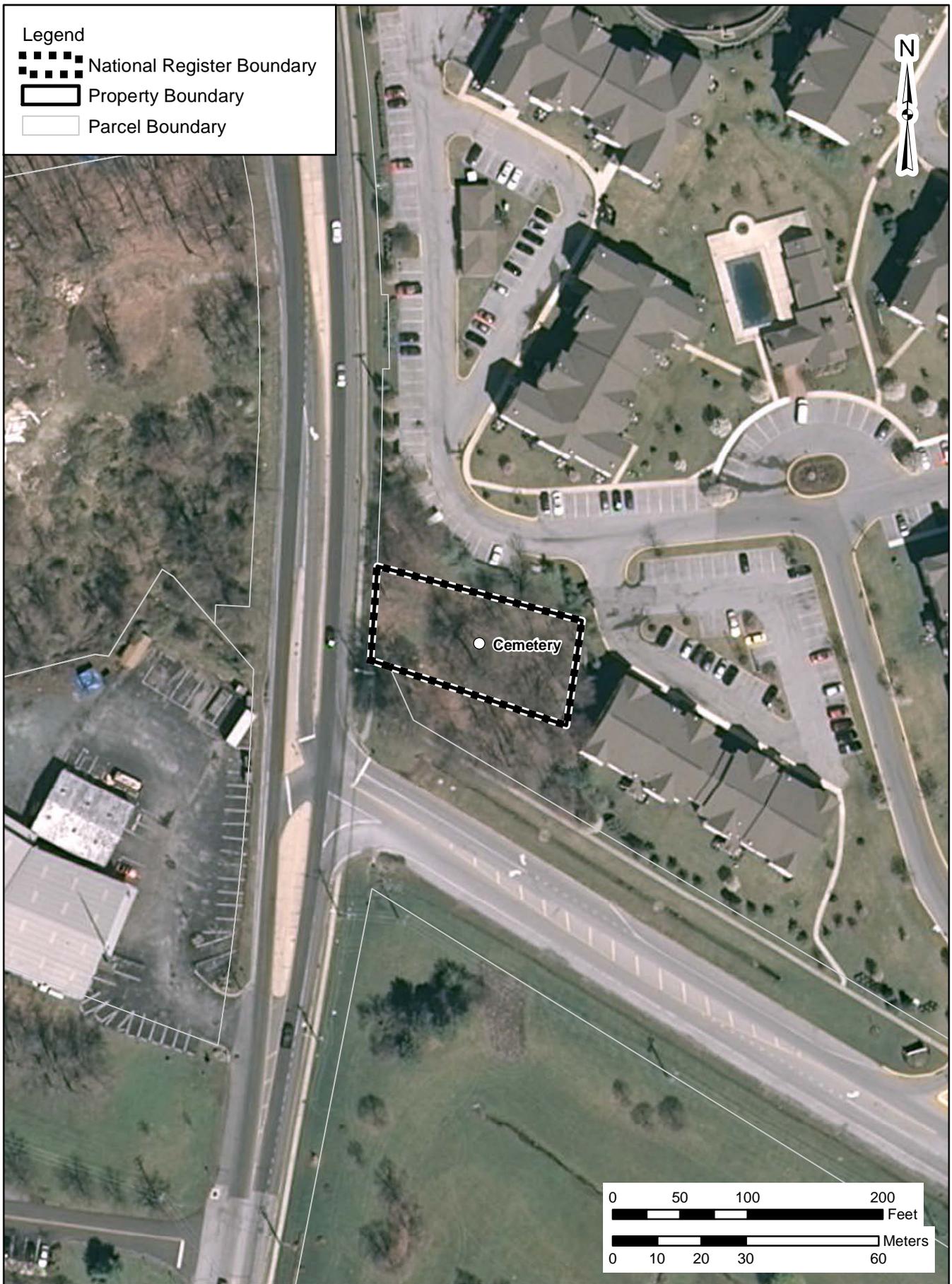


FIGURE 4.11: UAME Cemetery, School Bell and Bear Christiana Roads, Recommended National Register Boundaries

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N03947

Name: Idalia Manor; Mrs. M.A. Osborne

Address: 1870 S. Dupont Hwy, Middletown, DE 19709

Tax Parcel: 1300400001

Acreage: 1,102.35

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1830; ca. 1840; post-1985

Time Period: Early Industrialization (1770-1830), Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880)

Historic Period Theme(s): Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Agriculture

Property Type: Federal

Plates 4.17 and 4.18; Figure 4.12

Description: Idalia Manor is located on a hillside east of S. Dupont Highway, south of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The buildings are surrounded by agricultural land. The drive leading to the dwelling is lined with evergreen trees. In addition to the ca. 1830 dwelling, there is a granary/crib barn, a late twentieth-century shed, and a modern shed.

The dwelling is a two-and-one-half-story brick masonry side-gable Federal-style building with a two-bay addition on the east elevation. The south elevation has exposed brick, but the remainder of the dwelling has been stuccoed. The southeast corner of the house has a one-story sunroom addition that was added after 1985. The dwelling does not appear to have undergone any significant changes since the previous survey in 2006 (Frederick et al. 2006)

Historical Background: Idalia Manor was begun in the early 1800s and enlarged to its current size by the 1840s. The dwelling appears on the 1849 Rea & Price map as “Idalia Manor” and on the 1868 Beers atlas as owned by Mrs. M.A. Osborne. Because the resource was previously listed in the National Register as part of the *Rebuilding St Georges Hundred, New Castle County, 1850-1880* multiple property documentation, no additional research was conducted on the historical development of the property (Herman et al. 1985).

Evaluation: Idalia was listed in the National Register in 1985, part of the *Rebuilding St Georges Hundred, 1850-1880* multiple property form. The house is significant under Criteria A and C as a late Federal-style building dating to the second quarter of the nineteenth century, and as an example of the process through which housing stock developed in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was improved through the mid-nineteenth century rebuilding cycle (Herman et al. 1985). The property was reevaluated as part of the 2006 U.S. 301 study and, although the residence has been altered with the addition of a porch deck and sunroom on the façade, it was determined to have retained sufficient integrity to be an eligible resource in the *Rebuilding St Georges Hundred* thematic nomination.

The property was revisited as part of the current study to determine whether the resource retained sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register. There were no notable changes to the exterior of the dwelling or to the crib barn since the previous survey. Despite previous additions made to the exterior of the dwelling, the resources retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship sufficient to convey their significance. The buildings remain surrounded by agricultural fields and so have retained integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association.

Deconstruction and demolition may reveal that the property contains information important to the understanding of vernacular architecture traditions. If the building is to be demolished as part of the project or any other federal undertaking, it should first be evaluated by a qualified architectural historian; selective demolition should be used to fully determine whether the property is eligible under Criterion D and has important information to yield. If it is determined that building was constructed using standard building technology of the time, including balloon or platform framing, this property would not be eligible for listing under Criterion D and the demolition could proceed. Should the property be recommended as significant by the qualified architectural historian, it should be fully documented prior to demolition.

The 1985 nomination includes the following boundary description: “The nominated parcel begins on the east side of Rt. 13 at a point 2,400 feet south of its intersection with Rt. 412. It runs to the east, toward Scot Run for 1,000 feet, where it turns at a 90 degree angle to the south for 500 feet. At this point the line turns 90 degrees to the west, back toward Rt. 13, for 1,000 feet. The property boundary is closed off by joining the tow points on the east side of Rt. 13” (Herman et al. 1985). The boundary includes 11.44 acres. The current National Register boundary is acceptable since it includes the dwelling, agricultural buildings, and surrounding agricultural setting.



PLATE 4.17: Idalia, Main Building, Façade (South Elevation) and East Elevation



PLATE 4.18: Idalia, Barn and Modern Shed, Façade (South Elevation) and West Elevations



FIGURE 4.12: Idalia, Recommended National Register Boundaries

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N04039

Name: John T. Simmons Farmstead

Address: 501 Bear Christian Road, Bear, DE 19701

Tax Parcel: 1003300056

Acreage: 75.61

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: Late eighteenth century; 1875

Time Period: Early Industrialization (1770-1830); Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880); Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940)

Historic Period Theme(s): Agriculture; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts

Property Type: Vernacular dwelling; Agricultural Complex Plates 4.19-4.26; Figure 4.13

Description: The John T. Simmons Farmstead is now part of a 75.61-acre parcel owned by First USA Bank on the east side of Bear Christiana Road (SR 7) at the northeast corner of its intersection with Route 40. A modern credit card processing facility sits to the north of the farm complex. The dwelling and its associated farm buildings are separated from the new building by a fence and from surrounding development by fields. Access to the buildings is limited by locked gated leading off the main drive. A dirt and gravel road leads southeast to the farm buildings. The area immediately surrounding the farm complex, now vacant, is now overgrown with trees and brush. The farm complex includes a nineteenth-century farmhouse and agricultural farm buildings to the north, including a dairy barn, sheds, two silos, and the remains of a granary. A cemetery is located about 400 feet southwest of the farm complex.

The two-and-one-half-story center-passage farmhouse has two distinct periods of construction. The earliest portion of the dwelling (Phase I) is the two-story two-bay kitchen ell, measuring approximately 18x16 feet. This portion of the house is of log construction; previous investigations indicated that siding covers 9x9-inch logs joined by V-notching. The log portion pre-dates the house, although the exact date of construction is unknown. The house has clapboard siding, an asphalt-shingle roof, an interior end brick chimney on the south elevation, and rubble fieldstone foundation. All window and door openings have been boarded. The first story of the façade (west elevation) is completely covered; on the second story two window openings have been boarded. Its south elevation has two boarded window openings on the gable end. The two-bay east elevation has boarded window and door openings on the first story and two boarded window openings on the second story.

The larger portion of the house to the north is a two-and-one-half-story five-bay braced-farm block measuring 22x48 feet (Phase II). It is connected to the older section by a one-bay connecting passage. This portion rests on a fieldstone foundation, has dual interior end brick chimneys, clapboard siding, and an asphalt-shingle roof. All window and door openings have been boarded. The entire first story of the façade has been boarded, though brick steps at the center of the elevation indicate the center entrance. The north and south elevations have two window openings on the half-story gable. The first story of the east elevation has two door openings to the south and two window openings to the north; the second story has been boarded.

The condition of this dwelling has worsened considerably since the previous survey in 1999. In addition to the loss of windows and doors, the one-story shed-roof porch that extended the length

of the east elevation has been removed. The interior of the building was not accessible at the time of the survey.

Most of the outbuildings in the complex are located north of the house, with the exception of a shed-roof poultry house to the east. All of the buildings are in poor to deteriorated condition. Previous surveys list a dairy barn, poultry house, corncrib/granary, machine shed, silos, and various sheds. Of those buildings only the dairy barn and silos have remained standing. Other outbuildings have either partially or completely collapsed and descriptions are not included.

The two-story dairy barn has a corrugated-metal rainbow roof. First-story exterior walls are field stone and concrete block, with door and window openings boarded over. The north, east, and west elevations were only partially visible because of tree and brush cover. The east and west gables have boarded openings. The north elevation includes two silos with a small concrete block gable-roof building between them.

Historical Background: The farmstead was owned in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries by James Partridge and his son John. The estate inventory of James Partridge, dated 1793, shows that the property included an old house and a new house, both with second stories, as well as a barn, smoke house, and a crib where wheat was stored. Eight slaves lived on the property. The location of this farm is not known, nor is it known if the log portion of the John T. Simmons farmhouse was one of the buildings listed in the inventory. Excavations of the Partridge cemetery in 1999 uncovered a small cellar hole dating to the early 1700s, indicating that there was a dwelling on the property that pre-dates the Simmons farmhouse (Traver 2000).

By 1849 the property was owned by John T. Simmons and remained in his possession until his death in 1871. In 1879 the farm was sold to John Janvier. His daughter sold the property to Walter Rash in 1919, who sold it in 1928 to Richard McMullen. The McMullens retained ownership until the property was sold to First USA Bank in 1999. Because the resource was previously listed in the National Register and a National Register nomination form was prepared for the farm, as well as partial intensive documentation in 1999, no additional research was conducted on the historical development of the property.

Evaluation: This farm was determined locally eligible for the National Register in 1987 under Criterion C as an example of a farmstead in the Upper Peninsula Zone Historic Context, Economic and Agricultural Trends 1830-1880 (Agricultural) and Landscape 1830-1880 (Architecture and Building). The farmhouse was determined an excellent example of the mid-nineteenth century of rural north-central Delaware, its log section a rare example of a once common type of structure. The outbuildings, especially the granary and dairy barn, were determined to contribute to the significance of the property as examples of agricultural structures built during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Bowers 1988).

The John T. Simmons farm is no longer eligible for the National Register under Criterion C because of the deterioration and neglect of the buildings since the property was purchased in 1999. The farmhouse no longer has window or door openings and large sections are boarded; therefore it has lost integrity of materials, design, and workmanship necessary to convey its architectural significance under Criterion C. The loss of the majority of the outbuildings and the

poor condition of those that remain standing have rendered the resources not eligible under Criterion C as examples of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century farm structures.

The dwelling of the John T. Simmons Farmstead is eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield information. Much of the dwelling was documented as part of the original National Register nomination form and as part of the 1999 architectural investigation. The 1999 investigation confirmed that the Phase I portion of the house, the kitchen ell, was constructed of 9x9-inch logs joined by V-notching. The resource has the potential to yield information about log construction, now a rare construction technique, and the log portion of the house represents one of a very few remaining log dwellings in the area. Further investigation and documentation of resources should be conducted prior to any demolition as part of the project. The remaining outbuildings on the property are not eligible under Criterion D as they appear to have been constructed with common building techniques of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition, the cemetery is not eligible under Criterion D as it has been excavated and cleared since the previous survey.

National Register boundaries established in 1987 include the house, outbuildings, and a portion of the setting immediately surrounding the complex that may have been associated with historic activities of the farm. At that time the north, east, and south boundaries were set 200 feet beyond the outermost structural or landscape feature in the complex, and the west boundary included 400 feet of field and farm lane in front of the farmstead.

Changes to the property since the 1987 draft National Register nomination warrant a revision of the National Register boundaries. The revised National Register boundaries include the dwelling since it is the only structure on the property that has potential to yield information about local construction technique, particularly log construction in eighteenth-century Delaware. The boundary consists of an 85x116-foot rectangle that encompasses the dwelling. The remaining outbuildings are in deteriorated condition and were built of common construction methods; therefore these structures are excluded from the National Register boundaries. The cemetery has been excavated and has also been excluded from the boundaries.



PLATE 4.19: Simmons Farm, Façade (West Elevation) of Main Building, Looking East



PLATE 4.20: Simmons Farm, South End (Log Portion) of East Elevation, Looking West

The revised boundary and eligibility recommendation is limited to above ground resources and does not include potential archaeological sites. Burials in the cemetery southwest of the farm complex were previously excavated and produced significant information on burial practices from 1776 to 1813. Although the domestic component of the archaeological site has not been explored or evaluated, it also appears to contain significant information about the past. The early eighteenth-century cellar hole on the site was not excavated, and it quite likely contains significant data on domestic life. The remains of the Partridge farm of 1776-1813 are almost certainly within the Simmons property, quite likely within or adjacent to the later farm. Any surviving archaeological remains at the site could be compared with documentary information about the Partridge family, the burials, and the later Simmons Farm, to provide a remarkable portrait of the household. Archaeological investigation of the farm and surrounding area has the potential to change the National Register boundary of the resource.



PLATE 4.21: Simmons Farm, Shed East of House, Looking Northeast



PLATE 4.22: Simmons Farm, Southeast Corner of Barn, Looking Northwest



PLATE 4.23: Simmons Farm, Shed (South of Barn), Looking South



PLATE 4.24: Simmons Farm, Interior of Shed Attached to Granary, Looking South



PLATE 4.25: Simmons Farm, Granary Ruins, Looking South



PLATE 4.26: Simmons Farm, Partridge Cemetery



FIGURE 4.13: Simmons Farm, Recommended National Register Boundaries

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N04275.1 and .2

Name: North and Southbound State Bridge 305 A and B

Address: U.S. 13

Tax Parcel: N/A

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: 1922 and 1929

Time Period: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940)

Historic Period Theme(s): Transportation and Communication

Figures 4.14 and 4.15

These bridges were documented in 1982 without a determination of eligibility. They were evaluated in 1991 as part of the Delaware Historic Bridges Survey & Evaluation and were determined not eligible for the National Register. The bridges were demolished in the early 1990s. As part of the current study, a CRS 10 Survey Update Form was prepared. This location does not have the potential for intact historic archaeological sites as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



FIGURE 4.14: Bridge 305 A and B, 1964 Aerial Showing Former Location of Resource

SOURCE: DelDOT 1964



FIGURE 4.15: Bridge 305 A and B, 2011 Aerial Showing Former Location of Resource

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N05036

Name: Wilson Farm

Address: 1863 McCoy Road, Bear, DE 19701

Tax Parcel: 1201300004

Acreage: 5.04

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: 1930; 1992

Time Period: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Agriculture

Property Type: I-House

Plates 4.27-4.30; Figure 4.16

Description: This property is located on the west side of McCoy Road and contains approximately 5 acres of land. The property was once part of a large farm, but the area surrounding it has been subdivided and developed for residential use. The remaining house and farm building sit near the center of the property. The only remains of a large milking barn to the south are its concrete block foundation. In addition to the house, there are a four-bay garage, a gable-roof shed, and a shed-roof building, all south and southwest of the dwelling. There is also a square building between the dwelling and shed-roof outbuilding, visible in aerial photographs but not visible at the time of the survey.

This two-and-one-half-story wood-frame structure has an asphalt-shingle gable roof with a center cross gable on the façade. The L-shaped building was constructed ca. 1930 on the stone foundation of an earlier structure that burned in the early twentieth century. The building has interior end brick chimneys on both gable ends and on the rear ell. A one-story shed-roof addition was constructed ca. 1991 on the south side of the rear ell. Fenestration on the dwelling is 1/1 double-hung vinyl-sash windows, with 4/4 double-hung vinyl sash windows in the cross gable and two-light windows in the gable ends. The façade (east elevation) is three bays, with a center single-leaf door at the center of the first story. The first story is covered by a half-hipped roof screened porch with wood Tuscan columns. The porch has screen doors at the center of its east elevation and on its south elevation. The north and south elevations of the main block are two bays wide. The fenestration of the rear ell was not visible at the time of the survey. The shed-roof addition on the south elevation has a single-leaf door on its west end, flanked by a single-leaf window to its east.

The four-bay concrete block garage has a side-gable metal roof. The east elevation has four roll-up garage doors. The north, south, and west elevations were not visible at the time of the survey. Aerial photographs indicate that the garage was built between 1937 and 1951.

To the north of the garage is a rectangular shed-roof wood-frame outbuilding with a metal roof. The east elevation has a single-leaf wood door at the center of the elevation. The north, south, and west elevations were not visible at the time of the survey. Similar to the garage, it appears this outbuilding was constructed between 1937 and 1951.

To the south of the house is a two-bay wood-frame ca. 1930 shed with an asphalt-shingle gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The building is covered with vertical board siding and has a concrete block chimney on its south elevation. The building may have been built at two different

times, as the southern portion of the building has a visible solid concrete foundation. The two-bay east elevation has a single-light window to the south and a two-light window to the north.

Historical Background: This property was owned by the Bellville family through much of the second half of the nineteenth century. The 1849 Rea & Price Map identifies its owner as “T. Bellville” and 1868 Beers map as “T.W. Bellville.” It was owned by Bellville at least through 1881, when he appears on the Hopkins (1881) map. The map also indicates that the farm was 113 acres. By 1893 the property was in the ownership of William Morrow (Baist 1893).

Previous research indicates that the present structure replaced an earlier house that was destroyed by fire in the early twentieth century. The current I-house, built ca. 1930, rests on the older stone foundation. The Wilson family began a dairy farm on the property in the 1930s, which lasted until the 1980s. The property was hit by a tornado in 1992, and several outbuildings, including a windmill and the large milking barn (of which only the foundation remains), were destroyed. Several porch roof supports were replaced because of storm damage. Around the same time the one-story addition was added to the south elevation of the rear ell. The property remains in the ownership of the Wilson family.

Evaluation: The dwelling and its associated buildings were determined not eligible in a 2006 DelDOT report because the rear addition and external alterations caused the building to lack sufficient integrity of setting, materials, location, feeling, and design to be eligible under Criterion C. However, the Delaware SHPO never formally concurred with this finding.

To be eligible as a late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century I-house under Criterion C, a dwelling must retain its original façade arrangement and a large proportion of historic exterior fabric, including siding, windows and doors, roof profile and structure, chimney(s), and porch components. Examples of nineteenth-century I-houses are less common, but twentieth-century examples are more prevalent and require more integrity to be considered eligible. As a late example of the T-shaped I-house form, the Wilson Farm house does not have sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register. The exterior siding has been replaced with vinyl. All original windows have been replaced with 1/1 vinyl sash on the first and second stories, 4/4 double-hung vinyl sash in on the center gable, and 1/1 vinyl casement windows on the attic gable ends. A one-story shed-roof addition was built on the south elevation of the rear ell in the early 1990s. Furthermore, the dwelling no longer retains its original setting, with the loss of agricultural buildings and residential development in the surrounding area.

Although the dwelling and outbuildings were associated with agricultural trends in the early twentieth century, they no longer retain sufficient integrity to be eligible under Criterion A for association with events that have made a significant contribution to history.

The buildings do not appear to be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B).

The buildings on this property reflect common twentieth-century construction techniques and are not likely to provide new information regarding building technology that is not already available through other means; therefore the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



PLATE 4.27: Wilson Farm, Main Building, Façade (East Elevation) and South Elevation



PLATE 4.28: Wilson Farm, Garage and Outbuilding, East Elevations, Looking West



PLATE 4.29: Wilson Farm, East Elevation of Shed, Looking Southwest



PLATE 4.30: Wilson Farm, Ruins of Dairy Barn, Looking Southwest



FIGURE 4.16: Wilson Farm, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N05042

Name: Bloomfield

Address: 4663 Kirkwood St Georges Road, St Georges, DE 19733

Tax Parcel: 1202700005

Acreage: 11.23

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1850; 1910

Time Period: Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880); Urbanization and Suburbanization (1880-1940)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Agriculture; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type: Gothic Revival

Plates 4.31 and 4.32; Figures 4.17 and 4.18

Description: Bloomfield is located on the south side of Kirkwood St Georges Road, set back from it by a grassy sloping lawn with mature tree growth. The house is reached by a drive the runs west of the house. In addition to the L-shaped dwelling, there are a number of outbuildings to the south. These buildings appear to be modern, constructed since the previous survey in 1979, and include a concrete block gambrel-roof barn and several large gable-roof outbuildings.

The dwelling is a two-and-one-half-story five-bay center-gable frame house with a prominent shed-roof porch on the façade (north elevation), east, and west elevations of the main block that is supported by full-length square wood posts. A rear ell extends from the east end of the south elevation. According to the previous survey, the ell may have been constructed in two periods: the northern portion may date to as early as 1840, the later portion added in 1910. The façade has an off-center entrance, and second-story windows are irregularly placed. The chimneys are also irregularly placed, with an interior chimney to the east and an interior end chimney to the west. The exterior siding has been replaced with vinyl, and windows on the rear have been replaced with vinyl sash. Windows on the façade are 2/2 wood sash, with arched 2/2 wood-sash windows in the center half-story gable. The original eave brackets have been removed, most likely when the siding was replaced.

Historical Background: Bloomfield may originally have consisted of the smaller two-story rear ell, built as early as 1840. The 1849 Rea & Price map indicates that there was a dwelling on the property owned by “W.J. Hurlock.” Hurlock had married Wilhemina Stewart of Bloomfield Farm. He was one of five farmers who constructed the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to the deep cut at Summit. Hurlock was responsible for obtaining the contract to dig the canal lock at St Georges and, from this endeavor, became one of the most prominent and wealthy men in the area. By 1843 Hurlock had acquired additional acreage and owned 640 acres along the canal. He was also one of the first people to recognize the usefulness of marl, a substance composed of decaying seashells uncovered when the canal lock was being dug, as a fertilizer. Hurlock eventually gave Bloomfield to his daughter Julia and her husband, Albert O. Newton. Newton was a merchant, elected to the Legislature of Delaware in 1851 and instrumental in the passage of the railroad bill. He was nominated for governor in 1875 but was not elected. It was Julia and Albert Newton who transformed the dwelling into a picturesque rural Gothic Revival dwelling.

Bloomfield was purchased in 1910 by the Gam family, who moved to St Georges in 1896 and operated the St Georges hotel. The southern end of the rear ell was constructed by the Gam

family in 1910. Because the resource was previously listed in the National Register as part of the *Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred* multiple property documentation, no additional research was conducted on the historical development of the property (Jett and Fitting 1979).

Evaluation: Bloomfield was listed in the National Register in 1982 as part of the *Historic Resources of Red Lion Hundred* multiple property documentation. Resources are significant as “tangible evidences of the economic prosperity resulting from the application of intensive and novel agricultural techniques during the course of the nineteenth century” (Criterion A) (Jett and Fitting 1979). Bloomfield was found to be an excellent example of rural Gothic Revival architecture as advocated by Andrew Jackson Downing (Criterion C). Additionally, it is historically significant for its association with two prominent Red Lion Hundred citizens, William J. Hurlock and Albert O. Newton (Criterion B).

Bloomfield, its associated buildings, and the surrounding area have undergone a number of changes since the National Register nomination. Exterior materials have been replaced, with vinyl siding and vinyl-sash windows (excluding the main façade). Eave brackets have been removed, probably at the same time that the siding was replaced. A door opening on the west elevation of the rear ell has been removed. All associated farm buildings have been demolished and replaced with new buildings. The setting of Bloomfield has changed from agricultural to residential with the subdivision of surrounding land. At the time of the National Register nomination, the farm contained 164 acres; the property contained only 11.23 acres at the time of the survey. These changes have negatively affected the resource’s integrity of materials, setting, feeling, and association. However, Bloomfield is a rare surviving example of its type and, as such, justifies accepting a greater degree of alterations. National Register guidelines state that rare examples of a type “must have the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic character” (National Park Service 1997:47). Despite the removal of exterior materials, the dwelling retains essential features such as the façade windows, irregular fenestration, massing, chimney, and deep porch. The resource has sufficient integrity to remain eligible under Criterion A as evidence of economic prosperity in the area during the nineteenth century, Criterion C as an example of rural Gothic Revival architecture, and Criterion B for its association with William J. Hurlock and Albert O. Newton.

Deconstruction and demolition may reveal that the property contains information important to the understanding of vernacular architecture traditions. If the building is to be demolished as part of the project or any other federal undertaking, it should first be evaluated by a qualified architectural historian; selective demolition should be used to fully determine whether the property is eligible under Criterion D and has important information to yield. If it is determined that building was constructed using standard building technology of the time, including balloon or platform framing, this property would not be eligible for listing under Criterion D and the demolition could proceed. Should the property be recommended as significant by the qualified architectural historian, it should be fully documented prior to demolition.

Since Bloomfield was listed in the National Register in 1982, its setting has changed from agricultural to residential with the subdivision of a large portion of the original property. When the nomination form was completed in 1979, the farm contained 164 acres. Currently the property consists of only 11.23 acres. Of the outbuildings mentioned in the previous National

Register nomination, only the corn crib and the associated tenant house remain. The outbuildings located on the southern portion of the property and the house in the northwest corner of the parcel are modern, built in the last 20 years, and are not associated with the nineteenth-century significance of the property. Although the tenant house that was moved to the property in the early twentieth century remains extant, it is not associated with the nineteenth-century agricultural significance of Bloomfield and was moved to the property outside the period of significance. In addition, it has been heavily altered with unsympathetic rear shed additions, porch alterations, vinyl siding, and modern windows. The corn crib/shed, which was documented in the 1982 National Register nomination, is also excluded from the boundaries as it was built outside the period of significance and noted on the 1982 nomination as a “modern intrusion.” In addition, the corn crib is in poor condition and could be considered a ruin. As a result of the loss of acreage, modern intrusions on the property since 1979, and the fact that the significance of the property lies in the importance and associations of the main dwelling, the boundaries of Bloomfield are limited to the main drive and lawn, which retain the rural setting and approach to the property, and to the house itself.



PLATE 4.31: Bloomfield, Main Building, Façade (North Elevation)



PLATE 4.32: Bloomfield, Modern Outbuildings, Looking South



FIGURE 4.17: Bloomfield, 1964 Aerial

SOURCE: DelDOT 1964

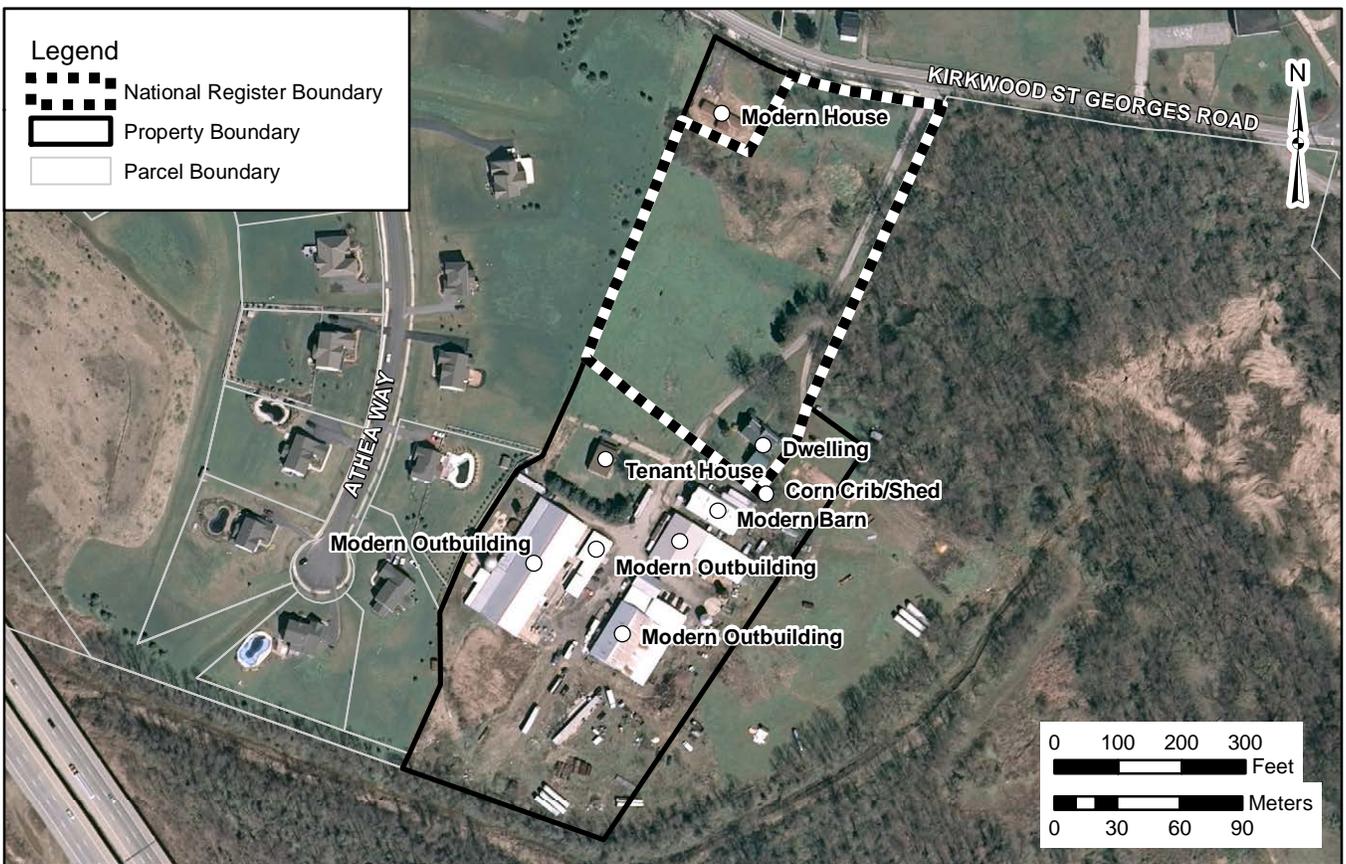


FIGURE 4.18: Bloomfield, Recommended National Register Boundaries

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N05053

Name: Frame House

Address: Route 405

Tax Parcel: N/A

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: N/A

Time Period: unknown

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts

Figures 4.19 and 4.20

This property was documented in 1979 without a determination of eligibility. Since the 1979 survey the property has been demolished. As part of the current study, a CRS 10 Survey Update Form was prepared. This location has the potential for intact historic archaeological sites and should be further investigated if it could be directly affected by the project.



FIGURE 4.19: Dwelling Route 405, 1964 Aerial Showing Former Location of Resource

SOURCE: DelDOT 1964



FIGURE 4.20: Dwelling Route 405, 2010 Aerial Showing Former Location of Resource

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N05076

Name: Pigeon Point Farm

Address: Tybouts Corner Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004440111 (roughly)

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: Nineteenth century

Time Period: Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880); Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts

Figures 4.21 and 4.22

This property was documented in 1979 without a determination of eligibility. Since the 1979 survey the property has been demolished. As part of the current study, a CRS 10 Survey Update Form was prepared.



FIGURE 4.21: Pigeon Point Farm, 1964 Aerial Showing Former Location of Resource

SOURCE: DelDOT 1964



FIGURE 4.22: Pigeon Point Farm, 2010 Aerial Showing Former Location of Resource SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

CRS No: N05086

Name: Stockton

Address: 932 Red Lion Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: N/A

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: Nineteenth century

Time Period: Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880); Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts

Figures 4.23 and 4.24

This property was documented in 1979 without a determination of eligibility. Since the 1979 survey the property has been demolished. As part of the current study, a CRS 10 Survey Update Form was prepared. This location should have been investigated and cleared under the U.S. 13 Relief Route studies on the late 1980s/1990s for Cultural Resource Studies and Section 106. This information should be confirmed with respect to any remaining potential archaeology should this area be further disturbed by the current undertaking.



FIGURE 4.23: Stockton, 1964 Aerial Showing Former Location of Resource

SOURCE: DelDOT 1964

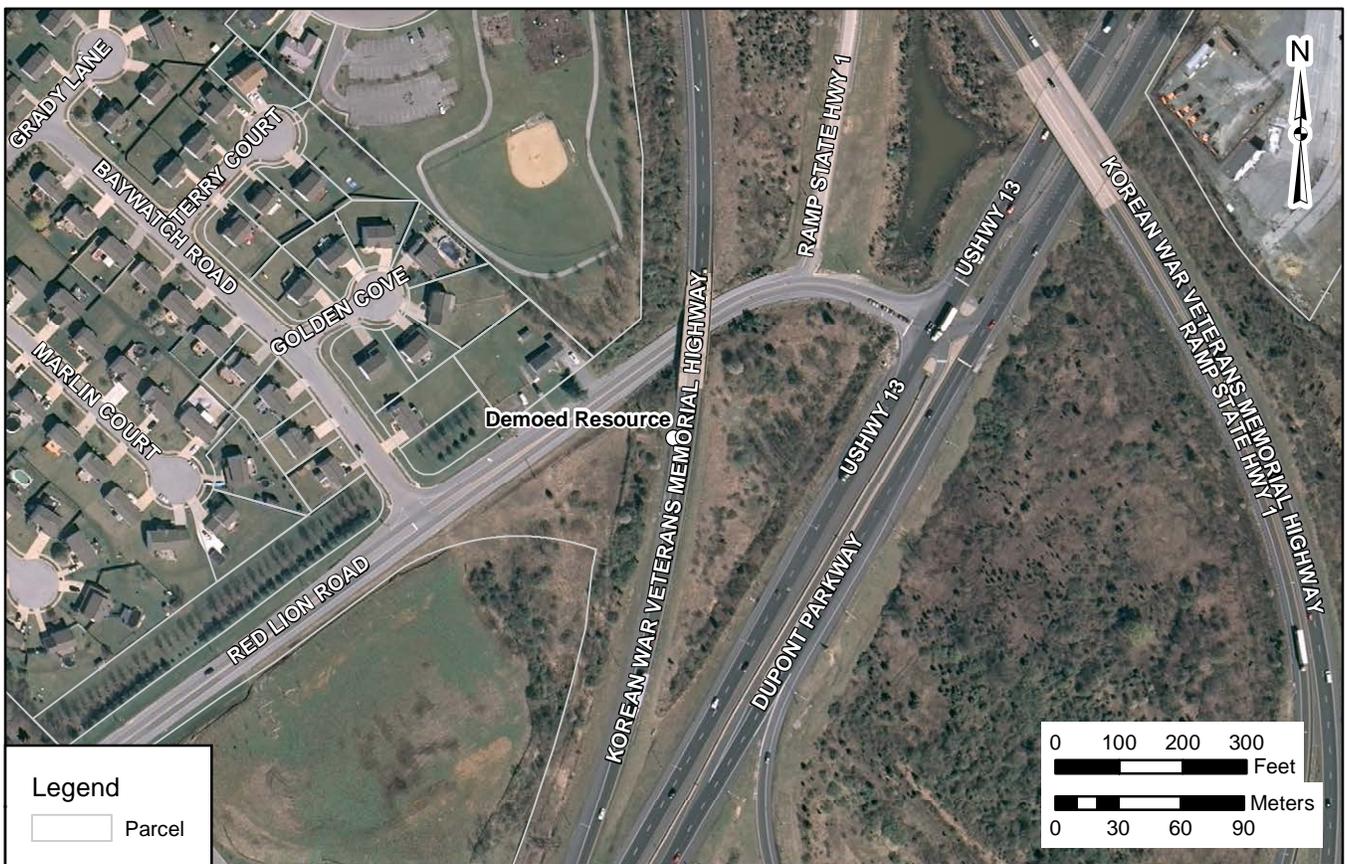


FIGURE 4.24: Stockton, 2010 Aerial Showing Former Location of Resource

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N05087

Name: C. Corbit House

Address: S. Dupont Hwy and Bear Corbitt Road, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1200700006

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1920

Time Period: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts

Figures 4.25 and 4.26

This property was documented in 1986 and was determined not eligible. Since the 1986 survey the property has been demolished. As part of the current study, a CRS 10 Survey Update Form was prepared. This location does not have the potential for intact historic archaeological sites as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



FIGURE 4.25: C. Corbit House, 1964 Aerial Showing Former Location of Resource

SOURCE: DelDOT 1964

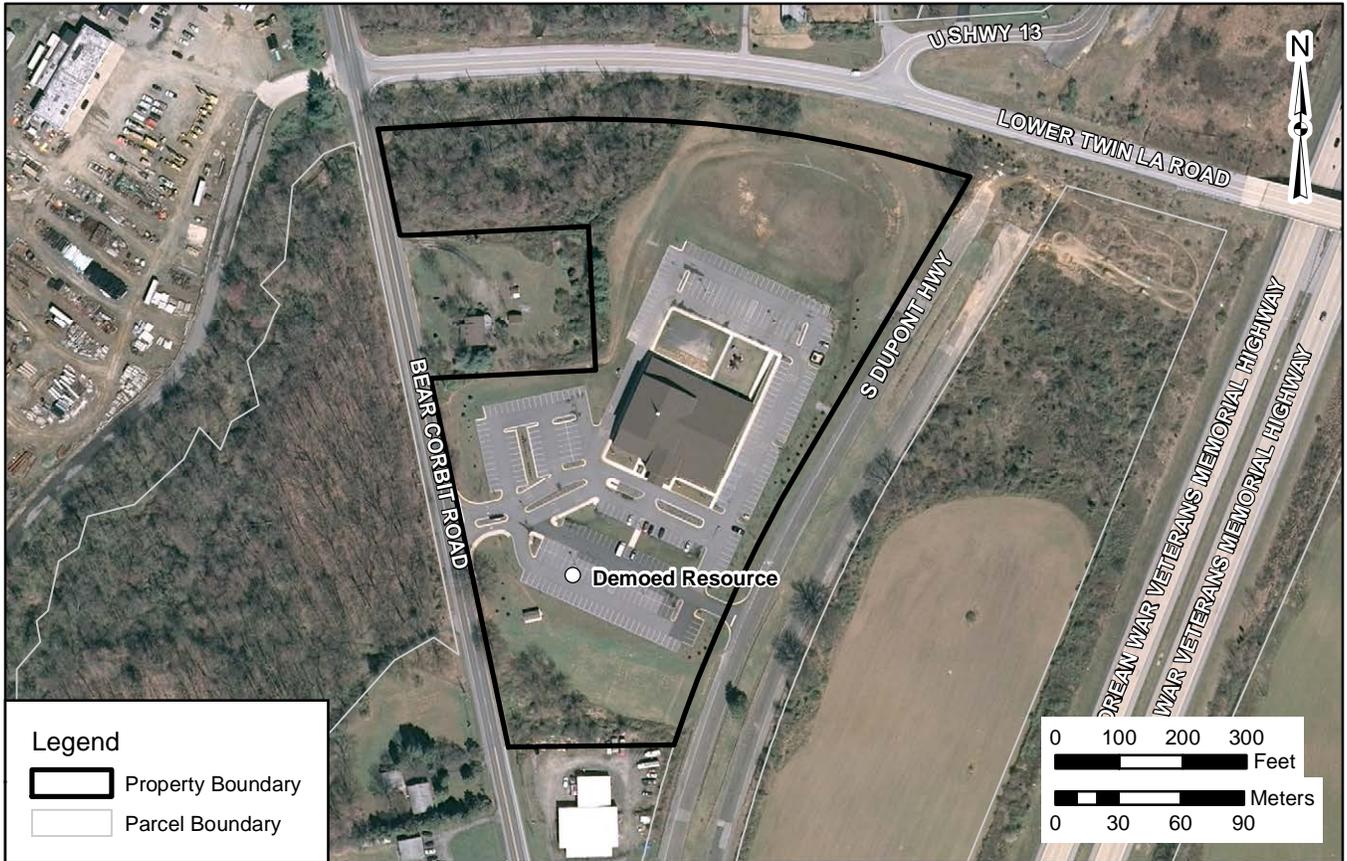


FIGURE 4.26: C. Corbit House, 2010 Aerial Showing Former Location of Resource

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N05095

Name: McMullen House (previously identified as the W.B. McCrone House)

Address: 819 S. Dupont Hwy, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004510014

Acreage: 2.70

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1840

Time Period: Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880); Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940)

Historic Period Theme(s): Agriculture; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts

Property Type: Greek Revival

Plates 4.33 and 4.34; Figure 4.27

Description: The property is located on the northwest side of S. Dupont Highway, on 2.7 acres of land. The yard immediately surrounding the house is dotted with mature trees. A paved drive runs southwest of the house to a large parking area behind the house. A commercial building sits northeast of the house, at the end of a large gravel parking area. The one-story wood-frame building was built ca. 1990 and is therefore not part of the survey.

The two-and-one-half-story masonry Greek Revival dwelling appears to have been built ca. 1840, though it has undergone a number of major changes and additions. The foundation of the building was not visible. The building appears to originally have been L-shaped, with a rear ell on the north end of the northwest elevation. The main block is fenestrated with 6/6 double-hung wood-sash replacement windows, and the additions have a mixture of 1/1 double-hung wood and metal sash windows and 2/2 horizontal double-hung wood-sash windows. There are dual interior end brick chimneys. Several additions have been made, all of which are wood frame with vinyl siding: a one-story one-bay shed-roof addition on the north end of the southwest elevation with a smaller shed-roof addition stacked on top of it, and a two-story one-bay addition on the north end of the rear ell with a one-story lean-to added to it. A one-bay hipped-roof enclosed porch is inset into the rear ell. Alterations include the addition of dormers on both slopes of the main block, raising the roof of the original portion of the rear ell, the one-bay front porch, and the likely replacement of the original 8/1 American bond brick on the façade with stretcher bond brick.

Historical Background: The previous survey gave the historic name of the property as the McCrone House. It appears that the previous identification was incorrect and that the location of the dwelling corresponds with the property first identified as belong to the McMullen family on the Rea & Price (1849) map.

The first of the McMullen family, Samuel McMullen, emigrated from Scotland and settled near Glasgow, Delaware, in the mid-eighteenth century. His son and grandson, Robert and Samuel McMullen, both lived and died in New Castle County (Runk 1899:1350). The grandson Samuel McMullen is the first member of the family known to be associated with the property along U.S. 13. Based on Federal and transitional Greek Revival stylistic details, the McMullen house appears to date to ca. 1840 and was most likely built by Samuel. The 1840 federal census shows that Samuel McMullen was employed in agriculture and had 10 people in his household that worked his farm. He owned five slaves and had two free African-Americans living and working in his household (United States Bureau of the Census [U.S. Census] 1840). Samuel McMullen

died in 1845, leaving his farm to his wife, Mary Hugg McMullen. His oldest son, Henry H. McMullen, took responsibility for the farm with his mother.

The 1860 census indicates that the 200-acre farm was valued at \$20,000. Henry was shown as having a personal estate valued at \$2,000 (U.S. Census 1860). Later that year Mary McMullen died, dividing the majority of her estate between Henry and his younger brother John. The 200-acre farm was split evenly between Henry and John. Henry received the eastern 100 acres, including buildings and improvements, valued at \$10,000. John received the western half, valued at \$6,000 (New Castle County Will Books 1860).

Henry McMullen was married in 1861 to Eliza W. Atkinson, of Philadelphia. He continued to farm throughout his life and was engaged in one of the area's primary agricultural pursuits: fruit growing. In *The Cultivation of the Peach and Pear on the Delaware and Chesapeake Peninsula*, published in 1886, Henry McMullen is cited as a "well known and very intelligent fruit grower" (Black 1886:230). In addition to agriculture, Henry was Road Commissioner of New Castle Hundred for four years, appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue from 1869 to 1871 by President Grant, and in 1878 and 1882 was appointed a United States Marshal (Runk 1899:1350). For at least a portion of his tenure as a U.S. Marshal, McMullen lived in Wilmington (Ferris Bros. 1884:344).

McMullen retained ownership of the 100-acre farm until 1904, when it was sold in its entirety to Theodore B. Rodgers (New Castle County Deed Book W19:504 August 1904). The land was sold at auction in 1908 to Alfred J. Davidson to pay Rodgers's debts after his death (New Castle County Deed Book P21:348 1908). The two-story vernacular dwelling at 831 S. Dupont Highway (CRS No. N05100) was probably built by Davidson soon after, ca. 1910-1915. Davidson owned the property until his death in 1932, leaving it to his wife and five children. In 1949 Frank P. Mroczka of Earleville, Maryland, purchased the land from the heirs of Davidson's estate for \$30,000 (New Castle County Deed Book N49:368 1949).

Frank Mroczka's plans for his newly acquired land included the creation of the Monterey Farms subdivision. A plot of the subdivided lots along Bear Road and six lots on Reybold Drive was created in 1950, and Mroczka began selling lots that year. However, he retained ownership of the brick residence and surrounding acreage. In 1966 Mroczka deeded the land, approximately 9.5 acres, to his former wife, Irene Mroczka. After she died in 1975, the property was left to her children, Albert H. Bromley, Pamela Croft, and Hannah Bennett. The heirs sold the land in 1976 to Edward A. and Rita Marie Percy (Bromley et al to Percy 1976, L93 86). Percy sold approximately 3 acres of that land for \$85,000 in 1980 to Katherine S. Herbert, Patricia J. Spence, and Irene C. Marzano. The same 3 acres was sold to Anthony L. and Linda S. Micucio for \$145,930 in 1987, who currently own the property (now 2.7 acres).

Evaluation: The previous survey, completed in 1979, does not appear to have included a National Register eligibility evaluation. Based on its current condition, the dwelling is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register as an example of a Greek Revival-style dwelling (Criterion C). The dwelling no longer has integrity because of twentieth century alterations that have compromised its integrity of design and workmanship. The dwelling has retained exterior cladding, brick, or stone, fenestration, roof profile, chimney(s), and architectural detailing, such

as window and door surrounds; however, several additions made to the dwelling, especially the two-story addition to the west elevation of the main block, have compromised the integrity of the building. The west elevation addition is not in keeping with the massing of the main block. Although not as significant, there is also an addition to the north elevation of the rear ell. Other alterations include raising the roofline of the rear ell and a new flat-roof porch with metal filigree supports on the façade. In addition, the dwelling no longer has integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The dwelling was part of a larger farm complex during the nineteenth century, the main dwelling of the 100-acre farm owned by the McMullens. The house is no longer associated with agriculture, since the surrounding land was sold and Monterey Farms was created in the 1950s. The stretch of S. Dupont Highway immediately surrounding the property is now mainly commercial, and a commercial building has been constructed on the property immediately to the north of the dwelling. It is not eligible for association with events or persons significant in our past (Criteria A and B).

Deconstruction and demolition may reveal that the property contains information important to the understanding of vernacular architecture traditions. If the building is to be demolished as part of the project or any other federal undertaking, it should first be evaluated by a qualified architectural historian; selective demolition should be used to fully determine whether the property is eligible under Criterion D and has important information to yield. If it is determined that building was constructed using standard building technology of the time, including balloon or platform framing, this property would not be eligible for listing under Criterion D and the demolition could proceed. Should the property be recommended as significant by the qualified architectural historian, it should be fully documented prior to demolition.



PLATE 4.33: McMullen House, Façade (East Elevation)



PLATE 4.34: McMullen House, South and West Façades, Looking North



FIGURE 4.27: McMullen House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N05100

Name: Davidson House (previously identified as the McMullen House)

Address: 831 S. Dupont Hwy, New Castle, DE 19720

Tax Parcel: 1004530004

Acreage: 3.95

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: ca. 1915

Time Period: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940)

Historic Period Theme(s): Agriculture; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts

Property Type: I-House

Plates 4.35 and 4.36; Figure 4.28

Description: This approximately 4-acre lot is located on the northwest side of S. Dupont Highway. The main building, originally a dwelling, has been converted for commercial use and its current setting reflects that use. The front of the lot has been paved, including the area immediately surrounding the house. In addition to the main building, there are three buildings: north of the house a one-story wood-frame garage, to the northeast a one-story office building, and to the north, past the garage, a one-story storage building. The two commercial buildings were constructed after 1965 and therefore were not included in the survey.

This two-and-one-half-story wood-frame vernacular I-House dwelling was constructed ca. 1915. The building is set on a solid poured concrete foundation with at least a partial basement. The building is T-shaped, with a front side-gable main block and rear ell. A one-story wing has been added to the southwest elevation. Original siding has been replaced with vinyl and original windows with 1/1 double-hung vinyl-sash windows. The roof is clad with vinyl siding and has two interior chimneys, one on the main block and one on the rear ell. The four-bay façade (southeast) was originally three bays, but the southwest addition added another window bay to the first story. The main block of the house has three bays on the first and second stories. The enclosed shed-roof porch on the first story has a center single-leaf metal door with four glazed lights, flanked by triple windows. The second story has three window bays, and the half story has a single bay in the center gable. The southwest elevation was not completely visible at the time of the survey, and the majority of the rear ell was not visible. The first story addition has four window bays; the main block second story has a bay window with three bays, and the half story has a single window in the gable end. The rear ell has at least one second story window bay. The four-bay northeast elevation has two single-light windows at the basement level, three window bays on the first story of the main block, a single window in the second and half stories of the main block, and two window bays on the second story of the rear ell. The northwest elevation was not visible at the time of the survey.

The initial survey did not note the rear two-story ell, though it appears in aerial photographs since 1937. The previous survey also indicated that the enclosed porch on the façade had an exterior door with sidelights and three windows on each side. Since that time the one-story addition on the southwest elevation has been added and windows and siding have been replaced.

The one-story one-bay wood-frame garage has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and a gable-front metal roof. The one-bay southeast elevation has a single roll-up metal garage door on its north end. The northeast elevation is unfenestrated. The northwest and southwest elevations were

not visible at the time of the survey. Since the previous survey the exterior cladding and roofing have been replaced. The original survey indicated that there was a door opening on the façade, which is no longer present.

Historical Background: The previous survey gave the historic name of the house as the H. McMullen House based on the 1868 Beers map; however, that house was built in the twentieth century and could not be the house shown as standing in 1868.

It seems most probable that the dwelling was built ca. 1915. This 4-acre property was part of the 100 acres of land owned by Samuel McMullen and inherited by Henry H. McMullen in 1860. He retained ownership of the land until 1904, when he sold it to Theodore B. Rodgers. In 1908 the land was sold at auction to Alfred J. Davidson. The house at 831 S. Dupont may have been built by Davidson, who owned the land until his death in 1932. In 1949 his heirs sold the majority of the 100 acres to Frank P. Mroczka, who subdivided a portion of the property and created Monterey Farms. At that time, however, the heirs of the estate deeded 2.5 acres of land to Alfred F. and Clara S. Davidson, the deed specifically mentioning a two-and-one-half-story frame house on the northwest side of Dupont Highway (Haman et al. to Davidson 1949, Z48 149). Additional acreage was sold to Davidson by Mroczka in 1954 (Mroczka to Davidson 1954 P54 78). The land remained in the Davidson family until 1978. The house was sold several times and in 1999 was purchased by TriProperties, LLC. It seems likely that at that time the dwelling and surrounding area was converted for commercial use. It is currently owned by Shellhorn & Hill, Inc.

Evaluation: The dwelling does not appear to have been evaluated for National Register eligibility at the time of its previous survey in 1979. Based on its current condition, the dwelling is not eligible for the National Register as an example of the vernacular I-House type. The dwelling no longer has integrity of materials, design, or workmanship because of alterations. A large one-story addition has been constructed on the southwest elevation, and the fenestration on the enclosed porch has changed. Original windows have been replaced with 1/1 vinyl sash and original exterior cladding replaced with vinyl siding. Furthermore, it has lost integrity of feeling, association, and setting since its adaptation for commercial use. The area directly surrounding the building has been paved, agricultural buildings removed, and new buildings added to the



PLATE 4.35: Davidson House, Main Building and Garage (.002), Façade (East Elevations) and North Elevations



PLATE 4.36: Davidson House, Modern Commercial Buildings South and East Elevations

property. As such, it is not eligible under Criterion C as an example of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not eligible for association with events or persons significant in our past (Criteria A and B). The property does not have the potential to yield important new information, embodied either in the fabric of the buildings or in the associated historical documentation, that would enlarge the understanding of local building traditions and therefore is not eligible under Criterion D.



FIGURE 4.28: Davidson House, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

CRS No: N05196

Name: Old Ford Dairy

Address: 1871 Dupont Parkway, Middletown, DE 19709

Tax Parcel: 1300300014

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: 1850

Time Period: Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880); Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940); Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940-present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Agriculture

Property Type: I-House

Figures 4.29 and 4.30

This property was documented in 2006 and was determined not eligible for the National Register. Since the 2006 survey the property has been demolished. As part of the current study, a CRS 10 Survey Update Form was prepared. This location has the potential for intact historic archaeological sites and should be further investigated if it could be directly affected by the project.



FIGURE 4.29: Old Ford Dairy, 1968 Aerial Showing Former Location of Resource SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 1968



FIGURE 4.30: Old Ford Dairy, 2010 Aerial Showing Former Location of Resource SOURCE: Delaware DataMIL 2010

CRS No: N05249

Name: Mrs. Bryan House

Address: Lorewood Grove Road, west of Dupont Hwy, Middletown, DE 19709

Tax Parcel: N/A

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: Mid-nineteenth century

Time Period: Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts

Figures 4.31 and 4.32

This property was documented in 1986 and determined not eligible for the National Register. Since the 1986 survey the property has been demolished. As part of the current study, a CRS 10 Survey Update Form was prepared. This location has the potential for intact historic archaeological sites and should be further investigated if it could be directly affected by the project.



FIGURE 4.31: Mrs. Bryan House, 1964 Aerial Showing Former Location of Resource

SOURCE: DelDOT 1964

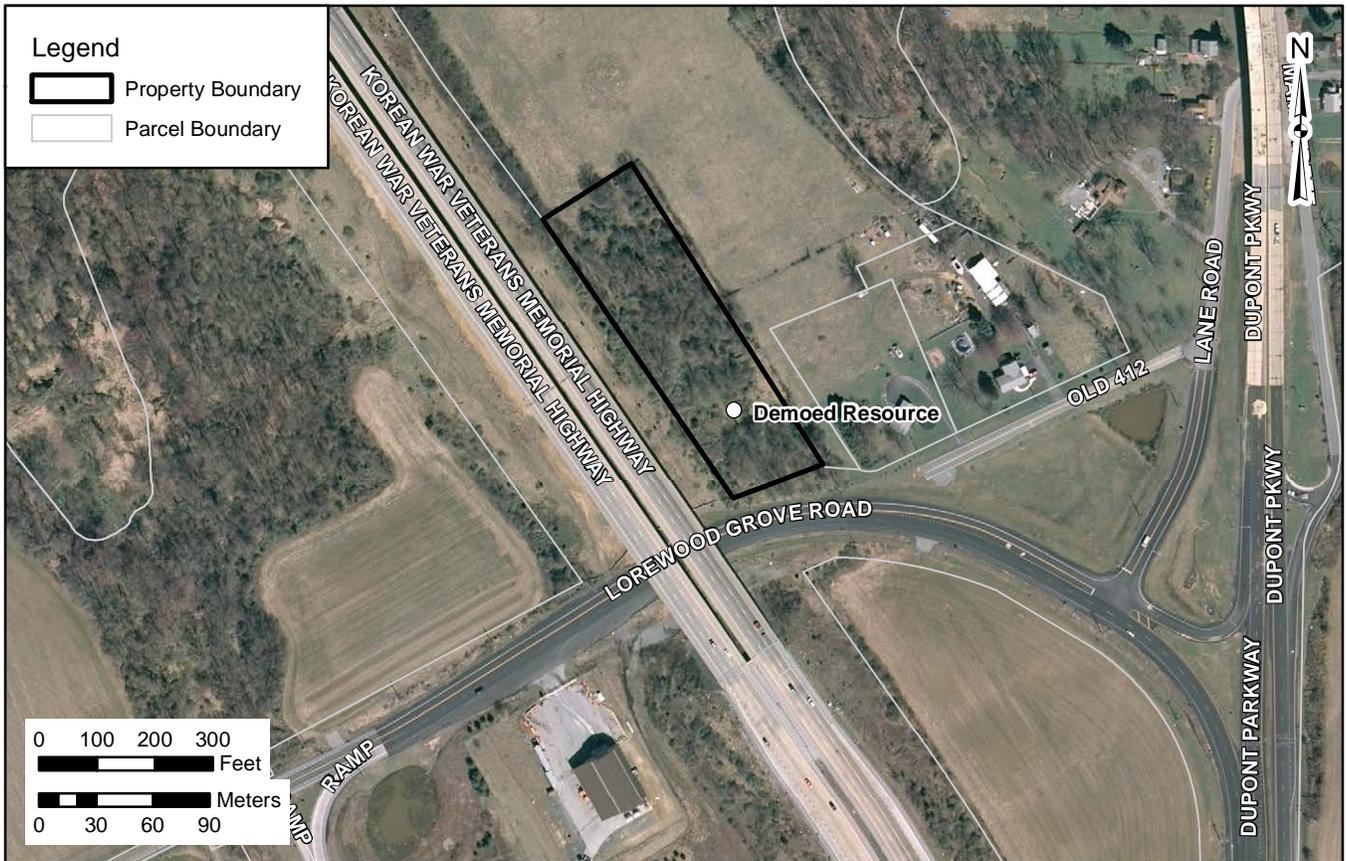


FIGURE 4.32: Mrs. Bryan House, 2010 Aerial Showing Former Location of Resource

SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

CRS No: N13726

Name: Eden School/May B. Leasure School

Address: 925 Bear Corbitt Road, Bear, DE 19701

Tax Parcel: 1003900024

Acreage: 10.7

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: 1935; ca. 1960 (addition); ca. 1965-68

Time Period: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940); Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Education

Property Type: School

Plates 4.37-4.43; Figure 4.33

Description: The Eden School/May B. Leasure Elementary School is a sprawling one-story brick masonry school building with hipped and gable roofs. The original school building, constructed in 1935, comprises the Flemish bond brick block of the present building near the center of the west façade. This portion of the building has a stone foundation and brick water table. This building has a concrete cornerstone with the inscription “Eden School 1935” at the west corner of its north elevation.

This small school building received a large addition between 1955 and 1965, when wings to the north, south, and east were added. These wings are predominantly one-story stretcher-bond brick. North of the original building is a one-and-one-half-story gable-front wing with large single-light windows in the gable end of its west elevation. This block has a wing to the south connecting it to the original building and another projecting wing to the north. There are two rectangular wings, to the south and east, with projecting bays on each elevation that give each wing a pinwheel shape. Windows on these wings are mostly paired three-light wood sash.

Between 1965 and 1968, a large two-story brick addition with a built-up flat roof was added to the east. It is connected to the older wings by a one-story flat-roofed hyphen. The exterior is stretcher bond brick with paired two-light windows with concrete sills.

A one-story gable-front concrete block storage building, constructed after 1965, is located north of the two-story wing. The building has an asphalt-shingle roof and a metal roll-up vehicle door on its south elevation.

Circa 1995 a one-story wood frame building with a side gable roof was constructed to the south of the school. The building is currently used as a Head Start facility.

Historical Background: The property on which the Eden School/May B. Leasure Elementary School now sits was most likely part of a 131-acre property first shown on the 1849 Rea & Price map as owned by “J Couper.” The 1868 Beers map shows it as the “J Couper Est,” and the 1881 Hopkins map and 1893 Baist map each show it as the “Jas Couper Est.”

The Eden School was built in 1935. It originally consisted of a main block with a projecting hipped-roof wing on its north elevation with a large interior brick chimney. A shed-roof porch on the west elevation of the wing covered the main entrance to the school. The school was greatly expanded circa 1960. A 1957 newspaper article indicated plans for an eight-room addition that

would add an office, library, music rooms, cafetorium, and boiler room. Plans also included the addition of 10 acres to the school property for a total cost of \$440,000 (*Journal – Every Evening* 1957). It is likely that the name was changed to May B. Leasure Elementary School at that time. The school was expanded again with the large two-story eastern block between 1965 and 1992.

Evaluation: The Eden School/May B. Leasure School is associated with the historical trend of education in New Castle County. As a common example of a mid-twentieth-century school in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not associated with a significant event or trend in the history of Christiana or New Castle County. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Since schools built during the mid-twentieth century were often standard designs, individual properties must retain distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C. As indicated in the research design, only notable example of a particular architectural style or a significant or innovative school design or plan would possess the significance for National Register eligibility under Criterion C. The original 1937 school has been considerably altered with the 1950s addition and does not retain integrity. The wings added ca. 1960 and later are typical of the period and are not a notable example of their style or design. Therefore the building does not warrant eligibility under Criterion C. The school is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.37: Eden/Leasure School, Main Building, Façade (West Elevation), Looking Southeast



PLATE 4.38: Eden/Leasure School, Main Building, South and East Elevations of Original 1935 Building



PLATE 4.39: Eden/Leasure School, Main Building, West and South Elevations of South Wing, Looking North



PLATE 4.40: Eden/Leasure School, Main Building, West Elevation of 1965-68 Addition



PLATE 4.41: Eden/Leasure School, Main Building, North Elevation, Looking South



PLATE 4.42: Eden Leasure School, Modern Shed, South and East Elevations



PLATE 4.43: Eden Leasure School, Modern Head Start Building, North and West Elevations



FIGURE 4.33: Eden/Leisure School, Site Plan

SOURCE: Delaware DataML 2010

CRS No.: N14128

Name: Stafford House

Address: 105 School Bell Road, Bear DE 19701

Tax Parcel: 1002800035

Acreage: 1.21

Date of Construction/Major Alterations: 1953

Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization (1940 to present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes

Property Type(s): Colonial Revival

Plates 4.44 and 4.45; Figure 4.34

Description: This property is located on the north side of School Bell Road and contains just over an acre of land. The front of the property contains a grassy lawn, while the rear has a number of mature trees. The dwelling sits on a leveled hillside above School Bell Road. A garage is located to the northwest of the dwelling, but was built after 1965 and was not included in the survey. A paved drive runs from the road to the west side of the dwelling then circles around to the west.

This two-story three-bay Colonial Revival masonry dwelling has an interior end brick chimney on the east elevation. The two-story main block of the dwelling has a one-story wing on its east elevation that was only partially visible because of tree cover. It appears to be covered with either stucco or siding. The gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles, and the exterior walls are stretcher bond brick. All visible windows on the house are 8/8 double-hung wood sash with brick sills. The three-bay façade (south elevation) has a single-leaf wood door at the center of the first story. The six panel door has a wood door surround with a broken pediment, entablature, and narrow pilaster supports. The second story has three window bays. Any openings on the south elevation of the east wing were obscured by a tree. The two-bay west elevation has two windows on the first story and one at the center of the second story. The north and east elevations were not visible.

Historical Background: Alfred Lofland sold this property as part of a larger parcel to William J. and Sarah Whitten in 1928. Thomas W. and Anna Stafford purchased the property in 1952 from Sarah Whitten, and the dwelling appears to have been built by the Staffords shortly thereafter (A53 321). The land has remained in the ownership of Stafford family members since that time.

Evaluation: This resource was evaluated as part of the School Bell Road Improvement Project in 2003 and found to be not eligible for the National Register. The house was found to be an undistinguished example of Colonial Revival-style residential architecture.

This survey concurs with the 2003 finding of not eligible. This house is associated with the historical trend of suburbanization in New Castle County, and as a common example of this pattern of growth in New Castle County, this property is recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is not associated with a significant event or trend in the history of Christiana or New Castle County. Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community or region, and therefore it is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Since Colonial Revival-style

houses are common house types built as part of suburban expansion in the pre- and post-World War II periods, individual properties must retain distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C. As indicated in the research design, only exceptionally well-preserved and/or finely detailed examples of Colonial Revival-style houses possess the significance for National Register eligibility under Criterion C. With the application of vinyl siding and the two-story addition, this house is a typical and altered example and lacks the architectural significance and integrity to warrant eligibility under Criterion C. The dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D as it was built with common construction techniques of the twentieth century.



PLATE 4.44: Stafford House, Main Building, Façade (South Elevation)



PLATE 4.45: Stafford House, Garage (.002), West and South Elevations