

**S-11910. Dwelling, 17991 Redden Road**  
**(PIN: 135-6.00-20.00)**  
**(Detail Map #5)**

**Description:** This property is located off Murphy Lane, along the north side of Redden Road. The property contains a mid-twentieth-century dwelling, three agricultural outbuildings, and a small garden. Modern fencing stands along the roadway across the front of the property, and a paved driveway lies at its northern end. The front, sides, and rear lawns immediately surrounding the buildings are primarily open with a few scattered shrubs and shade trees.

The c. 1960, one-story, side-gabled dwelling (.001) faces west. The façade measures five bays wide, and sidewalls three bays deep. A small, gabled enclosed entry extends from the center of the façade, sheltering the main entrance. A secondary entrance is located within another centralized enclosure that extends from the rear. Casement and six-over-six, double-hung vinyl sash windows pierce all sides of the house, lighting the interior. One addition extends from the northern end of the dwelling, a gabled, one-car garage. The house rests on a concrete-block foundation. Its exterior walls are clad in vinyl, and the rooftops are sheathed in asphalt. A concrete-block chimney rises from the center, interior of the roof ridge.

Northeast of the house stands three, wood-framed, mid-twentieth-century, one-story outbuildings: a garage, workshop, and shed. The garage (.002) is clad in vinyl and sheltered by a gabled-front roof covered in asphalt. Its façade features a single, large-bay opening. The workshop (.003) is also clad in vinyl and is sheltered by a gabled-front roof sheathed in corrugated metal. A modern, fiberglass door pierces the façade, and replacement bays pierce the sidewalls. Lastly is the shed (.004). Like the other two buildings, it too is completely clad in vinyl and is sheltered by a gabled-front roof covered in metal. A plain wood door pierces the façade, and fixed, wood-framed windows pierce the sidewalls and rear. Though not confirmed, these outbuildings are believed either to have been moved to their present locations or, to be the remnants of a former farm property (a former farmhouse stands on the adjacent property). It does not appear that they are visible on the 1937 or 1962 aerial photographs, but the resolution of neither image is adequate to be certain.

**Applicable Historic Context(s):** Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone; Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization 1940-1960+/-; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts theme; ranch house property type.

**Evaluation:** This property is associated with the historic context of subdivision of former agricultural land. A common land-use trend in areas of growing population, few, if any, isolated examples are individually eligible, though they may be in aggregate. This property is among a grouping of small lots along Redden Road, likely subdivided from the same larger agricultural property. Though it is unclear as to when the subdivision actually occurred, it is evident in reviewing historic-period aerial mapping that the small lots carved out of the larger property did not begin to develop until the mid 1960s and later. This sparse grouping of property development does not constitute a historically significant example of farmland subdivision, as a group or individually. The property is therefore recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

Limited research has not identified an association between the property and any individual significant in the history of the local area. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

Architecturally, this house appears to have been built as a c. 1960 ranch house, and was evaluated as such. As indicated in the research design, ranch houses were simple, rapidly built, inexpensive architectural types that generally do not possess the architectural distinction necessary to be eligible for listing on the National Register. As a typical example of a vernacular type, this house lacks the individual architectural significance to be National Register eligible under Criterion C. It also lacks architectural integrity, with the application of new siding to the exterior, the insertion of replacement windows and doors, and the construction of two additions (the front entrance, and an additional garage).

The buildings on this property represent common examples of wood framing and are not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is not already available through other means; therefore the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

S-11910



main building (.001) façade and north side, view to SE



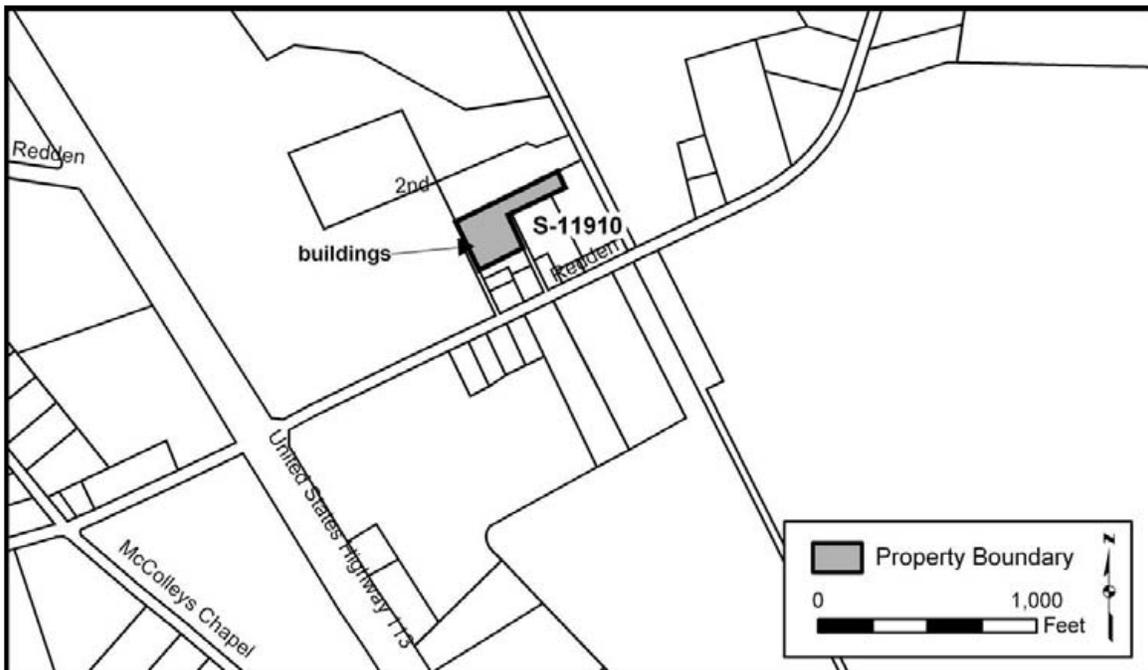
main building (.001) rear, view to W



left to right: garage (.002), shed/workshop (.003), shed (.004), and modern shed, view to NE



left to right: shed/workshop (.003) and shed (.004), view to NE



**S-11911. Dwelling, 18953 Redden Road  
(PIN: 135-6.00-15.00)  
(Detail Map #5)**

**Description:** This property is located along the north side of Redden Road and contains a mid-twentieth-century dwelling, modern shed, and small flower garden. Corner fencing stands at the southwest and southeast corners of the front of the property, and a short paved driveway lies to the east side of the property. The front, sides, and rear lawns surrounding the house are primarily open with a few scattered shrubs and shade trees.

The c. 1960, one-story, side-gabled dwelling faces south. The main entrance is off-center, toward the west end of the façade, sheltered by a slightly inset entry with brick stoop. A secondary entrance is located toward the eastern end of the façade within a suspected addition or former garage. Centered along the rear wall is yet a third entrance into the house. Replacement casement and six-over-six, double-hung vinyl sash windows appear on all sides of the house, lighting the interior. A large gabled addition extends from the northwest corner of the rear wall featuring a shed-roofed screened porch across its east wall. A modern, open, wood deck further extends east from the porch. The house rests on a concrete-block foundation and is clad in both vinyl and brick veneer. The gabled rooftops are sheathed in asphalt. Two brick chimneys rise from the home, one center, interior of the rear roof slope, and one from the exterior of the addition's gabled-end.

**Applicable Historic Context(s):** Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone; Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization 1940-1960+/-; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts theme; ranch house property type.

**Evaluation:** This property is associated with the historic context of subdivision of former agricultural land. A common land-use trend in areas of growing population, few, if any, isolated examples are individually eligible, though they may be in aggregate. This property is among a grouping of small lots along Redden Road, likely subdivided from the same larger agricultural property. Though it is unclear as to when the subdivision actually occurred, it is evident in reviewing historic-period aerial mapping that the small lots carved out of the larger property did not begin to develop until the mid 1960s and later. This sparse grouping of property development does not constitute a historically significant example of farmland subdivision, as a group or individually. The property is therefore recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

Limited research has not identified an association between the property and any individual significant in the history of the local area. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

Architecturally, this house appears to have been built as a c. 1960 ranch house, and was evaluated as such. As indicated in the research design, ranch houses were simple, rapidly built, inexpensive architectural types that generally do not possess the architectural distinction necessary to be eligible for listing on the National Register. As a typical example of a vernacular type, this house lacks the individual architectural significance to be National Register eligible under Criterion C. It also lacks architectural integrity with the application of new siding to the exterior, the insertion of replacement windows and doors, the enclosure/addition of one cell to the eastern end, and the construction of a large addition and deck to the rear.

The dwelling on this property represents a common example of wood framing and is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is not already available through other means; therefore the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

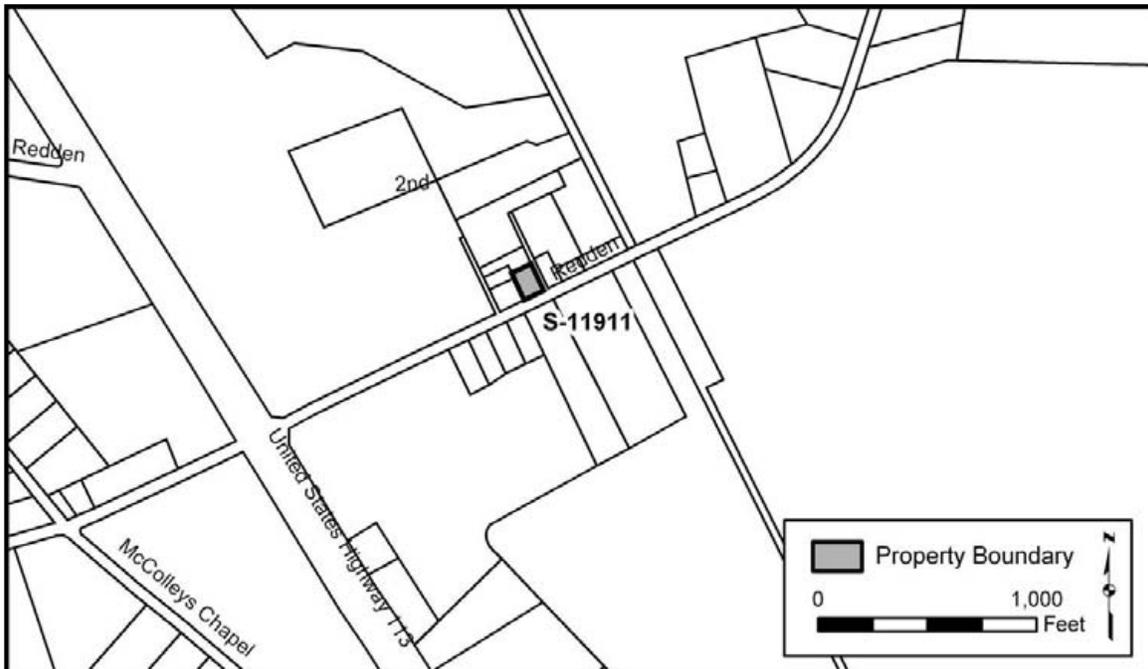
**S-11911**



main building (.001) façade and east side,  
view to NW



main building (.001) rear, view to SW



**S-11912. Dwelling, south side of Redden Road  
(PIN: 135-6.00-10.00)  
(Detail Map #5)**

**Description:** This property is located along the south side of Redden Road and contains a mid-twentieth-century dwelling and garage, a modern shed, and a garden. Though closely surrounded by agricultural fields on three sides, modern fencing nicely distinguishes the residential lawn to this property. The front and side lawns are open with little to no landscaping. A few shrubs are planted across the façade of the house. A linear paved driveway lies to the west side of the house.

The c. 1940s, one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling faces north. The façade features a centralized main entrance sheltered by a slightly inset porch, supported and trimmed by iron railing. Two secondary entrances also exist, one within the rear gabled ell, and one within a rear patio area along the west side of the house. A combination of four-over-four wood-sash and six-over-six vinyl-sash, double-hung windows light the interior. Vinyl, non-functional shutters flank each opening. Additions include a gabled hyphen, which extends west from the rear gabled ell and attaches to the property's two-car, gabled-front garage (.002). All architectural elements of the garage (style, massing, materials) match those of the house. Overall, the house is believed to rest on a concrete-block foundation covered by brick veneer, same as that covering the exterior walls. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt, and features boxed cornices and two brick chimneys. One chimney rises from the center of the exterior of the west gabled end of the main block of the house, and the other from the center of the exterior of the rear of the garage.

**Applicable Historic Context(s):** Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone; Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization 1940-1960+/-; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts theme; World War II-era cottage property type.

**Evaluation:** This property was evaluated for the National Register for its house, a c. 1940 World War II-era cottage. The property appears to represent the historical trend of farmland subdivision. As stated in the research design, individual examples of this trend rarely possess historical significance, and this property is therefore recommended individually not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

Regional contextual history has not identified a connection between the house and any individual significant in the history of the local area. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

As described and visually evident, this house has undergone some alterations. A few of the windows and doors have been replaced with non-sensitive and/or period replacements, and decorative shutters have been hung around each bay. A hyphen addition has also been constructed between the rear ell of the main house and the garage. Architecturally, this dwelling was probably never a distinctive construction. In fact, the majority of houses built during this time period were constructed rapidly and inexpensively. Some were, however, embellished with a bit more design and detail, like the Cape Cods, and, in general, are felt to be better illustrations of this time period. Such an example is the Webb House (S-10466) in Milford. Overall, this property is felt to be lacking both in significance and integrity, and is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent a common example of wood and masonry construction and are not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is not already available through other means; therefore the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

**COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE:**



Webb House (S-10466)

S-11912



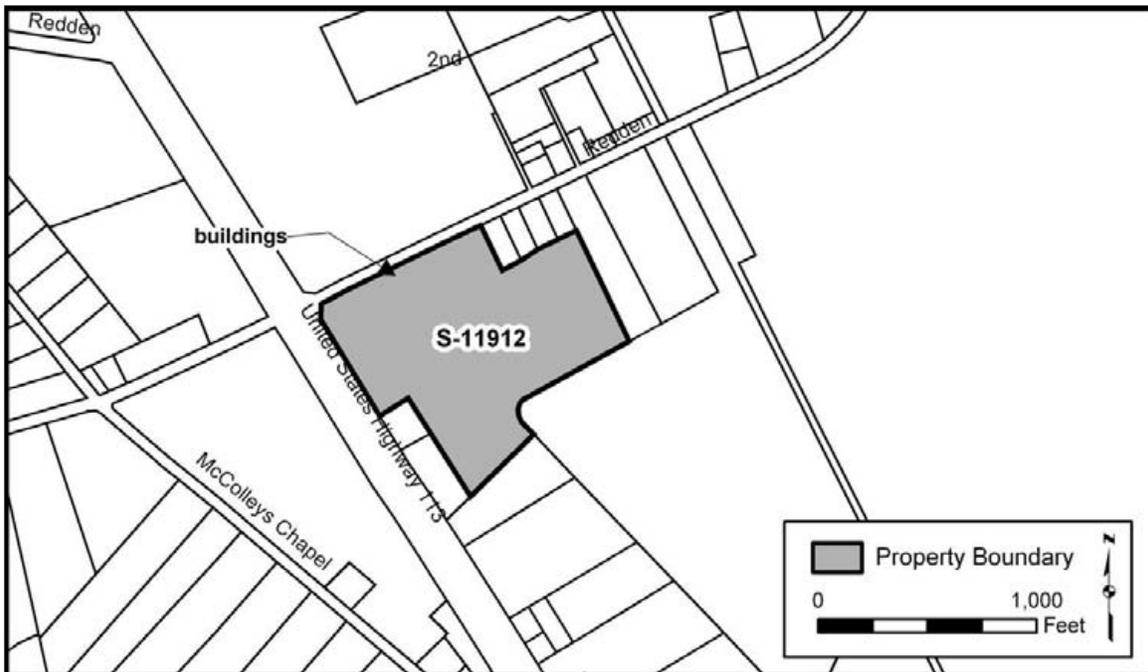
main building (.001) façade and west side, view to SE



main building (.001) rear and east side, view to NW



main building (.001), attached garage rear and west side, view to NE



**S-12177. Appenzellar Tract, U.S. 113**  
**(PIN: 230-19.00-32.00 and 230-19.00-104.00)**  
**(Detail Map #1)**

**Description and History:** Although the Appenzellar Tract is now part of the larger Redden State Forest, it was an independent entity for most of its history. Therefore, it has been evaluated for National Register eligibility as an independent property. The Appenzellar Tract is located north of the town of Ellendale on both sides of U.S. 113. The tract is bounded on the north by Staytonville Road and Fleatown Road (formerly CR 224). It is currently divided into seven tree stands that reflect forestry management practices but do not always correspond to historic parcel boundaries (see attached maps).

Stand #1 (16.8 acres) is a loblolly pine seed orchard and surrounding buffer. The parcel served as the second location of Delaware's tree seedling nursery, the first of which (located approximately .8 miles to the north, at Hudson Pond) was closed in the mid 1980s. Loblolly pine seedlings were planted at Appenzellar between 1989 and 1991. Most of Stand 1 was part of the original Appenzellar Tract, acquired by the state in 1928.

Stand #2 (49.1 acres) is located west of U.S. 113 and south of Staytonville Road. The stand contains scattered loblolly and Virginia pine but is primarily upland red and white oak species, hickory, yellow-poplar, maple and gum. The stand was established in 1910. A small portion of this stand adjacent to U.S. 113 appears to have been part of the original Appenzellar Tract, acquired by the state in 1928. The remainder of the stand was purchased in 1968 from Harry Frankel.

Stand #3 (51.2 acres) is located along the eastern boundary of the Appenzellar Tract that directly adjoins the Schoolhouse Ditch. Among species represented are loblolly pine, red oak, and white oak. The tree stand was established in about 1920, but the land was not acquired by the state until after 1957.

Stand #4 (17.1 acres) is located in the central portion of the tract, west of stand #3. It consists largely of loblolly pines and mixed hardwoods including red oak and white oak. The tree stand was established in about 1940, but the land was not acquired by the state until after 1957.

Stand #5 (16.2 acres) is a loblolly pine demonstration site consisting of two sites separated by a stream corridor. The southern portion of the stand was part of the original Appenzellar Tract, acquired by the state in 1928, while the northern portion of the stand was acquired after 1957. The stand of trees was established in 1968.

Stand #6 (24.7 acres) is located east of U.S. 113 along the southern boundary of the Appenzellar Tract. The stand, in 1994 a 22-year old loblolly pine plantation, was severely damaged by an ice storm and was replanted in March 1996. The land appears to have been part of the original Appenzellar Tract, acquired by the state in 1928.

Stand #7 (4.7 acres) is located east of U.S. 113 and occupies the floodplain of the Schoolhouse Ditch near its crossing with Fleatown Road. A mixed, natural stand,

it consists primarily of alder, red maple, and sweetgum. The land appears to have been acquired by the state after 1957.

The portions of the Appenzellar Tract adjacent to U.S. 113 (parts of Stands 1 and 2, the southern portion of Stand 5, and all of Stand 6) were acquired in a single transaction. The original portion of the tract, 50 acres, eventually reduced to 45 acres by highway right-of-way, was transferred to the State Forestry Commission in 1928 from the Delaware Highway Department. The Highway Department had gotten the property from T. Coleman Dupont—visionary builder of the DuPont Highway—who bought it from Paul Peyton Appenzellar in 1918. Appenzellar was a New York investment banker who bought the land in 1916, probably as a speculative investment, only to sell it two years later. The rest of the tract on the west side of U.S. 113 (most of Stand 2), was acquired from Harry (Henry) Frankel in 1968. Other acquisitions increased the size of the tract to the east, until the southeastern portion of the tract abutted the west side of North Old State Road. The tract now measures 190 acres.

The Appenzellar Tract was initially used as a forest demonstration and experimental area, and signs were posted along the DuPont Highway describing the treatments. In essence, the area was used as a “show window” of forest practice (Delaware State Forester 1932:19). In the late 1960s a new seedling orchard was established within the Appenzellar Tract, on the west side of U.S. 113.

There are no historic-period standing structures within the Appenzellar Tract. The waterways that run on either side of it are natural. There are two jeep roads, one on the east side of U.S. 113, and a second on the west side. The east jeep road extends in a rough reverse “L” between U.S. 113 and Fleatown Road, while the second extends south from Staytonville Road the entire depth of the tract on the west side of U.S. 113. A third roadway is a very short driveway that leads to a parking area at the north end of the tract on the west side of U.S. 113 at the Doppler radar site. The forest tree nursery was located south of the Doppler radar site.

Several structures once stood on the Appenzellar Tract, as can be seen on aerial photographs and on a 1967 survey of the Frankel Tract (see graphics, below). The 1937 aerial photograph shows dense forest on either side of U.S. 113 with no apparent buildings close to the road. Further to the east are open fields and a possible farmstead on the south side of Fleatown Road, in an area of the Appenzellar Tract acquired after 1957. The 1962 aerial photograph shows chicken houses on the west side of U.S. 113, at the southern edge of the tract. These are also shown on the 1967 Frankel survey, which includes a dwelling adjacent to the chicken houses as well as a building at the corner of the DuPont Highway and Staytonville Road. With the possible exception of the latter, these buildings were not associated with the forest. None of the buildings is extant.

At one time, concrete monuments marked the intersection between public and private land on either side of U.S. 113. The 1967 survey plat for the Frankel Tract indicates a “broken piece of concrete marker buried 18 inch deep in broken bricks” that marked the “old corner for Appenzellar Tract.” According to forestry personnel, other boundary markers were uprooted and tossed aside during the course of the dualization of U.S. 113 and other road construction projects. Forestry personnel indicate that concrete boundary markers still exist along the eastern portion of the tract close to and abutting North Old State Road (see attached map). These boundary monuments are outside the present study area. Department staff surveyed the U.S. 113 right-of-way looking for markers and were not able to locate any, old or new (Hahn 2009).

**Applicable Historic Context(s):** Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone; Urbanization and Early Suburbanization, 1880-1940+/-; Forestry theme; state forest property type.

**Evaluation:** Aside from the seed nursery at Hudson Pond, the Appenzellar Tract was the first state forest tract in Delaware. It was improved by CCC labor during the Depression by cutting of 50-foot wide fire breaks at selected locations in the forest (CCC Project #602) and was used as a demonstration forest for forestry management practices. No improvements associated with the Depression-era public works program are extant within the boundaries of the Appenzellar Tract. Most (if not all) of the original concrete boundary markers have been removed or destroyed, the signage for the demonstration stands is all gone, there are no man-made ditches within the tract, and the roadways have been widened and improved over the years. According to Delaware Forest Service employees Erich Burkentine and Gerald (Junior) Webb, no older buildings or structures exist on the property (Webb 2009). Any evidence that may have once existed of experimental forest management practices or demonstration areas within the Appenzellar Tract is long gone. The pre-1957 portions of the forest—the original parcels adjacent to U.S. 113—have mostly been replanted within the past 40 years. Stand 5 was planted in 1968 and Stand 6 was planted in 1996 after extensive ice damage. Stand 1 was established as a tree nursery in 1968, and in the 1990s the northern end of it became the site of a Doppler radar facility. Stand 2 was planted in 1910, but only a small sliver of the old stand was part of the original, pre-1957 Appenzellar Tract (see 2003 aerial photograph, below). In short, the Appenzellar Tract lacks the integrity necessary to convey any significance it may have once possessed as either Delaware’s first forest tract, as an example of early forest management practices, or for its association with the CCC. It is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

The Appenzellar Tract does not appear to be associated in any meaningful way with an individual significant in the history of the locality, the area, or the state. Paul Peyton Appenzellar was a prominent New York businessman, but he only owned the property for a couple years and ownership alone does not confer significance. The same is true for the brief ownership of the property by T. Coleman DuPont—builder of the DuPont Highway—before the state acquired it for use as a demonstration forest. Therefore, the tract is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B.

As noted, National Register eligibility under Criterion C requires that a property possess architectural or design significance. No older buildings or structures exist in this tract, and it therefore does not possess architectural significance. The tract does not represent a designed landscape. Instead, trees were planted not to yield an aesthetic impression but in accordance with standard forestry practices of their times. Therefore, because the tract does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, does not represent the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic values, it is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

No evidence has come to light that would suggest that any elements of the plantings in the tract have the potential to yield significant information about historic forestry practices. Therefore, the tract is recommended as not eligible under Criterion D. The archeological potential of the tract is not considered in this evaluation.

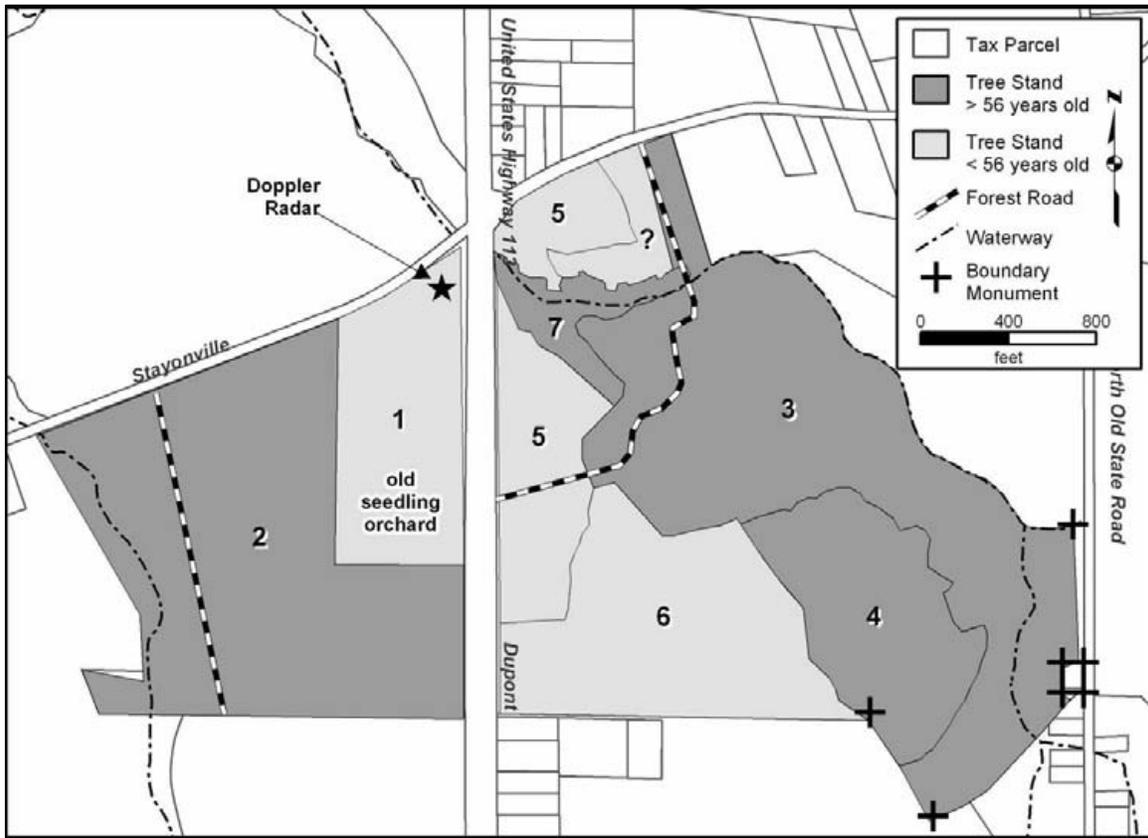
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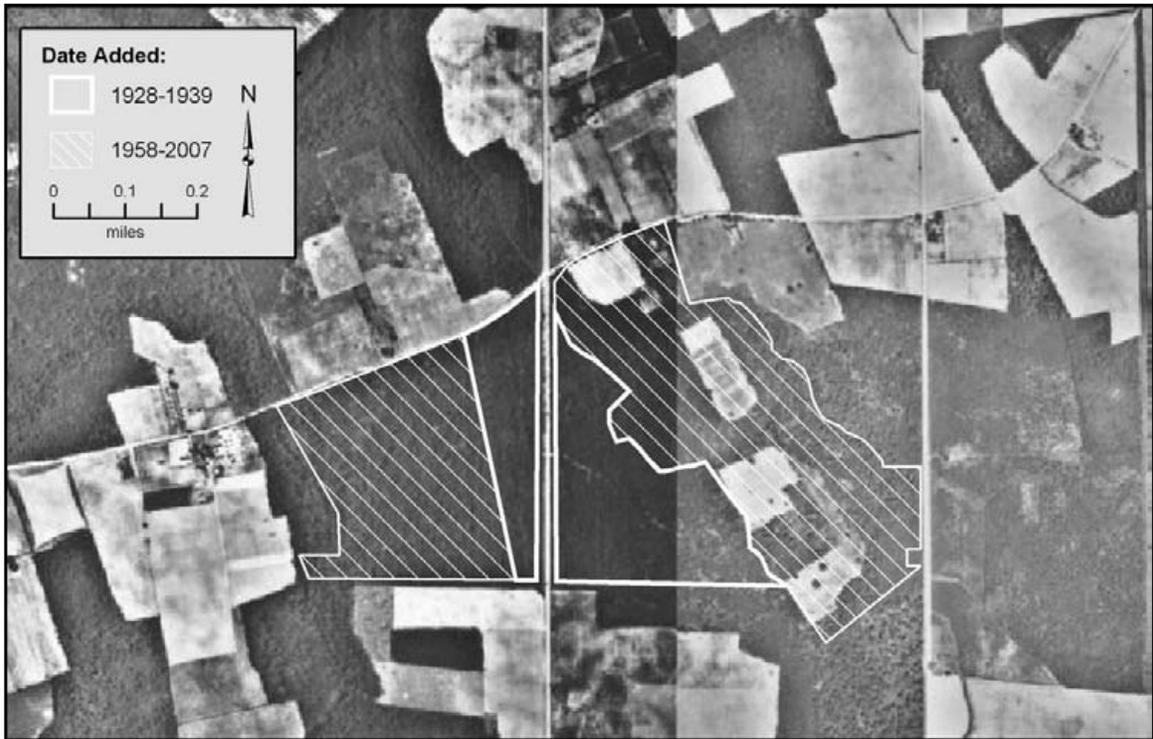
Appenzellar Tract, Stand 2, mostly deciduous hardwoods on the west side of U.S. 113, view to W



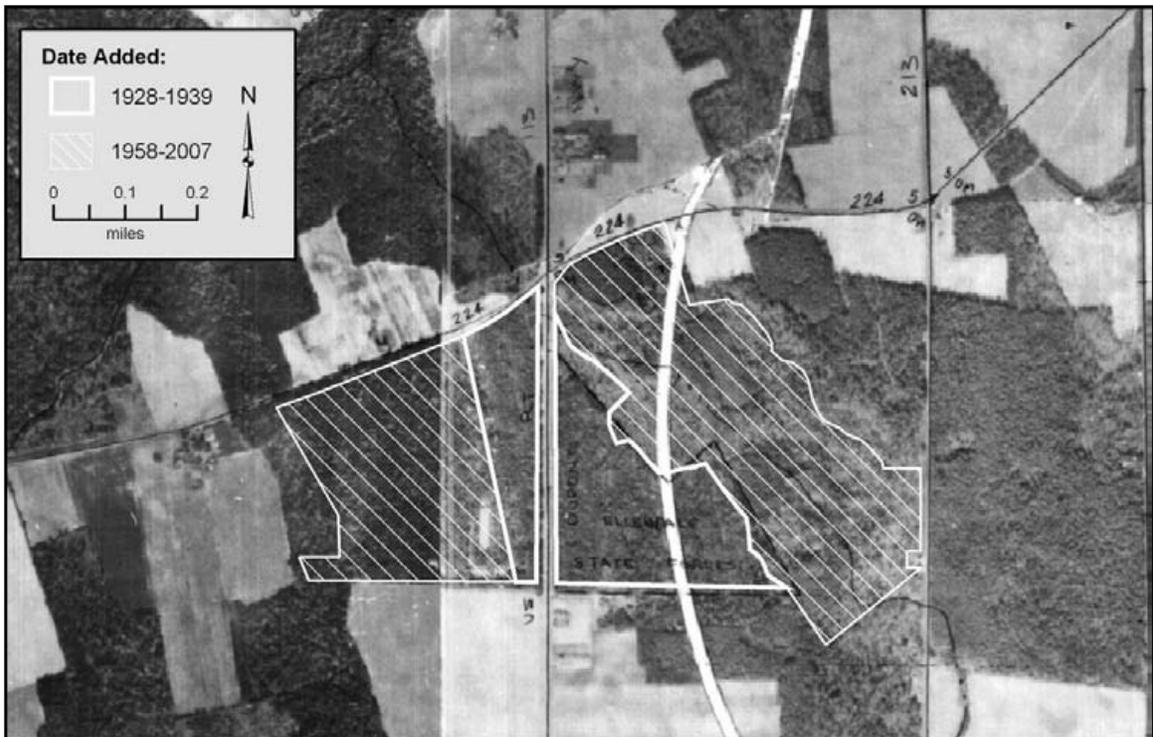
Appenzellar Tract, Stand 5, a loblolly pine demonstration site on the east side of U.S. 113, view to E



(2003 aerial)



(1937 aerial)



(1962 aerial)

