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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS #	K-7570.001
SPO Map	10-11-21
Hundred	East Dover
Quad	Dover
Other	2-00-08512-01-0700

1. **HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:** Dwelling, 294 Webbs Lane

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 294 Webbs Lane

3. **TOWN/NEAREST TOWN:** Dover vicinity? ☒

4. **MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:** building ☒ structure ☐ site ☐ object ☐ landscape ☐ district ☐

5. **MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY:** Domestic

6. **PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):**
West Dover Connector

7. **ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:**

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

8. **SURVEYOR INFORMATION:**

Surveyor name: Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc **Date:** 4/15/06

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS: **CRS# K-7570.001**

This resource is part of the Rodney Village (K-7570) subdivision created ca. 1955.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-7570.001

1. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 294 Webbs Lane

2. **FUNCTION(S):** historic Single Family Dwelling current Single Family Dwelling

3. **YEAR BUILT:** 1957 **CIRCA?:** ☒ **ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Unknown

4. **STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN:** Minimal Ranch

5. **INTEGRITY:** original site ☒ moved ☐

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

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)	year
a. N/A	
b. N/A	

6. **CURRENT CONDITION:** excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

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

   a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One (1)
   Additions: N/A

   b Structural system (if known): Wood frame

   c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block
   basement: full ☒ partial ☐ not visible ☐ no basement ☐

   d. Exterior walls (original if visible& any subsequent coverings): Aluminum siding, vertical wood

   e. Roof: shape: Side gable
   Materials: Asphalt shingles
   Cornice: Boxed
   Dormers: N/A
   Chimney: location(s): Concrete: interior located on the central ridge of the roof.

8. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:**

   a. Facade: Direction: N
   1) Bays: Five (5)
   2) Windows: Four (4)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: One (1) paired, louvered, Chicago-style replacement window; (1) set of paired jalousied aluminum windows; (2) sets of paired, single-light casement windows
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A

Facade (cont'd)

3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: Easternmost bay; enclosed entry porch

   Type: Single-leaf aluminum storm door
   Trim:N/A
4) Porch(es): Entry porch semi-enclosed with jalousied windows and plywood.

b. Side: Direction: E
   1) Bays: One (1)
   2) Windows: One (1)
      Fenestration: Regular
      Type: Four (4) jalousied windows
      Trim: Wood
      Shutters: N/A
   3) Door(s): Zero (0)
      Location: N/A
      Type: N/A
      Trim: N/A
   4) Porch(es): N/A
c. Side: Direction: W
   1) Bays: Two (2)
   2) Windows: Two (2)
      Fenestration: Regular
      Type: (2) single 2-light replacement
      Trim: Vinyl
      Shutters: N/A
   3) Door(s): Zero (0)
      Location: N/A
      Type: N/A
      Trim: N/A
   4) Porch(es): N/A
d. Rear: Direction: S
   1) Bays: Five (5)
   2) Windows: Four (4)
      Fenestration: Irregular
      Type:(2) single 1/1 double-hung sash wood;(1) set of paired horizontal casement windows; (1) set of paired vertical casement windows
      Trim: Wood
      Shutters: N/A
   3) Door(s): One (1)
      Location: Off-center
      Type: Single-leaf, wooden with four rectangular lights

      Trim: Wood
   4) Porch(es): Small poured concrete stoop

9. INTERIOR: Not Accessible.

10. LANDSCAPING: Mature spruce trees dot the front and rear yards.

11. OTHER COMMENTS: There is a modern shed to the rear of the dwelling.

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS#: **K-7570.001**

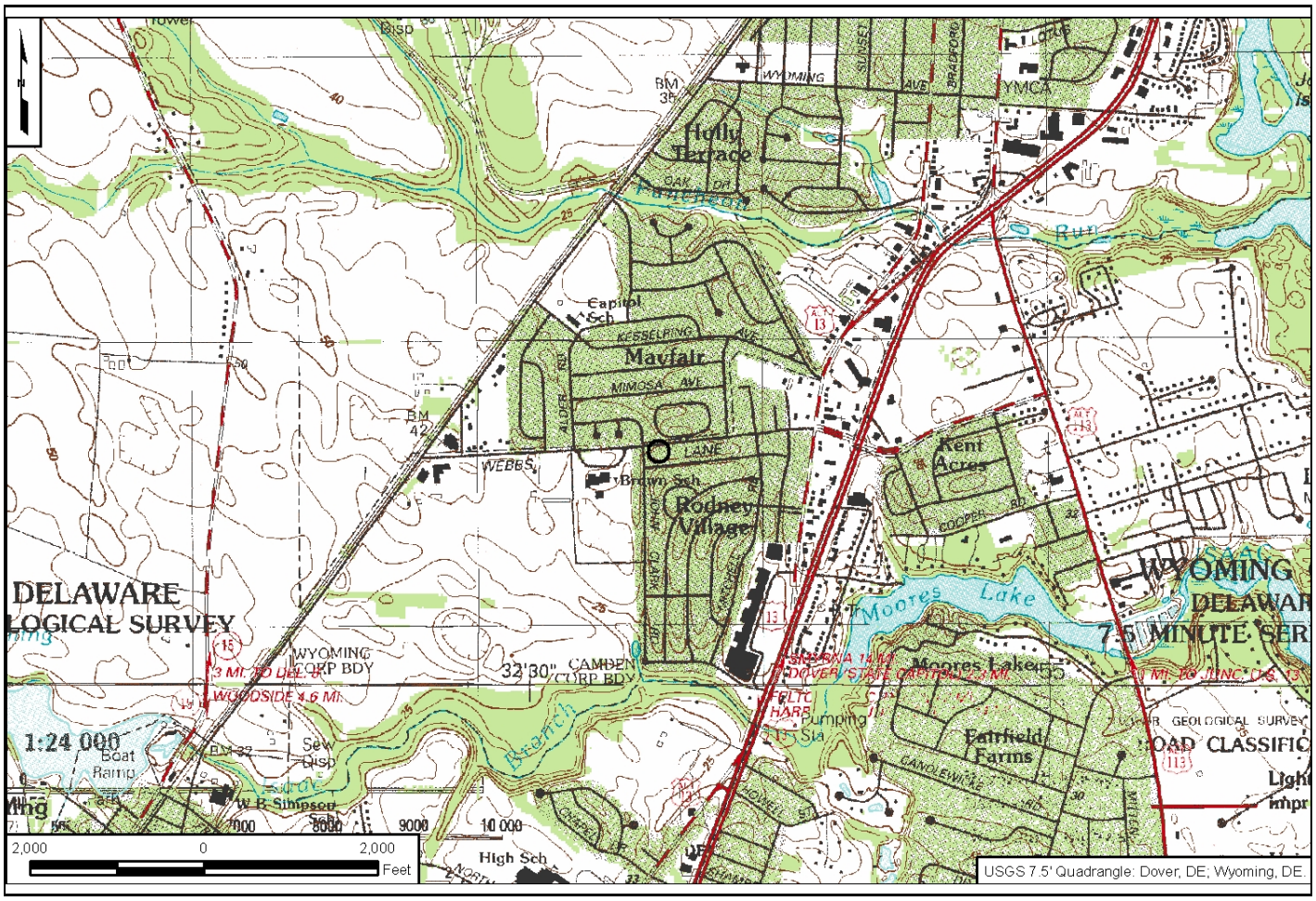
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: **294 Webbs Lane**

2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

3. LOCATION MAP:

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

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



4. SITE PLAN:


N
Tax Parcel Boundary
Dwelling
K-7570.00
Shed (Modern)
50
0
50
Feet
2007 Orthophoto

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # **K-7570.001**

Date **04-15-06** Surveyor/Photographer **Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak**

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

K-7570.001. Photograph 1: Dwelling, 294 Webbs Lane, north and east elevations, view looking southwest.

K-7570.001. Photograph 2: Dwelling, 294 Webbs Lane, south and east elevations, view looking northwest.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS #	K-7570.002
SPO Map	10-11-21
Hundred	East Dover
Quad	Dover
Other	2-00-08512-01-0900

1. **HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:** Dwelling, 278 Webbs Lane

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 278 Webbs Lane

3. **TOWN/NEAREST TOWN:** Dover vicinity? ☒

4. **MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:** building ☒ structure ☐ site ☐ object ☐ landscape ☐ district ☐

5. **MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY:** Domestic

6. **PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):**
West Dover Connector

7. **ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:**

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

8. **SURVEYOR INFORMATION:**

Surveyor name: Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc **Date:** 4/05/06

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS: **CRS# K-7570.002**

This resource is part of the Rodney Village (K-7570) subdivision created ca. 1955.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-7570.002

1. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 278 Webbs Lane

2. **FUNCTION(S):** historic Single Family Dwelling current Single Family Dwelling

3. **YEAR BUILT:** 1957 **CIRCA?:** ☒ **ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Unknown

4. **STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN:** Minimal Ranch

5. **INTEGRITY:** original site ☒ moved ☐

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

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)	year
a. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding.	Unknown
b. Rear addition connects to garage	Unknown

6. **CURRENT CONDITION:** excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

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

   a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One (1)
   Additions: Rear, one-story, addition

   b Structural system (if known): Wood frame

   c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block
   basement: full ☒ partial ☐ not visible ☐ no basement ☐

   d. Exterior walls (original if visible& any subsequent coverings): Vinyl siding

   e. Roof: shape: Side gable
   Materials: Asphalt shingles
   Cornice: Boxed, vinyl
   Dormers: N/A
   Chimney: location(s): Concrete block; interior, located in addition

8. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:**

   a. Facade: Direction: N
   1) Bays: Six (6)
   2) Windows:
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (2) sets of paired sliding vinyl casement windows; (1) single-light picture window flanked by 1/1 double-hung sash single glass; (1) set of paired 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: Louvered vinyl

Facade (cont'd)

3) Door(s): Two (2)
   Location: Off center
   Type: (1) pedestrian, modern, wood paneled door in easternmost bay; (1) wood overhead garage door
   Trim: Vinyl
4) Porch(es): N/A

b. Side: Direction: E
1) Bays: Two (2)
2) Windows: One (1)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (1) single 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl replacement window
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): (1)
   Location: Addition
   Type: Single-leaf, wood with (3) lights
   Trim: Vinyl
4) Porch(es): N/A

c. Side: Direction: W
1) Bays: Three (3)
2) Windows: Three (3)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: Two-light sliding replacement windows
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: Louvered vinyl
3) Door(s): N/A
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): N/A

d. Rear: Direction: S
1) Bays: Not accessible
2) Windows: Not accessible
   Fenestration: Not accessible
   Type: Not accessible
   Trim: Not accessible
   Shutters: Not accessible
3) Door(s): N/A
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): N/A

9. INTERIOR: Not accessible

10. LANDSCAPING: There are small hedges along the façade; east side of the property has a poured concrete driveway. There is a small front yard.

11. OTHER COMMENTS: Rear of property is fenced in and not accessible.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS#: **K-7570.002**

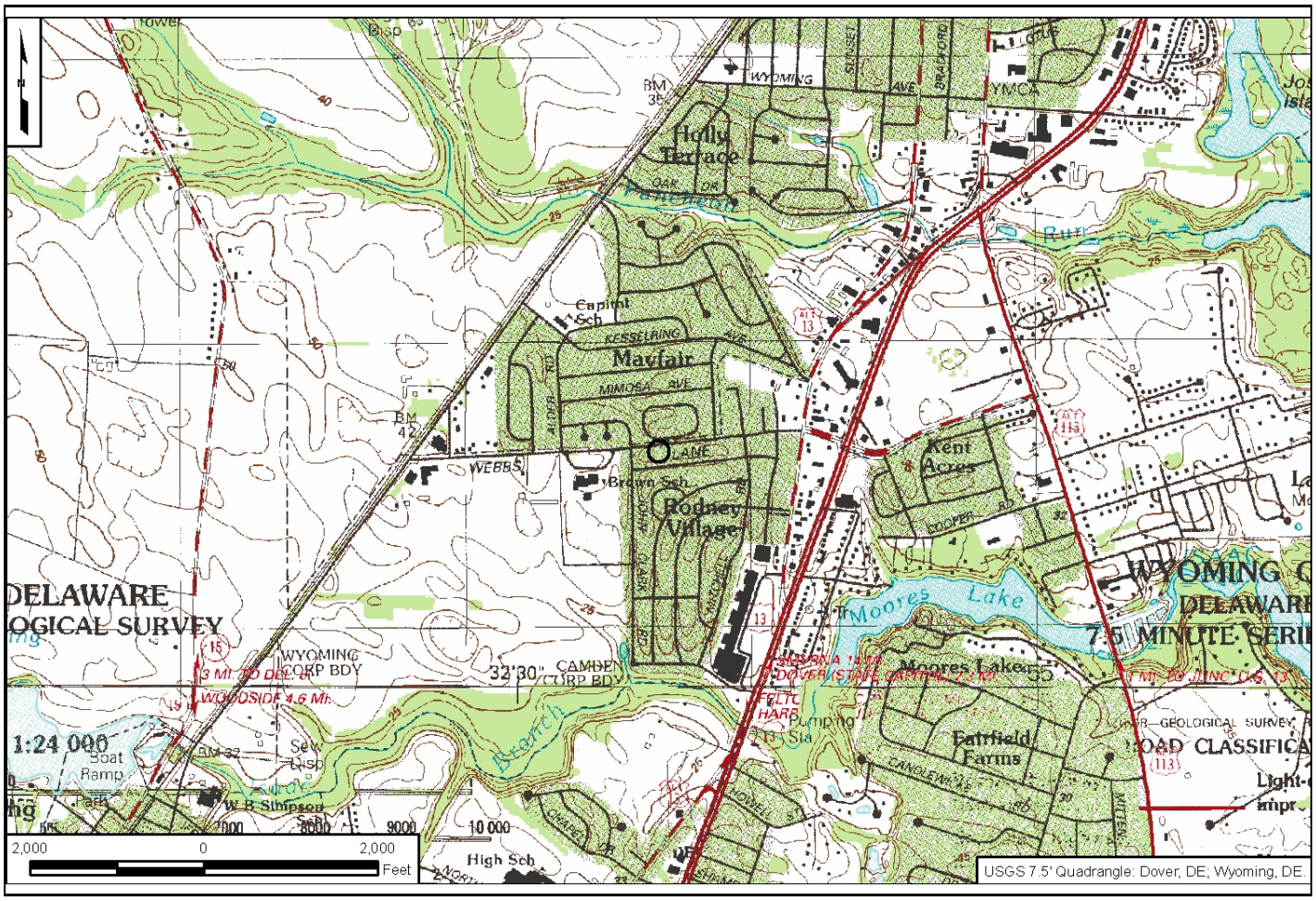
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: **278 Webbs Lane**

2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

3. LOCATION MAP:

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

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



4. SITE PLAN:


Tax Parcel Boundary
Dwelling
K-7570.002
Addition (Modern)
Attached Garage
Shed (Modern)
50
0
50
Feet
2007 Orthophoto

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # **K-7570.002**

Date **04-05-06** Surveyor/Photographer **Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak**

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

K-7570.002. Photograph 1: Dwelling, 278 Webbs Lane, north and east elevations, view looking southwest.

K-7570.002. Photograph 2: Dwelling, 278 Webbs Lane, north and west elevations, view looking southeast.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS #	K-7570.003
SPO Map	10-11-21
Hundred	East Dover
Quad	Dover
Other	2-00-08512-01-1000

1. **HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:** Dwelling, 274 Webbs Lane

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 274 Webbs Lane

3. **TOWN/NEAREST TOWN:** Dover vicinity? ☒

4. **MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:** building ☒ structure ☐ site ☐ object ☐ landscape ☐ district ☐

5. **MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY:** Domestic

6. **PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):**
West Dover Connector

7. **ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:**

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

8. **SURVEYOR INFORMATION:**

Surveyor name: Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc **Date:** 4/05/06

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS: **CRS# K-7570.003**

This resource is part of the Rodney Village (K-7570) subdivision created ca. 1955.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-7570.003

1. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 274 Webbs Lane

2. **FUNCTION(S):** historic Single Family Dwelling current Single Family Dwelling

3. **YEAR BUILT:** 1957 **CIRCA?:** ☒ **ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Unknown

4. **STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN:** Minimal Ranch

5. **INTEGRITY:** original site ☒ moved ☐

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

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)	year
a. A wooden deck is attached to the rear of the dwelling.	Unknown
b. N/A	

6. **CURRENT CONDITION:** excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

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

   a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One (1)
   Additions: N/A

   b Structural system (if known): Wood frame

   c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block
   basement: full ☒ partial ☐ not visible ☐ no basement ☐

   d. Exterior walls (original if visible& any subsequent coverings): Vinyl siding

   e. Roof: shape: Side gable
   Materials: Asphalt shingles
   Cornice: Box cornice
   Dormers: N/A
   Chimney: location(s): Stucco; interior located at the center of the roofline.

8. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:**

   a. Facade: Direction: N
   1) Bays: Four (4)
   2) Windows: Four (4)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (2) single 1/1 double-hung sash; (1) Chicago-style picture window; (1) horizontal sliding window
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: Faux wood

Facade (cont'd)

3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): N/A

b. Side: Direction: W
1) Bays: Two (2)
2) Windows: Two (2)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (2) single 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl replacement
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: Faux wood
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es):N/A

c. Side: Direction: E
1) Bays: Two (2)
2) Windows: One (1)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (1)1/1 double-hung sash vinyl replacement
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: Faux wood
3) Door(s): (1)
   Location: Off-center
   Type: Aluminum panel door
   Trim: Vinyl
4) Porch(es): N/A

d. Rear: Direction: S
1) Bays: Not accessible
2) Windows: Not accessible
   Fenestration: Not accessible
   Type: Not accessible
   Trim: Not accessible
   Shutters: Not accessible
3) Door(s): Not accessible
   Location: Not accessible
   Type: Not accessible
   Trim: Not accessible
4) Porch(es): Not accessible

9. INTERIOR: Not accessible

10. LANDSCAPING: The dwelling occupies a small, rectangular lot with a rear yard enclosed by a wooden fence. A mature lawn with sparse trees and shrubs surrounds the dwelling.

11. OTHER COMMENTS: The rear of the property was not accessible.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS#: **K-7570.003**

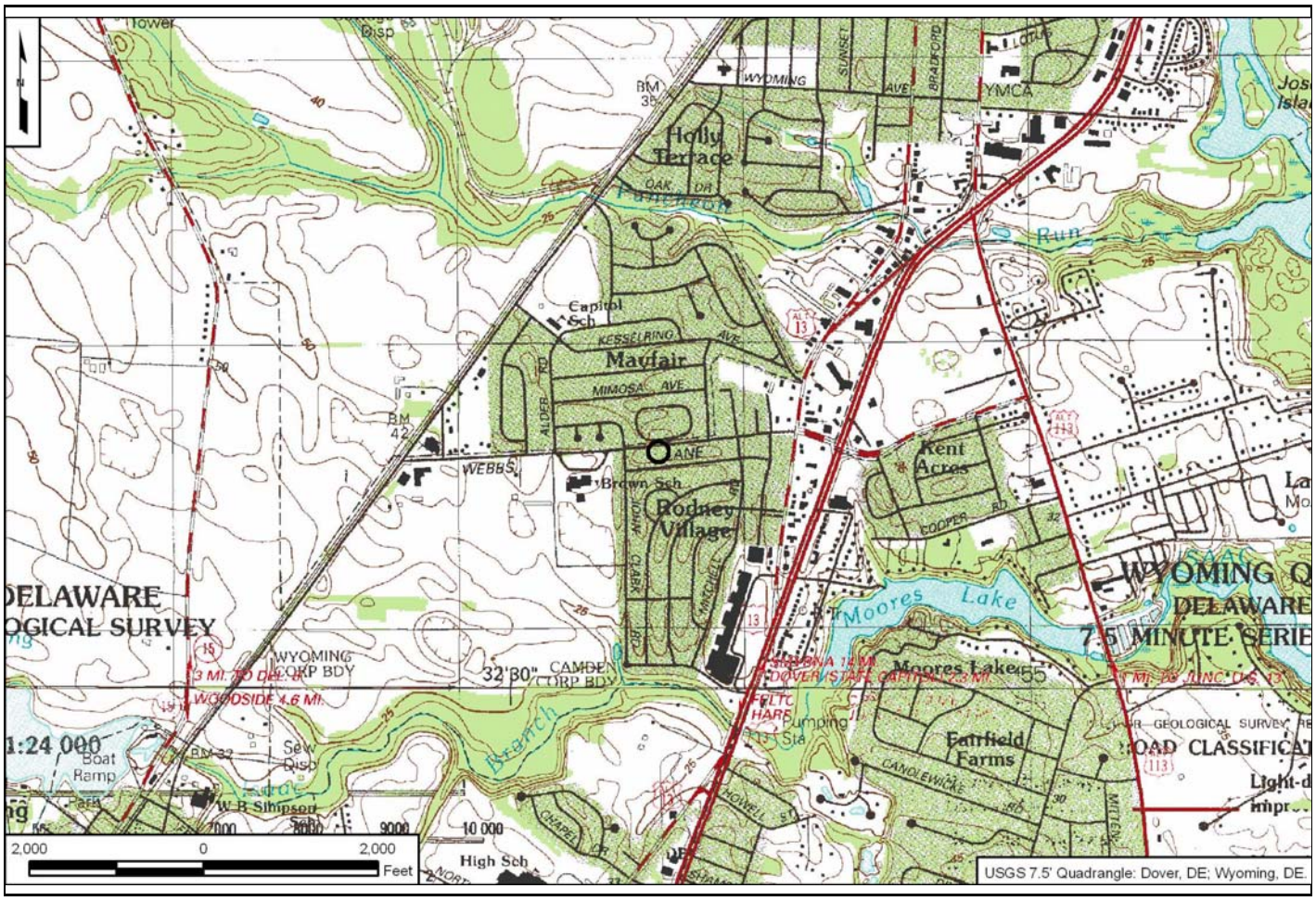
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: **274 Webbs Lane**

2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

3. LOCATION MAP:

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

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



4. SITE PLAN:


Tax Parcel Boundary
Dwelling
K-7570.003
Shed (Modern)
50
0
50
Feet
2007 Orthophoto

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # **K-7570.003**

Date **04-05-06** Surveyor/Photographer **Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak**

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

K-7570.003. Photograph 1: Dwelling, 274 Webbs Lane, north and east elevations, view looking southwest.

K-7570.003. Photograph 2: Dwelling, 274 Webbs Lane, north and west elevations, view looking southeast.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS #	K-7570.004
SPO Map	10-11-21
Hundred	East Dover
Quad	Dover
Other	2-00-08512-01-1100

1. **HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:** Dwelling, 266 Webbs Lane

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 266 Webbs Lane

3. **TOWN/NEAREST TOWN:** Dover vicinity? ☒

4. **MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:** building ☒ structure ☐ site ☐ object ☐ landscape ☐ district ☐

5. **MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY:** Domestic

6. **PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):**
West Dover Connector

7. **ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:**

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

8. **SURVEYOR INFORMATION:**

Surveyor name: Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc **Date:** 4/05/06

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS: **CRS# K-7570.004**

This resource is part of the Rodney Village (K-7570) subdivision created ca. 1955.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-7570.004

1. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 266 Webbs Lane

2. **FUNCTION(S):** historic Single Family Dwelling current Single Family Dwelling

3. **YEAR BUILT:** 1957 **CIRCA?:** ☒ **ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Unknown

4. **STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN:** Minimal Traditional

5. **INTEGRITY:** original site ☒ moved ☐

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

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)	year
a. An addition is attached to the east elevation.	Unknown
b. N/A	

6. **CURRENT CONDITION:** excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

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

   a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One (1)
   Additions: A square addition is attached to the east elevation.

   b Structural system (if known): Wood frame

   c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block
   basement: full ☒ partial ☐ not visible ☐ no basement ☐

   d. Exterior walls (original if visible& any subsequent coverings): Brick veneer, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle

   e. Roof: shape: Side gable with projecting front gable
   Materials: Asphalt shingles
   Cornice: N/A
   Dormers: N/A
   Chimney: location(s): N/A

8. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:**

   a. Facade: Direction: N
   1) Bays: Five (5)
   2) Windows: Three (3)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (2) sets of paired 2/2 double-hung sash; (1) projecting bay window with faux diamond lights
   Trim: Wood
   Shutters: N/A

Facade (cont'd)

3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: (1) off center
   Type: Pane and panel, flush wood
   Trim: Wood
4) Porch(es): Poured concrete stoop with wrought iron railing

b. Side: Direction: E
1) Bays: Two (2)
2) Windows: One (1)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (1) set of paired, 2/2 double-hung sash
   Trim: Wood
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: (1) off-center
   Type: Pane and panel with aluminum storm door

   Trim: Wood
4) Porch(es): N/A

c. Side: Direction: W
1) Bays: One (1)
2) Windows: One (1)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (1) 2/2 double-hung sash
   Trim: Wood
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): N/A
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): N/A

d. Rear: Direction: S
1) Bays: Not accessible
2) Windows: Not accessible
   Fenestration: Not accessible
   Type: Not accessible
   Trim: Not accessible
   Shutters: Not accessible
3) Door(s): Not accessible
   Location: Not accessible
   Type: Not accessible
   Trim: Not accessible
4) Porch(es): Not accessible

9. INTERIOR: Not Accessible.

10. LANDSCAPING: The north elevation of the dwelling is largely concealed by mature evergreen trees and shrubs. A poured concrete driveway is situated to the west of the dwelling, and a grass lawn surrounds the dwelling to the east, south, and north.

11. OTHER COMMENTS: The rear of the property is enclosed by a chain link fence.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS#: **K-7570.004**

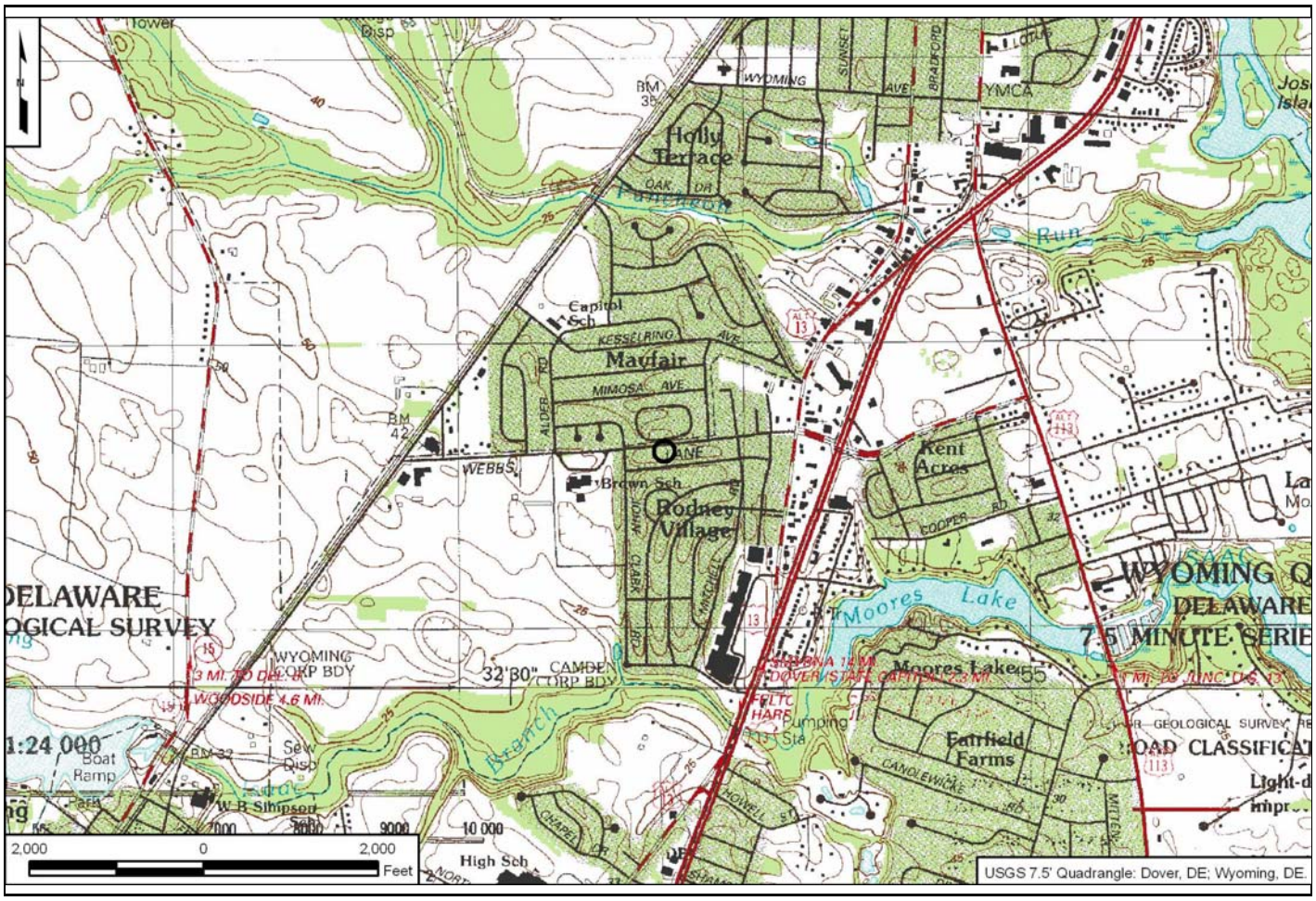
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: **266 Webbs Lane**

2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

3. LOCATION MAP:

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

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



4. SITE PLAN:


Tax Parcel Boundary
Dwelling
K-7570.004
50
0
50
Feet
2007 Orthophoto

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # **K-7570.004**

Date **04-05-06** Surveyor/Photographer **Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak**

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

K-7570.004. Photograph 1: Dwelling, 266 Webbs Lane, north elevation, view looking south.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS #	K-7570.005
SPO Map	10-11-21
Hundred	East Dover
Quad	Dover
Other	2-00-08512-01-1200

1. **HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:** Dwelling, 260 Webbs Lane

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 260 Webbs Lane

3. **TOWN/NEAREST TOWN:** Dover vicinity? ☒

4. **MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:** building ☒ structure ☐ site ☐ object ☐ landscape ☐ district ☐

5. **MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY:** Domestic

6. **PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):**
West Dover Connector

7. **ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:**

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

8. **SURVEYOR INFORMATION:**

Surveyor name: Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc **Date:** 4/05/06

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS: **CRS# K-7570.005**

This resource is part of the Rodney Village (K-7570) subdivision created ca. 1955.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-7570.005

1. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 260 Webbs Lane

2. **FUNCTION(S):** historic Single Family Dwelling current Single Family Dwelling

3. **YEAR BUILT:** 1955 **CIRCA?:** ☒ **ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Unknown

4. **STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN:** Minimal Ranch

5. **INTEGRITY:** original site ☒ moved ☐

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

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)	year
a. N/A	
b. N/A	

6. **CURRENT CONDITION:** excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

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

   a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One (1)
   Additions: N/A

   b Structural system (if known): Wood frame

   c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block
   basement: full ☒ partial ☐ not visible ☐ no basement ☐

   d. Exterior walls (original if visible& any subsequent coverings): Vinyl siding

   e. Roof: shape: Side gable
   Materials: Asphalt shingles
   Cornice: Box, vinyl
   Dormers: N/A
   Chimney: location(s): Brick; interior located on center of roof ridge.

8. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:**

   a. Facade: Direction: N
      1) Bays: Two (2)
      2) Windows: Two (2)
         Fenestration: Irregular
         Type: (1) horizontal sliding vinyl replacement window; (1) ribbon of four 1/1 double-hung sash
         Trim: Vinyl
         Shutters: Vinyl

Facade (cont'd)

3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): N/A

b. Side: Direction: W
1) Bays: Three (3)
2) Windows: Two (2)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (2) single sliding horizontal sliding replacement
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters:N/A
3) Door(s): (1)
   Location: Off-center
   Type: Aluminum panel
   Trim: Aluminum
4) Porch(es): A one-bay carport is located on the west elevation.

c. Side: Direction: E
1) Bays: Two (2)
2) Windows: Two (2)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (2) single sliding horizontal sliding replacement
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): N/A

d. Rear: Direction: S
1) Bays: Not accessible
2) Windows: Not accessible
   Fenestration: Not accessible
   Type: Not accessible
   Trim: Not accessible
   Shutters: Not accessible
3) Door(s): Not accessible
   Location: Not accessible
   Type: Not accessible
   Trim: Not accessible
4) Porch(es): Not accessible

9. INTERIOR: Not accessible

10. LANDSCAPING: This property features a manicured lawn with a few trees and shrubs.

11. OTHER COMMENTS: N/A

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS#: **K-7570.005**

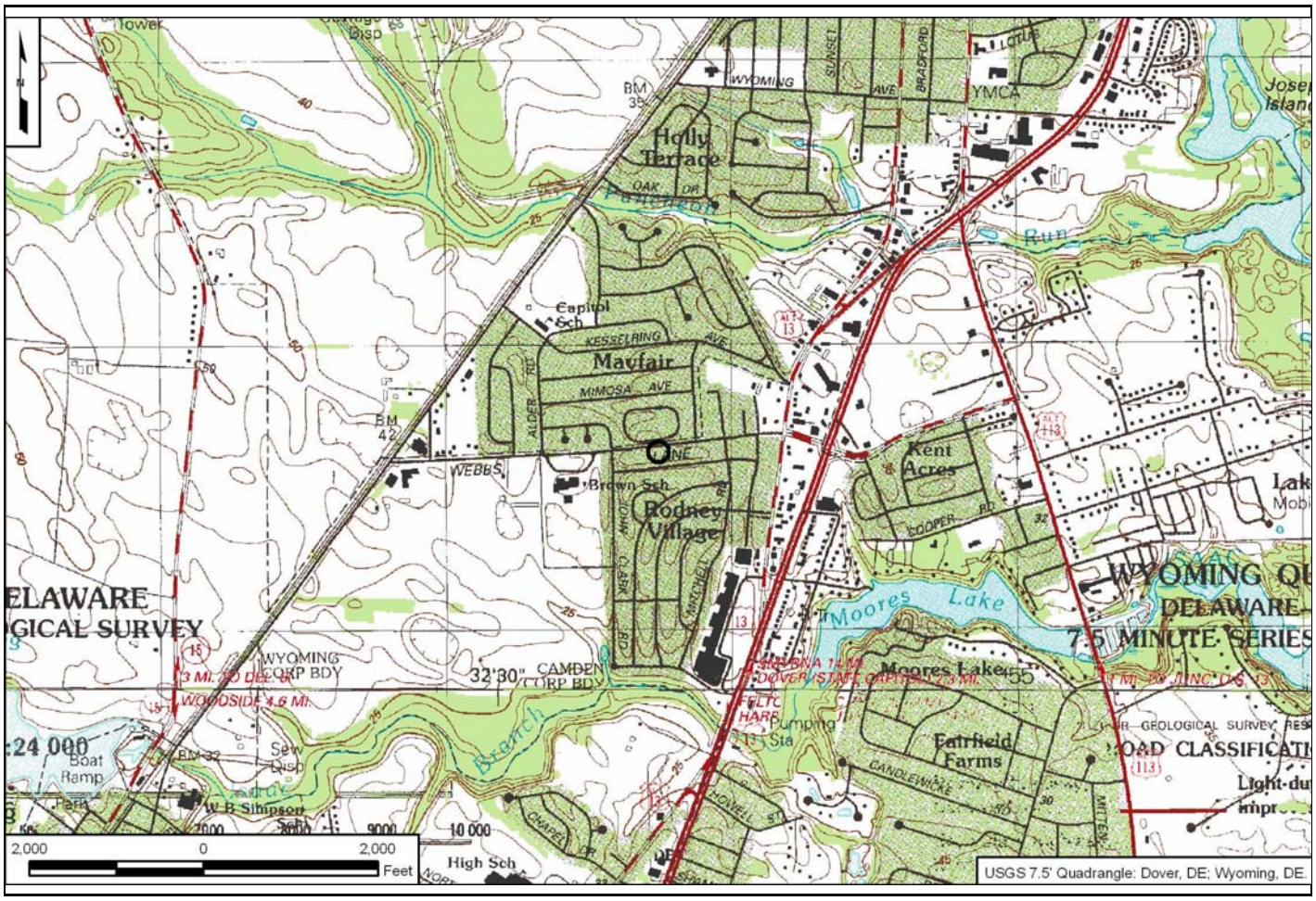
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: **260 Webbs Lane**

2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

3. LOCATION MAP:

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

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



4. SITE PLAN:


N
Tax Parcel Boundary
Dwelling
K-7570.005
50
0
50
Feet
2007 Orthophoto

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # **K-7570.005**

Date **04-05-06** Surveyor/Photographer **Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak**

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

K-7570.005. Photograph 1: Dwelling, 260 Webbs Lane, north and west elevations, view looking southeast.

K-7570.005. Photograph 2: Dwelling, 260 Webbs Lane, north and east elevations, view looking southwest.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS #	K-7570.006
SPO Map	10-11-21
Hundred	East Dover
Quad	Dover
Other	2-00-08512-01-1300

1. **HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:** Dwelling, 254 Webbs Lane

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 254 Webbs Lane

3. **TOWN/NEAREST TOWN:** Dover vicinity? ☒

4. **MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:** building ☒ structure ☐ site ☐ object ☐ landscape ☐ district ☐

5. **MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY:** Domestic

6. **PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):**
West Dover Connector

7. **ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:**

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

8. **SURVEYOR INFORMATION:**

Surveyor name: Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc **Date:** 4/05/06

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS: **CRS# K-7570.006**

This resource is part of the Rodney Village (K-7570) subdivision created ca. 1955.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-7570.006

1. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 254 Webbs Lane

2. **FUNCTION(S):** historic Single Family Dwelling current Single Family Dwelling

3. **YEAR BUILT:** 1955 **CIRCA?:** ☒ **ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Unknown

4. **STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN:** Minimal Ranch

5. **INTEGRITY:** original site ☒ moved ☐

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

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)	year
a. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding.	Unknown
b. The carport is enclosed.	Unknown

6. **CURRENT CONDITION:** excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

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

   a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One (1)
   Additions: N/A

   b Structural system (if known): Wood frame

   c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block
   basement: full ☒ partial ☐ not visible ☐ no basement ☐

   d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): Vinyl siding

   e. Roof: shape: Side gable
   Materials: Asphalt shingles
   Cornice: Box, vinyl
   Dormers: N/A
   Chimney: location(s): Brick; exterior located on the west elevation

8. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:**

   a. Facade: Direction: N
      1) Bays: Four (4)
      2) Windows: Three (3)
         Fenestration: Irregular
         Type: (2) 2/2 double-hung sash, vinyl; (1) Chicago-style vinyl replacement picture window
         Trim: Vinyl
         Shutters: Louvered vinyl

Facade (cont'd)

3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: Off center
   Type: Single-leaf, pane and panel with vinyl storm door
   Trim: Vinyl
4) Porch(es): A small poured concrete pad with a single poured concrete step is situated in front of the primary entrance.

b. Side: Direction: E
1) Bays: Two (2)
2) Windows: Two (2)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (2) single 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl replacement
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): N/A

c. Side: Direction: W
1) Bays: One (1)
2) Windows: One (1)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (1) 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl replacement
   Trim: Wood
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): N/A

d. Rear: Direction: W
1) Bays: Not accessible
2) Windows: Not accessible
   Fenestration: Not accessible
   Type: Not accessible
   Trim: Not accessible
   Shutters: Not accessible
3) Door(s): Not accessible
   Location: Not accessible
   Type: Not accessible
   Trim: Not accessible
4) Porch(es): Not accessible

9. INTERIOR: Not accessible

10. LANDSCAPING: A small, manicured yard surrounds the dwelling with the rear yard enclosed by a chain-link fence. Small foundation plantings are located along the dwelling's façade and a poured concrete sidewalk sits parallel to the road.

11. OTHER COMMENTS: N/A

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS#: **K-7570.006**

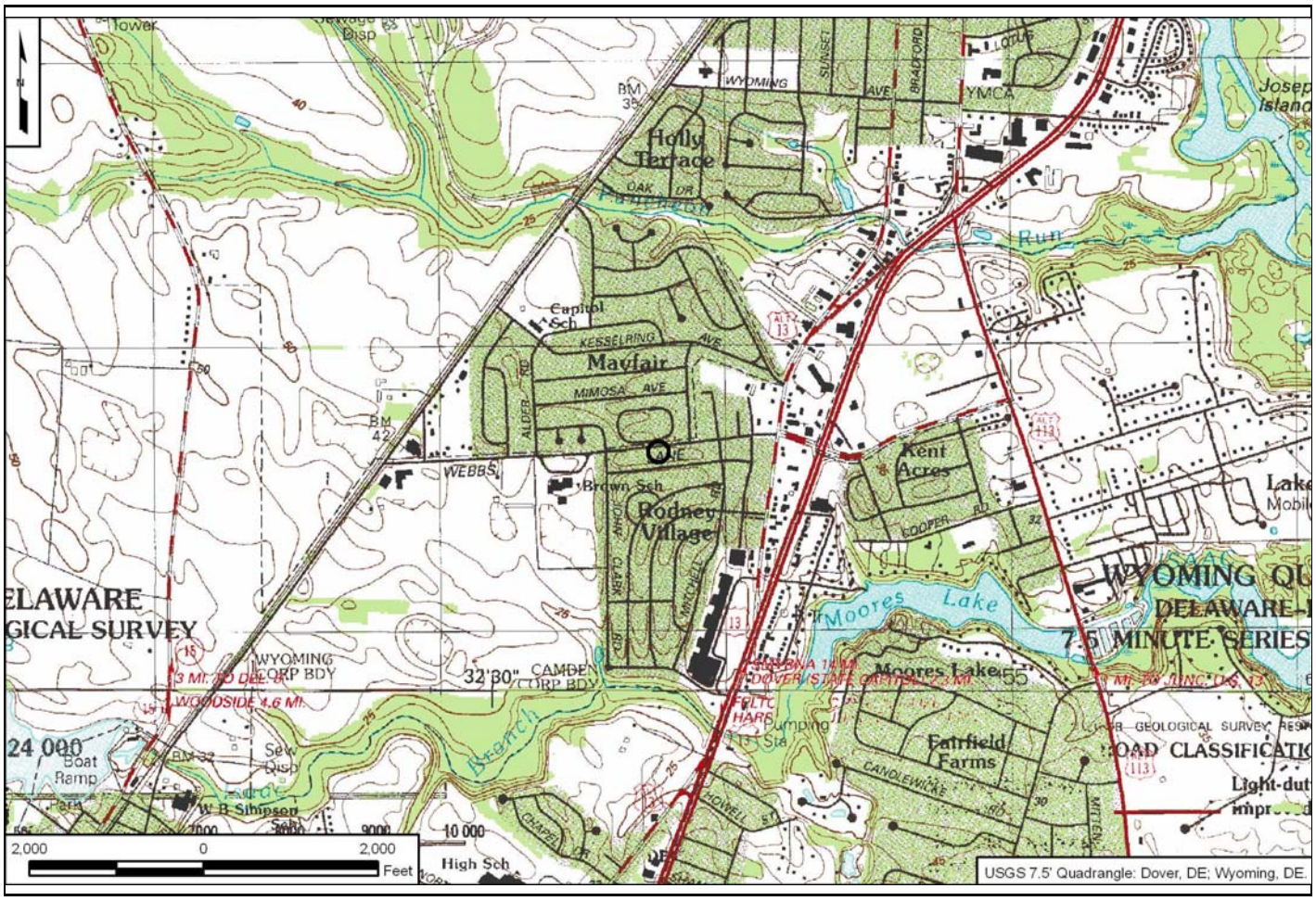
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: **254 Webbs Lane**

2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

3. LOCATION MAP:

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

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



4. SITE PLAN:


N
Tax Parcel Boundary
Dwelling
K-7570.006
Shed (Modern)
50
0
50
Feet
2007 Orthophoto

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # **K-7570.006**

Date **04-05-06** Surveyor/Photographer **Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak**

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

K-7570.006. Photograph 1: Dwelling, 254 Webbs Lane, north and west elevations, view looking southeast.

K-7570.006. Photograph 2: Dwelling, 254 Webbs Lane, north and east elevations, view looking southwest.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS #	K-7570.007
SPO Map	10-11-21
Hundred	East Dover
Quad	Dover
Other	2-00-08512-01-1400

1. **HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:** Dwelling, 248 Webbs Lane

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 248 Webbs Lane

3. **TOWN/NEAREST TOWN:** Dover vicinity? ☒

4. **MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:** building ☒ structure ☐ site ☐ object ☐ landscape ☐ district ☐

5. **MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY:** Domestic

6. **PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):**
West Dover Connector

7. **ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:**

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

8. **SURVEYOR INFORMATION:**

Surveyor name: Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc **Date:** 4/05/06

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS: **CRS# K-7570.007**

This resource is part of the Rodney Village (K-7570) subdivision created ca. 1955.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-7570.007

1. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 248 Webbs Lane

2. **FUNCTION(S):** historic Single Family Dwelling current Single Family Dwelling

3. **YEAR BUILT:** 1955 **CIRCA?:** ☒ **ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Unknown

4. **STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN:** Minimal Ranch

5. **INTEGRITY:** original site ☒ moved ☐

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

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)	year
a. A gabled addition is attached to the rear of the dwelling.	Unknown
b.	

6. **CURRENT CONDITION:** excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

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

   a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One (1)
   Additions: A gabled addition is attached to the rear of the dwelling.

   b Structural system (if known): Wood frame

   c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block
   basement: full ☒ partial ☐ not visible ☐ no basement ☐

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

   e. Roof: shape: Side gable
   Materials: Asphalt shingles
   Cornice: Box, wooden
   Dormers: N/A
   Chimney: location(s): N/A

8. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:**

   a. Facade: Direction: N
      1) Bays: Five (5)
      2) Windows: Three (3)
         Fenestration: Irregular
         Type: (2) single 2-light horizontal sliding; (1) set of paired 6/6 double-hung sash wooden
         Trim: Wood
         Shutters: Faux wood

Facade (cont'd)

3) Door(s): Two (2)
   Location: (1) Off center; (1) single bay of garage

   Type: (1) flush wood with diamond lights; (1) wooden-paneled overhead garage door

   Trim: Wood
4) Porch(es): N/A

b. Side: Direction: W
   1) Bays: Two (2)
   2) Windows: Two (2)
      Fenestration: Regular
      Type: (2) single, 2-light, horizontal sliding
      Trim: Wood
      Shutters: N/A
   3) Door(s): Zero (0)
      Location: N/A
      Type: N/A
      Trim: N/A
   4) Porch(es): N/A
c. Side: Direction: E
   1) Bays: Two (2)
   2) Windows: Two (2)
      Fenestration: Regular
      Type: (2) sets of paired, 2-light casement
      Trim: Wood
      Shutters: N/A
   3) Door(s): (1)
      Location: Off-center
      Type: Single-leaf, pane-and-panel aluminum door
      Trim: Wood
   4) Porch(es): N/A
d. Rear: Direction: S
   1) Bays: One (1)
   2) Windows: Four (4)
      Fenestration: Irregular
      Type: (2) single 1/1 double hung wood sash; (2) single 2-light horizontal sliding
      Trim: Wood
      Shutters: N/A
   3) Door(s): One (1)
      Location: Off center
      Type: Steel
      Trim: Wood
   4) Porch(es): N/A

9. INTERIOR: Not Accessible.

10. LANDSCAPING: There are small foundation plantings along the façade and small trees dot the front yard. A poured concrete sidewalk runs parallel to the road. A poured concrete driveway is situated on the western end of the dwelling.

11. OTHER COMMENTS: N/A

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS#: **K-7570.007**

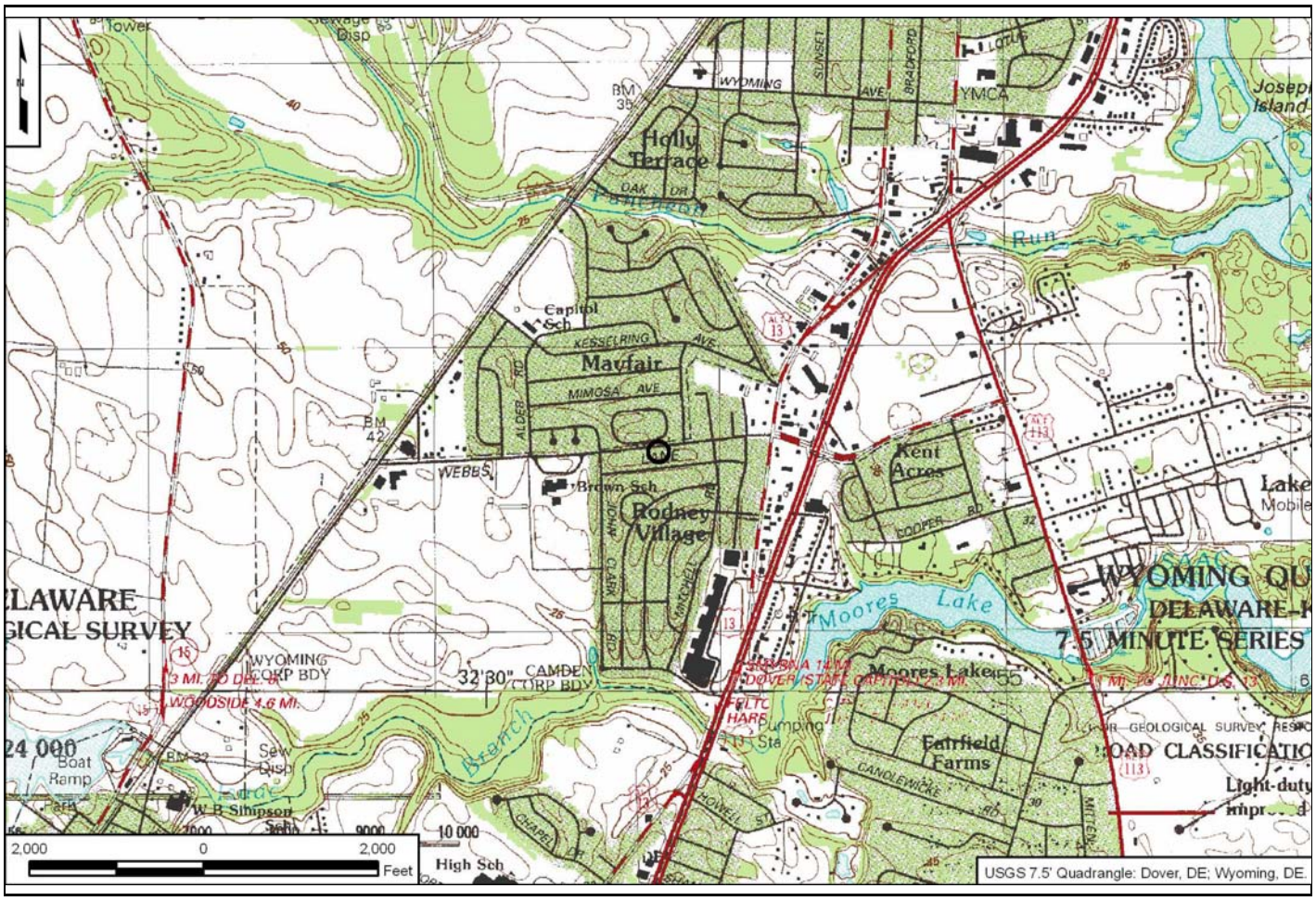
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: **248 Webbs Lane**

2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

3. LOCATION MAP:

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

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



4. SITE PLAN:


N
Tax Parcel Boundary
Dwelling
K-7570.007
50
0
50
Feet
2007 Orthophoto

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

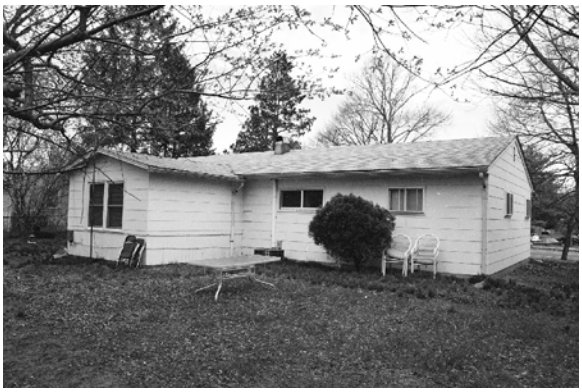
CRS # **K-7570.007**

Date **04-05-06** Surveyor/Photographer **Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak**

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

K-7570.007. Photograph 1: Dwelling, 248 Webbs Lane, north and west elevations, view looking southeast.

K-7570.007. Photograph 2: Dwelling, 248 Webbs Lane, south and east elevations, view looking northwest.



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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS #	K-7570.008
SPO Map	10-11-21
Hundred	East Dover
Quad	Dover
Other	2-00-08512-01-1500

1. **HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:** Dwelling, 242 Webbs Lane

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 242 Webbs Lane

3. **TOWN/NEAREST TOWN:** Dover vicinity? ☒

4. **MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:** building ☒ structure ☐ site ☐ object ☐ landscape ☐ district ☐

5. **MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY:** Domestic

6. **PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):**
West Dover Connector

7. **ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:**

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

8. **SURVEYOR INFORMATION:**

Surveyor name: Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc **Date:** 4/05/06

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS: **CRS# K-7570.008**

This resource is part of the Rodney Village (K-7570) subdivision created ca. 1955.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-7570.008

1. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 242 Webbs Lane

2. **FUNCTION(S):** historic Single Family Dwelling current Single Family Dwelling

3. **YEAR BUILT:** 1955 **CIRCA?:** ☒ **ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Unknown

4. **STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN:** Minimal Ranch

5. **INTEGRITY:** original site ☒ moved ☐

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

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)	year
a. The carport is enclosed.	Unknown
b.	

6. **CURRENT CONDITION:** excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

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

   a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One (1)
   Additions: The dwelling features a shed roof addition.

   b Structural system (if known): Wood frame

   c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block
   basement: full ☒ partial ☐ not visible ☐ no basement ☐

   d. Exterior walls (original if visible& any subsequent coverings): Vinyl siding

   e. Roof: shape: Side gable
   Materials: Asphalt shingles
   Cornice: Box, wooden
   Dormers: N/A
   Chimney: location(s): Stucco; interior located on center of roof ridge.

8. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:**

   a. Facade: Direction: N
   1) Bays: Five (5)
   2) Windows: Three (3)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (2) single 2-light casement; (1) ribbon of six, single-light, fixed-sash, wooden
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A

Facade (cont'd)

3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: Off center
   Type: Single-leaf, louvered
   Trim: Vinyl
4) Porch(es): N/A

b. Side: Direction: E
1) Bays: One (1)
2) Windows: One (1)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (1) 1/1 double-hung sash
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es):N/A

c. Side: Direction: W
1) Bays: Two (2)
2) Windows: Two (2)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (2) sets of paired, single-light casement
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): (0)

d. Rear: Direction: S
1) Bays: Four (4)
2) Windows: Three (3)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (1) set of paired single-light, vertical, casement; (2) single 1/1 double-hung sash
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: Off center
   Type: Single-leaf, flush with vinyl storm door
   Trim: Vinyl
4) Porch(es): N/A

9. INTERIOR: Not accessible

10. LANDSCAPING: There is a row of large evergreen trees that shields the house from the road, while a dense hedgerow shields the east side. A poured concrete driveway is located on the western end of the north elevation.

11. OTHER COMMENTS: N/A

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS#: **K-7570.008**

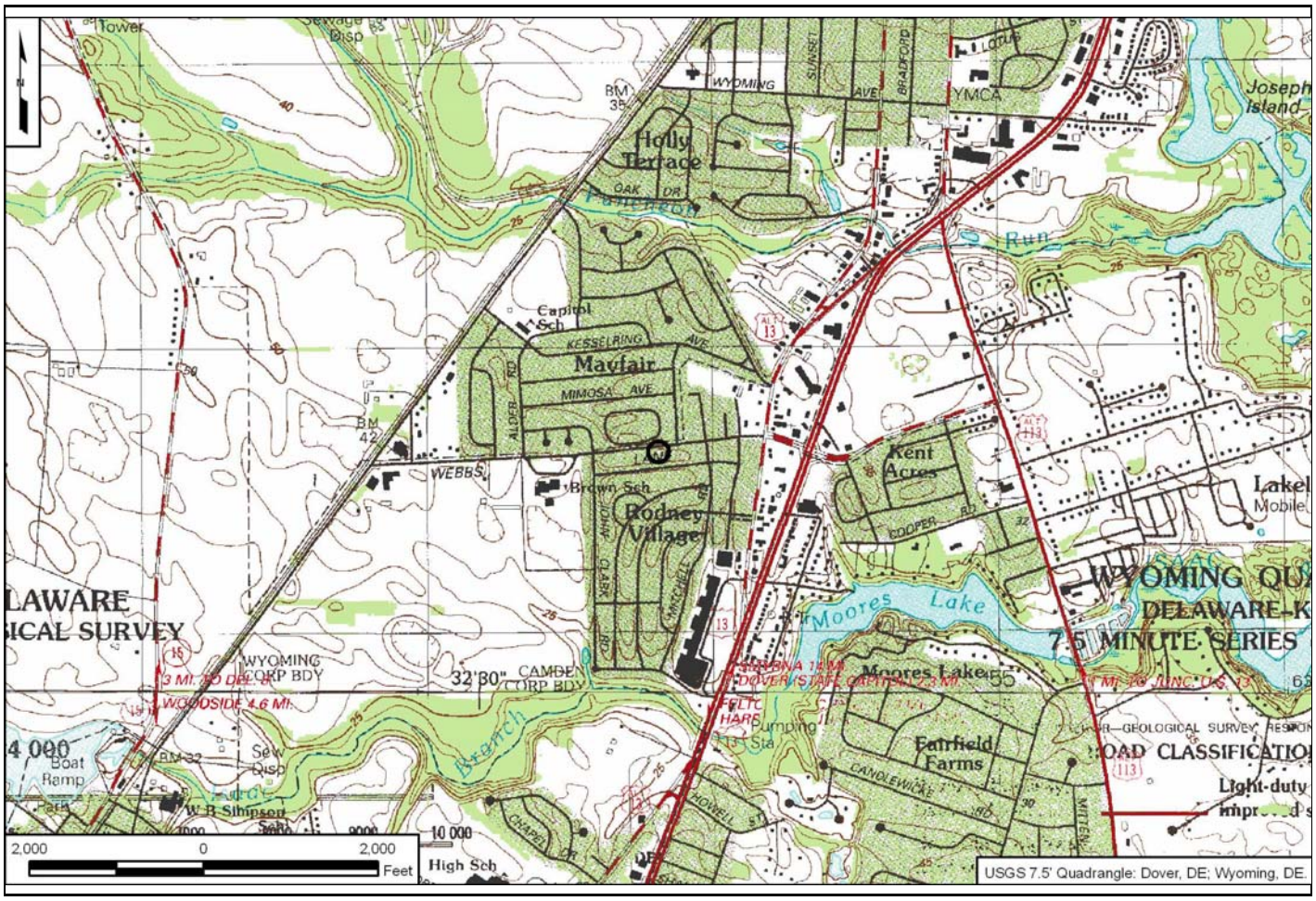
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: **242 Webbs Lane**

2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

3. LOCATION MAP:

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

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



4. SITE PLAN:


N
Tax Parcel Boundary
Dwelling
K-7570.008
Shed (Modern)
50
0
50
Feet
2007 Orthophoto

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # **K-7570.008**

Date **04-05-06** Surveyor/Photographer **Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak**

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

K-7570.008. Photograph 1: Dwelling, 242 Webbs Lane, north and west elevations, view looking southeast.

K-7570.008. Photograph 2: Dwelling, 242 Webbs Lane, south and west elevations, view looking northeast.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS #	K-7570.009
SPO Map	10-11-21
Hundred	East Dover
Quad	Dover
Other	2-00-08512-01-1600

1. **HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:** Dwelling, 236 Webbs Lane

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 236 Webbs Lane

3. **TOWN/NEAREST TOWN:** Dover vicinity? ☒

4. **MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:** building ☒ structure ☐ site ☐ object ☐ landscape ☐ district ☐

5. **MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY:** Domestic

6. **PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):**
West Dover Connector

7. **ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:**

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

8. **SURVEYOR INFORMATION:**

Surveyor name: Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc **Date:** 4/05/06

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS: **CRS# K-7570.009**

This resource is part of the Rodney Village (K-7570) subdivision created ca. 1955.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-7570.009

1. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 236 Webbs Lane

2. **FUNCTION(S):** historic Single Family Dwelling current Single Family Dwelling

3. **YEAR BUILT:** 1955 **CIRCA?:** ☒ **ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Unknown

4. **STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN:** Minimal Ranch

5. **INTEGRITY:** original site ☒ moved ☐

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

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)	year
a. The dwelling features vinyl siding and replacement windows	ca. 2000
b. N/A	

6. **CURRENT CONDITION:** excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

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

   a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One (1)
   Additions: The dwelling features a shed roof addition.

   b Structural system (if known): Wood frame

   c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block
   basement: full ☒ partial ☐ not visible ☐ no basement ☐

   d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): Vinyl siding

   e. Roof: shape: Side gable
   Materials: Asphalt shingles
   Cornice: Box, vinyl
   Dormers: N/A
   Chimney: location(s): Brick with aluminum chimney cap; interior located on center of roof ridge

8. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:**

   a. Facade: Direction: N
      1) Bays: Three (3)
      2) Windows: Two (2)
         Fenestration: Irregular
         Type: (1) sliding, 2-light, horizontal; (1) Chicago-style picture window
         Trim: Vinyl
         Shutters: Louvered vinyl

Facade (cont'd)

3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: Off center
   Type: Single-leaf, paneled steel with fan light
   Trim: Vinyl
4) Porch(es): N/A

b. Side: Direction: E
1) Bays: Two (2)
2) Windows: Two (2)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (2) single sliding 2-light horizontal
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): N/A

c. Side: Direction: W
1) Bays: One (1)
2) Windows: One (1)
   Fenestration: Not visible due to moving boxes
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): A one-bay carport is attached to the west elevation of the dwelling.

d. Rear: Direction: S
1) Bays: Four (4)
2) Windows: Three (3)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (2) single sliding 2-light horizontal; (1) 1/1 double-hung sash
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: Off center
   Type: Single-leaf, paneled steel with vinyl storm door

   Trim: Vinyl
4) Porch(es): N/A

9. INTERIOR: Not accessible

10. LANDSCAPING: The property features a manicured lawn with small shrubs along the façade; the rear yard partially enclosed by a wood fence. A poured concrete driveway leads to the carport located at the western end.

11. OTHER COMMENTS: N/A

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS#: **K-7570.009**

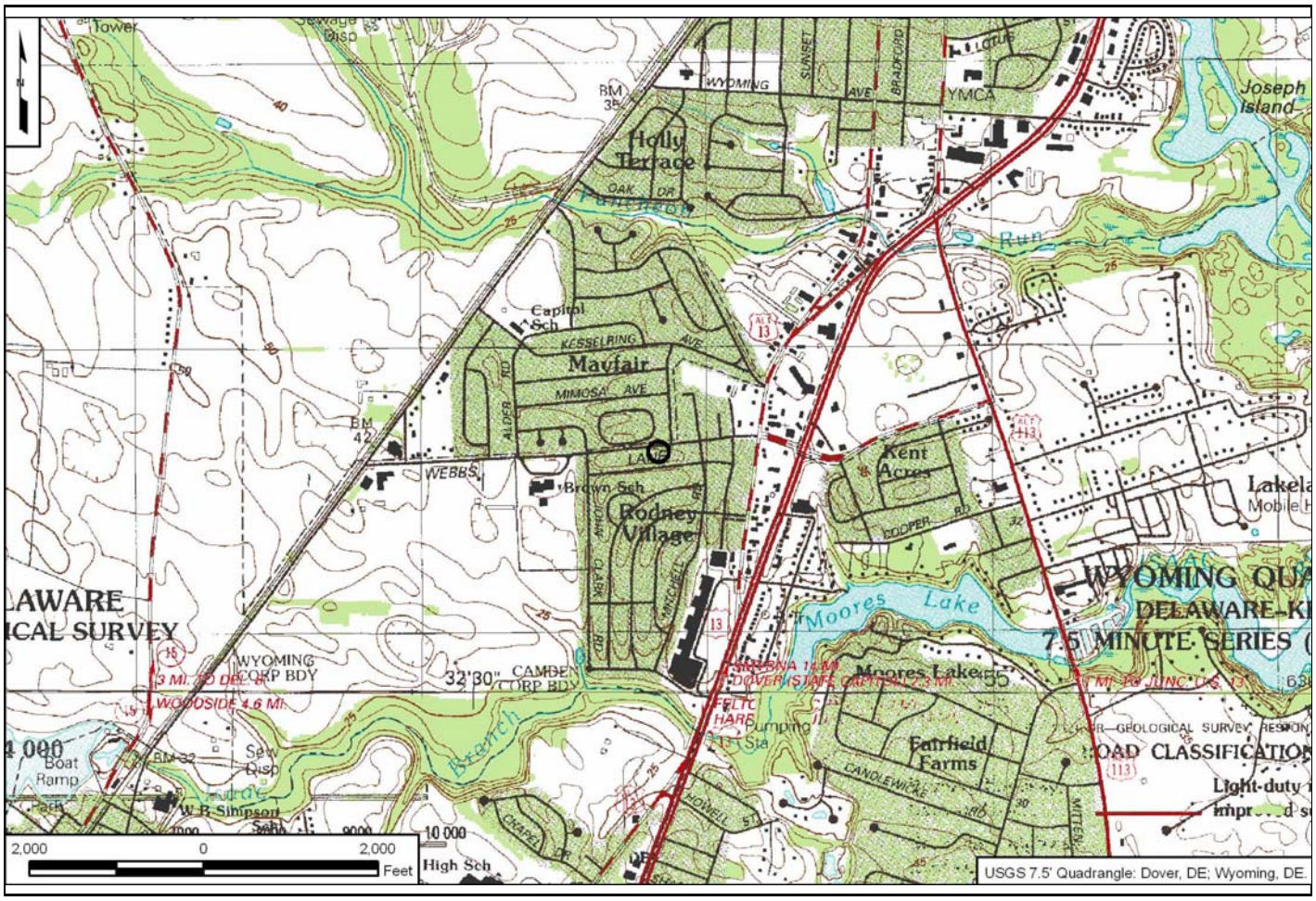
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: **236 Webbs Lane**

2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

3. LOCATION MAP:

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

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



4. SITE PLAN:


N
Tax Parcel Boundary
Dwelling
K-7570.009
50
0
50
Feet
2007 Orthophoto

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # **K-7570.009**

Date **04-05-06** Surveyor/Photographer **Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak**

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

K-7570.009. Photograph 1: Dwelling, 236 Webbs Lane, north and west elevations, view looking southeast.

K-7570.009. Photograph 2: Dwelling, 236 Webbs Lane, south and west elevations, view looking northeast.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS #	K-7570.010
SPO Map	10-11-21
Hundred	East Dover
Quad	Dover
Other	2-00-08512-01-1700

1. **HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:** Dwelling, 230 Webbs Lane

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 230 Webbs Lane

3. **TOWN/NEAREST TOWN:** Dover vicinity? ☒

4. **MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:** building ☒ structure ☐ site ☐ object ☐ landscape ☐ district ☐

5. **MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY:** Domestic

6. **PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):**
West Dover Connector

7. **ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:**

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

8. **SURVEYOR INFORMATION:**

Surveyor name: Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc **Date:** 4/05/06

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS: **CRS# K-7570.010**

This resource is part of the Rodney Village (K-7570) subdivision created ca. 1955.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-7570.010

1. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 230 Webbs Lane

2. **FUNCTION(S):** historic Single Family Dwelling current Single Family Dwelling

3. **YEAR BUILT:** 1955 **CIRCA?:** ☒ **ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Unknown

4. **STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN:** Minimal Ranch

5. **INTEGRITY:** original site ☒ moved ☐

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

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)	year
a. N/A	
b. N/A	

6. **CURRENT CONDITION:** excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

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

   a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One (1)
   Additions: The dwelling features a shed roof addition.

   b Structural system (if known): Wood frame

   c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block
   basement: full ☒ partial ☐ not visible ☐ no basement ☐

   d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): Vinyl siding

   e. Roof: shape: Side gable
   Materials: Asphalt shingles
   Cornice: Box, vinyl
   Dormers: N/A
   Chimney: location(s): Brick; interior located on center of roof ridge.

8. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:**

   a. Facade: Direction: N
      1) Bays: Four (4)
      2) Windows: Three (3)
         Fenestration: Irregular
         Type: (1) Chicago-style picture window; (2) single 2-light, horizontal sliding
         Trim: Aluminum
         Shutters: Louvered vinyl

Facade (cont'd)

3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: Off center
   Type: Single-leaf aluminum pane and panel
   Trim: Aluminum
4) Porch(es): N/A

b. Side: Direction: W
1) Bays: Two (2)
2) Windows: Two (2)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (2) single 2-light, horizontal sliding
   Trim: Aluminum
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): A one-bay, recessed carport is located on the west elevation.

c. Side: Direction: E
1) Bays: Two (2)
2) Windows: Two (2)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (2) single 2-light, sliding horizontal
   Trim: Aluminum
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): N/A

d. Rear: Direction: S
1) Bays: Four (4)
2) Windows: Three (3)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (3) single 2-light, horizontal sliding
   Trim: Aluminum
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: Off center
   Type: Single-leaf aluminum pane and panel
   Trim: Aluminum
4) Porch(es):N/A

9. INTERIOR: Not Accessible.

10. LANDSCAPING: This small, rectangular lot features a manicured lawn with sparse foliage. A concrete driveway provides access to the property.

11. OTHER COMMENTS: N/A

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS#: **K-7570.010**

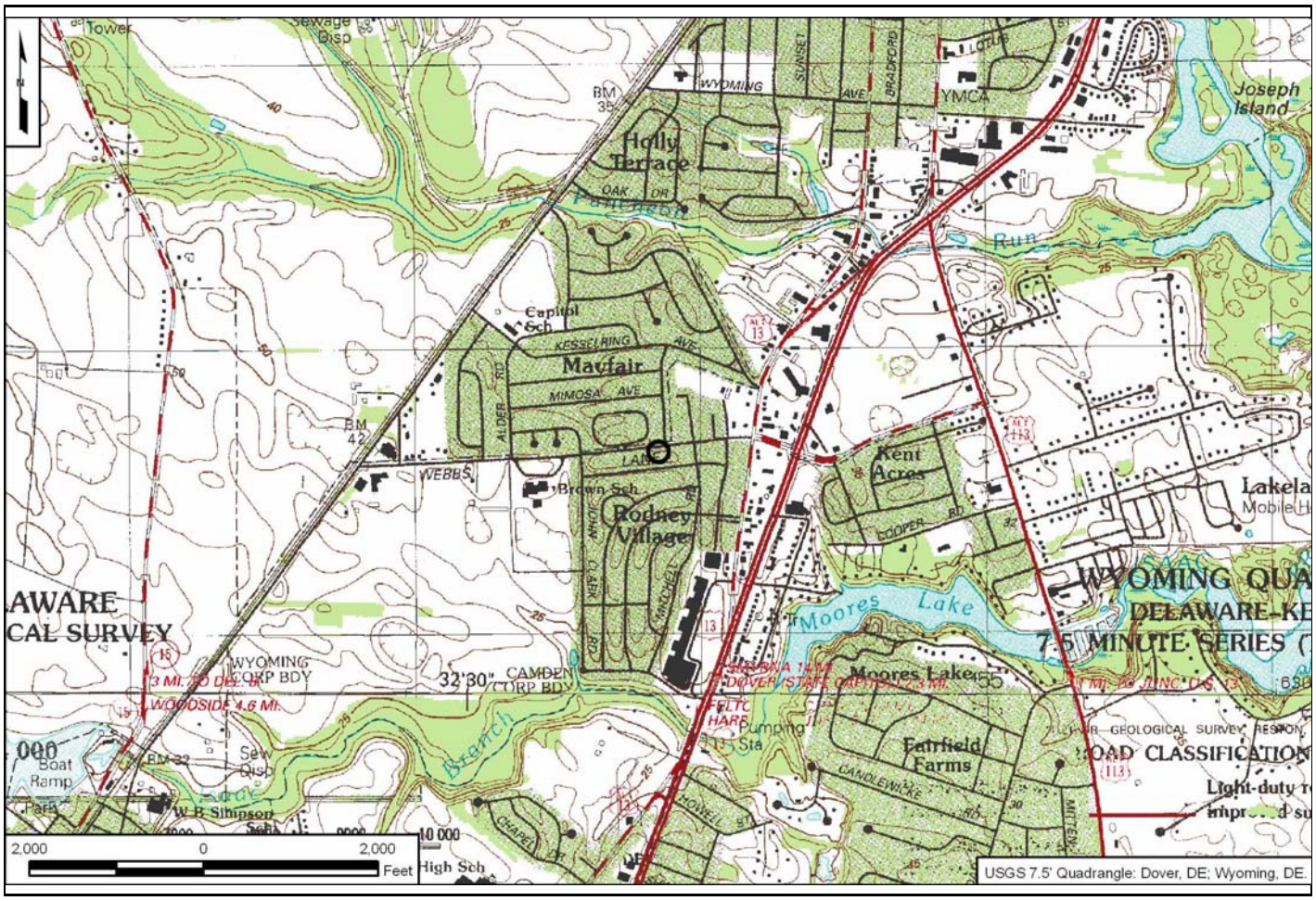
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: **230 Webbs Lane**

2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

3. LOCATION MAP:

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

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



4. SITE PLAN:


N
Tax Parcel Boundary
Dwelling
K-7570.010
50
0
50
Feet
2007 Orthophoto

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # **K-7570.010**

Date **04-05-06** Surveyor/Photographer **Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak**

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

K-7570.010. Photograph 1: Dwelling, 230 Webbs Lane, north and west elevations, view looking southeast.

K-7570.010. Photograph 2: Dwelling, 230 Webbs Lane, south and east elevations, view looking northeast.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS #	K-7570.011
SPO Map	10-11-21
Hundred	East Dover
Quad	Dover
Other	2-00-08512-01-1800

1. **HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:** Dwelling, 224 Webbs Lane

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 224 Webbs Lane

3. **TOWN/NEAREST TOWN:** Dover **vicinity?** ☒

4. **MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:** building ☒ structure ☐ site ☐ object ☐ landscape ☐ district ☐

5. **MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY:** Domestic

6. **PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):**
West Dover Connector

7. **ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:**

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

8. **SURVEYOR INFORMATION:**

Surveyor name: Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc **Date:** 4/05/06

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS: **CRS# K-7570.011**

This resource is part of the Rodney Village (K-7570) subdivision created ca. 1955.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-7570.011

1. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 224 Webbs Lane

2. **FUNCTION(S):** historic Single Family Dwelling current Single Family Dwelling

3. **YEAR BUILT:** 1955 **CIRCA?:** ☒ **ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Unknown

4. **STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN:** Minimal Ranch

5. **INTEGRITY:** original site ☒ moved ☐

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

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)	year
a. The dwelling features vinyl siding and replacement windows.	Unknown
b. N/A	

6. **CURRENT CONDITION:** excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

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

   a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One (1)
   Additions: N/A

   b Structural system (if known): Wood frame

   c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block
   basement: full ☒ partial ☐ not visible ☐ no basement ☐

   d. Exterior walls (original if visible& any subsequent coverings): Vinyl siding

   e. Roof: shape: Side gable
   Materials: Asphalt shingles
   Cornice: Box, vinyl
   Dormers: N/A
   Chimney: location(s): Brick; interior located on the center of the roof ridge

8. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:**

   a. Facade: Direction: N
   1) Bays: Four (4)
   2) Windows: Three (3)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (2) single 2-light, horizontal sliding casement; (1) four-part double-hung sash
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A

Facade (cont'd)

3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: Off center
   Type: Single-leaf, aluminum pane and panel
   Trim: Aluminum
4) Porch(es): N/A

b. Side: Direction: W
1) Bays: One (1)
2) Windows: One (1)
   Fenestration: Window has been partially enclosed
   Type: Unknown
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): A one-bay carport is attached to the west elevation of the dwelling.

c. Side: Direction: E
1) Bays: Two (2)
2) Windows: Two (2)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (2) 2-light, horizontal sliding
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: Vinyl
4) Porch(es): N/A

d. Rear: Direction: S
1) Bays: Four (4)
2) Windows: Three (3)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (2) 2-light, sliding horizontal casement; (1) single 1/1 double-hung sash
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: Off center
   Type: Single-leaf, paneled steel with fanlight and vinyl storm door
   Trim: Vinyl
4) Porch(es): N/A

9. INTERIOR: Not accessible

10. LANDSCAPING: The property features a small yard with a tree in the rear.

11. OTHER COMMENTS: N/A

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS#: **K-7570.011**

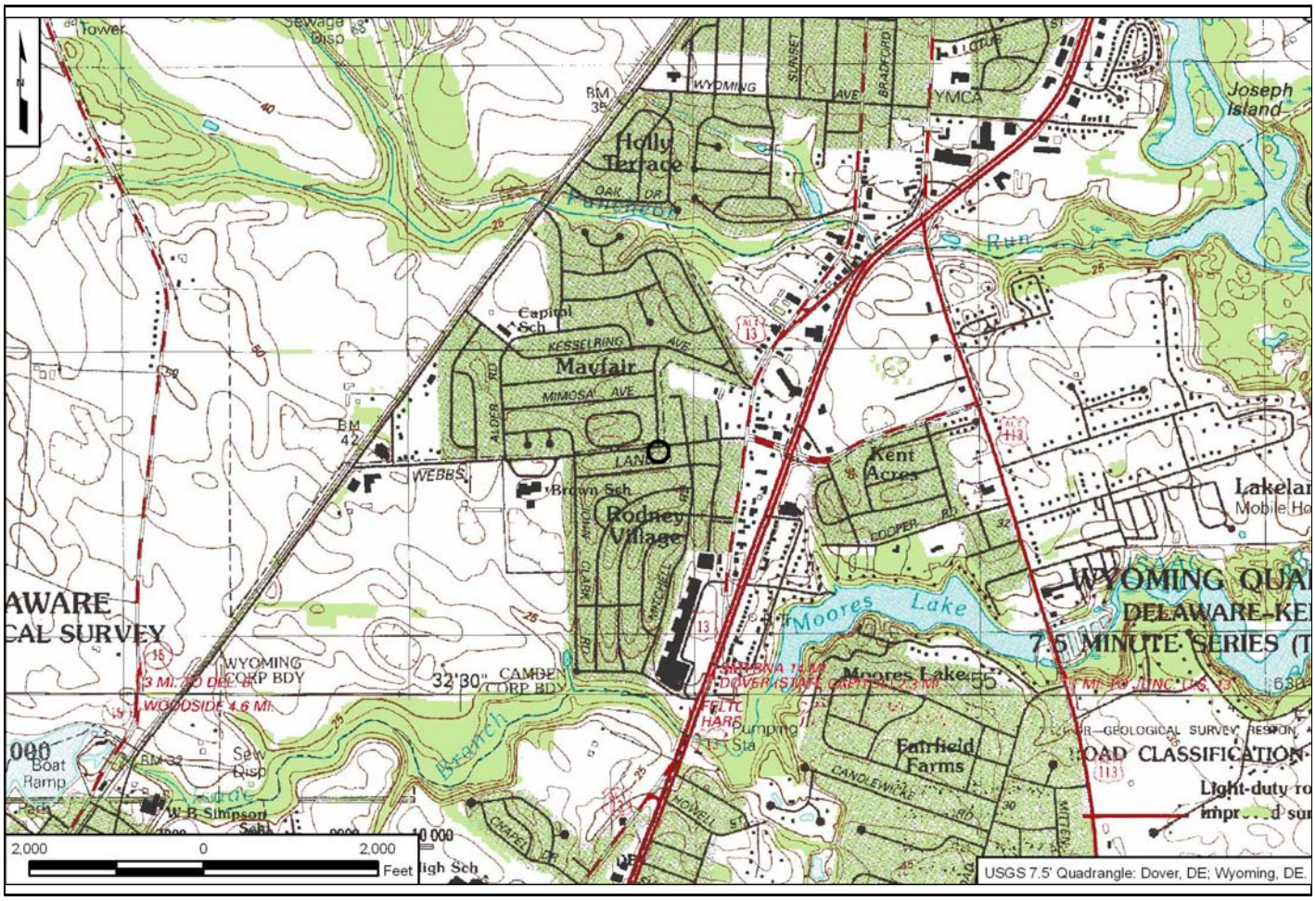
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: **224 Webbs Lane**

2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

3. LOCATION MAP:

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

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



4. SITE PLAN:


N
Tax Parcel Boundary
Dwelling
K-7570.011
50
0
50
Feet
2007 Orthophoto

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # **K-7570.011**

Date **04-05-06** Surveyor/Photographer **Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak**

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

K-7570.011. Photograph 1: Dwelling, 224 Webbs Lane, north and east elevations, view looking southwest.

K-7570.011. Photograph 2: Dwelling, 224 Webbs Lane, south and east elevations, view looking northeast.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS #	K-7570.012
SPO Map	10-11-21
Hundred	East Dover
Quad	Dover
Other	2-00-08512-01-2000

1. **HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:** Dwelling, 208 Webbs Lane

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 208 Webbs Lane

3. **TOWN/NEAREST TOWN:** Dover vicinity? ☒

4. **MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:** building ☒ structure ☐ site ☐ object ☐ landscape ☐ district ☐

5. **MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY:** Domestic

6. **PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):**
West Dover Connector

7. **ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:**

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

8. **SURVEYOR INFORMATION:**

Surveyor name: Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc **Date:** 4/05/06

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS: **CRS# K-7570.012**

This resource is part of the Rodney Village (K-7570) subdivision created ca. 1955.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-7570.012

1. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 208 Webbs Lane

2. **FUNCTION(S):** historic Single Family Dwelling current Single Family Dwelling

3. **YEAR BUILT:** 1955 **CIRCA?:** ☒ **ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Unknown

4. **STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN:** Minimal Ranch

5. **INTEGRITY:** original site ☒ moved ☐

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

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)	year
a. The dwelling features vinyl siding and replacement windows.	Unknown
b. N/A	

6. **CURRENT CONDITION:** excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

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

   a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One (1)
   Additions: N/A

   b Structural system (if known): Wood frame

   c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block
   basement: full ☒ partial ☐ not visible ☐ no basement ☐

   d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): Vinyl siding

   e. Roof: shape: Side gable
   Materials: Vinyl siding
   Cornice: Box, vinyl
   Dormers: N/A
   Chimney: location(s): Stucco with an aluminum chimney cap; interior located on center of roof ridge

8. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:**

   a. Facade: Direction: N
   1) Bays: Four (4)
   2) Windows: Three (3)
   Fenestration: irregular
   Type: (2) 2-light horizontal sliding vinyl windows; (1) single-light, tripartite, casement windows
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: Paneled vinyl

Facade (cont'd)

3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: Westernmost bay
   Type: Single-leaf, annealed steel with fanlight
   Trim: Vinyl
4) Porch(es): N/A

b. Side: Direction: W
1) Bays: Two (2)
2) Windows: Two (2)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (2) single 2-light horizontal sliding
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): A one-bay carport is attached to the west elevation.

c. Side: Direction: E
1) Bays: Two (2)
2) Windows: Two (2)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (2) single 2-light horizontal sliding
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): N/A

d. Rear: Direction: S
1) Bays: Five (5)
2) Windows: Four (4)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (3) 2-light horizontal sliding; (1) 2-light casement
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: Off center
   Type: Single-leaf, paneled steel with 9 lights
   Trim: Vinyl
4) Porch(es): N/A

9. INTERIOR: Not accessible

10. LANDSCAPING: The property features shrubs along the façade with one tree in the small front yard. There is a poured concrete sidewalk parallel to the road with a pour concrete driveway on the west end.

11. OTHER COMMENTS: N/A

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS#: **K-7570.012**

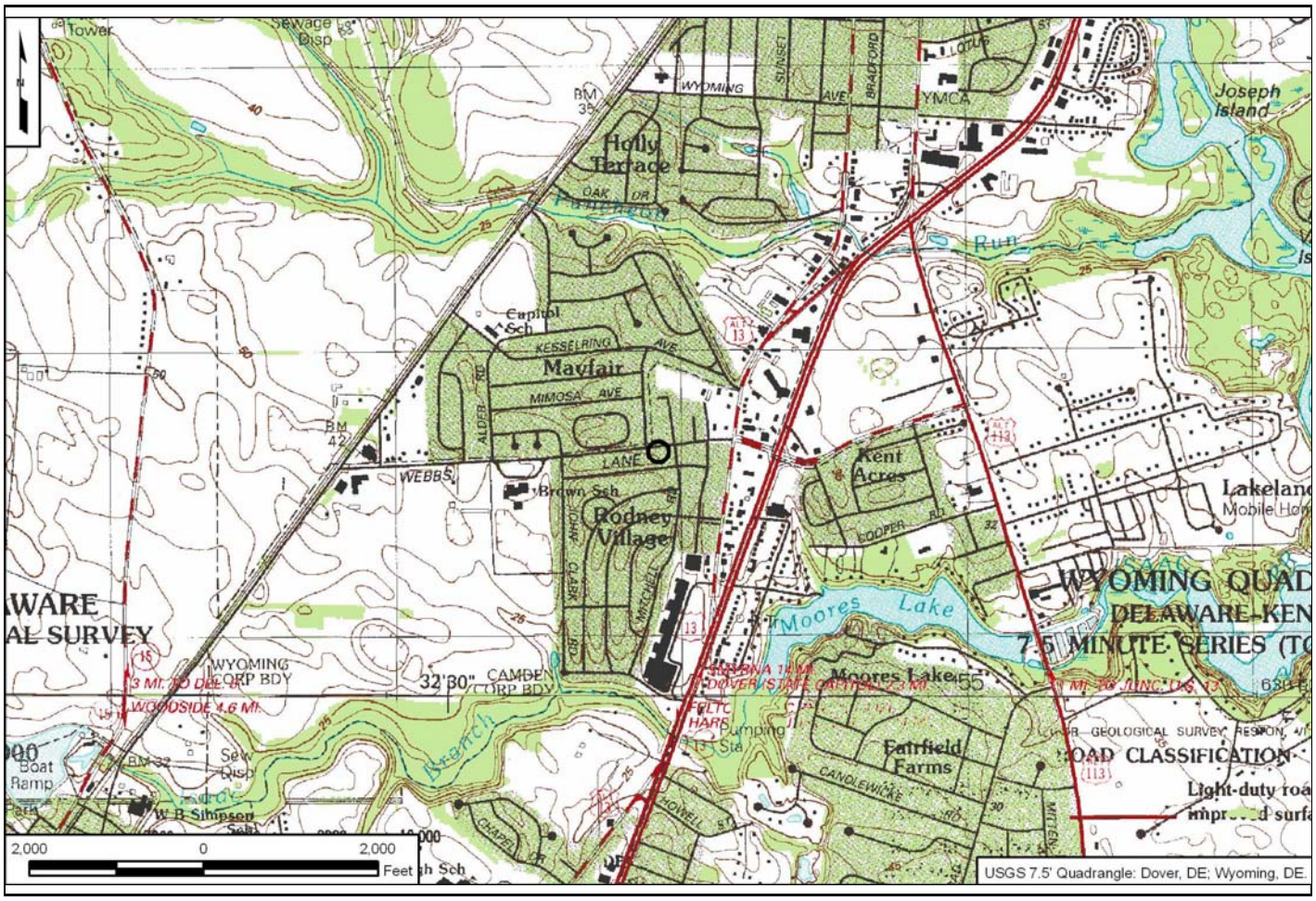
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: **208 Webbs Lane**

2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

3. LOCATION MAP:

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

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



4. SITE PLAN:


N
Tax Parcel Boundary
Dwelling
K-7570.012
50
0
50
Feet
2007 Orthophoto

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # **K-7570.012**

Date **04-05-06** Surveyor/Photographer **Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak**

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

K-7570.012. Photograph 1: Dwelling, 208 Webbs Lane, north and west elevations, view looking southeast.

K-7570.012. Photograph 2: Dwelling, 208 Webbs Lane, south and east elevations, view looking northwest.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS #	K-7570.013
SPO Map	10-11-21
Hundred	East Dover
Quad	Dover
Other	2-00-08512-01-2100

1. **HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:** Dwelling, 206 Webbs Lane

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 206 Webbs Lane

3. **TOWN/NEAREST TOWN:** Dover vicinity? ☒

4. **MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:** building ☒ structure ☐ site ☐ object ☐ landscape ☐ district ☐

5. **MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY:** Domestic

6. **PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):**
West Dover Connector

7. **ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:**

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

8. **SURVEYOR INFORMATION:**

Surveyor name: Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc **Date:** 4/05/06

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS: **CRS# K-7570.013**

This resource is part of the Rodney Village (K-7570) subdivision created ca. 1955.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-7570.013

1. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 206 Webbs Lane

2. **FUNCTION(S):** historic Single Family Dwelling current Single Family Dwelling

3. **YEAR BUILT:** 1955 **CIRCA?:** ☒ **ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Unknown

4. **STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN:** Minimal Ranch

5. **INTEGRITY:** original site ☒ moved ☐

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

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)	year
a. A rear ell, attached to the rear elevation, is attached to a one-bay garage.	Unknown
b. The dwelling features vinyl siding and replacement windows.	Unknown

6. **CURRENT CONDITION:** excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

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

   a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One (1)
   Additions: A rear ell, attached to the rear elevation, is attached to a one-bay garage.

   b Structural system (if known): Wood frame

   c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block
   basement: full ☒ partial ☐ not visible ☐ no basement ☐

   d. Exterior walls (original if visible& any subsequent coverings): Vinyl siding

   e. Roof: shape: Side gable with gabled ell and garage
   Materials: Asphalt shingles
   Cornice: Box, vinyl
   Dormers: N/A
   Chimney: location(s): Brick with metal pipe; interior located at center of roof ridge.

8. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:**

   a. Facade: Direction: N
   1) Bays: Five (5)
   2) Windows: Four (4)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (2) single 2-light horizontal sliding; (1) set of paired 1-light vertical casement; (1) tripartite double-hung sash
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: Louvered vinyl

Facade (cont'd)

3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: Off center
   Type: Single-leaf, paneled wood with aluminum storm door
   Trim: Vinyl
4) Porch(es): N/A

b. Side: Direction: E
1) Bays: Two (2)
2) Windows: Two (2)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (2) single 2-light horizontal sliding
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): N/A

c. Side: Direction: W
1) Bays: Five (5)
2) Windows: Four (4): (1) core; (2) ell; (1) garage
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (1) 2-light vertical casement; (2) louvered; (1) 1/1 double-hung sash
   Trim: Wood
   Shutters: Louvered vinyl
3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: On ell
   Type: Single-leaf, louvered aluminum
   Trim: Wood
4) Porch(es): N/A

d. Rear: Direction: S
1) Bays: Not accessible
2) Windows: Not accessible
   Fenestration: Not accessible
   Type: Not accessible
   Trim: Not accessible
   Shutters: Not accessible
3) Door(s): Not accessible
   Location: Not accessible
   Type: Not accessible
   Trim: Not accessible
4) Porch(es): Not accessible

9. INTERIOR: Not accessible

10. LANDSCAPING: The property features large shrubs along the façade with an evergreen tree in the small front yard. There is a poured concrete sidewalk parallel to the road and also a poured concrete drive on the west end. The rear yard enclosed by a wood fence.

11. OTHER COMMENTS: N/A

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS#: **K-7570.013**

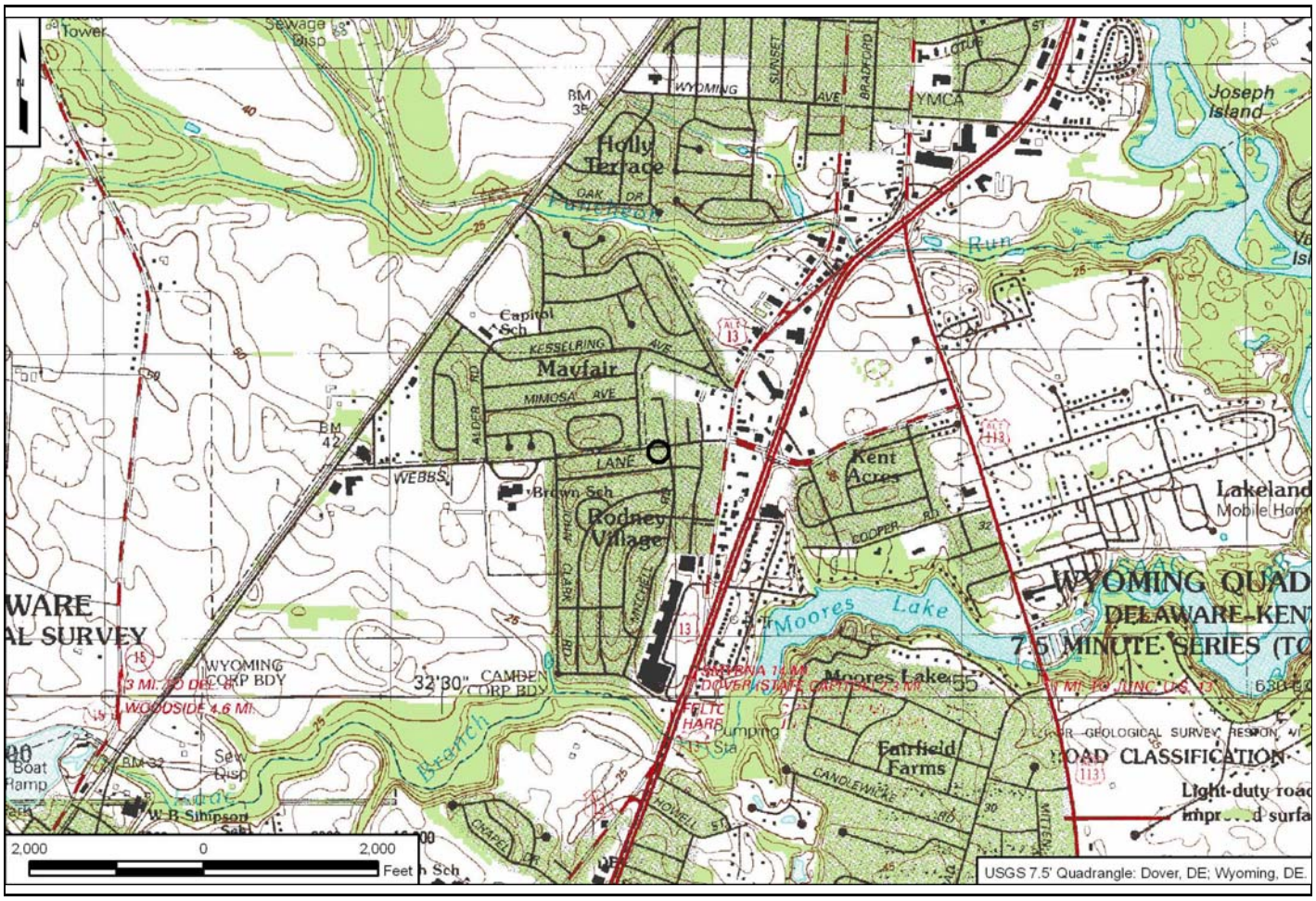
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: **206 Webbs Lane**

2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

3. LOCATION MAP:

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

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



4. SITE PLAN:


N
Tax Parcel Boundary
Dwelling
K-7570.013
Attached Garage
Pool (Modern)
50
0
50
Feet
2007 Orthophoto

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # **K-7570.013**

Date **04-05-06** Surveyor/Photographer **Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak**

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

K-7570.013. Photograph 1: Dwelling, 206 Webbs Lane, north and west elevations, view looking southeast.

K-7570.013. Photograph 2: Dwelling, 206 Webbs Lane, north and east elevations, view looking southwest.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS #	K-7570.014
SPO Map	10-11-21
Hundred	East Dover
Quad	Dover
Other	2-00-08512-01-2200

1. **HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:** Dwelling, 1402 Nathaniel Mitchell Road

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 1402 Nathaniel Mitchell Road

3. **TOWN/NEAREST TOWN:** Dover **vicinity?** ☒

4. **MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:** building ☒ structure ☐ site ☐ object ☐ landscape ☐ district ☐

5. **MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY:** Domestic

6. **PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):**
West Dover Connector

7. **ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:**

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

8. **SURVEYOR INFORMATION:**

Surveyor name: Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc **Date:** 4/05/06

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS: **CRS# K-7570.014**

This resource is part of the Rodney Village (K-7570) subdivision created ca. 1955.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-7570.014

1. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 1402 Nathaniel Mitchell Road

2. **FUNCTION(S):** historic Single Family Dwelling current Single Family Dwelling

3. **YEAR BUILT:** 1955 **CIRCA?:** ☒ **ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Unknown

4. **STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN:** Minimal Traditional

5. **INTEGRITY:** original site ☒ moved ☐

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

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)	year
a. A two-bay, one-story, gable-front ell is located on the southern end.	Unknown
b. A shed-roof addition is attached to the rear of the dwelling.	Unknown

6. **CURRENT CONDITION:** excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

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

   a. Overall shape: Irregular Stories: One (1)
   Additions: A two-bay, one-story, gable-front ell is located on the southern end. A shed-roof addition is attached to the rear of the dwelling.

   b Structural system (if known): Wood frame

   c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block
   basement: full ☒ partial ☐ not visible ☐ no basement ☐

   d. Exterior walls (original if visible& any subsequent coverings): Vinyl siding and brick veneer
   e. Roof: shape: Low-pitched side gable with intersecting gable front ell on southern end.
   Materials: Asphalt shingles
   Cornice: Box, vinyl
   Dormers: N/A
   Chimney: location(s): N/A

8. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:**

   a. Facade: Direction: E
   1) Bays: Five (5)
   2) Windows: Three (3)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (1) four-part, single-light, projecting bay window; (2) single 6/6 faux double-hung sash
   Trim: Aluminum
   Shutters: Paneled vinyl

Facade (cont'd)

3) Door(s): Two (2)
   Location: Off center
   Type: (1) single-leaf, aluminum panel; (1) aluminum panel garage door
   Trim: Aluminum
4) Porch(es):N/A

b. Side: Direction: N
1) Bays: Three (3)
2) Windows: Three (3)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (3) single 8/8 faux double-hung sash
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: Paneled vinyl
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: Vinyl
4) Porch(es): N/A

c. Side: Direction: S
1) Bays: One (1)
2) Windows: One (1)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (1) 1/1 double-hung sash
   Trim: Aluminum
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): N/A

d. Rear: Direction: W
1) Bays: Not accessible
2) Windows: Not accessible
   Fenestration: Not accessible
   Type: Not accessible
   Trim: Not accessible
   Shutters: Not accessible
3) Door(s): Not accessible
   Location: Not accessible
   Type: Not accessible
   Trim: Not accessible
4) Porch(es): Not accessible

9. INTERIOR: Not accessible

10. LANDSCAPING: The property features mature trees and shrubs, a manicured lawn and enclosed backyard. There is a modern aluminum shed located in the side yard.

11. OTHER COMMENTS: The rear of the house was inaccessible due to fencing.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS#: **K-7570.014**

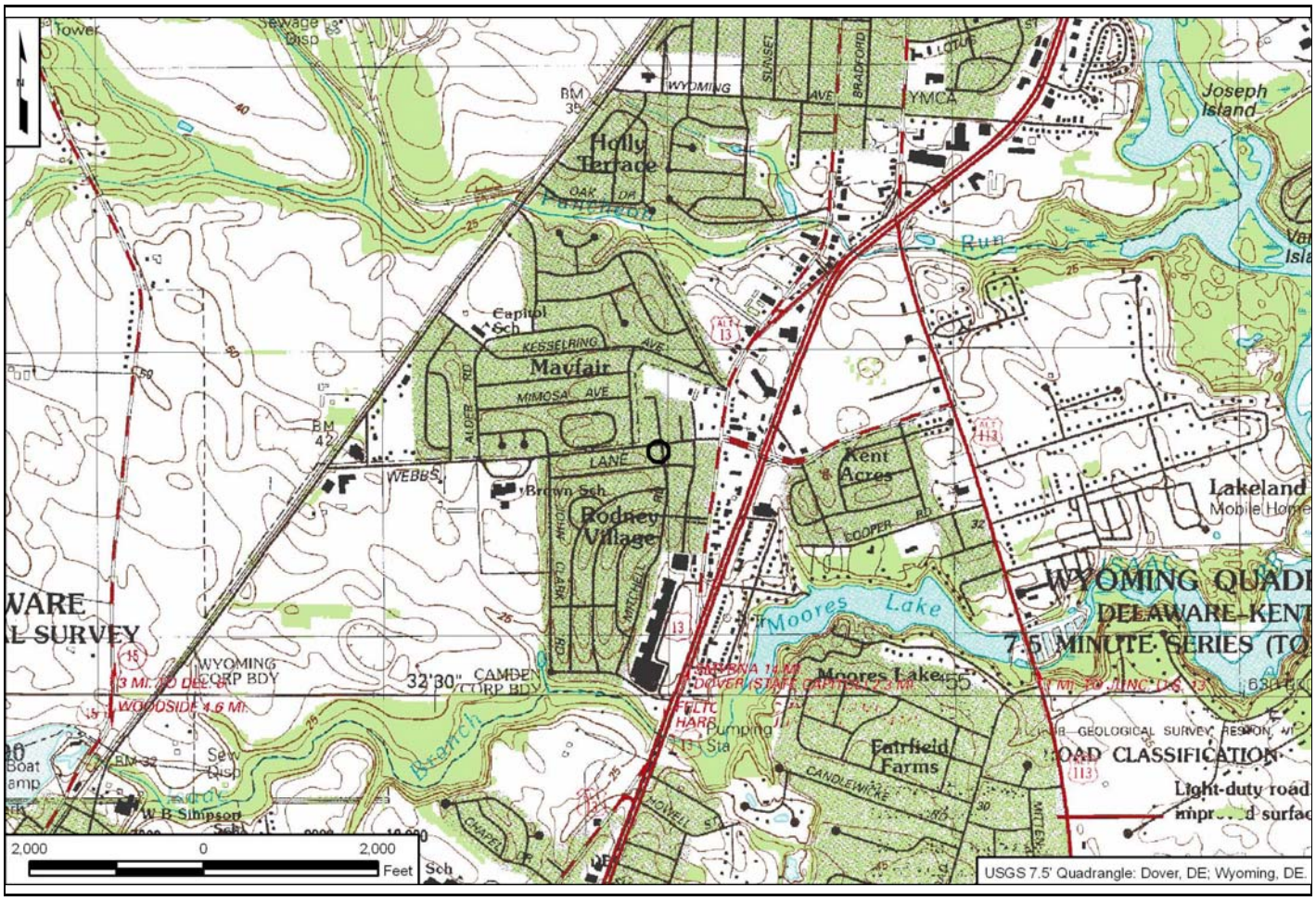
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: **1402 Nathaniel Mitchell Road**

2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

3. LOCATION MAP:

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

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



4. SITE PLAN:


N
Tax Parcel Boundary
Dwelling
K-7570.014
Shed (Modern)
50
0
50
Feet
2007 Orthophoto

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # **K-7570.014**

Date **04-05-06** Surveyor/Photographer **Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak**

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

K-7570.014. Photograph 1: Dwelling, 1402 Nathaniel Mitchell Road, south and east elevations, view looking northwest.

K-7570.014. Photograph 2: Dwelling, 1402 Nathaniel Mitchell Road, south and east elevations, view looking southeast.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS #	K-7570.015
SPO Map	10-11-21
Hundred	East Dover
Quad	Dover
Other	2-00-08512-01-1000

1. **HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:** Dwelling, 1402 Joshua Clayton Road

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 1402 Joshua Clayton Road

3. **TOWN/NEAREST TOWN:** Dover **vicinity?** ☒

4. **MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:** building ☒ structure ☐ site ☐ object ☐ landscape ☐ district ☐

5. **MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY:** Domestic

6. **PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):**
West Dover Connector

7. **ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:**

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

8. **SURVEYOR INFORMATION:**

Surveyor name: Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc **Date:** 4/05/06

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS: **CRS# K-7570.015**

This resource is part of the Rodney Village (K-7570) subdivision created ca. 1955.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-7570.015

1. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 1402 Joshua Clayton Road

2. **FUNCTION(S):** historic Single Family Dwelling current Single Family Dwelling

3. **YEAR BUILT:** 1955 **CIRCA?:** ☒ **ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Unknown

4. **STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN:** Minimal Ranch

5. **INTEGRITY:** original site ☒ moved ☐

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

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)	year
a. The dwelling features vinyl siding.	Unknown
b. N/A	

6. **CURRENT CONDITION:** excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

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

   a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One (1)
   Additions: N/A

   b Structural system (if known): Wood frame

   c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block
   basement: full ☒ partial ☐ not visible ☐ no basement ☐

   d. Exterior walls (original if visible& any subsequent coverings): Vinyl siding

   e. Roof: shape: Side gable
   Materials: Asphalt shingles
   Cornice: Box, vinyl
   Dormers: N/A
   Chimney: location(s): N/A

8. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:**

   a. Facade: Direction: NE
   1) Bays: Six (6)
   2) Windows: Five (5)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (4) single 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl; (1) 9-light bow window
   Trim: Aluminum
   Shutters: Paneled vinyl

Facade (cont'd)

3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: Off center
   Type: Single-leaf paneled with vinyl clad storm door
   Trim: Vinyl
4) Porch(es): N/A

b. Side: Direction: SE
1) Bays: Two (2)
2) Windows: Two (2)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (2) single 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): N/A

c. Side: Direction: NW
1) Bays: Two (2)
2) Windows: Two (2)
   Fenestration: Regular
   Type: (2) single 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl
   Trim: Aluminum
   Shutters: Paneled vinyl
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): N/A

d. Rear: Direction: SW
1) Bays: Not accessible
2) Windows: Not accessible
   Fenestration: Not accessible
   Type: Not accessible
   Trim: Not accessible
   Shutters: Not accessible
3) Door(s): Not accessible
   Location: Not accessible
   Type: Not accessible
   Trim: Not accessible
4) Porch(es): Not accessible

9. INTERIOR: Not accessible

10. LANDSCAPING: The property sits on a corner lot and features a small flower bed, a poured concrete sidewalk along the N and E sides of the property and a concrete drive along the S end.

11. OTHER COMMENTS: There is a rear yard enclosed by a fence.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS#: **K-7570.015**

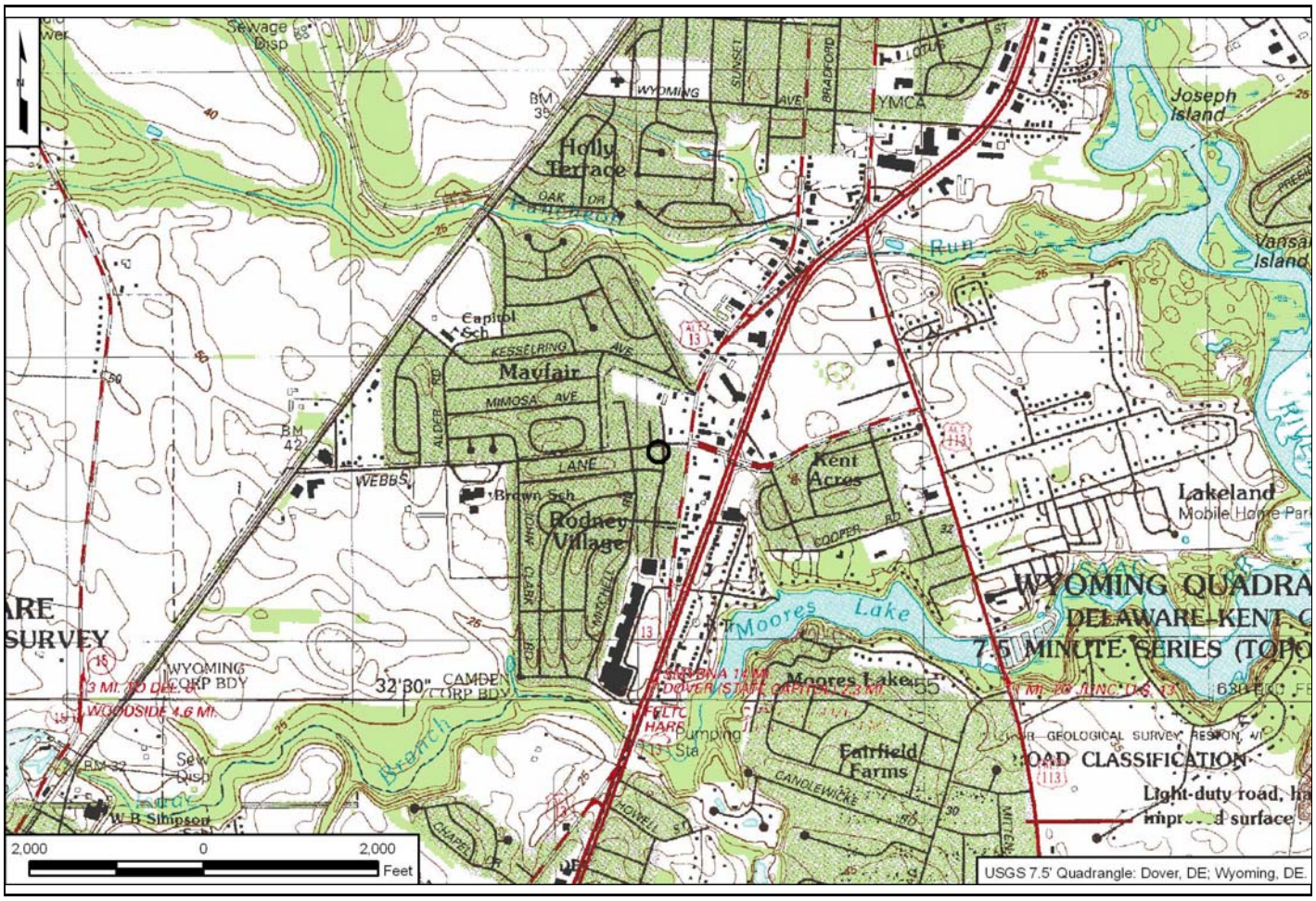
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: **1402 Joshua Clayton Road**

2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

3. LOCATION MAP:

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

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



4. SITE PLAN:


N
Tax Parcel Boundary
Dwelling
K-7570.015
Shed (Modern)
50
0
50
Feet
2007 Orthophoto

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # **K-7570.015**

Date **04-05-06** Surveyor/Photographer **Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak**

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

K-7570.015. Photograph 1: Dwelling, 1402 Joshua Clayton Road, south and east elevations, view looking northwest.

K-7570.015. Photograph 2: Dwelling, 1402 Joshua Clayton Road, north and west elevations, view looking southeast.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS #	K-7570.016
SPO Map	10-11-21
Hundred	East Dover
Quad	Dover
Other	2-00-08512-01-0700

1. **HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:** Dwelling, 1402 Governors Avenue

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 1402 Governors Avenue

3. **TOWN/NEAREST TOWN:** Dover vicinity? ☒

4. **MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:** building ☒ structure ☐ site ☐ object ☐ landscape ☐ district ☐

5. **MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY:** Domestic

6. **PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):**
West Dover Connector

7. **ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:**

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

8. **SURVEYOR INFORMATION:**

Surveyor name: Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc **Date:** 4/05/06

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS: **CRS# K-7570.016**

This resource is part of the Rodney Village (K-7570) subdivision created ca. 1955.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-7570.016

1. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** 1402 Governors Avenue

2. **FUNCTION(S):** historic Single Family Dwelling current Single Family Dwelling

3. **YEAR BUILT:** 1955 **CIRCA?:** ☒ **ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Unknown

4. **STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN:** Minimal Traditional

5. **INTEGRITY:** original site ☒ moved ☐

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

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)	year
a. The dwelling features vinyl siding and replacement windows.	Unknown
b. N/A	

6. **CURRENT CONDITION:** excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

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

   a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One (1)
   Additions: N/A

   b Structural system (if known): Wood frame

   c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block
   basement: full ☐ partial ☐ not visible ☒ no basement ☐

   d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): Brick veneer and aluminum siding

   e. Roof: shape: Side gable with projecting front gable
   Materials: Asphalt shingles
   Cornice: Box vinyl
   Dormers: N/A
   Chimney: location(s): N/A

8. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:**

   a. Facade: Direction: NE
      1) Bays: Five (5)
      2) Windows: Four (4)
         Fenestration: Irregular
         Type: (3) 2-light sliding glass replacement; (1) tripartite
         Trim: Vinyl
         Shutters: Louvered vinyl

Facade (cont'd)

3) Door(s): One (1)
   Location: Off center
   Type: Single-leaf, panel and steel with fanlight
   Trim: Vinyl
4) Porch(es): N/A

b. Side: Direction: SE
1) Bays: Three (3)
2) Windows: Three (3)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (1) 1/1 double hung vinyl sash; (2) single 2-light horizontal sliding
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: Louvered vinyl
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): N/A

c. Side: Direction: NW
1) Bays: Three (3)
2) Windows: Three (3)
   Fenestration: Irregular
   Type: (3) single 2-light sliding horizontal
   Trim: Vinyl
   Shutters: N/A
3) Door(s): Zero (0)
   Location: N/A
   Type: N/A
   Trim: N/A
4) Porch(es): N/A

d. Rear: Direction: SW
1) Bays: Four (4)
2) Windows: Not accessible
   Fenestration: Not accessible
   Type: Not accessible
   Trim: Not accessible
   Shutters: Not accessible
3) Door(s): Not accessible
   Location: Not accessible
   Type: Not accessible
   Trim: Not accessible
4) Porch(es): N/A

9. INTERIOR: Not accessible

10. LANDSCAPING: The property sits on a corner lot and features a small yard with flower bed and shrubbery.

11. OTHER COMMENTS: The rear yard is enclosed by a chair link fence.

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS#: **K-7570.016**

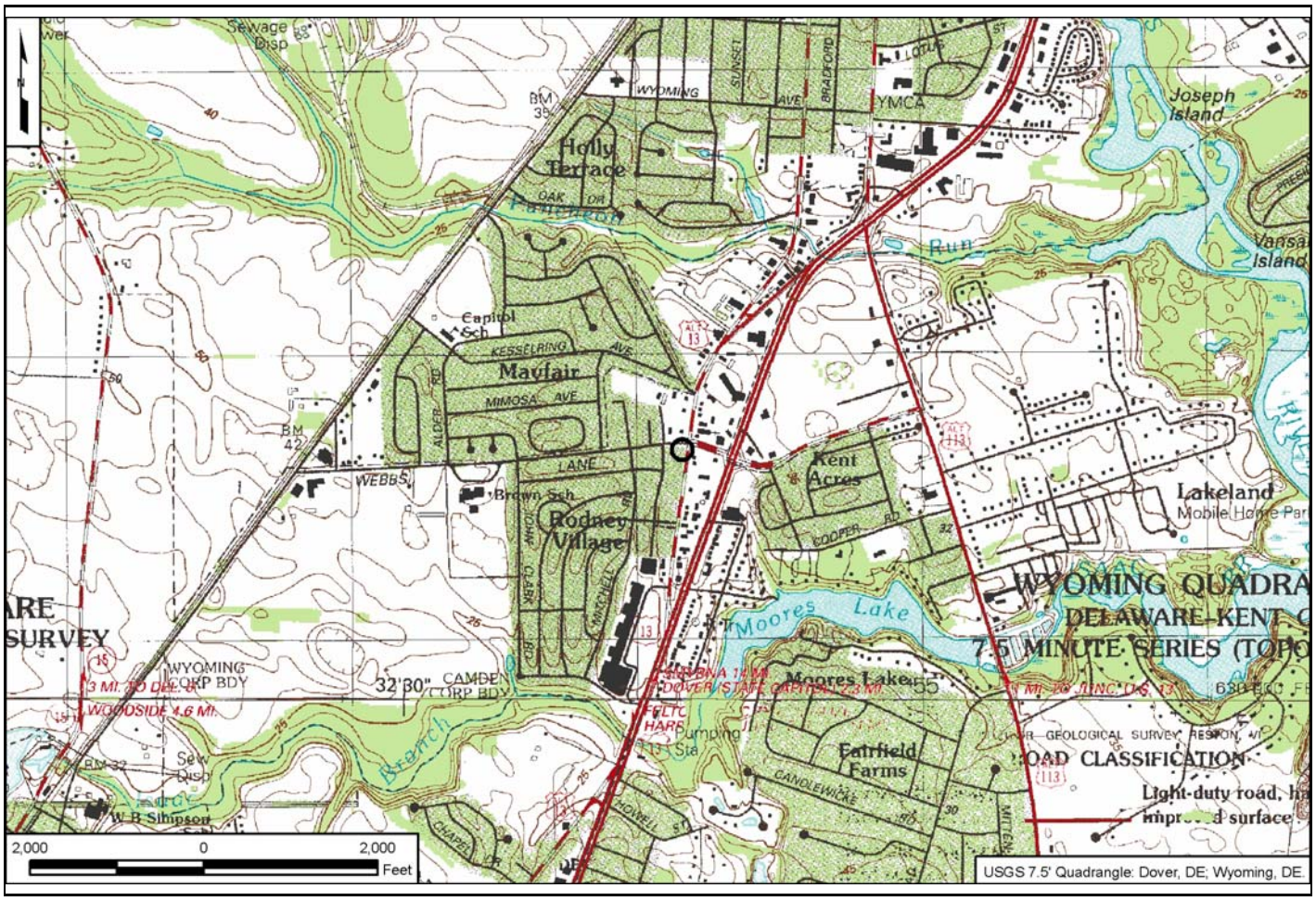
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: **1402 Governors Avenue**

2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

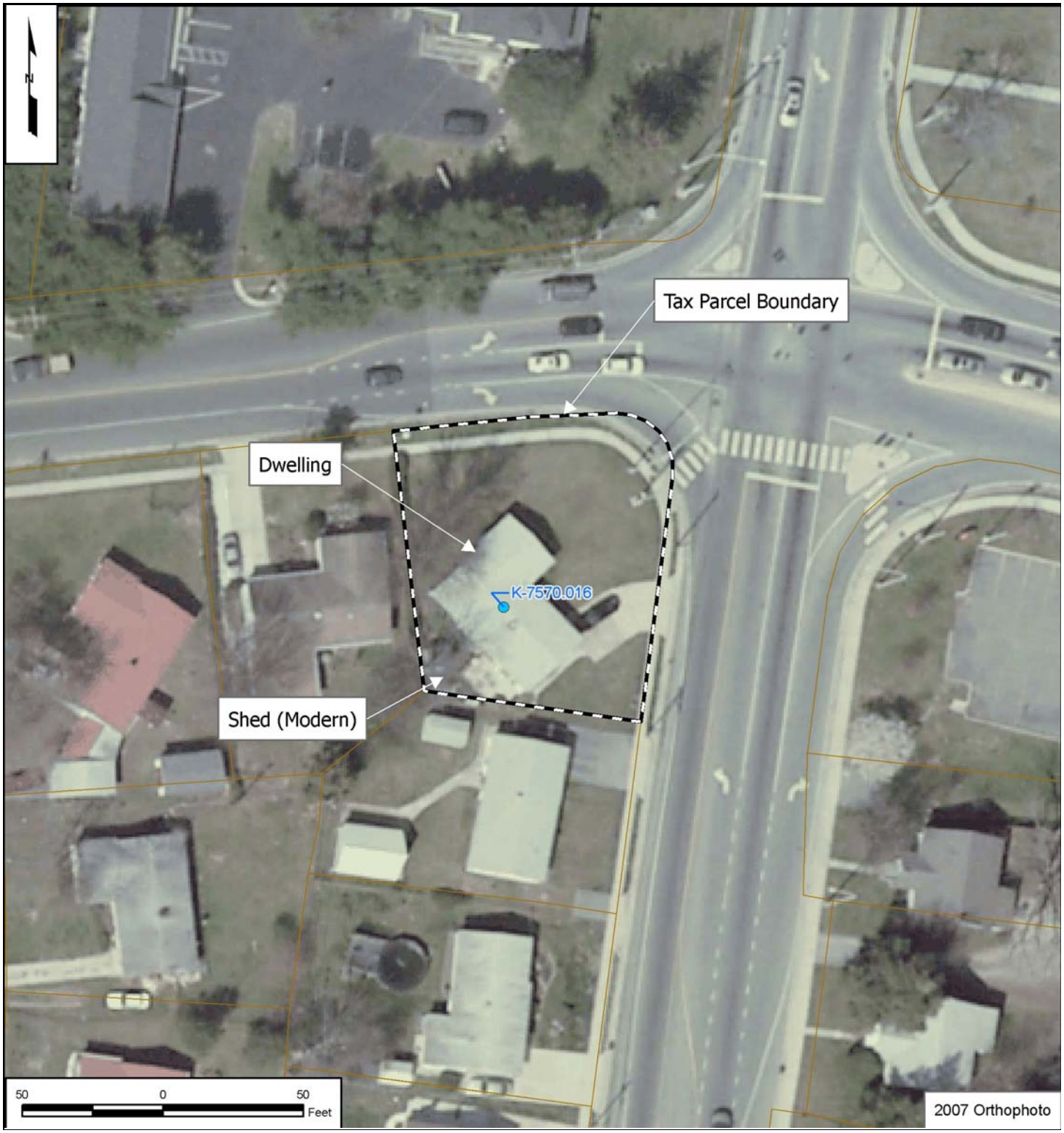
3. LOCATION MAP:

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

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



4. SITE PLAN:


N
Tax Parcel Boundary
Dwelling
K-7570.016
Shed (Modern)
50
0
50
Feet
2007 Orthophoto

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS # **K-7570.016**

Date **04-05-06** Surveyor/Photographer **Brad Bauman/Catherine Dluzak**

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

K-7570.016. Photograph 1: Dwelling, 1402 Governors Avenue, south and east elevations, view looking northwest.

K-7570.016. Photograph 2: Dwelling, 1402 Governors Avenue, north and east elevations, view looking southwest.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS #	K-7638
SPO Map	10-11-21
Hundred	East Dover
Quad	Dover
Other	ED0008500020400

1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: Farm House

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: New Burton Road, South Of Webbs Lane

3. TOWN/NEAREST TOWN: Dover vicinity? ☐

4. MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE: building ☒ structure ☐ site ☒ object ☐ landscape ☐ district ☐

5. MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY: Farm – now a possible historic archaeological site

6. PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):
West Dover Connector DelDOT/FHWA Transportation Undertaking

7. ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:

#:	Form:	List property types:
	CRS 2 Main Building Form	
	CRS 3 Secondary Building Form	
1	CRS 4 Archaeological Site Form	Assigned as 7K-C-433
	CRS 5 Structure (Building-Like) Form	
	CRS 6 Structure (Land Feature) Form	
	CRS 7 Object Form	
	CRS 8 Landscape Elements Form	
1	CRS 9 Map Form	N/A
	CRS 14 Potential District Form	

8. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:

Surveyor name: Michael C. Hahn, AICP for A.D. Marble and Company, Inc. (additional forms are needed per SHPO comments for final report)

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc Date: 11/10/2005

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS# K-7638

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

Originally mapped or viewed at the SHPO records as CRS # K01031, this property was inaccurately mapped at the SHPO. This was corrected, but the property was re-assigned or corrected as CRS # K-7638 for purposes of the West Dover Architectural Evaluation.

However, during the time of the survey and final edits (2005-2010), the property re-assigned as K07638 was really a demolished dwelling. It should really be assigned an archaeological number. As such, the SHPO and DelDOT are also assigning the property as known today as tax id ED 00-085.00-02-04.00 with an archaeological number 7K-C-433. The property is currently owned by Kent County.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

CRS # K-7638
Site # 7K-C-433
Soil Map # _____

1. INFORMANT: DelDOT and SHPO for report and assignmt. # clarity

2. SURFACE CONDITION: cultivated ☐ wooded ☒ fallow ☐ submerged ☐ marsh ☐ beach/shoreline ☐ urban ☐

other: Reporting field observations

integrity: There are surface ruins of a farmhouse with outbuildings on tax id ED 00-085.00-02-04.00

3. SOIL TYPE: Not applicable at this point.

4. DESCRIPTION OF FIELD WORK (check all that apply): surface collection ☐ visibility _____ %

shovel test ☐ measured unit ☐ mechanical stripping ☐

remote sensing ☐ walkover ☐ informant collection ☐

5. COLLECTIONS:

a) Repository _____ Accession # _____

Collector/consultant _____

Date _____ Surface ☐ Excavation ☐

b) Repository _____ Accession # _____

Collector/consultant _____

Date _____ Surface ☐ Excavation ☐

c) Repository _____ Accession # _____

Collector/consultant _____

Date _____ Surface ☐ Excavation ☐

d) Repository _____ Accession # _____

Collector/consultant _____

Date _____ Surface ☐ Excavation ☐

USE BLACK INK ONLY

6. **ARTIFACTS:** List material and types

CRS # K-7638
Site # 7K-C-433

7. **FEATURES:**

Originally mapped or viewed at the SHPO records as CRS # K01031, this property was inaccurately mapped at the SHPO. This was corrected, but the property was re-assigned or corrected as CRS # K-7638 for purposes of the West Dover Architectural Evaluation.

However, during the time of the survey and final edits (2005-2010), the property re-assigned as K07638 was really a demolished dwelling. It should really be assigned an archaeological number. As such, the SHPO and DelDOT are also assigning the property as known today as tax id ED 00-085.00-02-04.00 with an archaeological number 7K-C-433. The property is currently owned by Kent County.

8. **DOCUMENTATION:**

Publication/report title	Year
Determination of Eligibility Report, West Dover Connector Prepared by A.D Marble & Company, Inc.	September 2010

Supporting documentation on file: (Mark the appropriate boxes)

Field notes	yes ☐	no ☐
Maps	yes ☒	no ☐
Drawings	yes ☐	no ☐
Photographs	yes ☐	no ☐
Lab Analysis	yes ☐	no ☐

Other: See #7 Features.

USE BLACK INK ONLY

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS#: **K-7638**

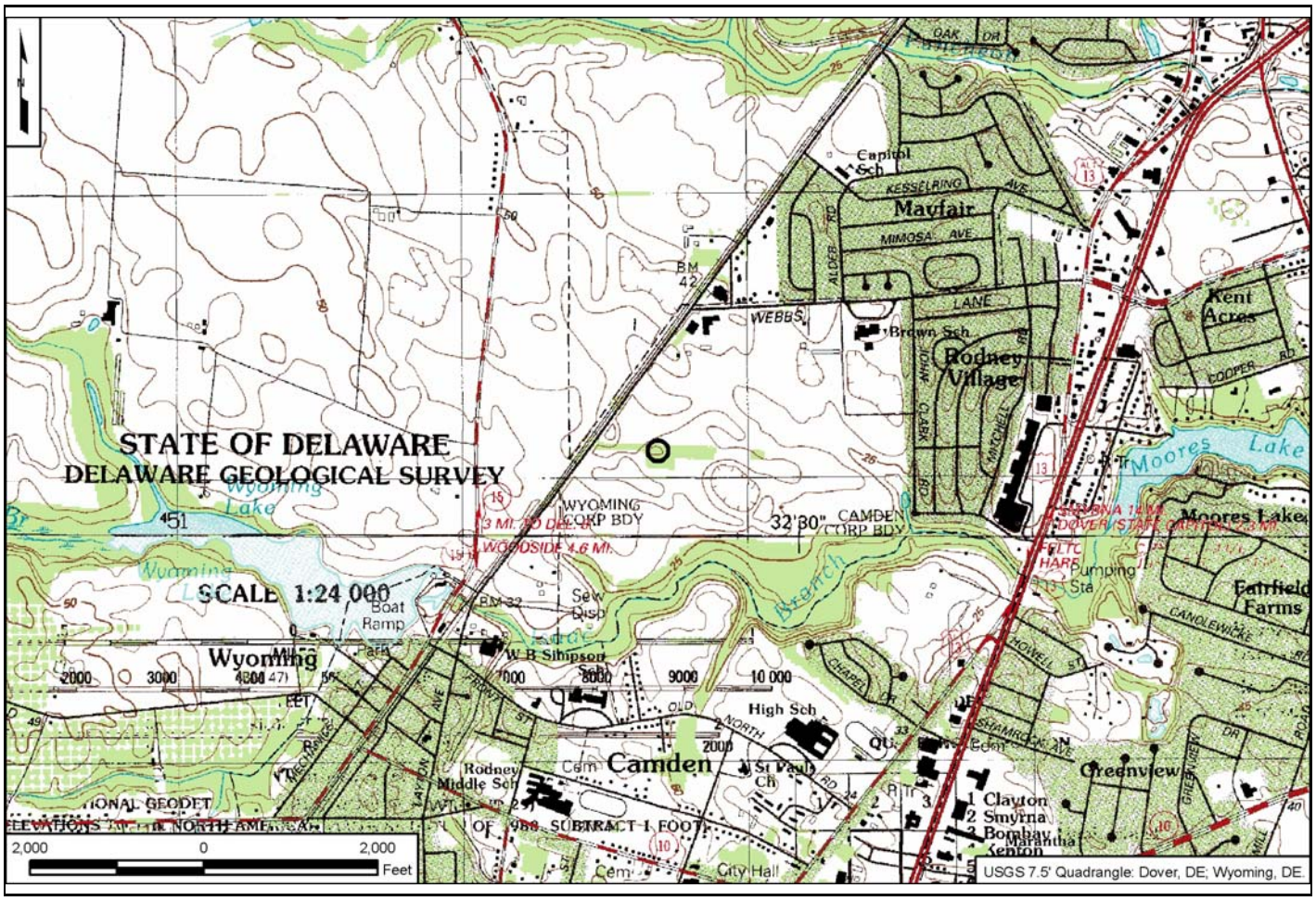
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: **New Burton Rd.**

2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

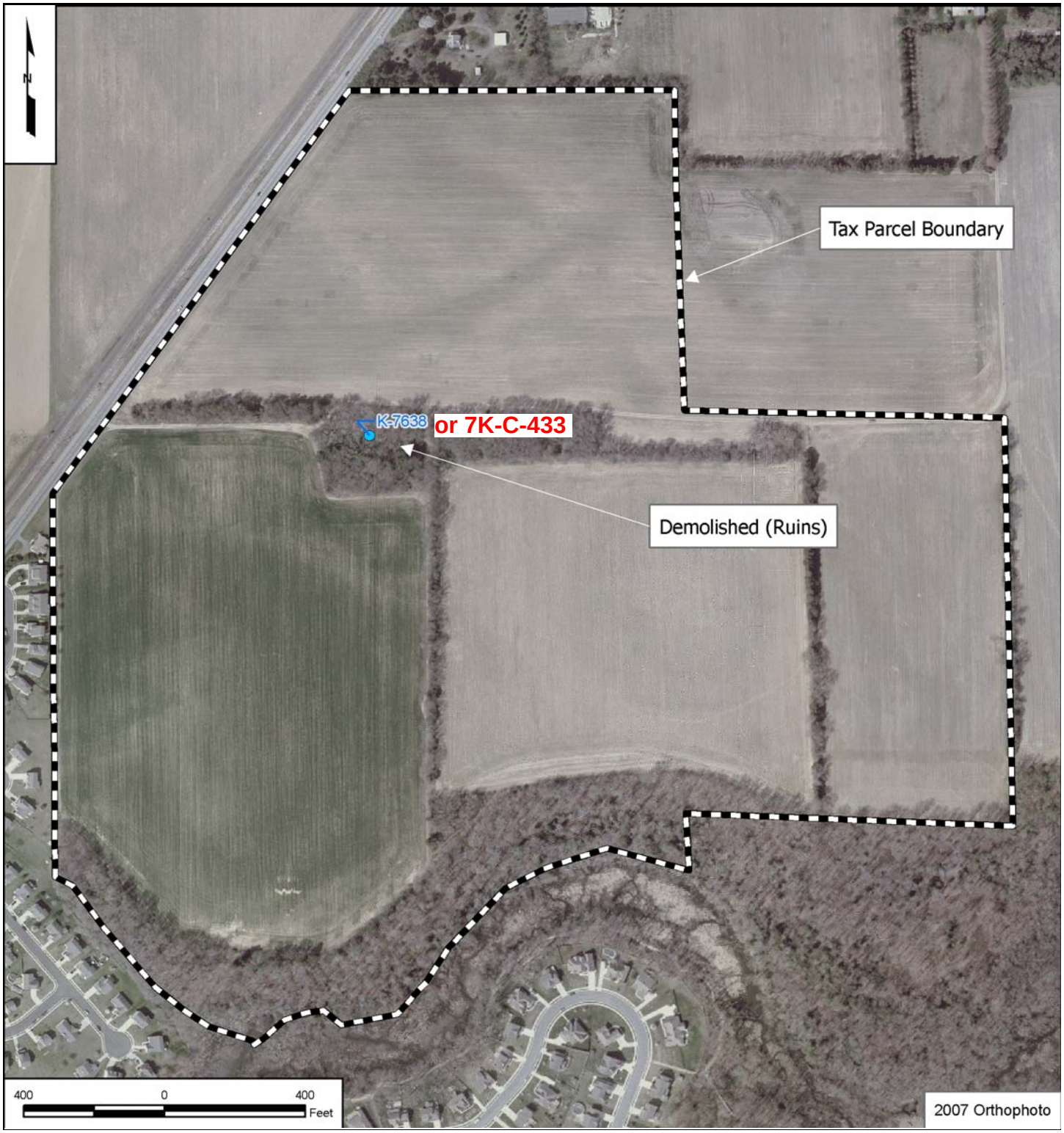
3. LOCATION MAP:

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

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



4. SITE PLAN:


N
Tax Parcel Boundary
K-7638
or 7K-C-433
Demolished (Ruins)
400
0
400
Feet
2007 Orthophoto

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS # K-7638

1. **HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:** Farm, New Burton Road

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:** Located on the East side of Burton Road, South of Webbs Lane

3. **CURRENT CONDITION:** excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐ demolished ☒

4. **INTEGRITY:** This former farmstead has been demolished. Only sparse ruins remain. The original lane is heavily overgrown providing little to no access to the property. A majority of the property is still agricultural in use.

5. **SETTING INTEGRITY:** The surrounding farmland is still in use. The area surrounding the original farmstead is heavily overgrown. All buildings have been demolished.

6. **FORMS ADDED (give number of forms completed for each):**

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

7. **SURVEYOR INFORMATION:**

Surveyor name: Brad Bauman/Emma Young

Principal Investigator name: Brad Bauman

Principal Investigator signature:

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company, Inc **Date:** 11/10/2005

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS: **CRS# K-7638**

This farmstead has been demolished. Scattered remains of the farmstead remain. The farmstead is heavily overgrown. The remainder of the property is still used for agricultural purposes. Due to a loss of the above-ground features, this property is now classified as an archaeological site and has not yet been evaluated for its potential to yield information as such. The site number is 7K-C-433.

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

a) Time period(s)

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

b) Geographical zone

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

c) Historic period theme(s)

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

Appendix E: Determination of Eligibility Forms

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

==========

1. Name of Property

==========

historic name _Kesselring Farm_____

other names/site number _Draper Farm, K01030_____

==========

2. Location

==========

street & number _1436 New Burton Road_____ not for publication____
city or town __Dover_____ vicinity _X_____
state __DE_____ code __DE__ county _Kent_____ code _001___
zip code _19901

==========

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

==========

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ____ nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (___See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____ _____
Signature of certifying official Date

_____
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

_____

State or Federal agency and bureau

==========

4. National Park Service Certification

==========

I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register _____ _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the _____ _____
National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the _____ _____
National Register
____ removed from the National Register _____ _____

____ other (explain): _____

_____ _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

==========

5. Classification

==========

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

_X_ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

_X_ building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_9_	_3__	buildings
_0__	_0__	sites
_0__	_0__	structures
_0__	_0__	objects
_9_	_3__	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register __0__

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

__N/A_____

==========6. Function or Use
==========
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: _Domestic_ Sub: _Single Dwelling___

Cat:_Agriculture/Subsistence Sub: Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: _Domestic_ Sub: _Single Dwelling___

Cat:_Agriculture/Subsistence_ Sub: _Storage_____

==========
7. Description
==========
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
_Folk Victorian___

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation __brick_____
roof _____asphalt_____
walls_____asbestos_____
other_porch: wood; chimneys: brick_

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

==========

8. Statement of Significance

==========

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

_X_ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

___ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_X_ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

_Agriculture_____

_Architecture_____

_____

Period of Significance ca. 1840 -1960_____

Significant Dates _ca. 1840; ca.1900_____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) __N/A____

Cultural Affiliation ____N/A_____

Architect/Builder ___N/A_____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

==========
9. Major Bibliographical References
==========
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: Delaware State Historic Preservation Office_____

==========
10. Geographical Data
==========
Acreage of Property 191 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1 18	453434E	4332534N	3 18	452398E	4332641N
2 18	452413E	4331153N	4 18	452941E	4331844N

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

==========
11. Form Prepared By
==========
name/title __Emma Young, Architectural Historian_____

organization_A.D. Marble & Company_____ date __June 2010_____

street & number__375 East Elm Street, Suite 200_____ telephone_(484) 533-2500__

city or town ____Conshohocken_____ state _PA__ Zip code _19428_____

==========
Additional Documentation
==========
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black-and-white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

==========

Property Owner

==========

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name __Kesselring Company LLC__

street & number _139 Carter Lane_____ telephone N/A_____

town/city ____Camden-Wyoming_____ state _DE___ zip code _19934____

==========

.

Description

The Kesselring Farm, located at 1436 New Burton Road, Dover vicinity, Kent County, Delaware, is a late-nineteenth-century farm complex. A short gravel driveway stretches west from New Burton Road and leads to the main dwelling and domestic and agricultural outbuildings that comprise the property. Cultivated fields surround the property to the north, south, and west, while the tracks of the Delaware Railroad run along the property to the east. Mature sycamore, maple and evergreen trees are also present throughout the property. The property remains in active agricultural use although many of the extant outbuildings have convereted uses and functions. However, with the retention of the farm plan and original acreage, the Kesselring Farm retains the feeling of a late-nineteenth to early twentieth-century farm complex surrounded by crop fields.

The farm retains features reflective of one local trend in agriculture: crop farming (reflected in the retention of a multi-purpose barn, corncrib/granary, and equipment sheds). The Kesselring Farm also contains a historic house (circa 1845/circa 1900) currently vacant and in good condition, a barn, and several domestic and agricultural outbuildings from the late-nineteenth, early and mid-twentieth centuries in an arrangement that can be identified as a range farm plan. In a range farm plan, the dwelling faces the main road, the farm lane runs along the side of the dwelling, and the farm buildings are placed behind the dwelling facing the lane, with domestic outbuildings placed nearest to the house and the main barn farthest from it.[1] The property contains one modern dwelling (mobile home) in which one of the current owners now lives.

Dwelling (.01)

The main dwelling, oriented on an east-west axis, contains two periods of construction. Based on historic research and mapping, the rear ell of the dwelling appears to be Period I of construction (circa 1845). Presumably, the front (east) section is Period II (circa 1900). Period I and Period II will be addressed as one complete structure, as the two periods of construction culminated in a two-and-a-half-story, L-shaped, Folk Victorian-style dwelling.

The two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, L-shaped, frame dwelling sits atop a full brick foundation. The asbestos shingle siding, which covers the exterior walls, leads to a cross-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. A plain boxed wooden cornice, accentuated by wooden bargeboard, lines the roof. An exterior brick chimney is located on the north elevation of the front block, while an interior brick chimney is located on the west end of the rear ell.

The symmetrical façade faces east and contains five bays in a regular fenestration pattern. A semi-enclosed, one-story, shed-roof, aluminum-sided porch extends the entire first floor of the east elevation. A one-over-one light, single-leaf, aluminum screen door occupies the center bay. A three-ribbon set of aluminum jalousie windows flanks each side of the entry to the north and south. The second floor contains three evenly spaced, six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden windows trimmed with plain, flat, wooden lintels and sills. The cross gable contains a single four-over-four light, double-hung sash, arched wooden window complete with a wooden lintel and sill. A pair of louvered vinyl shutters embraces each of the double-hung sash wooden windows on the east elevation.

The south elevation contains seven bays in an irregular fenestration pattern. A one-story, three-bay addition

1 Lanier and Herman 1997: 225

protrudes from the south elevation of the rear ell and joins the southwest corner of the front block. A fifteen-light, single-leaf, wooden door occupies the center bay. A one-story, one-bay porch shelters the entry. This porch consists of a standing-seam-metal shed roof supported by plain wooden posts. Two concrete steps lead to the wooden porch floor, which is supported by concrete block piers. A one-over-one light, double-hung sash aluminum window comprises the westernmost bay of this one-story addition, while a six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden window flanks each side of the entry to the east and west.

The south elevation of the front (east) block contains three evenly spaced, six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden windows on the first floor. The second floor contains two evenly spaced double-hung sash wooden windows. The westernmost bay consists of a six-over-six light window, while the easternmost bay contains a six-over-one light window. The second floor of the south elevation of the rear ell consists of two evenly spaced, six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden windows. All of the aforementioned windows are accentuated by wooden lintels and sills and are flanked by vinyl louvered shutters. A set of paired, four-over-four light, double-hung sash arched wooden windows rests in the gable of the front (east) block.

In addition, the south elevation of the front porch consists of a set of paired aluminum jalousie windows.

The west (rear) elevation of the dwelling contains four bays in an irregular fenestration pattern. The first floor of the rear ell consists of three unevenly spaced, six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden windows. The second floor of the front block contains one six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden window. Two two-over-two light, double-hung sash wooden windows rest directly underneath the gable in the rear ell. Each window sits atop a wooden sill and is capped by a plain wooden lintel. All of the windows on the west elevation are flanked by vinyl louvered shutters.

Seven bays in an irregular fenestration pattern complete the north elevation of the dwelling. A one-story, three-bay, enclosed porch extends the full elevation of the rear ell. The entry is located in the center bay and consists of an aluminum screen door complete with jalousie windows. Modern wooden decking surrounds the entry. A single six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden window flanks the entry to the east and west. One set of paired six-light, fixed-sash wooden windows comprises the first floor of the north elevation of the front block. Four unevenly spaced six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden windows make up the second floor of the north elevation. Two, six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden windows sit beneath the gable of the front block in the upper story. Each of the windows on the north elevation sits atop a wooden sill and is capped by a wooden lintel. Vinyl louvered shutters complete each window.

Garage # 1 (.02)

Located to the west of the dwelling is the first of two garages (herein referred to as garage # 1), currently in good condition and used as a garage. Garage # 1 is a one-and-a-half-story, one-bay, *circa*-1930 frame building. Wooden tongue-and-groove boards, painted white, cover the exterior of the garage. A corrugated-metal clad, medium-pitched gable roof, with the ridge parallel to New Burton Road, caps the building. Garage # 1 sits on four poured concrete foundation walls.

The north (front) elevation contains one bay. A vertical board sliding door provides access into the building. The south elevation consists of two evenly spaced, six-light, fixed-sash wooden windows, while the east and west elevations are devoid of openings.

Garage # 2 (.03)

Immediately to the west of garage # 1 sits the second of the two garages (herein referred to as garage # 2). Formally a chicken house, this one-story, one-bay, *circa*-1930 frame garage currently stands in fair condition and has been adaptively used for storage. Wooden tongue-and-groove boards, painted white, clad the exterior, while a corrugated-metal clad shed roof, which slopes south to north, caps the building. Garage # 2 sits atop a concrete foundation.

The building faces west and contains one bay. A vertical board sliding door on metal tracking provides access into the interior. Due to extreme vegetation overgrowth, the south elevation of the building is not visible. The east (rear) elevation contains one single-leaf, vertical board door affixed with metal strap hinges. A small, one-story, one-room addition extends off of the east elevation. The north elevation is devoid of openings.

Milk House(.04)

Directly across the farm lane to the north of garage # 2 sits a one-story, one-bay, *circa*-1880 frame milk house in fair condition and currently used for storage. Smooth vertical boards clad the exterior while a corrugated-metal covered, high-pitched gable roof, with the ridge parallel to New Burton Road, caps the building. The mik house sits atop concrete blocks, which suggests that the building was possibly moved.

The south (front) elevation contains one single-leaf, vertical board door attached with metal strap hinges. The east and west elevations each consist of one four-light, fixed-sash wooden window. The north elevation contains no openings.

Tool Shed (.05) (recently removed)

A one-story, one-bay, *circa*-1880 frame tool shed, in fair condition and currently used for storage, sits to the north of the milk house. White-washed board-and-batten siding comprises the exterior of the tool shed, which does not sit upon a foundation. A corrugated-metal clad shed roof, which slopes south to north, caps the building.

The tool shed faces east and contains one single-leaf, wooden door attached with metal strap hinges on the east elevation. A single window-like opening, now covered with plywood, occupies the lone bay on the west elevation. The south and north elevations are devoid of openings. During the time of the survey re-write, it was removed.

Equipment Shed # 1 (.06)

Directly to the north of the tool shed is a one-story, five-bay, *circa*-1880 frame equipment shed (herein referred to as equipment shed # 1), in fair condition and currently used for storage. The building does not have a foundation. Wooden plank board, painted red, covers the exterior, while a corrugated-metal clad, asymmetrical gable roof shelters the building.

Equipment shed # 1 faces south and contains five bays on the south elevation. Five stall-like openings, each divided by unfinished, hand-sawn timber supports, provide the only openings in the building. The east, west, and north elevations contain no openings.

Equipment Shed # 2 (.07)

Directly to the west of equipment shed # 1 sits the second (herein referred to as equipment shed # 2) of the four equipment sheds located on the property. The building, currently used for storage, is in fair condition. Equipment shed # 2 is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, *circa*-1920 frame building attached directly to the east elevation of the multi-purpose barn. The equipment shed is clad with board-and-batten siding as well as corrugated metal and has no foundation. A high-pitched gable roof, with its ridge perpendicular to New Burton Road, caps the building.

Equipment Shed # 2 faces south and contains three openings divided by hand-hewn unfinished posts. The north, east, and west elevations contain no openings. Hay storage slats still present on the upper story reveal the floor's historical usage.

Dairy/Horse Barn (.08)

A two-and-a-half-story, *circa*-1870 frame multi-purpose barn, in good condition and currently used for storage, is attached to the west elevation of equipment shed # 2. According to the propety owner, the framed barn was originally functioning and served as a dariy barn before being modified for horses. The barn sits atop a field stone and mortar foundation. A high-pitched cross-gabled roof, clad in corrugated metal, caps the building. The exterior is covered with board-and-batten siding, painted red, while corrugated metal covers the north and south elevations of the west wing.

The barn faces south and contains seven bays. One board-and-batten Dutch door, attached with metal strap hinges, occupies the westernmost bay of the south elevation of the west wing. A single-leaf, board-and-batten door, affixed with metal strap hinges, sits to the east of the single window-like opening that occupies the westernmost bay of the east wing of the south elevation. Two evenly spaced window-like openings lead to the single-leaf, board-and-batten door, affixed with metal strap hinges, that occupies the easternmost bay. Two single-leaf, board-and-batten doors, attached with metal strap hinges, are located on the second floor of the east wing.

The east elevation of the west wing consists of seven bays. The southernmost bay contains a two-light, fixed-sash opening covered with wire mesh. A single-leaf, board-and-batten door, affixed with metal strap hinges, sits to the north. Two, two-light, fixed-sash openings, covered with wire mesh, lie to the north and lead to a single-leaf, board-and-batten, Dutch door affixed with metal strap hinges. A single-leaf, board-and-batten door, attached with metal strap hinges, provides the only opening on the second floor of the east elevation. The east elevation of the east wing is concealed by equipment shed # 2.

The north (rear) elevation contains three bays. Two single-leaf, vertical board doors occupy the first floor and are attached with metal strap hinges. The second floor consists of a single-leaf, board-and-batten door attached with metal strap hinges.

Seven bays complete the west elevation of the horse barn. One door-like opening, now covered with metal paneling, occupies the northernmost bay. Three, two-light, fixed-sash windows, covered with wire mesh, lead to two single-leaf, board-and-batten doors with metal strap hinges on the first floor. Two single-leaf board-and-batten doors, affixed with metal strap hinges, provide the only openings on the second floor.

Granary (.09)

A two-story, three-bay, *circa*-1880 frame corncrib/granary, in fair condition and currently used for storage, is located across the farm lane to the south of the multi-purpose barn. The building sits atop brick piers sealed with mortar. The exterior is clad in board-and-batten siding, with corrugated metal covering the east elevation. A high-pitched gable roof, covered with corrugated metal and with its ridge parallel to New Burton Road, caps the building. A one-bay, one-story equipment shed addition is attached to both the north and south elevations of the corncrib/granary. According to the property owner, the side attached additions were built by Ammon Kesselring and origially served as feeding stations for beef cattle.

The east (front) elevation contains three bays. A set of hinged double-leaf, board-and-batten doors occupies the southern equipment shed addition. A set of double-leaf wooden sliding doors occupies the center bay of the first floor of the corncrib/granary. One open bay provides access into the northern equipment shed addition. A single-leaf, board-and-batten door, attached with metal strap hinges, provides access into the second floor of the corncrib/granary.

The north elevation of the corncrib/granary is concealed by the northern equipment shed addition. The south elevation of the corncrib/granary is concealed by the southern equipment shed addition. The west (rear) elevation of the corncrib/granary consists of two bays. One modern one-over-one light, fixed-sash metal window occupies the west elevation of the southern equipment shed addition. A single-leaf, board-and-batten door, affixed with metal strap hinges, occupies the first and second floors of the west elevation of the corncrib/granary. A metal track is still present at the first floor of the north elevation of the corncrib/granary, which suggests the presence of sliding doors at one time.

Workshop (.10)

To the east of equipment shed # 3 sits a one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, *circ*a-1955 frame workshop in good condition and currently used as a workshop. The corrugated-metal clad building, painted red, rests atop a concrete foundation. A high-pitched gable roof, with the ridge parallel to New Burton Road, caps the workshop.

The workshop faces north and contains two evenly spaced bays. One four-over-four light, double-hung sash wooden window sits to the east of a large two-light corrugated metal collapsing garage door. The east and west elevations each contain three evenly spaced, six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden windows. The south elevation contains two bays. One six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden window is located to the east of a single-leaf, two-over-two panel wooden door.

Accoding to the property owner, the workshop was actually an old machine shop moved from behind the Farmers Bank of Dover off Loockerman Street. Since lands and buildings behind the Farmers Bank were slated for liquidation, Mr. Ammon Kesselring purchased rights to acquire the building and had it moved in 1960.

Landscape Features

Landscaped features consist of cultivated fields surrounding the property to the north, south, and west. The tracks of the Delaware Railroad line the property to the east. The property retains an original tree line, which borders the farm lane to the north. Ivy overgrowth covers the area immediately to the west of the dwelling. The property also retains mature sycamore, maple, walnut, and evergreen trees throughout the landscape.

Post-1960 Resources

Mobile Home

A c*irca*-1977 mobile home, in which the current owner now lives, sits to the west of the main dwelling and to the east of the workshop. Due to its mobility and impermanence, the modern dwelling does not detract from the integrity of the property as a farm complex.

Equipment Shed # 3

Attached directly to the south elevation of the southern equipment shed addition of the corncrib/granary is a one-story, five-bay, *circa*-1965 frame equipment shed (herein referred to as equipment shed # 3). The building contains no foundation. The exterior is clad with corrugated metal, and an asymmetrical gable roof, clad with corrugated metal, shelters the building.

Equipment shed # 3 faces east and contains five open bays divided by circular-sawn finished posts. The north, west, and south elevations are devoid of openings.

Equipment Shed #4

The fourth equipment shed (herein referred to as equipment shed # 4) sits southeast of the workshop. This one-story, one-bay, circa-1964 frame building is clad in corrugated metal and contains no foundation. A corrugated-metal clad asymmetrical gable-roof caps the building.

The south (front) elevation contains its one open bay. The north, east, and west elevations are devoid of openings.

Statement of Significance

The Kesselring Farm is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C as a state exemplification of a late-nineteenth to early and mid-twentieth century farm complex. The retention of many historic features, such as the farm lane and cultivated fields, as well as the retention of nine domestic and agricultural structures, combine to make the Kesselring Farm exhibit a higher degree of integrity than most other farm complexes still present in the surrounding area. The property retains the feeling of an agricultural complex surrounded by crop fields on a once-active farmstead. The Kesselring Farm also retains a historic house, barn, and several domestic and agricultural outbuildings in an arrangement that can be identified as a range farm plan. In a range farm plan, the dwelling faces the main road, the farm lane runs along side of the house, and the farm buildings are placed behind the house facing the lane, with the domestic outbuildings placed nearest to the house and the main barn farthest from it.[2] The farm also retains features reflective of one local trend in agriculture: crop farming (retention of multipurpose barn, corncrib/granary, and equipment sheds). Woodlots and the tree line are small-scale features that also contribute to the property's integrity. The architectural appearance of the property, with few exceptions, is decidedly that of a late-nineteenth-century farm complex.

Agriculture was at the center of economic prosperity during the mid-nineteenth century in the Upper Peninsula Zone. As farm values and incomes dramatically rose during this time, the agricultural landscape experienced a period of revitalization and rebuilding.[3] This boom was the result of the convergence of a number of positive factors, including improved farming techniques, the adoption of new agricultural products, the increasing use of farm machinery, the building of the Delaware Railroad, the full exploitation of the C & D Canal, and the blossoming of major markets in the industrial cities of the Middle Atlantic and the Northeast. Furthermore, farmers responded to the changing market and economic conditions by adopting new products, moving into product specialization, finding new labor sources, and increasingly using labor-saving technology.

Mixed farming centered on grain (corn and wheat) and livestock production remained the primary focus of farming. The extension of the Delaware Railroad into Kent County in 1856 facilitated a major boom in orchard crops, namely peaches.[4] By 1870, Kent County was regarded as the center of the peach growing area. However, a blight known as the "peach yellows" reached Kent County in the 1880s and largely wiped out the peach orchards.

Following the short-lived peach boom of the 1870s, farm commodity prices in East Dover Hundred began to fall. The value of farmland also began to decrease. By 1880, the average farm size was just less than 130 acres. By the turn of the of the century, average farm size declined to approximately 120 acres and fell to an average of 107 acres by the next decade.[5] Furthermore, depressions in the early 1890s and in the 1930s further eroded the holdings of farmers, disrupting well-established land-ownership patterns. Some farmers were forced to split up and sell off their landholdings, which resulted in the diversification and reallocation of property.

Despite the growth of large agricultural corporations and crop specialization throughout farms of Kent County, many farmers continued to grow a diverse range of products as their forefathers did. Farmers with access to

2 Lanier and Herman 1997: 225
3 Herman et al. 1985
4 Reed 1947: 382
5 DeCunzo and Garcia 1992: 97

large amounts of acreage generally focused on field crop production such as wheat and corn.[6] The corncrib/granary located at the western fringe of the agricultural outbuilding cluster, as well as the numerous equipment sheds, stand as a testament to the intensification of field crop production on the Kesselring Farm.

The tract of land on which the 1436 New Burton Road farm complex now stands was originally surveyed for George Clifford on June 10, 1684, by virtue of a warrant granted to him on October 17, 1682.[7] Originally known as *Smyrna*, the 600-acre parcel was situated in what was at that time the northern portion of Murderkill Hundred. The parcel extends north from Isaac Webb's Branch to Walker's Branch (now Puncheon Run). Early land owners in the area included members of the Ridgely, Webb, and Jenkins families. The parcel passed through several owners between 1684 and 1724.[8] In 1727, the property's owner, Andrew Caldwell, divided the *Smyrna* tract (aka *Smerna*) into two parcels, the eastern portion containing 400 acres and the western parcel measuring 200 acres.[9] The 200-acre western parcel contained land that would later encompass 1436 New Burton Road. Rail and roadway right of way would reduce the acrage on what it is today.

Between 1727 and 1810, the 200-acre tract passed hands numerous times in order to settle various debts. In 1759, Thomas Parke, Kent County Sheriff, sold the parcel on behalf of Enoch Armitage. John Clayton purchased the 200-acre tract of unimproved land for £150.[10] Though the parcel changed hands several times, the parcel remained in the Clayton family until 1810.[11]

Throughout the early nineteenth century, the property stayed in the Ridgely family, after the 300-acre tract was purchased by Nicholas Moore Ridgely on April 11, 1810.[12] On September 13, 1849, Hunn Jenkins became the sole owner of the former 600-acre Smyrna tract.[13] This deed states that the property was under the tenure of Avery Draper and was commonly called the "Draper Farm."[14]

Hunn Jenkins retained the property for over thirty years. The Federal agricultural census schedules for the time of Hunn Jenkins' tenure of the property were consulted. These included the records from 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880.15 Unfortunately, these records contained no reference to Hunn Jenkins or Avery Draper. This strongly suggests that Jenkins leased out the land, perhaps to multiple farmers. Upon the death of Hunn Jenkins in 1884, the property, which included a frame dwelling, a barn, a grain house, fruit orchards, and 'other fixtures' was sold to the Garton family.[16] In 1944, the Garton Family sold the property to Jacob Kesslering, and the Kesselring Farm has since remained in the Kesselring Family.[17]

The rear ell of the frame dwelling is believed to have been built prior to 1849, since the Draper Family was living

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6 Siders et al. 1993: 47; DeCunzo and Garcia 1992: 170
7 Kent County Orphans Court Docket F1: 139
8 Kent County Deed Books B1:80, B1(2):36, H1:123
9 Kent County Deed Book I1:99
10 Kent County Deed Book P1:163
11 Kent County Deed Books Q1:24, V1:249
12 Kent County Deed Book L2:202
13 Kent County Deed Y3:167; Sehorn 2000:3
14 Kent County Deed Y3:167
15 United States Census Bureau, 1850 Agricultural schedules, Kent County, Dover Hundred, Delaware; 1860 Agricultural schedules, New Castle County, Dover Hundred, Delaware; 1870 Agricultural schedules, New Castle County, Dover Hundred, Delaware; 1880 Agricultural schedules, New Castle County, East Dover Hundred, Delaware.
16 Kent County Deed Book Q7:79
17 Kent County Deed Book N16: 463

on the property at this time. The dwelling appears on the 1859 Byles' Map and the 1868 Beers' Atlas. Therefore, the rear ell of the Folk Victorian dwelling was erected ca. 1840 during the Ridgely family's ownership of the property. The Garton Family, who owned the property from 1894 until 1944, presumably erected the *circa*-1900 front (east) block, which resulted in the Folk Victorian dwelling that currently stands on the property.

The Kesselring Farm is being evaluated as a farm complex as identified in the *West Dover Connector Determination of Eligibility Report*. [18] In order to be seen as a significant example of a farm complex, a resource must possess various features that date to and retain integrity from the period of significance. The setting of the land must reflect agricultural use or at a minimum a buffer between the farm and surround land use. A historic dwelling must be present on the property with or without additions or extensions. A historic barn must be extant on the property with or without additions or extensions. At least two agricultural or domestic outbuildings and/or structures exclusive of the main dwelling and barn must exist that retain sufficient integrity of materials and design to convey the types of farming conducted on the property. The farmstead must retain an identifiable plan or arrangement of buildings and structures, as well as small-scale features, such as fence lines and ruins, and some vegetation associated with farming, including gardens, fields, woodlots, and tree lines. The property must retain the feeling of a farm complex. Finally, modern structures must clearly be disassociated from the historic outbuildings, and the historic dwelling and outbuildings must retain their original spatial relationship.

In addition to retaining the character-defining features of an eligible farm, the Kesselring Farm retains many of the features that date to and retain integrity from the period of active agricultural use and significance (1855-1960).[19] The setting in which the farm is located continues under agricultural use and cultivation, and the presence of mature trees and the tree line contribute to integrity of setting. The association of the farm complex to agriculture is exhibited through the retention of the farm lane and range farm plan, as well as the surrounding agricultural fields still in productive use, all of which support integrity of association. The retention of the range farm plan also contributes to integrity of location. Regarding integrity of materials, the main dwelling has been altered, although the historic outbuildings largely remain unaltered. Although most of the outbuildings are no longer used for their original functions, they stand in relatively good or fair condition. Thus, integrity of workmanship, materials, and design exists. Likewise, integrity of setting, location, association, materials, workmanship, and design all combine to support the property's integrity of feeling. Although the modern dwelling sits directly west of the historic dwelling, the modern dwelling's impermanence and ease of relocation assures its inability to detract from the overall integrity of the farmstead.

The property consists of nine contributing resources extant during the time of this survey's final re-write. These include: the main dwelling, two garages, two equipment sheds, dairy/horse barn, granary, tool shed (recently removed), workshop, and privy. Though contemporary, two sheds added in the mid 1960's represent continual farming and domestic needs. The modern moblie home does not contribute.

The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion B as it is not associated with anyone of historical importance under the National Register. To be eligible under Criterion D in the area of agriculture, a resource must be likely to yield important information about historic agricultural practices, architectural practices, commodities, land use patterns, production methods, and social relations, activities, or agricultural lifestyles.

18 A.D. Marble & Company 2010
19 A.D. Marble & Company 2010

Research and overview on the property did not reveal that the Kesselring Farm has the potential to yield information on agricultural practices, nor its buidling construction. Archeological testing has not been conducted as part of this study; therefore, portions of the property could not be recommended eligible or not eligible or under Criterion D for its archareological potential.

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Y3:167
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Boundary Justification

The tax parcel that comprises the Kesselring Farm, Kent County Number 2-05-08500-01-0700 (191 acres), includes the farm complex as well as sufficient agricultural lands, will serve as the National Register boundary for this resource. This boundary was prepared in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the National Register Bulletin: *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties* (National Park Service 1997).

State Historic Context Framework:

Time Period:	1830-1880	Industrialization and Early Urbanization
	1880-1940	Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
	1940-1960	Suburbanizaion/Ex-urbanization

Geographical Zone: Upper Peninsula

Historic Period Themes: Agriculture

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

==========

1. Name of Property

==========

historic name __Hunn Jenkins Farm_____

other names/site number _Smyrna, K03205___

==========

2. Location

==========

street & number _400 Webbs Lane____ not for publication____
city or town __Dover_____ vicinity _X____
state __DE_____ code __DE__ county _Kent_____ code _001___
zip code _19901

==========

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

==========

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ____ nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (___See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____ _____
Signature of certifying official Date

_____
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

==========
4. National Park Service Certification
==========
I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register _____ _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the _____ _____
National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the _____ _____
National Register
____ removed from the National Register _____ _____

____ other (explain): _____

_____ _____ _____
Signature of Keeper Date
of Action

==========
5. Classification
==========
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)
_X_ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)
_X_ building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_8_	_0__	buildings
_0__	_0__	sites
_1__	_0__	structures
_0__	_0__	objects
_9__	_0__	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register __0__

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

__N/A_____

---

6. Function or Use

==========

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic_ Sub: Single Dwelling___

Cat: Agriculture/Subsistence Sub: Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic_ Sub: Single Dwelling___

Cat: Domestic_ Sub: Secondary Structure

==========

7. Description

==========

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

__Georgian____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation __stone_____

roof _____asphalt_____

walls_____synthetics_____

other__porch: wood; chimneys: brick_

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

==========

8. Statement of Significance

==========

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

_X_ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

___ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_X_ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

_Agriculture_____

_Architecture_____

_____

Period of Significance ca.1840 -1956_____

Significant Dates __ca. 1840; ca. 1925_____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) __N/A____

Cultural Affiliation ____N/A_____

Architect/Builder ___N/A_____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

==========
9. Major Bibliographical References
==========
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: Delaware State Historic Preservation Office_____

==========
10. Geographical Data
==========
Acreage of Property 11.0 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	453312E	4331615N	3	18	453165E	4331341N
2	18	453317E	4331351N	4	18	453150E	4331600N

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

==========
11. Form Prepared By
==========
name/title __Emma Young, Architectural Historian_____

organization_A.D. Marble & Company_____ date __January 2006

street & number__375 East Elm Street, Suite 200_____ telephone_(484) 533-2500__

city or town ____Conshohocken_____ state _PA__ Zip code _19428_____

==========
Additional Documentation
==========
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black-and-white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

==========

Property Owner

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _David Kesselring__ _

street & number _400 Webbs Lane____ telephone___302.734.2368_____

town/city ____Dover_____ state _DE___ zip code _19901____

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Description

The Hunn Jenkins Farm, located at 400 Webbs Lane, Dover vicinity, Kent County, Delaware, is a mid- to late-nineteenth-century farm complex. A short gravel driveway stretches south from Webbs Lane and leads to the main dwelling and domestic and agricultural outbuildings that comprise the property. Cultivated fields surround the property to the east, south, and west. Mature cypress, maple, walnut, and evergreen trees are also present throughout the property. The property no longer remains in active agricultural use; however, due to the extant outbuildings and the retention of the farm plan, the Hunn Jenkins Farm retains the feeling of a late-nineteenth-century farm complex surrounded by crop fields.

The farm retains features reflective of a local trend in agriculture: crop farming (retention of a multi-purpose barn and corncrib/granary). The retention of two chicken houses and two feeder houses on the property exemplifies the common early-twentieth-century trend of building and maintaining poultry houses. The H. Jenkins Farm also contains a historic house (ca. 1840), barn, and several domestic and agricultural outbuildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in an arrangement that can be identified as a range farm plan. In a range farm plan, the dwelling faces the main road, the farm lane runs along the side of the dwelling, and the farm buildings are placed behind the dwelling facing the lane, with domestic outbuildings placed nearest to the house and the main barn farthest from it.[1] The property contains no modern outbuildings.

Dwelling

The main dwelling, oriented on a north-south axis, contains two periods of construction. The two-and-one-half-story, five-bay section that occupies the western end appears to be the Period I (*circa*-1840) construction. The two-and-one-half-story, two-bay eastern addition, herein referred to as Period II (*circa*-1925), is attached directly to the east elevation of the Period I block. The two periods of construction culminated in a two-and-one-half-story, seven-bay, L-shaped dwelling.

The two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, L-shaped, *circa*-1840 frame Period I block sits atop a full field stone and mortar foundation. The vinyl siding, which covers the exterior, leads to a high-pitched gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The Period I and Period II blocks are united under one continuous roof line. A plain boxed vinyl cornice, accentuated by vinyl dentil detailing, lines the roof on the north elevation of both blocks. An interior brick chimney protrudes from the roof ridge at each end of the Period I block.

The symmetrical façade faces north. The north (front) elevation of the Period I block contains five bays in a regular fenestration pattern. The central bay of the first floor contains a single-leaf, vertical-panel, wooden door. A three-light transom sits atop the entry. Two original six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden windows are located on each side of the entry. Each window is trimmed with a plain, flat, wooden and vinyl surround. The second floor contains five evenly spaced, six-over-six light, double-hung sash original wooden windows, each trimmed with plain, flat, wooden and vinyl surround. A one-story, three-bay, wooden porch, capped by a shed roof and supported by decorative wooden posts and brackets, shelters the three centermost bays of the north elevation of the Period I block.

1 Lanier and Herman 1997:225.

The north elevation of the Period II block contains two bays in a regular fenestration pattern. The first floor consists of an enclosed entry porch. A paired jalousie window sits to the east of the one-over-one light, aluminum storm door, while a single jalousie window sits to the west. A pent roof, clad in asphalt shingles, divides the first and second floors of the Period II block. The second floor of the north elevation of the Period II block contains two evenly spaced, six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden windows, each complete with a wooden and vinyl surround.

Each of the 11, six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden windows located on the north elevation of both the Period I and Period II blocks contains a set of wooden and aluminum louvered shutters.

The Period II block is attached directly to the east elevation of the Period I block, and therefore conceals all of the *circa*-1840 fenestration and detailing of the east elevation. The rusticated concrete block full foundation of the Period II block is visible on the east elevation. In addition, the two-and-one-half-story rear ell, located off of the south elevation of the Period II block is also visible. This rear ell is capped by a low-pitched gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, which runs perpendicular to the gable roof covering the front portion of the dwelling. A brick interior chimney is located to the north on the ridge of the roof of the rear ell.

The east elevation of the Period II block contains nine bays which are set in an irregular fenestration pattern. A set of paired jalousie windows occupies the northernmost bay of the first floor of the elevation. Three sets of paired six-over-six light, double-hung sash vinyl windows comprise the central bays of the first floor. Two single six-over-six light, double-hung sash vinyl windows complete the first floor of the east elevation. Six unevenly spaced, six-over-six light, double-hung sash vinyl windows complete the second floor of the east elevation. A single six-over-six light, double-hung sash vinyl window sits directly underneath the peak of the gable roof in the upper half story. Each of the second floor windows, as well as the single upper floor window, contains aluminum and wooden louvered shutters.

The south (rear) elevation of the Period I block contains a one-story, five-bay, semi-enclosed porch capped by an asphalt-shingle clad shed roof. A single-leaf, twelve-light over one-panel, wooden door provides the entry. A single six-over-one light, double-hung sash wooden window sits to the east of the entry while three, six-over-one light, double-hung sash wooden windows sit to the west. Two evenly spaced, six-over-six light, double-hung sash vinyl windows occupy the second floor of the Period I block. The rear ell conceals the eastern bays of the south elevation of the Period I block.

The south elevation of the rear ell contains five bays in an irregular fenestration pattern. Two evenly spaced, six-over-six light, double-hung sash vinyl windows comprise the first floor. Three unevenly spaced, six-over-six light, double-hung sash vinyl windows comprise the second floor while a single six-over-six light, double-hung sash vinyl window sits beneath the peak on the upper story.

A one-story, two-bay, semi-enclosed entry porch conceals the easternmost bays of the south elevation of the rear ell. The entire east elevation of the porch is comprised of wire mesh screens. The west elevation as well as the westernmost end of the south elevation is completely enclosed with vinyl siding. A one-over-four light, wooden screen door occupies the westernmost bay while a screened-in, rectangular opening occupies the easternmost bay of the south elevation of the porch.
In addition, a one-story, one-bay, exterior storage room is attached directly to the west elevation of the

semi-enclosed screen porch. The storage room faces south. The sole bay consists of a single-leaf, two-light over two-panel wooden door located on the south elevation. An asphalt-shingle clad shed roof, which slopes east to west, caps the storage room.

The west elevation of the Period I block contains two bays. Two evenly spaced sets of paired six-light, fixed-sash wooden windows are located directly underneath the gable peak in the upper half story. Additionally, two six-over-one light, double-hung sash wooden windows occupy the west elevation of the rear Period I semi-enclosed porch.

The west elevation of the rear ell contains two bays. A set of paired six-over-six light, double-hung sash vinyl windows occupies the northernmost bay on both the first and second floors. A single two-over-two light, double-hung sash wooden window occupies the southernmost bay on the first floor while a single six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden window comprises the second floor of the west elevation of the rear ell.

Carriage House

Located to the south of the dwelling is a two-story, three-bay, *circa*-1900 frame carriage house in good condition and currently used as a garage. Wooden plank board, painted red, covers the exterior of the building. A corrugated-metal clad, medium-pitched gable roof, with the ridge perpendicular to Webbs Lane, caps the building. The carriage house sits on four poured concrete foundation walls.

The north (front) elevation contains three bays in a regular fenestration pattern. A double-leaf, wooden sliding door comprises the entire first floor. A single six-light, fixed-sash wooden window sits to the east and west of the double-leaf, wooden door that occupies the second floor of the north elevation.

A single two-light, fixed-sash wooden window provides the only opening on the east elevation.

The south (rear) elevation contains three bays in an irregular fenestration pattern. The westernmost bay of the first floor consists of a double-leaf, wooden door attached with metal strap hinges. The second floor contains a single one-over-one light, fixed-sash window on each side of the double-leaf wooden door attached with metal strap hinges.

The west elevation of the carriage house contains no openings, but is partially clad with standing seam metal.

Windmill

Immediately to the west of the carriage house stands a *circa*-1910 steel frame windmill in poor condition and no longer in use. The structure stands approximately forty feet tall and measures approximately eight feet wide at the base. The windmill sits atop a concrete foundation. A wooden water tank is located approximately thirty feet up on the windmill and measures approximately eight feet in height. According to the current owner, the windmill blades were lost during a hurricane in the mid-1950s.

Tool Shed

A one-story, one-bay, *circa*-1910 frame tool shed, in fair condition and currently used for storage, sits across the farm lane, slightly to the northeast of the carriage house. Wooden clapboard siding, painted red, covers the exterior of the tool shed, which sits atop concrete piers. A high-pitched gable roof, with the ridge parallel to Webbs Lane, caps the building and is covered with asphalt shingles.

The tool shed faces west and contains one single-leaf wooden door attached with metal strap hinges on the west elevation. A single two-light, fixed-sash wooden window occupies the lone bay on the south elevation. The east and north elevations are devoid of openings.

Chicken Coop

Immediately to the south of the tool shed is a one-story, four-bay, *circa*-1910 frame chicken coop, in fair condition and currently used for storage. The building sits atop a poured concrete foundation. Wooden plank board, painted red, covers the exterior, while a corrugated-metal clad, low-pitched gable roof, with the ridge parallel to Webbs Lane, shelters the building.

The chicken coop faces south and contains four bays on the south elevation. Three window-like openings covered with metal chicken wire sit to the east of the single-leaf wooden door, attached with strap metal hinges. The east, north, and west elevations contain no openings.

Chicken House

To the southeast of the chicken coop sit the remains of a one-story, *circa*-1935 frame chicken house, now vacant and in partial disrepair. The original configuration of the structure contained a one-story, thirty-six-bay, frame chicken house on both the east and west ends of a two-story, two-bay, frame feed house, complete with a basement, which sat in the middle. Currently, only the feed house and the eastern chicken house remain, while the foundation provides the only evidence of the western chicken house, which was torn down in the spring of 2005.

The chicken house sits atop four poured concrete foundation walls and the feed house sits atop a full concrete foundation. A standing-seam-metal clad shed roof, which slopes south to north, caps each building. The exterior consists of board-and-batten framing, painted red.

The chicken house faces south and contains thirty-six bays in a regular fenestration pattern. The pattern along the chicken house consists of two wide openings followed by a single six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden window, followed by one wide opening and completed by a single-leaf, white-washed, vertical board door. This pattern continues for seven sets. Small ground-level rectangular accesses for the chickens are placed sporadically along the south elevation.

The south elevation of the feeder house contains two bays. The first floor consists of a six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden window, which occupies the westernmost bay. The bottom sash is partially concealed with plywood. The easternmost bay of the first floor contains a single-leaf, vertical board door,

painted white. A single six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden window comprises the second floor of the south elevation of the feeder house.

The east elevation of the chicken house contains three bays. A single-leaf, vertical board door, painted red, occupies the first floor of the eastern chicken house. Two six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden windows occupy the second floor of the feed house.

The west elevation of the feeder house contains two bays, both situated on the second floor. These bays consist of two six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden windows. In addition, a ribbon of four small ground-level openings is located on the feed house.

Vegetation overgrowth conceals the north (rear) elevation.

The interior of the basement of the feeder house contains a brick stack and steam water heater used to heat each of the chicken houses. Long metal pipes, which provided the steam water heat to each end, are still visible and follow along the foundation walls of each chicken house. The remnants of a pig house, which include a wood frame pen and partially collapsed roof, are located north of the chicken house.

Corncrib/Granary

A two-story, one-bay, *circa*-1860 frame corncrib/granary, in good condition and currently used for storage, is located to the west of the chicken house. The building sits atop a field stone and mortar foundation, while brick piers support the south end. The exterior is clad in red-painted board-and-batten siding, and a high-pitched gable roof, covered with standing seam metal, caps the building.

The north (front) elevation consists of one bay. A double-leaf, board-and-batten barn door is situated on the first floor. The western door contains a single-leaf, white-washed, single-access wooden door attached with metal strap hinges. A single-leaf, white-washed, board-and-batten door, attached with metal strap hinges, occupies the second floor. A six-over-six light, double-hung sash wooden window sits directly underneath the gable peak. A decorative wooden bargeboard highlights the north gable.

The east, south, and west elevations contain no openings. The west elevation, however, contains a second-story exterior passageway, which connects the corncrib/granary to the second floor of the barn. A single-leaf, board-and-batten door sits in the middle of this passageway.

Barn

A two-and-one-half-story, *circa*-1860 frame bank barn, in good condition and currently used for storage, sits directly to the west of the corncrib/granary. The bank barn contains an equipment shed addition to the east and a storage addition to the west. The barn sits atop a field stone and mortar foundation. The western end of the barn sits atop a brick and stucco foundation. A medium-pitched gable roof, clad in corrugated metal, caps the building. The exterior is covered with board-and-batten siding, painted red, while asbestos shingles conceal the first and second floors of the east elevation.
The barn faces north and contains two bays. A double-leaf, board-and-batten barn door with a single-leaf,

white-washed, vertical board inset occupies the center bay. A white-washed, vertical board, Dutch door comprises the westernmost bay, which consists of a shed-roof lean-to frame addition. Notably, a frame equipment shed addition, attached to the east end of the north elevation, abuts the earthen ramp.

The west elevation of the barn consists of three bays. A single six-light, fixed-sash wooden window sits to the north of the single-leaf, white-washed, vertical board door, attached with metal strap hinges. Two evenly spaced, two-light, fixed sash windows comprise the second floor of the lean-to addition. Two evenly spaced wooden louvered vents are situated on the upper story of the barn, directly underneath the gable.

A collapsed roof conceals the south (rear) elevation of the barn. However, the hay loft is partially visible on the second floor.

The east elevation consists of six bays in an irregular fenestration pattern. The first floor contains a single white-washed, vertical board, Dutch door at both the northern and southern ends. A corrugated metal-covered opening and a two-light casement window occupy the center bays of the first floor. A single-leaf, white-washed, vertical board door, attached with metal strap hinges, is the only opening on the second floor. Two evenly spaced wooden louvered vents sit directly underneath the gable. In addition, the one-story, one-bay equipment shed addition contains one large opening on the east elevation.

The original brick wall partition is still visible between the barn and the equipment shed addition. The original wooden horse stables, located on the ground floor of the barn, are also still intact.

Feed House

To the northwest of the barn sits a feed house, which provides the only remains of the third chicken house located on the farm. This one-story, four-bay, *circa*-1880 frame feed house sits atop a full brick basement, historically used for coal storage. The exterior of the building is clad in wooden clapboard siding, which is painted red. The building is capped by a high-pitched gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The feed house is vacant and in fair condition.

The east (front) elevation contains four evenly spaced bays. Two single-leaf, white-washed, vertical board doors, complete with the original hardware, occupy the centermost bays. A single two-over-two light, double-hung sash wooden window sits to the north and south of the entries.

The south elevation contains the remains of the coal pit. One single-leaf, white-washed, vertical board door is situated off of the coal pit. A partially-concealed, single-leaf, vertical board door is located to the east. The coal pit consists of a concrete trough, which extends south off of the south elevation of the feed house. An exterior brick stack occupies the western end of the south elevation of the feed house.

The west elevation contains three evenly spaced bays. Two two-over-two light, double-hung sash wooden windows sit to the north of the single-leaf, white-washed, vertical board door. The north elevation contains two evenly spaced two-over-two light, double-hung sash wooden windows.

Landscape Features

Cultivated fields surround the property to the east, south, and west. The remains of a frame piggery or pig house are located to the southeast of the chicken coop. A partial segment of an original tree line extends southward directly to the south of the corncrib/granary. Ivy overgrowth covers the area immediately to the southwest of the dwelling. The property also retains mature maple, cypress, walnut, and evergreen trees throughout the landscape.

Post-1957 Resources

During the time of this survey, the property contains no modern outbuildings.

Statement of Significance

The Hunn Jenkins Farm is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C as a state exemplification of a mid-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century farm complex. The retention of many landscape features, such as the farm lane and cultivated fields, as well as the retention of many domestic and agricultural structures, combine to make the Hunn Jenkins Farm exhibit a higher degree of integrity than most other farm complexes still present in the surrounding area. The property retains the feeling of an agricultural complex surrounded by crop fields on a once-active farmstead. The Hunn Jenkins Farm also retains a historic house, barn, and several domestic and agricultural outbuildings in an arrangement that ca be identified as a range farm plan. In a range farm plan, the dwelling faces the main road, the farm lane runs along side of the house, and the farm buildings are placed behind the house facing the lane, with the domestic outbuildings placed nearest to the house and the main barn farthest from it.[2] The farm also retains features reflective of crop farming (retention of multipurpose barn, corncrib/granary and equipment shed). Additionally, the farmstead retains various poultry houses, which was common to most farmsteads during the early twentieth century. Mature trees are small-scale features that also contribute to the property's integrity. The architectural appearance of the property, with few exceptions, is decidedly that of a late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century farm complex.

Agriculture was at the center of economic prosperity during the mid-nineteenth century in the Upper Peninsula Zone. As farm values and incomes dramatically rose during this time, the agricultural landscape experienced a period of revitalization and rebuilding.[3] This boom was the result of the convergence of a number of positive factors, including improved farming techniques, the adoption of new agricultural products, the increasing use of farm machinery, the building of the Delaware Railroad, the full exploitation of the C&D Canal, and the blossoming of major markets in the industrial cities of the Middle Atlantic and the Northeast. Furthermore, farmers responded to the changing market and economic conditions by adopting new products, moving into product specialization, finding new labor sources, and increasingly using labor-saving technology.

Mixed farming centered on grain (corn and wheat) and livestock production remained the primary focus of farming. The extension of the Delaware Railroad into Kent County in 1856 facilitated a major boom in orchard crops, namely peaches.[4] By 1870, Kent County was regarded as the center of the peach growing area. However, a blight known as the "peach yellows" reached Kent County in the 1880s and largely wiped out the peach orchards.

Following the short-lived peach boom of the 1870s, farm commodity prices in East Dover Hundred began to fall. The value of farmland also began to decrease. By 1880, the average farm size was just less than 130 acres. By the turn of the of the century, average farm size declined to approximately 120 acres and fell to an average of 107 acres by the next decade.[5] Furthermore, depressions in the early 1890s and in the 1930s further eroded the holdings of farmers, disrupting well-established land-ownership patterns. Some farmers were forced to split up and sell off their landholdings, which resulted in the diversification and reallocation of property.

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2 Lanier and Herman 1997:225.
3 Herman et al. 1985.
4 Reed 1947:382.
5 DeCunzo and Garcia 1992:97.

Despite the growth of large agricultural corporations and crop specialization throughout farms of Kent County, many farmers continued to grow a diverse range of products as their forefathers did. Farmers with access to large amounts of acreage generally focused on field crop production such as wheat and corn.[6] The corncrib/granary located at the southern fringe of the agricultural outbuilding cluster, as well as the equipment shed addition located on the bank barn, stands as a testament to the intensification of field crop production on the Hunn Jenkins Property. Additionally, the raising of poultry for both egg and meat production also became an important component of the area's farm economy after 1880. The chicken coop, chicken house, and feeder house located throughout the farm complex further supports this trend.

The tract of land on which the Hunn Jenkins Farm, or 400 Webbs Lane, now stands was originally surveyed for George Clifford on June 10, 1684, by virtue of a warrant granted to him on October 17, 1682.[7] Originally known as *Smyrna*, the 600-acre parcel was situated in what was at that time the northern portion of Murderkill Hundred. The parcel extends north from Isaac Webb's Branch to Walker's Branch (now Puncheon Run). Early land owners in the area included members of the Ridgely, Webb, and Jenkins families. The parcel passed through several owners between 1684 and 1724.[8] In 1727, the property's owner, Andrew Caldwell, divided the *Smyrna* tract (aka *Smerna*) into two parcels, the eastern portion containing 400 acres and the western parcel measuring 200 acres.[9] The 400-acre eastern parcel contained that land that would later encompass the parcel located at 400 Webbs Lane.

Between 1728 and 1762, ownership of the 400-acre parcel changed numerous times.[10] In January 1762, Benjamin Chew sold the 400-acre tract to John Vining for £1500.[11] The Vining Family owned the property until 1798 when it passed to the James McClyment Family. In 1811, the property was conveyed to Jabez Jenkins. The property stayed in the Jenkins family until 1896. Jabez Jenkins died sometime after October 29,1813 (the date of his last will and testament). His will stipulated that his approximately 550-acre farm (part of the former 'Smyrna' tract) be divided equally among his two sons, Hunn and George Jenkins. On March 12, 1828, Hunn Jenkins, George Jenkins, and his wife, Patience, sold the 550-acre farm parcel to Jonathan Jenkins for $5000 (Kent County Deed Book A3:185-186). As per Jonathan Jenkins' last will and testament (dated June 30, 1847), much of his land holdings, including the present parcel, were to be sold at public venue upon his death (Kent County Deed Book Y3:35-36). On April 7, 1849, Henry Ridgely (owner of Eden Hill and executor of will of Jonathan Jenkins) and Ruth B. Jenkins (widow) conveyed the 550-acre farm parcel to Hunn Jenkins for the sum of $7505 (Kent County Deed Book Y3:35-36).

Hunn Jenkins retained the property for over thirty years. The Federal agricultural census schedules for the time of Hunn Jenkins' tenure of the property were consulted. These included the records from 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880.[12] Unfortunately, these records contained no reference to Hunn Jenkins. This strongly suggests that Jenkins leased out the land, perhaps to multiple farmers. It is likely that the dwelling (K-3205) was built during

6 Siders et al. 1991:47; DeCunzo and Garcia 1992:170.
7 Kent County Orphans Court Docket F1:139.
8 Kent County Deed Books B1:80, B1(2):36, H1:123.
9 Kent County Deed Book I1:99.
10 Kent County Deed Books I1:165, L1:18, P1:221, Q1:81.
11 Kent County Deed Book Q1:81.
12 United States Census Bureau, 1850 Agricultural schedules, Kent County, Dover Hundred, Delaware; 1860 Agricultural schedules, New Castle County, Dover Hundred, Delaware; 1870 Agricultural schedules, New Castle County, Dover Hundred, Delaware; 1880 Agricultural schedules, New Castle County, East Dover Hundred, Delaware.

the tenure of Jenkins family. Two maps of the area (Byles 1859; Beers 1868) complied during Jenkins' period of ownership of the property depict a dwelling at the location of K-03205. Hunn Jenkins was an influential and wealthy man. He served several terms as director of the Farmers' Bank at Dover and he helped found the First National Bank of Dover, for which he also served as president and on the board of directors. At the time of his death, which occurred sometime after December 1884, Jenkins was a resident of Germantown in Philadelphia. His will directed that his holdings in Delaware be sold after his death.

On October 29, 1896, Edward M. Needles, serving as executor for the estate of Hunn Jenkins, conveyed the title of a 140-acre portion of the Jenkins' 550-acre estate to Millard F. Barnum and William H. Barnum, of Blossburg, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, for the consideration of $5250.[13] At this time, the farm was operated by a tenant, David Ireland. The majority of this parcel (approximately 110 aces) was situated south of Webb's Lane. On March 17, 1906, Millard F. Barnum et al. sold a 112-acre portion of the property to a farmer, Jacob Kesselring, for $7550.[14] A Kent County farm directory from 1913 indicates that Kesselring produced truck garden crops, grain, and potatoes on his 112-arce farm.[15] In 1986, an 11-acre portion of the "Home Farm," which included the residence and other improvements at 400 Webbs Lane, was devised to David R. Kesselring, who currently inhabits the property.

It is likely that the dwelling, which overlooks Webbs Lane from the south, was built during the tenure of the Jenkins family. Two maps of the area (Byles 1859 and Beers 1868), compiled during H. Jenkins' period of ownership of the property, depict a dwelling at the location of 400 Webbs Lane. Because the house does not appear on the 1804 Orphans Court map but is on the 1859 map, it seems likely that the house was built during the period from 1804 to 1859, presumably ca. 1840. The *circa*-1925 Period II block was erected during the ownership of Jacob Kesselring.

The Hunn Jenkins Farm is being evaluated as a farm complex as identified in the *West Dover Connector Eligibility Report*.[16] In order to be seen as a significant example of a farm complex, a resource must possess various features that date to and retain integrity from the period of significance. The setting of the land must reflect agricultural use or at a minimum a buffer between the farm and surround land use. A historic dwelling must be present on the property with or without additions or extensions. A historic barn must be extant on the property with or without additions or extensions. At least two agricultural or domestic outbuildings and/or structures exclusive of the main dwelling and barn must exist that retain sufficient integrity of materials and design to convey the types of farming conducted on the property. The farmstead must retain an identifiable plan or arrangement of buildings and structures, as well as small-scale features, such as fence lines and ruins, and some vegetation associated with farming, including gardens, fields, woodlots, and tree lines. The property must retain the feeling of a farm complex. Finally, modern structures must clearly be disassociated from the historic outbuildings, and the historic dwelling and outbuildings must retain their original spatial relationship.

In addition to retaining the character-defining features of an eligible farm, the H. Jenkins Farm retains many of the features that date to and retain integrity from the period of active agricultural use and significance (ca. 1840-1956).[17] The setting in which the farm is located continues under agricultural use and cultivation, and the

13 Kent County Deed Book X7:43.
14 Kent County Deed Book E9:379.
15 *The Farm Journal Farm Directory of Kent County, Delaware, 1913* in Sehorn 2000.
16 A.D. Marble & Company 2005.
17 A.D. Marble & Company 2006

presence of mature trees and the surrounding woodlots contribute to integrity of setting. The association of the farm complex to agriculture is exhibited through the retention of the farm lane and range farm plan, as well as the surrounding agricultural fields still in productive use, all of which support integrity of association. The retention of the range farm plan also contributes to integrity of location. Under integrity of materials, the main dwelling has been altered, although the historic outbuildings largely remain unaltered. Although most of the outbuildings are no longer used for their original functions, they stand in relatively good or fair condition. Thus, integrity of workmanship, materials, and design exists. Likewise, integrity of setting, location, association, materials, workmanship, and design all combine to support the property's integrity of feeling. The property does not contain any modern outbuildings.

The property consists of nine contributing resources. These include: main dwelling, carriage house, windmill, tool shed, chicken coop, chicken house, corncrib/granary, barn, and feed house.

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L2:171-172
M2:178-179
A3:185-186
Y3:35-36
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B22:240
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Verbal Boundary Description

The existing tax parcel that comprises the H. Jenkins Farm, Kent County Number 2-00-8500-01-0521 (11 acres) is presented as the proposed National Register boundary for the resource. Webbs Lane defines the northern boundary. The tax parcel serves as the southern, eastern, and western boundaries.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the farm complex as well as sufficient surrounding agricultural lands to provide a setting for the resource. This boundary was prepared in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the *National Register Bulletin: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties* (National Park Service 1997).

State Historic Context Framework:

Time Period:	1830-1880 Industrialization and Early Urbanization; 1880-1940 Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
Geographical Zone:	Upper Peninsula
Historic Period Themes:	Agriculture Architecture

Appendix F:
Patrick Carpenter's A Historic Context for Dover's Post-World War II Residential Suburban Development with National Register Evaluation for Rodney Village

A HISTORIC CONTEXT FOR DOVER'S POST-WORLD WAR II RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION FOR RODNEY VILLAGE

Developed by Patrick A. Carpenter, DelDOT Envriomental, 2006

INTRODUCTION

In association with the West Dover Connector Project undertaking (State Contract # 24-117-01), subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, this Historic Context for Dover's Post-World War II Residential Suburban Development, was prepared by the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT), in order to evaluate Rodney Village for the National Register of Historic Places. Alternatives under consideration for the West Dover Connector have the potential to directly affect houses within Rodney Village. Therefore, this is a preliminary effort at establishing a historic context for Dover's Post-WWII suburban development, while acknowledging that further identification, documentation, research and analysis will help further build and establish this context for further understanding of this historic phenomenon in Dover.

The concept of considering postwar subdivisions as potentially National Register eligible may seem laughable to some, even to historic preservation professionals, nevertheless those many times plain, common and ubiquitous resources are a reflection of our culture at a particular place in our history that has and continues to shape our social, economic and domestic landscape. As the first and even second generation of living residents of these subdivisions pass and new modes of living and concepts of domestic life take root, our perspectives on these resources are likely to change. Therefore, it is important to fully evaluate and consider these types of resources as valid for consideration for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Evaluating postwar resources does not imply eligibility, but simply affords these communities an opportunity to be fully considered for their potential as a testament of our growth and rapid suburbanization after the Second World War and the reorientation of our society towards our automobiles and away from cities.

Another important reason to consider suburban resources as they reach the 50-year mark is that with each passing year, dozens and maybe hundreds will meet the age criteria for National Register consideration. In fact, in Delaware those resources related to suburbanization, built between 1950 and 1970, will exceed all the resources related to the entire history of the State prior to 1945 (Chase 1992: 4). Further, as described in the ***Wilmington Suburbanization Context***, "Although the historical significance of this growth may be obscured by familiarity, the suburbanization of Wilmington is one of the most significant events in Delaware's history; it transformed the landscape with a remaking of its population, economy and society" (Chase 1992:3). In comparison, the suburbanization of Dover occurred on a smaller scale, but still, these trends had a powerful affect on the future of this area.

METHODOLOGY

Initially, the 1956 USGS (Dover, Del Quad) topographical map served as a baseline of identifying subdivisions outside Dover city limits with a clearly defined road circulation pattern and boundaries (See Figure). As is apparent from viewing the 1956 USGS, new patterns of suburban settlement (as represented by the black dots) are easily distinguishable from the urban street grid and corridor strip developments. As a means to define and limit the scope of this historic context, for the purposes of this Section 106 undertaking, only those subdivisions begun at least by 1956, as shown on the USGS map, were identified. Once those subdivisions appearing on the 1956 USGS were identified, further map, deed and tax parcel research, and windshield surveys were conducted to establish approximate ages and provide comparative data in which to evaluate Rodney Village.

Additional valuable evidence of the progression of Dover's postwar residential development was obtained from 1954 and 1962 aerials. Other integral research materials included Kent County plat book records and deeds, and other postwar subdivision historic context information. Another essential resource was speaking firsthand with local residents, who provided much useful perspectives concerning the history of Dover subdivisions, describing how the subdivision began, where the first houses were built, the interior living space, resident compositions and how the communities have changed since they were first occupied.

An important distinction to point out is that postwar residential development was not limited to new planned communities, outside the city limits. Existing neighborhoods within Dover slowly incorporated houses within its established street grid plan. Moreover, residential strip developments adjacent to roadways were common, as were small neighborhoods with only a few dozen houses with a very simple circulation pattern. However, for the purposes of this historic context, only those planned communities with defined street circulation patterns and distinct boundaries outside Dover's city limits were identified.

The postwar subdivisions identified in this historic context include (See Figure for subdivision locations):

Capitol Green
Capitol Park
Edgehill
Kent Acres
Morris Estates
Rodney Village

Additional identification and evaluation efforts will surely expand upon these select communities as this is not an exhaustive list of all postwar subdivisions in the Dover area. Nevertheless, the neighborhoods discussed in the historic context provide enough of a sample to base Rodney Village's eligibility evaluation and establish groundwork for more substantial context development.

In relation to the Delaware State Historic Preservation Plan, Dover and environs are located in the Upper Peninsula Zone. The resources identified fit within the 1940-1960 Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization time period and include themes of Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts and Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes (Ames 1989).

A general framework for establishing eligibility criteria for postwar subdivisions in Dover was provided by the ***National Register Bulletin, Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places.*** Future revisions should include more specific contextual information of Dover's postwar growth and suburbanization.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Although the capital of Delaware, Dover has never matched the urban density and character of the State's largest city, Wilmington. In fact, up until its postwar suburban growth, Dover largely remained tied to its agricultural roots, and many long-time residents often describe this has being a "small town" up until the 1950s. The area surrounding Dover had long been agricultural prosperous with the land in this portion of the state mostly level or slightly rolling with loamy gravelly soil, producing highly productive agricultural products (Frucht 1995:3). Change occurred slowly in Dover's first 230 years, maintaining its small town character and agricultural landscape. Even a decade after the opening of the Dupont Highway in 1924, the agricultural character of the area had not changed (Griffiths 1999:7). Growth was occurring slowly however, largely facilitated by highway improvements. Ironically, much of the road construction allowing farmers to truck their fruits and vegetables to market in Wilmington or Philadelphia, would in the coming decades encourage homes and stores, not crops, in the farmers' agricultural fields.

In the early 1930s, Governor's Avenue was extended from South Street southward, through apple and peach orchards. After the road was extended, residential and commercial development began to stretch southward away from Dover (Edwards 2003:11). Thus, highway improvements helped facilitate growth on the southern tier of Dover. As shown in surveys of the Governor's Avenue corridor, this progression had been occurring along secondary roads as well.

> Due to the close proximity of the project area to the city, and the fact that it is situated along a portion of road which historically led from Dover to Camden, the development of this area is inherently linked to the development of the entire Dover vicinity. The southern portion of Dover, from Water Street south to Wyoming Street contains an abundance of twentieth century, single-family suburban dwellings. (Frucht 1995: 12)

Further, as noted in the ***Identification and Evaluation of Standing Structures, Governor's Avenue Safety Project***,

> Much of the development on South Governor's Avenue from South Street to Waples Avenue was oriented around the automobile-related business. Not only had the innovation made the residential development of the Waples Farm

> subdivision possible, it also created a demand for automobile sales and service facilities. The stretch of South Governor's Avenue from South Street to Waples Avenue was literally lined on both sides with automobile related businesses .." (Edwards 2003:12).

South Governor's provided many services, including recreational opportunities. Life-long resident, Robert Wall, recalled that a bowling alley and nickelodeon were popular attractions on S. Governor's Avenue, before fire destroyed their buildings (Wall 2006).

With the improvements in highways in the early twentieth century, new opportunities for commercial and industrial enterprises ushered in a new age of growth. The automobile became the chief mode of transportation and altered where people lived, worked and shopped. Growth accelerated with the construction of the International Latex Corporation plant in 1937 which became a major source of employment, located on the Dupont Highway just north of Division Street (Sammak 1967:47). By the 1940s and 1950s many small service-related businesses began to be constructed along the Dupont Highway (Griffiths 1999:7).

After World War II, Dover experienced a significant housing shortage, creating a boom in housing construction for many years (Griffiths 1999:6). The housing boom was accelerated by the reactivation of the Dover Air Force Base in 1954, the expansion of International Latex and the coming of General Foods (Kraft) to the city in 1963 (Sammak 1967:49). Industries were lured to Dover by advantages of inexpensive land, low taxes, and rail facilities (Walls 1977). A combination of these factors, along with improved highways for commuters, travelers and trucks, facilitated Dover's rapid suburban growth. By the mid-1950s, the farms and orchards of South Dover had given way to suburban developments in a rapid period of residential development encircling the southern tier of Dover.

Although development centered on South Dover, the first major postwar community, and the exception to the southern subdivision progression, was Edgehill, located east of US13, on the eastern edges of town. At that time, Edgehill was outside the city limits, accessed by the DuPont Highway. A map of Dover from 1951 shows what appears to be a fully laid out Edgehill, with its existing street configuration. Additionally, the Edgehill Shopping Center is labeled in its current location (Brown 1951) (See Figure). According to this map, Edgehill appears to be the only residential community outside the city limits or at least the only one represented. It is important to note, that the construction of both the commercial property and the residential community outside of Dover's boundaries is likely another suburban first for the area.

Edgehill's lots were developed and auctioned off by partners Glenn A. Richter and George Meyer in 1947. An advertisement pronounces "At Auction-Edgehill" 12 Valuable Business Lots, 30 Homesites." Another proclamation made by the ad was, "Located on Busy U.S. Highway 113, East of Dover" (See Figure). According to tax parcel information, plat maps and historic aerials, Edgehill appears to be first large scale, Post-WWII subdivisions to be built, set apart from Dover. Glenn Richter's son, Ray Richter, recounted that before developing Edgehill his father and partner George Meyer, had an egg route from Dover to New York City, but after being stranded in a snowstorm they decided there had to be a better way to make money. Soon thereafter they hatched a plan to buy a farm and auction off its lots for development. At first, lot

owners built or had someone else build their own houses, but eventually Richter and Meyers became contractors and built many of the houses themselves (Ray Richter 2006).

Edgehill's development precedes the more intense housing boom of the early-to-mid 1950s, in which the other subdivisions discussed in this historic context were built. A likely scenario for Edgehill's early success may be due to its location near the International Latex Plant directly across the DuPont Highway. Edgehill was eventually annexed to Dover in 1962 (Walls 1977).

What appears to be the most direct link and factor allowing accelerating suburban growth in south Dover was the construction in 1952 of the Dover By-Pass (existing US 13, between Isaac's Branch and Court Street), a dualized highway connecting into the existing DuPont Highway. Before the construction of the Dover By-Pass as it was referred at its construction, residential development was limited mainly to the core of the city, in which during the postwar period the southern boundary was Wyoming Avenue. Archived road contract plans (Contract #913 (1950) show none of the suburban developments identified in this study. The sites for these future neighborhoods appear to be agricultural fields and fruit orchards. For instance, at the site of Morris Estates, these road plans show orchards on both the east and west sides of existing US 13. This stretch of US 13 opened on April 16, 1952, as indicated in the Report of the State Highway Department for 1952 (Annual Report). The same 1952 report describes that Edgehill streets were under consideration for acceptance under the State Highway Department system and that a construction bond was posted for Morris Estates (1952:70).

Beginning in the early 1950s, the State Highway Department Annual Reports listed the new suburban developments in the State. With each progressive year, a marked increase in new developments is apparent. By 1954, the Annual Report pays increased attention to the infrastructure responsibilities undertaken by the Highway Department. For instance,

> At the present time there is no indication of a decrease in the development of subdivisions; reports from developers indicate continuing increases in suburban development in New Castle County. In Kent County there is also a noticeable increase in subdivision planning because of the housing needs of Dover Air Base personnel (52).

Moreover, the Annual Report of 1956 states,

> As more and more people want to move away from the busy city life, more and more suburban homes are built. It is apparent that this condition is going to continue and it is noticed that suburban communities are being constructed around the Dover-Camden area and in several sections of Sussex County (69).

Clearly, by 1952 the suburbanization of Dover was well underway.

Morris Estates I, located on the west side of US 13, was designed in 1952, with its counterpart, Morris Estates II designed in 1954 on the east side of US 13. A design for Kent Acres, between US 13 and South State Street extended, was submitted in 1952 (Plat BK2:PG78). Capitol Green, located at Court Street and US 13 had designs submitted in 1952 (Plat BK2:PG86) and Capitol

Park, north of the DAFB on US 113, designs were submitted by 1954 (Plat BK 3:PG54). Rodney Village soon followed with a design and construction start date of 1955. The 1954 aerial show Edgehill, Morris Estates I and II and Capitol Green designed and nearly fully constructed. The 1956 USGS map indicates all of the subdivisions were occupied, although only the first two sections of Rodney Village appear complete. Several small-scale strip developments and minor subdivisions also sprang up as indicated by 1954 aerials and the 1956 USGS, but none reaching the size of those subdivisions identified in this context.

DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE

In Dover postwar neighborhoods, a clear distinction in subdivision design is evident, with three street designs prominent; gridiron plats, rectilinear and curvilinear. The first major new Post-WWII subdivision, Edgehill was designed mostly as a rectilinear plan, with a later section, Edgehill Acres, built with curvilinear features. Subsequent planned communities in the Dover area, excepting those built as additions to existing grid street plans in the city limits, were almost exclusively designed with curvilinear streets.

The trend towards curvilinear streets was common and further institutionalized as the building industry came to support national regulations standardizing local building practices and reduce unexpected development costs (Ames 2002:51). In ***Wilmington's Suburbanization Context***, the authors noted, "The increased use of curving rather than straight streets may be at least partially explained as a method of providing a more scenic appearance for a subdivision and of insuring that motor traffic moved through residential areas at a suitably slow pace" (Page 27).

New subdivisions represented a new concept of residential living. People were increasingly eager to move away from city life into the idea of a quiet, bucolic setting. Developers encouraged and promoted the idea of pleasant and hospitable neighborhoods and recognized that land use restrictions were essential to guarantee these qualities (Chase 1992:74). Unfortunately, deed restrictions were also used to promote racial segregation. Before the Civil Rights Movement in the 1950's developers restricted racial integration by stipulating that non-Caucasians were prohibited from buying houses their community. The deed restrictions for postwar subdivisions in Dover were relatively straightforward, dictating the minimum house size, lot size, setback requirements, locations of garages, and other basic subdivision tenants. Edgehill appears to be the only postwar subdivision with a deed restriction referencing racial segregation.

The new subdivisions featured houses that moved away from the more traditional, or revival style residential house types that along with the bungalow dominated suburban residential developments. As article in Washington Post elaborated,

> … pattern books per se receded in use after World War II, when the building industry ramped up the mass production of homes, increasing its efficiency by standardizing production, erecting swirling whirls of identical houses winding along side roads off major highways. Developers-not homeowners or communities-decided how homes would look (Downey 2006).

Generally, these standardized houses, built in a hurry and on the cheap, were the response to increasing numbers of people moving to suburban areas. The majority of these houses lacked individuality or distinctive architectural character, and were affordable because prefabricated or mass-produced materials were used which helped to keep overall costs low (Frucht 1995:4).

The ***Wilmington Suburbanization Context*** suggests that this trend in standardized, tract housing decreased the types and variety of architecture, "There has been a general decline in the variety of architecture found in all the hundreds over the half-century examined. Due to the limited availability of financing for construction, dwellings in the earliest subdivisions were constructed over a long period of time, in many cases over several decades. This resulted in a high degree of variety, since houses from different periods tended to flowing changing fashion" (Chase 1992:30).

In general, in the post-WWII era, housing styles became more homogeneous, with less design details. As noted in ***Identification and Evaluation of Standing Structures, Governor's Avenue Safety Project,*** "In the immediate post-WWII era, housing styles changed to one or one-and-a-half story side-gabled "Cape Cod" cottages. Colonial Revival details were dominant, porch-size diminished into stoops, picture windows began to gain popularity, and eaves were reduced in depth. These houses were simple and met the demand for single-family homes, which increased dramatically after the Second World War" (Edwards 2003:52).

The Cape Cod style occurs frequently in the Edgehill subdivision. In the other postwar subdivisions in Dover, the Ranch and Split-Levels dominate. The Ranch, in many of its variations, is typically a one-story, rectangular side-gable house. The Ranch became the dominant style throughout the country during the decades of the 1950s and 60s. Typical architectural details, for higher style Ranches, include a moderate or wide overhanging eave, exposed rafters, combination of cladding material and some Spanish or English Colonial Revival detailing (McAlester 1997:479). The Split-Level rose to popularity in the 1950s as a two-story variation of the Ranch, but with more planned interior space. Each level had function in the Split-Level; quiet areas, the noisy family room with TV, and bedrooms. Typical architectural details include a wide variety of wall cladding, overhanging eaves and a vague Colonial Revival inspiration (McAlester 1997:481).

There is some variety of architectural styles found in Edgehill, with Cape Cods, Ranches and Minimal Traditionals frequently found. Other postwar communities, Morris Estates, Kent Acres and Capitol Park are almost exclusively Ranches, although with their own variation of each. Capitol Green maintains a mix of multiple-family dwellings, with a small collection of contemporary designed single-dwelling residences. Rodney Village maintains a variety of Ranches and Split-Levels (See Figure for general subdivision photographs). Its clear from the earliest postwar subdivision of Edgehill with the predominance of the Cape Cod to the transition to the Split-Level found in Rodney Village that housing styles were changing in the postwar war period. By the early 1960s, as witnessed in the developments of Westview Terrace (at Wyoming Avenue) and at Fairview in north Dover that the Split-Level would become the dominate architectural style in Dover for that decade at least.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING SIGNIFICANCE

Evaluating postwar resources is a difficult task in that these resources are such an ingrained part of our lived, experienced and visual residential landscape. Most people have either lived or known someone who has lived in a postwar subdivision, hardly what we typically qualify as being "historic." As explained by Dr. David Ames, author of ***Historic Residential Suburbs***, "What they represent is the largest building boom in United States history. They also represent a real break in the way we made things in the sense that historic properties had been thought of as historic, rare, unusual, and really old. If craftsmanship was the mark of earlier houses, mass production was the mark of these house" (Meyer 2004). The ***Wilmington Suburbanization Context*** elaborates, "One reason suburban development is significant historically is that it represents the application of mass-production methods to objects—namely houses-that were heretofore individually produced. Evaluation criteria must be established to help choose which, among hundreds of identical buildings, outght to be nominated to the National Register. " (Chase 1992:4)

Historic preservation organizations are weighing in on the complexities of evaluating postwar resources. Greg Smith, National Register coordinator for the Texas Historic Commission, expanding on this theme explained, "It was a time when you see a lot of first-time homeowners buying houses intended as starter homes. It was almost expected that changes would be made, and finding middle-class subdivisions with integrity can be tricky." Mr. Smith elaborates,

> It's a sliding scale. With each year that goes on, it won't be uncommon to see 1950s houses listed. It hasn't happened yet where we've taken a pure post-WWII suburban landscape and put together a nomination, but it could happen any time. Its just a matter of identifying those neighborhoods that still have integrity (Meyer 2004).

A framework for establishing eligibility criteria and likely associated historic themes for Dover's postwar subdivisions was provided by referencing the NPS Bulletin, ***Historic Residential Suburbs*** (Ames 202:93). These umbrella themes presented in this National context are useful for this stage of Dover's historic context development, and help gauge important associations and establish significance criteria. Nevertheless, as this context evolves, more locally and regionally specific themes may develop in use of establishing potential significance for postwar subdivisions in Dover.

Criterion A

Neighborhood reflects an important historic trend in the development and growth of a locality or metropolitan area.

The development of Dover subdivisions in the postwar era are based on local trends in general growth and suburbanization, associated with postwar prosperity, highway improvements (US 13), new industries locating to the area (International Latex Corporation/Playtex), and an influx

of Dover Air Force Base personnel. In order to be significant under this theme, a subdivision would need a direct or known association with the DAFB or a particular industrial plant or commercial business that was important in Dover's social and economic growth. Moreover, the earliest postwar subdivision in Dover, even if not demonstrating direct association with these prescribed trends, would likely be significant in this theme, as a reflection of the initial suburbanization of this area. Since most, if not all of the subdivisions in Dover in this time period were influenced, in general, by these trends, a direct association is necessary for significance in this theme. In order to show direct association with these themes, demonstrable links should be proven by deed research, oral history and other local historical sources.

Two subdivisions reportedly have early direct connections to the DAFB. According to a local resident attending a public workshop for the West Dover Connector Project, Capitol Park, the closest postwar subdivision to the DAFB was built as housing for personnel. At this point, deed research does not prove this link, but further research may reveal a connection between the subdivision and DAFB. Karen Horton, Principal Planner for the Delaware Housing Authority, explained that Capital Green, consisting of 145 units in 16 two-story buildings with full basements, with six 1-bedroom units, ninety-nine 2-bedroom units, thirty-three 3-bedroom units, and six 4-bedroom units, was originally used by the Dover Air Force Base as housing (Horton, personal communication, 2006). Based on these two sources, additional research may indeed indicate direct associations between these subdivisions and the DAFB.

Edgehill is the first large-scale postwar suburb of Dover and is likely to be found significant in this theme for its role in Dover's postwar suburbanization.

Suburb represents an important event or association, such as the expansion of housing associated with wartime industries during World War II, or the racial integration of suburban neighborhoods in the 1950s

As the subdivisions identified in this historic context postdate World War II, no associations with this theme are likely. By the 1950s, the new subdivisions of Dover were not obviously restricting residents based on race, but at the same time there is no indication suggesting these communities were encouraging or sponsoring integration. As the most prominent factors influencing the residency of these subdivisions is more likely the reactivation of the DAFB and local new industries, not racial integration associations, significance in this theme is unlikely based on research done to date.

In order to convey significance with this theme, a postwar subdivision would need a direct and documented association with an important event through the collection of deeds, oral history, and local historical sources.

Suburb introduced conventions of community planning important in the history of suburbanization, such as zoning, deed restrictions, or subdivision regulations

A subdivision significant under this theme would need to show through documentary evidence that zoning, certain restrictions and regulations were a departure from other prior residential developments in Dover and/or influenced how local subdivisions were designed and constructed thereafter.

Edgehill was the first planned community in the Dover area after World War II, therefore it should be examined further to explore its role in community planning and possible influences it may have had on subsequent developments. Further, Capitol Green contains a mix of single and multi-family residences, with possible associations with the DAFB. A later association with the Department of Housing and Urban Development and other Delaware housing programs may also indicate important community planning efforts.

Neighborhood is associated with the heritage of social, economic, racial, or ethnic groups important in the history of a locality or metropolitan area

The first residents of these communities were likely from a variety of backgrounds and locations, with many coming to Dover in association with the DAFB and other local industries. Research conducted thus far does not indicate that a neighborhood in Dover is associated with the heritage of a certain group important to the area. Important associations for this theme could be established by oral history, deed research, census data and ethnographic survey.

Suburb is associated with a group of individuals, including merchants, industrialists, educators, and community leaders, important in the history and development of a locality or metropolitan area

A subdivision should show a direct association with any individuals important to the local area, and show through documentation the role of that important person in the development of the community. Further research to establish significance for this theme may include oral history, deeds, newspaper searches, biographical sketches, and state and local historical sources.

Criterion B

Neighborhood is directly associated with the life and career of an individual who made important contributions to the history of a locality or metropolitan area

Further research to establish significance for this theme may include oral history, deed and newspaper searches, biographical sketches, and state and local historical sources.

Criterion C

Collection of residential architecture is an important example of distinctive period of construction, method of construction, or the work of one or more notable architects

According to ***Historic Residential Suburbs***:

> Buildings may reflect a cohesive architectural type and style with some variation (e.g. Cape Cod or Ranch) or they may reflect a variety of period or regional styles

> such as Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, or Mediterranean. Homogeneity or diversity of housing types and style may be an important architectural characteristic and be an important indicator of the overall design intent of the suburb as well as its period of development (Ames 2002:96).

Dover subdivisions' architectural styles exhibit several traits including a variety of styles (Egdehill, Rodney Village, Capitol Green) while others are limited to one style (Kent Acres, Morris Estates, Capitol Park).

Generally, as is common in most postwar communities across the country, the architectural styles represented in Dover are not high style or feature distinctive design details. Therefore, they should not be judged for comparisons with higher style architecture, for which most postwar houses were never trying to achieve. However, they do need to reflect the era in which they were built and convey their own historic character.

To be significant for this theme, a subdivision should contain a majority of architectural styles that feature at least one of these qualities:

- Exhibit uncommon or distinctive styles
- Show highly artistic, architectural designed elements
- Exhibit local or regional architectural influence
- Show great range of variety
- Illustrate a particular theme
- Have collection of Contemporary styles
- Maintain high level of integrity, regardless of architectural style

Maintaining higher levels of integrity is most critical for subdivisions significant under this theme. In fact, as most of the postwar neighborhoods identified in this historic context exhibit widespread integrity losses, significance may be established for a subdivision simply by maintaining integrity of its individual houses, even if they are non-descript tract or standardized styles. A subdivision with a collection of houses that as a whole maintains a high degree of integrity may be significant, whether they are a cohesive style or variety of styles.

Suburb reflects principles of design important in the history of community planning and landscape architecture, or is the work of a master landscape architect, site planner, or design firm

Post-WWII subdivisions in Dover represent a small range of planning and design, with cul-de-sacs, curvilinear and rectilinear street design, without formal landscaping, site plans or parks and community space. Information necessary to show significance under this theme includes formal design plans, or obvious design themes, and a clear conveyance that the historic design has been maintained.

Subdivision embodies high artistic values through its overall plan or the design of entrance ways, streets, homes, and community spaces

Although several of the postwar communities in Dover include boulevard-type entrances, including Capitol Green, Capitol Park and Rodney Village, these are not highly formalized or landscaped. Moreover, the designs for these neighborhoods identified in this historic context do not include formal landscaping, parks, or community space. Other design details are limited to street layout and configurations, which likely do not convey high artistic values.

In order to establish significance for this theme, design plans, plats records, and deed restrictions would be necessary to show a documented detailed and artistic plan including community space, landscaping, and other artistic features.

Criterion D

Neighborhoods likely to yield important information about vernacular house types, yard design, gardening practices, and patterns of domestic life

As the postwar subdivisions identified in the historic context appear to consist of common house types and the overall tapestry of domestic life at this time appears to be common and similar, no significance under this criteria at this point. Oral history and ethnography would be the most useful methods for determining significance for this criterion.

ASSESSING INTEGRITY

For Dover's postwar subdivisions the essential character defining elements necessary for a community to convey significance within this ***Historic Context for Dover's Residential Suburban Development*** include:

- Majority of houses maintaining most aspects of integrity
- Minimal numbers of non-contributing resources in the subdivision
- Original design and street layout discernible as compared with plats and deeds

For postwar subdivisions qualifying under Criterion A and B, less integrity of individual houses as a whole is necessary to convey significance. For significance under A, strict adherence to the integrity of individual structures not as important, however, the neighborhood must convey the period when it achieved importance and that despite changing patterns of ownership, it continues to reflect design principles and historic associations that shaped it during the historic period. (Ames 2002:105).

It appears that most of the subdivisions of Dover maintain their original circulation patterns, lot arrangement and layouts, with some minor infill occurring. Therefore, assessing integrity centers mostly on how the individual houses have maintained their design, workmanship, materials and how that affects the communities overall ability to show association with the historic theme for which they are significant.

To maintain integrity the original condition of a dwelling should remain largely unchanged and if massive alteration of the structure has occurred, such as replacing all the original windows with a markedly different style, the fabric of the dwelling may have been so changed that little integrity

remains (Chase 1992:64). Ultimately, as explained in the ***Wilmington Suburbanization Context***, "Materials should be appropriate to the period of the subdivision development, especially those of the dwellings. The great majority of dwellings in the subdivision must retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of its historic significance" (Chase 1992:108).

For the subdivisions of Dover, there are some common alterations and changes affecting integrity for individual houses. The most frequent alteration is the application of vinyl or aluminum siding over original cladding materials. In general, the houses found in the postwar subdivisions of Dover, were originally clad in wood clapboard, brick, and asbestos or wood shingles. Horizontal vinyl or aluminum siding creates a much difference appearance from these original sheathing materials and detracts from their historic character. As explained in ***Historic Residential Suburbs***,

> Replacement siding poses a serious threat to the historic character of residential neighborhoods. Not only have wooded clapboards and shingled surfaces given way to a wide array of commercially available siding in aluminum and vinyl, but the asbestos-based materials of many World War II era and postwar subdivisions, now considered unsightly and unhealthy, are being covered. Whether new siding is the result of maintenance, health, aesthetic or energy saving concerns, it can have a substantial, cumulative impact on the character of historic neighborhoods, especially those with architectural distinction (Ames 2002:106).

Additional alterations to individual houses include window, shutter and roof replacements, though very common, taken as a whole and coupled with resheathing of exterior cladding creates a much different appearance. Another typical modern change in Dover postwar subdivisions is the enclosing of an attached carport for additional interior space. Other alterations consist of rear and side additions, and in some cases, adding full stories to a structure.

Overall, weighing how integrity affects the ability of Dover's postwar subdivisions convey potential significance comes can be summarized by this recommendation provided in ***Historic Residential Suburbs***, "The final decision about integrity is based on the overall district and ability to convey significance under the theme in which it meets the NR criteria (Ames 2002:101).

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION FOR RODNEY VILLAGE

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Rodney Village, adjacent to South Governor's Avenue in Dover, Delaware, is a residential neighborhood with approximately 400 single-family homes (see Figure_ for location). The neighborhood was built in response to the housing shortage of the Post-World War II era, influenced by a growing economy and population. Rodney Village's beginnings mirror local and national trends in the postwar era of rapid suburbanization outside a city's residential and

commercial center. In 1955, construction commenced on the first phase of the community at the intersections of Webb's Lane and Governor's Avenue, south of Dover's city limits. Within a few years, what was once a large farm with agricultural fields became a bustling neighborhood.

A 1954 aerial view shows a farmhouse with expansive agricultural fields at the site of Rodney Village, north of the existing Rodney Village Shopping Center (See Figure_). The first phase of construction in Rodney Village began in 1955, at the intersections of Governor's Avenue and Webb's Lane, on the former Taylor family farm. A series of property conveyances from Mary Taylor to Dover Builder's Inc. between 1955-1959 (Kent County Deed BK M21, Pg115 for example) laid the groundwork for the future neighborhood of Rodney Village.

Mrs. Ardis Meyer, one of the first occupants of Rodney Village explained that the first residents were mostly young families, many who were employed at the Dover Air Force Base. According to Mrs. Meyer, the house at the corner of Webb's Lane and Governor's Avenue, and its adjacent neighbor to the south were model homes for the community, and were the main styles from which prospective buyers could choose. Mrs. Meyer described that the interior spaces included a kitchen with dinette, family room and three bedrooms with either one or one-and-one-half bathrooms (Meyer:personal communication, 2006).

Another long time resident, Mrs. Phyllis Friday, recounted that on a visit to Dover in 1956, she and her husband toured a model home on Governor's Avenue and were impressed. When her husband transferred to the DAFB in 1969, the couple bought a home in the community and have lived in the same house ever since. Mrs. Friday recalled that during those early years, most houses were occupied by young families with children (Friday:personal communication, 2006).

The homes of Rodney Village were built by Dover Builders, Inc. of Odessa, Delaware with Myers-Richardson Associates as Consulting Engineers. Between 1952 and 1955, these firms collaborated on Morris Estates and Kent Acres and finally Rodney Village. Kent County Subdivision Plat Books indicate Rodney Village was designed and submitted for record in four phases. Section 1 design was received for record on April 29, 1955 (Kent County Plat BK3, PG90). Section II, at the western end of the subdivision, was recorded in 1956 (Kent County Plat BK3, PG145). Section III is actually the last phase of construction and was recorded in 1960 (Kent County Plat BK5, PG59). Section IV was recorded in 1959 (Kent County Plat BK5, PG23) (See Figure for section locations).

Corner of Webb's Lane and Governor's Avenue
Model Homes for Section 1 of Rodney Village

Sometime before 1960 the Rodney Village Shopping Center was completed. An aerial photograph taken on February 10, 1960 shows that the first sections of Rodney Village Shopping Center were built and were open for business as indicated by automobiles in the parking lot. The aerial caption states, "Aerial view taken along Route 13 showing the newly constructed Dover Shopping Center (sic), on the left, February 10, 1960" (The News Journal:65 (copyright restricted)). The aerial depicts the residential sections of Rodney Village, and clearly illustrates that Section IV was near complete while there are no standing structures in Section III.

The 1962 aerials of Dover demonstrate that by this time, Section III of Rodney Village was still not constructed, particularly along Gunning Bedford and Samuel Panyter Roads. According to deed information, in 1961 Dover Builder's Inc. sold approximately 60 unimproved lots of Section III to Frank A. Robino, Jr. (Kent County Deed BK P22, PG 313). Subsequent to the purchase of these lots, Frank A. Robino, Jr. sold the same lots to Villa Development, Inc. in the same year for which he was listed as president (Kent County Deed BK R22, PG387). A change in architectural style mark Section III and show a possible influence of post-1962 design and building preferences of Villa Development, Inc.

DESIGN AND LAYOUT

Rodney Village, with approximately 400 residential lots, is bordered to the north by Webb's Lane and to the west by John Clark Road. The eastern border begins at the intersection of Webb's Lane and Governor's Avenue and leads south where it merges with US 13. Rodney Village Shopping Center sits at the southeast corner of the development and is accessed to the south by US 13, and S. Governor's Avenue to the north before it merges with US 13. A series of three internal roads curve southward from Nathaniel Mitchell Road, a primary road running north/south from Webb's Lane to Charles Polk, parallel to US 13. A boulevard type entrance at Gunning Bedford off Governor's Avenue narrows at its intersection with Nathaniel Mitchell Road, a north/south road, and curves and straightens southward towards its termination with Charles Polk Boulevard. Along the northern most curving road (David Hall Rd) is John Collins Circle, which creates a small island of approximately eight houses. Samuel Paynter is the most internal curving road and begins and terminates into Nathanial Mitchell Road (See Figure for street configuration).

House lots typically range in size from .16 to .18 of an acre (typically 70 ft wide, and approximately 100ft. long), with the corner lots a bit larger. As later phases of construction commenced, there is a small increase in lot size ranging generally from .18 to .25 of an acre. Although variations in lot size do occur, they appear fairly consistent throughout the development. The setback for houses as stipulated in the design plan is approximately 25 feet through all residential lots.

The deed restrictions for Rodney Village are relatively standard, dictating such stipulations that only a residential building shall be built upon a residential lot, fences shall not be higher than 3

feet, and somewhat amusingly, that "No pigs, chickens, poultry, rabbits, horses or cattle shall be kept or placed on any residential plot…" (Deed Restriction #8, Deed County Deed BK P21 PG509). Restriction #5 states "The minimal ground floor area of the main structure of a one story house, exclusive of open porches and garages, shall not be less than eight hundred (800) square feet and as to one and one-half, two or two and one-half story structure, the ground floor area shall not be less than five hundred fifty (550) square feet." Another restriction states,

> No building shall be erected, placed or altered on any building plot in the subdivision until the building plans, specifications and plot plan showing the location of such building have been approved in writing as to conformity and harmony of external design with the existing structures in the subdivision… (Restriction #11).

These same deed restrictions are almost verbatim as those of earlier subdivisions developed by Dover Builders and Myers and Richardson.

Rodney Village maintains a simple design plan, with notable characteristics including a grassed median with a few shrubs, creating a boulevard-like appearance at the Gunning Bedford entrance off of South Governor's Avenue. A grass buffer separates the sidewalk and streets, and streetlights occur at regular intervals throughout, and as students of Delaware history recognize, the streets are named for former Delaware governors. There does not appear to be any design elements in the public sphere. Subdivision design plans do not show or indicate landscaping plans, parks or community spaces. Many yards are landscaped with trees, shrubs and lawn ornaments. A few modern garages have been built, with some attached to house and others built at the rear of the lot.

New mileage to suburban streets is being added each year. This is Rodney Village at Dover.

Delaware State Highway Department Annual Report, 1959
Gunning Bedford Road

Since its inception, Rodney Village has undergone a gradual change form owner-occupied houses to a large number of rental properties. A few of the houses on S. Governor's Avenue have been converted to small commercial enterprises, but for the most part, Rodney Village maintains its residential character. The Rodney Village Shopping Center expanded from its initial construction, still houses many commercial businesses, and a detached bowling alley sits in its north parking lot area. The overall design of the neighborhood appears to have been maintained, although a majority of the houses exhibit noticeable modern alterations.

HOUSE STYLES

The primary architectural styles of Rodney Village include the Ranch and Split-level/Bi-level with variations of each type. In Section 1, two primary house styles dominate, the Front-Gable and Wing Ranch with Carport and Ranch with Carport. As described by Mrs. Ardis Meyers, these two styles were the first to be offered in the community. The Minimal-Cross-Gable and Side-Gable also appear in Section I, but with much less frequency. Interestingly, the Minimal-Ranches are found in all four sections of Rodney Village, but most common in Section II. The Ranch with Covered Side-Porch is also found in this section. In Section IV, the third phase of construction, the Split-level is the most common type. The houses of Section III include the Ranch and Bi-level.

As a whole, the architectural styles found within Rodney Village are basic and common tract house types of the postwar period. Many of the distinctive elements of these houses have been altered. The most widespread alteration is the replacement of original exterior cladding material, brick or asbestos and wood shingle siding or combination, with horizontal aluminum and vinyl siding. Other common alterations include replacement of original shutters and windows. Another frequent alteration is the enclosure of a carport or porch for extra interior living space. These enclosed facades typically feature new entrances or windows. Additional changes to individual houses consist of a widened driveway, new garages either at rear of lot or attached to main building, rear extensions, and in a few rare cases, a full two story addition.

A specific description of each house type follows (Figure illustrates distribution patterns of housing styles corresponding to letter in parenthesis).

Front-Gable and Wing Ranch w/Carport *(A)*

1407 Joshua Clayton Rd.
Section 1

Main distinguishing feature includes projecting front-gable at bay end of side-gable rectangular section to achieve a L-shape. The front-gable end, typically with brick cladding, features two rectangular windows. The main pedestrian door is located at opposite bay of front-gable. A picture window typically dominates the space between the front door and junction with front-gable section. Two common types of picture windows include the Chicago style and large multi-pane window. Brick is the predominant cladding material while either asbestos and wood shingles covered the side-gable ends. Vinyl or aluminum horizontal siding has replaced the original cladding materials, excepting the brick portions on most houses of this type.

Front-Gable and Wing Ranch w/Carport Enclosed (A1)

237 David Hall Rd.

Section 1

Common altered version of the Front-Gable and Wing Ranch, with carport enclosed for additional interior living space. These are identifiable by driveways terminating directly into the house. Enclosed façade typically features a new pedestrian entrance and/or windows.

Ranch w/Carport (B)

1424 S. Governor's Avenue
Section 1

Simple side-gable design, typical front façade includes two rectangular windows at opposite bay of carport, with picture window or paired windows near center and pedestrian main door at front façade, nearest the carport. Original exterior cladding material asbestos or wood shingles, but majority of houses altered with vinyl or aluminum sheathing.

Ranch w/Carport Enclosed (B1)

219 David Hall Road
Section 1

Common altered version of the Ranch w/Carport, with carport enclosed for additional interior living space. This modern enclosure is identified by driveways terminating into house. Enclosed façade typically features a new pedestrian entrance and/or windows.

Minimal Ranch-Cross-Gable (C)

208 Gunning Bedford
Section 1

Front façade typically punctuated by brick cladding, excepting a small section surrounding a pair or series of windows. At the opposite bay is most frequently a picture window. A small one-room wing sits at gable-end. Most examples of this type have driveway running adjacent to side of house. Original cladding material appears to be brick at façade, asbestos at gable ends and

horizontal wood siding at front-gable and window surrounds, but most exterior sheathing, excepting brick portions, has been replaced by aluminum or vinyl siding.

Minimal Ranch-Side-Gable (D)

237 Gunning Bedford
Section 1

Exactly the same as the Cross-Gable Minimal Ranch in size and materials, but is absent a front-gable.

Ranch w/Covered Side-Porch Entrance (E)

1520 John Clark Road

Section II

This style is similar to (B), but covered porch houses a side pedestrian entrance and is not designed for automobiles. Many of this style, especially in the western sections of Rodney Village are raised and contain a basement. The front-façade typically features a picture window in near center, with two regularly spaced horizontal windows near the cornice. Typical of other houses in the community, the original sheathing material, likely asbestos or wood shingles has commonly been replaced with horizontal aluminum or vinyl siding.

Ranch w/Covered Side-Porch Entrance Enclosed (E1)

348 David Hall Road
Section II

Common altered version of Ranch w/Covered Side-Porch, but covered porch has been enclosed for additional interior living space. Frequently, a modern front façade pedestrian door is included on enclosed section.

Ranch w/Cantilever Roof (F)

283 Gunning Bedford
Section III

Vertical metal siding, approximating a board and batten appearance. Typical window fenestration includes picture windows or paired windows flanking the front door. The overhanging roof often supported by square posts to create a narrow front porch. As the bi-level and ranch of this style type are the most recent (post-1962), of the community they exhibit the least alterations in the community, although there are several examples with replaced siding and windows, modern additions and changes to fenestration.

Bi-Level w/Cantilever Roof (G)

277 Gunning Bedford Road

Section III

Vertical siding approximating board and batten appearance is the common sheathing pattern. Irregular fenestration is typical, with windows varying from single to paired, one-over-one double hung, with some at ground level others at second story. The main door features side pilasters and usually topped with a triangular pediment referencing the Colonial Revival style. A few versions feature square post columns supporting overhanging front, reflecting a Colonial Revival influence. As the bi-level and ranch of this style type are the most recent (post-1962), of the community they exhibit the least alterations in the community, although there are several examples with replaced siding and windows, modern additions and changes to fenestration.

Split-Level w/Cantilevered 2nd Floor (H)

9 Daniel Rodney
Section III

2nd story cantilevered over 1st floor, with a one-story wing. First floors are typically clad with brick, while 2nd story is sheathed in aluminum or vinyl siding, likely a replacement of wood siding. The one-story wing contains front door and picture window. Driveways typically run adjacent to house, with some examples of this type including garages attached to one-story wing.

Split-Level-Contemporary (Shed Roof) (I)

140 Charles Polk Road
Section IV

Only two examples of this type in Rodney Village. Front-gable with a sloping shed roof is the primary defining characteristic of this house type. A variety of cladding materials covers the exterior. This example features wood siding at gable peak, stucco at the ground floors and vertical siding at small section of narrowest section of front façade. Regularly spaced windows at the second story, with picture windows at each bay end.

EVALUATION

In relation to the ***Delaware Historic Comprehensive Plan***, Rodney Village is located in the Upper Peninsula Zone, within the Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization time period, and is evaluated within the themes of Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts and Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes, 1940-1960 (see DHCP, Ames 1989).

More specifically, applying the themes presented in ***Historic Residential Suburbs,*** and evaluated within the Dover Post-WWII Subdivision Historic Context, Rodney Village is not significant under these following themes (Ames 2002:93).

Criterion A

Neighborhood reflects an important historic trend in the development and growth of a locality or metropolitan area

Although Rodney Village is an example of the postwar suburbanization trends of Dover, it is not one of the earliest examples. By 1947, lots were auctioned off in Edgehill, for both residential and commercial properties. Other post-WWII developments in the Dover area soon followed, including Kent Acres, Capitol Green, Capitol Park and Morris Estates I and II, which were designed and partially built by the time construction began in Rodney Village. 1954 aerials of

Dover show that at this time, Edgehill, Capitol Green and Morris Estates appear almost entirely developed (See Figure). The 1956 USGS shows these same communities complete, while only Rodney Village's first two sections are extant (See Figure). Further, the 1962 aerials show that those 60 lots in Section III owned by Villa Development, Inc. still were lacking houses (See Figure). As detailed in the historic context, a subdivision would need to be the first or one of the first planned communities (with enough integrity to convey significance) to be significant in this theme.

As with other developments of the postwar era, Rodney Village's first residents were likely affiliated with the Dover Air Force Base and other industries relocating to Delaware. However, there is not a direct link or organized affiliation with these settlement patterns. Based on survey of deeds, plats and oral history information from local sources, Rodney Village appears to relate to the same general trends as causing development of other subdivisions in Dover and does not demonstrate a direct and important association with these trends.

As Rodney Village is not the earliest Dover postwar subdivision and does not appear to maintain an important association with other events, and considering that approximately 15% of the community was not built until after 1962, it is not an important or significant example of this theme.

Suburb represents an important event or association, such as the expansion of housing associated with wartime industries during World War II, or the racial integration of suburban neighborhoods in the 1950s

Rodney Village postdates World War II, thus there is no known association with wartime industries. Research conducted to date has not shown any documentation indicating efforts to encourage or sponsor racial integration in the community. Further oral history survey may reveal that Rodney Village was racially integrated from its inception, but as this is not found in deed or initial oral history survey efforts documenting an important association with this theme is unlikely. No evidence suggests that Rodney Village represents other important events or associations.

Suburb introduced conventions of community planning important in the history of suburbanization, such as zoning, deed restrictions, or subdivision regulations

Rodney Village does not appear to maintain any associations or exhibit significance with community planning, zoning, deed restrictions or subdivision regulations. In fact, deed restrictions for the earlier Morris Estates and Kent Acres built and designed by Dover Builders and Myers and Richardson Consulting, are almost identical to Rodney Village. The deed restrictions are fairly standard and limited to technical aspects. Without deed or design plans indicating a significant association with this theme, and no apparent distinction between this community and others of same time period, Rodney Village is not significant under this theme.

Neighborhood is associated with the heritage of social, economic, racial, or ethnic groups important in the history of a locality or metropolitan area

Due to the changing population trends of Dover, caused largely by new industries and the influx of Air Force personnel, the first residents of Rodney Village were likely from a variety of regions and social, economic, racial and ethnic backgrounds. An association with the heritage of a particular group has not been identified through either deed research or speaking with long-time residents.

Suburb is associated with a group of individuals, including merchants, industrialists, educators, and community leaders, important in the history and development of a locality or metropolitan area

Dover Builder's Inc. and Myers and Richardson, Inc. were responsible for building several Dover subdivisions in addition to Rodney Village, including Kent Acres and Morris Estates. Thus, they helped provide housing and helped facilitate Dover's suburban growth. However, their role appears to be limited to filling a housing shortage in Dover similar to that of subdivisions built by other developers. The development of Rodney Village appears likely to be a natural response to housing needs not the particular work of individuals or groups of individuals important in the local area.

Criterion B

Neighborhood is directly associated with the life and career of an individual who made important contributions to the history of a locality or metropolitan area

Based on research, Rodney Village has no known direct association with an individual making important contributions to Dover or its postwar suburbanization.

Criterion C

Collection of residential architecture is an important example of distinctive period of construction, method of construction, or the work of one or more notable architects

The primary types of residential architectural styles (with variations of each) in Rodney Village include the Ranch and Split-level/Bi-level. These common architectural styles, ubiquitous types are found frequently in Dover, the entire region, and most parts of the country.

Beyond even their commonness, the individual house types in Rodney Village have experienced a great deal of historic integrity loss. Particularly, many of the houses have had much of their original siding materials, likely asbestos or wood shingles, replaced with aluminum or vinyl siding. In addition, window and shutter replacements and other exterior fenestration changes are common. Where many of the ranches were built with carports, approximately half of the houses have had their carports enclosed to make additional interior living space. Further, a sizeable number of houses, approximately 60, were not built until after 1962, thus, extending Rodney Village's total construction past the age criteria for eligibility consideration.

Ultimately, the obscuration of original design and materials on the majority of houses in Rodney Village has stripped them from conveying significance with a period of time and style. Although

other types in the subdivision, Split-levels for instance have less integrity loss, mainly limited to modern residing, as a collection, the culminate alterations have caused Rodney Village as a whole not to convey significance under Criterion C.

Suburb reflects principles of design important in the history of community planning and landscape architecture, or is the work of a master landscape architect, site planner, or design firm

Rodney Village features a fairly straightforward curvilinear design, no indication of an important or unique design. Plat books do not show, other than street layout configuration, an elaborate design or specific landscaping plans. Several developments with curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs proceeded Rodney Village with even more elaborated configurations. In fact, Kent Acres and Morris Estates, both predating Rodney Village, with curvilinear designs were developed by Dover Builders, Inc. and Myers-Richardson, Inc. Although Rodney Village is the larger of the curvilinear designed subdivisions, and is not a markedly different or distinctive design and maintains no parks, community space or landscaping. If further research is conducted examining the role of Dover Builders, Inc. and Myers and Richardson in the development of Dover, earlier examples of their work in Dover include Morris Estates and Kent Acres.

Subdivision embodies high artistic values through its overall plan or the design of entrance ways, streets, homes, and community spaces

The entranceway at Gunning Bedford Road has a boulevard type appearance with a grassed median containing a few shrubs. A 1959 photograph (DelDOT Annual Report, 1959), shows a very similar median as today, with only a few shrubs and small trees. The entranceway is not highly formalized or landscaped designed, not distinctive from other subdivisions with boulevard type entrances, Capitol Park and Capitol Green. Very little design details beyond the common elements of an entranceway, sidewalks, grass buffers and streetlights. No clear plan for vegetation, trees or community space or parks. Homes are not a high style, distinctive or rare architect designed examples.

Criterion D

Neighborhoods likely to yield important information about vernacular house types, yard design, gardening practices, and patterns of domestic life

As this neighborhood and subdivisions of this same time period are common and ubiquitous throughout Delaware and United States, and no evidence exists to show any other greater trends important in American history, availability of plan designs, deeds and tax parcel information, and due to the loss of historic integrity on the exterior on most of the houses, Rodney Village is not eligible under this Criterion.

SUMMARY

In summary, Rodney Village is recommended not eligible for the -National Register of Historic Places, based on four primary reasons. First, the neighborhood is not the earliest postwar subdivision in Dover, with Edgehill, Kent Acres, Capitol Green, Capitol Park and Morris Estates predating Rodney Village. Second, its curvilinear design and layout are not unique, as several other earlier subdivisions had already introduced these design elements in Dover. Third, approximately 60 houses in Section III were not built until after 1962. Fourth, the degree of culminate integrity loss among individual houses strips the community of its historic character and from conveying its sense of time and place. For these reasons, Rodney Village is not eligible as a postwar subdivision.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE CONTEXT DEVELOPMENT

The postwar subdivisions of Dover represent a local variation of a national housing boom that radically changed our landscape and concepts of domestic life. With the passage of time, our perspectives concerning the significance of these neighborhoods are likely to evolve and our approaches of identification and evaluation will change as a result. Nevertheless, this preliminary historic context for Dover's postwar residential development attempts to serve as the groundwork for future efforts at considering these resources for the National Register of Historic Places.

As this historic context is preliminary in nature, there are many avenues for continued research and analysis of Dover Post-WWII subdivisions. Particularly, further research would likely include collecting oral histories, further tax assessment, mortgage and deed searches and newspaper and other public resource materials from that time period. Additional survey and context development would likely extend to the early to mid-1960s. During this period, General Foods relocated to Dover and created another influx of new residents to Dover. Large-scale residential communities were built during this time further changing Dover's character.

Thus far, the research completed to date suggests that most of the subdivisions identified are not likely to be determined eligible, due to lack of significant association with the presented themes under each National Register Criterion and for the loss of historic integrity. However, two particular subdivisions stand out as having potentially significant associations with the suburbanization of the Dover area, while also maintaining a degree of integrity. Specifically, Edgehill is the first large-scale postwar subdivision in Dover. The community maintains its street layout and circulation pattern, and based on windshield surveys, houses appear to retain most of their historic character. Additionally, the farmhouse from which the residential and commercial lots were divided is still extant on Maple Parkway, offering testament of the progression of this property in use and function. Potentially most important is that Edgehill maintains aspects of community planning that may be important for this postwar period, including the Edgehill Community Church of God, built in 1959 (according to cornerstone plague), and several commercial properties, including the now closed Hollywood Diner and the Edgehill Shopping Center. Capitol Green has potential direct associations with the housing of Dover Air Force personnel in the 1950s. The mix of single and multi-family dwellings is unique for the Dover area. Furthermore, the multi-family dwellings in particular appear to have maintained much of their historic integrity. Further research to establish potential eligibility for these resources is recommended based on these early identification efforts.

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