

5.0 NATIONAL REGISTER  
EVALUATIONS OF SURVEYED  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

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Copies of the CRS forms for the historic structures in the project study area are found in Appendix B of this report. In addition to the required CRS forms, all properties surveyed for this project also have a narrative description and a brief historic overview (see Appendix B). Brief descriptions with summary evaluations and references to Delaware's State Historic Context Framework may be found in Section 6 of this report. The following section contains A.D. Marble & Company's National Register evaluations of the standing properties surveyed for this project.

### **CRS #K-2527; 1 Reese Avenue**

**National Register Evaluation.** CRS #K-2527 is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it does not meet the eligibility criteria established by the NPS (1997). Under Criterion A, the property was evaluated under this report's Residential Architectural Resources context, but it lacks integrity of feeling and association with significant historic trends or patterns on local, regional, state, or national levels. This lack of integrity as an individual residence would also make it unlikely that the property would be able to contribute to the nearby Harrington Historic District should that district be expanded at a later date. Under Criterion B, property-specific research and documentary research of the area in general did not reveal any information about residents of this property that rise to the level of significance for this Criterion, as outlined in *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997). The property is not associated with any persons who attained importance within any profession or group. Under Criterion C, the dwelling reflects an unremarkable expression of a common form of a late-nineteenth-century house in Delaware. The application of vinyl siding, replacement windows and doors, an enclosed porch addition, and an iron fire escape obscure the original design, as does the large modern garage that almost touches the eastern elevation of the house. Because of these alterations to character-defining elements of a late Victorian dwelling, the building does not retain sufficient integrity for an example of this common Delaware house form to be considered individually eligible under Criterion C. Under Criterion D, the dwelling appears to be a typical example of late-nineteenth-century balloon-frame construction, a technology well known and studied in architectural literature. While

physical investigation into the structure of the dwelling was beyond the scope of the current investigation, it does not appear that it includes any variations on standard forms of construction that might offer important information regarding local building materials or techniques. Should it be considered for demolition as part of this project, a more detailed study, including selective demolition, should be carried out to explore the significance of the construction technology, and the building should be re-evaluated at such time. In summary, the Loren B. and Medura R. Harrington Property (CRS #K-2527) is an example of an altered, turn-of-the-century dwelling within the proposed Harrington Truck Route study area. The resource retains integrity of location but lacks integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling, and is unable to convey its historical or architectural significance.

### **CRS #K-2572; 303 Vernon Road**

**National Register Evaluation.** CRS #K-2572 is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it does not meet the eligibility criteria established by the NPS (1997). Under Criterion A, the property was evaluated under this report's Residential Architectural Resources context, but it lacks integrity of feeling and association with significant historic trends or patterns on local, regional, state, or national levels. Under Criterion B, property-specific research and documentary research of the area in general did not reveal any information about residents of this property that rise to the level of significance for this Criterion, as outlined in *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997). The property is not associated with any persons who attained importance within any profession or group. Under Criterion C, the dwelling reflects an unremarkable expression of a common form of a late-nineteenth-century house in Delaware. The application of vinyl siding, storm and replacement windows and doors, fixed awnings, and an addition to the ell obscure the original design. Because of these alterations to character-defining elements of a late Victorian dwelling, the building does not retain sufficient integrity for an example of this common Delaware house form to be considered individually eligible under Criterion C. Under Criterion D, the dwelling appears to be a typical example of late-nineteenth-century balloon-frame construction, a technology well known and studied in architectural literature. While physical investigation into the structure of the dwelling was beyond the scope of the current investigation, it does not appear that it includes any variations on standard forms of

construction that might offer important information regarding local building materials or techniques. Should it be considered for demolition as part of this project, a more detailed study, including selective demolition, should be carried out to explore the significance of the construction technology, and the buildings should be re-evaluated at such time. In summary, the Welch Property (CRS #K-2572) is an example of an altered, turn-of-the-century dwelling within the proposed Harrington Truck Route study area. The resource retains integrity of location and setting but lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling, and is unable to convey its historical or architectural significance.

### **CRS #K-2663; 307 West Street**

**National Register Evaluation.** CRS #K-2663 is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it does not meet the eligibility criteria established by the NPS (1997). This property was previously surveyed on CRS forms in 1979, but it does not appear to have been evaluated for National Register eligibility at that time.

Under Criterion A, the property was evaluated under this report's Residential Architectural Resources context, and was found to lack integrity of feeling and association with significant historic trends or patterns on local, regional, state, or national levels. This lack of integrity as an individual residence would also make it unlikely that the property would be eligible as part of a historic district, should one be established at a later date. Under Criterion B, property-specific research and documentary research of the area in general did not reveal any information about residents of this property that rise to the level of significance for this Criterion, as outlined in *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997). The property is unlikely to be associated with any persons who attained importance within any profession or group. Under Criterion C, the dwelling reflects a typical expression of a turn-of-the-century vernacular dwelling in Delaware. The application of vinyl siding, replacement windows, and porch replacement materials diminish the original design. It is possible that original details may have been removed from the eaves as well. Because of these alterations to character-defining elements of a Victorian dwelling, the building does not retain sufficient integrity to be considered individually eligible under Criterion C. Under Criterion D, the dwelling appears to be a typical example of balloon-frame construction, a technology well

known and studied in architectural literature. While physical investigation into the structure of the building was beyond the scope of the current investigation, the house did not appear to include any variations on standard forms of construction that might offer important information regarding local building materials or techniques. Should this dwelling be considered for demolition as part of this project, a more detailed study, including selective demolition, should be carried out to explore the significance of the construction technology, and the property should be re-evaluated at such time. In summary, the Donovan Property (CRS #K-2663) is an example of an altered, turn-of-the-century dwelling within the proposed Harrington Truck Route study area. The resource retains integrity of location, setting, and association, but lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

#### **CRS #K-2664; 304 West Street**

**National Register Evaluation.** The Reese Smith Property (CRS #K-2664) is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it does not meet the eligibility criteria established by the NPS (1997). Under Criterion A, the property was evaluated under this report's Residential Architectural Resources context, but it lacks integrity of feeling and association with significant historic trends or patterns on local, regional, state, or national levels. This lack of integrity as an individual residence would also make it unlikely that the property would be eligible as part of a historic district. Under Criterion B, property-specific research and documentary research of the area in general did not reveal any information about residents of this property that rise to the level of significance for this Criterion, as outlined in *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997). The property is not associated with any persons who attained importance within any profession or group. Under Criterion C, the dwelling reflects a typical expression of a mid-nineteenth-century vernacular dwelling in Delaware. The application of vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a (side) porch enclosure obscure the original design, possibly including the covering of window openings. It appears that original details may have been removed from the eaves, chimneys, foundation, and front porch, as well. Because of these alterations to character-defining elements of a Folk Victorian dwelling, the building does not retain sufficient integrity for an example of this common Delaware house form to be considered individually eligible under Criterion C. Under Criterion D, the dwelling appears to be a typical

example of mid-nineteenth-century balloon-frame construction, a technology well known and studied in architectural literature. While physical investigation into the structure of the building was beyond the scope of the current investigation, it does not appear that it includes any variations on standard forms of construction that might offer important information regarding local building materials or techniques. Should it be considered for demolition as part of this project, a more detailed study, including selective demolition, should be carried out to explore the significance of the construction technology, and the buildings should be re-evaluated at such time. In summary, the Reese Smith Property (CRS #K-2664) is an example of an altered, mid-nineteenth-century dwelling within the proposed Harrington Truck Route study area. The resource retains integrity of location, setting, and association, but lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, and is unable to convey its historical or architectural significance.

#### **CRS #K-2665; 306 West Street**

**National Register Evaluation.** The Reese-Wilson Property (CRS #K-2665) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a good local example of a Craftsman-influenced Bungalow residence in the Town of Harrington. The property also meets the criteria as identified in this study's Residential Architectural Resources context. Characteristic of the style, two of the most prominent elements are the roof and the front porch. In keeping with the theory of "honesty" of construction and materials that prevailed during the Arts and Crafts movement, this house retains most, if not all of its original architectural elements. As noted in *The Bungalow, America's Arts and Crafts Homes*, the [Craftsman] "...style, sometimes rather austere, tends to minimize pure decoration in favor of elements that suggest strength and substance. Its major ornamentation is to be found in the beauty of the natural materials that have been used" (Duchscherer and Keister 1995:39-40). While many other Bungalows in the area have witnessed substantial alterations, such as re-siding with vinyl and other synthetic materials, as well as substantial additions, this building is still clad primarily with wood shingles and it retains salient character-defining elements such as four-pane windows in the dormers and on the main floor, a molded wooden door surround flanked by sidelights, battered porch supports, exposed rafter tails and wooden knee brackets under the eaves, and

original brick chimneys. Furthermore, it still retains its original footprint, and the surrounding setting in which it stands appears to maintain good historic integrity.

Bungalow (Craftsman) residences are typically one to one-and-one-half stories high, with gently pitched gable roofs. Dormers penetrate the roof of most bungalows, allowing light into the upper level. The eaves overhang, and exposed rafters, purlins, and beams often extend beyond the wall and roof. Bungalows typically have a substantial one-story integral front porch, supported by battered wooden columns on massive masonry piers. Most bungalow walls are covered in wooden shingles, although brick and stucco are also used in some cases. Bungalows typically feature low, horizontal lines, and they are also characterized by a series of broad gables that form contiguous and receding planes. Gables are often bracketed and have wide, projecting eaves. Roofs are generally pitched and often have either gable or shallow shed dormers. Windows are either sash or casement with many lights or single panes of glass. Window placements may vary in configuration, and generally have wooden trim. Chimneys are generally rough masonry, visually anchoring the building to the ground.

The Bungalow or Craftsman style was generally popular from the turn of the century through 1930. The Bungalow became the dominant style of middle and working class housing, and was spread primarily by plans sold in popular catalogues, rather than by architects. Images of the houses were displayed and marketed in periodicals such as *The Ladies Home Journal*, *House Beautiful*, and *The Craftsman* magazine (Duscherer and Keister 1995:15), as well as house plan books distributed by companies such as Sears & Roebuck and the J.D. Loizeaux Lumber Company of Plainfield, New Jersey. Sears featured a huge mail order business, and the company sold many thousands of these “affordable” house plan packages or kits by the late 1920s and early 1930s. In general, Bungalows were inexpensive to build, and their emergence coincided with the rise in the number of working and middle class Americans who could afford to purchase a house (Klein and Fogle 1986:44).

Overall, some important character-defining elements for Bungalows include broad, gently pitched gables; one-and-one-half stories in height; single, paired, and grouped windows; the building preferably clad in local materials (such as wooden shingles); open or enclosed front and

rear porches and/or integral porches with battered posts, or large masonry piers supporting columns, wooden posts, or stickwork; wide roof overhangs with exposed details such as rafter tails and knee-bracing; wooden front door with lights in the top portion above vertical panels. There was a variety of stylistic ornamentation such as Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Spanish Revival. There are other design influences, such as Japanese-style detailing, Swiss Chalet, English Cottage; however, the Craftsman style originally promulgated by Gustav Stickley during the first quarter of the twentieth century seems to be the prevailing influence found on smaller-town Bungalows on the east coast. Craftsman-influenced Bungalows may be notable for their earth-tone stains and use of natural materials. In addition to exposed rafter tails, Craftsman-style detailing on Bungalows includes wooden brackets under eave overhangs, three-over-one, double-hung sash windows, and wide wooden frames around doors and windows. Although no definitive records could be found to support it, it is possible that the Reese-Wilson property was the result of a mail-order design. It is similar, for example, to at least one of the designs in the Loizeaux catalog entitled *Classic Houses of the Twenties* (Loizeaux 'Design 12189-B' 1992).

The existing tax parcel, Map No. 6-09-17908-03-1800-00001, will serve as the National Register boundary for the Reese-Wilson Property. The parcel is a rectangular shape, and the boundary is delimited on the west side by the inner edge of the sidewalk along West Street, and to edges of the surrounding lots on the north, east, and south sides. This boundary sufficiently encompasses the historic acreage of the house, and the lot on which the building stands to maintain the setting and feeling of the Reese-Wilson Property. This boundary was prepared in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the *National Register Bulletin: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties* (NPS 1997).

### **CRS #K-4615; 3061 Farmington Road**

**National Register Evaluation.** The Hobbs Property (CRS #K-4615) is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it does not meet the eligibility criteria established by the NPS (1997). Under Criterion A, the property was evaluated under the agricultural context developed for this project, but was considered not eligible because the historic buildings have been substantially altered in the past 35 years. The farmstead, while

still under cultivation, has been altered by the construction of new buildings and is no longer occupied by humans or domesticated animals. Although the surrounding lands are being cultivated, the farm complex and its buildings do not convey any associations with any particular type of farming, and many of the historic buildings are no longer extant. For example, the original 1982 CRS form indicates that there were 16 standing buildings at this farm, including an “old” two-story barn, a milkhouse, a chicken coop, a privy, and a smokehouse, all of which are no longer extant. Not only are outbuildings gone, but the primary barn (which is usually considered a salient component of a potentially eligible farm), is also no longer standing. This property today no longer conveys its historic function as a dairy farm. Most of the buildings in the Hobbs Property complex are either vacant or used for storage. Under Criterion B, property-specific research and documentary research of the area in general did not reveal any information about residents of this property that rise to the level of significance for this Criterion, as outlined in *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997). The property is not associated with any persons who attained importance within any profession or group. Under Criterion C, the dwelling reflects an unremarkable expression of an extremely common form of the turn-of-the-century farmhouse in Delaware. The application of asbestos siding and a replacement porch detract from the original design, as well. Because of the unexceptional architecture and these character-defining alterations, the building does not retain sufficient integrity for an example of this common Delaware house form to be considered individually eligible under Criterion C. Similarly, the other historic structures on the farmstead have been either destroyed or essentially abandoned.

Under Criterion D, the farmstead’s buildings appear to be typical examples of turn-of-the-century balloon-frame construction, early twentieth-century pole construction, and late-twentieth-century prefabricated metal construction, technologies well known and studied in architectural literature. While physical investigation into the structure of these buildings was beyond the scope of the current investigation, it does not appear that the buildings include any variations on standard forms of construction that might offer important information regarding local building materials or techniques. Should any of these historic buildings be considered for demolition as part of this project, a more detailed study, including selective demolition, should be carried out to explore the significance of the construction technology, and the property should

be re-evaluated at such time. In summary, the Hobbs Property (CRS #K-4615) is an example of an altered, turn-of-the-century farmstead within the proposed Harrington Truck Route study area. The resource retains integrity of location and setting but lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling, and is unable to convey its historical or architectural significance.

### **CRS #K-4616; 2936 Farmington Road**

**National Register Evaluation.** CRS #K-4616 is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it does not meet the eligibility criteria established by the NPS (1997). Under Criterion A, the property was evaluated under the agricultural context developed for this study, but was considered not eligible because the parcel no longer contains farmland or any outbuildings contemporary with the house. Also, the existing outbuildings, most of which are modern, do not comprise a full complement for a farmstead and the dwelling has been substantially altered. Under Criterion B, property-specific research and documentary research of the area in general did not reveal any information about residents of this property that rise to the level of significance for this Criterion, as outlined in *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997). The property is not associated with any persons who attained importance within any profession or group. Under Criterion C, the dwelling reflects a typical expression of a turn-of-the-century farmhouse in Delaware. The application of vinyl siding and replacement windows, along with a porch replacement and a large addition, obscure the original design, possibly including the covering of window openings. It appears that original details may have been removed from the eaves and chimney as well. Because of these alterations to character-defining elements of a late Victorian dwelling, the building does not retain sufficient integrity for an example of this common Delaware house form to be considered individually eligible under Criterion C. Under Criterion D, the farmstead's buildings appear to be typical examples of twentieth-century balloon-frame construction and concrete-block construction, technologies well known and studied in architectural literature. While physical investigation into the structure of these buildings was beyond the scope of the current investigation, it does not appear that they include any variations on standard forms of construction that might offer important information regarding local building materials or techniques. Should any of these historic buildings be considered for demolition as

part of this project, a more detailed study, including selective demolition, should be carried out to explore the significance of the construction technology, and the buildings should be re-evaluated at such time. In summary, the Mancini Property (CRS #K-4616) is an example of an altered, turn-of-the-century farmstead within the proposed Harrington Truck Route study area. The resource retains integrity of location but lacks integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling, and is unable to convey its historical or architectural significance.

### **CRS #K-4617; 2114 Farmington Road**

**National Register Evaluation.** CRS #K-4617 is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it does not meet the eligibility criteria established by the NPS (1997). Under Criterion A, the property was evaluated under the agricultural context developed for this study, but was considered not eligible because it is no longer under cultivation and the dwelling, which has been heavily altered, is the only surviving historic structure. The farmstead itself, while still home to horses, is no longer under cultivation and has been altered by the demolition of historic buildings, the construction of new buildings, and the addition of a swimming pool. Under Criterion B, property-specific research and documentary research of the area in general did not reveal any information about residents of this property that rise to the level of significance for this Criterion, as outlined in *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997). The property is not associated with any persons who attained importance within any profession or group. Under Criterion C, the dwelling reflects a typical expression of a late-nineteenth-century residence in Delaware. The application of vinyl siding (which now covers some original window openings), replacement windows, and a porch enclosure obscure its original appearance. The front porch has been removed and the main entrance shifted so that the original design of the façade is no longer recognizable. Additionally, original details have been removed from the eaves and chimneys and the ell has been extensively remodeled. It is now connected to a large garage and a fenced concrete patio with an in-ground swimming pool. Because of these alterations to the character-defining elements of a Folk Victorian dwelling, the building does not retain sufficient integrity for an example of this common Delaware house form to be considered individually eligible under Criterion C. Under Criterion D, the dwelling appears to be a typical example of late-

nineteenth-century balloon-frame construction, a technology well known and studied in architectural literature. While physical investigation into the structure of these buildings was beyond the scope of the current investigation, it does not appear that it includes any variations on standard forms of construction that might offer important information regarding local building materials or techniques. Should any of these historic buildings be considered for demolition as part of this project, a more detailed study, including selective demolition, should be carried out to explore the significance of the construction technology, and the buildings should be re-evaluated at such time. In summary, the Wix Property (CRS #K-4617) is an example of an altered, late-nineteenth-century farmstead within the proposed Harrington Truck Route study area. The resource retains integrity of location, but lacks integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling, and is unable to convey its historical or architectural significance.

#### **CRS #K-4622; 2375 Farmington Road**

**National Register Evaluation.** CRS # K-4622 is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it does not meet the eligibility criteria established by the NPS (1997). Under Criterion A, the property was evaluated under the agricultural context developed for this study, but was considered not eligible because all of the historic buildings, including the dwelling, have been substantially altered in the past 35 years. The farmstead itself, while still active, has also been altered by the construction of new buildings and the relocation of at least one historic structure, a smokehouse, which was moved, converted into a garage, and connected to the ell of the house with a hyphen. The entire complex no longer operates as a dairy farm; consequently, the barn no longer functions as a dairy barn. The remaining historic agricultural buildings include the granary, one corncrib, and a dairy barn with milk house and the silo; however, substantial additions have been added to the dairy barn. The granary is used for storage and is no longer used for its historic function. Only a small portion of the dairy barn is used for agricultural purposes (steer), and most of the building is used for storage. At present, there are no dairy cows at this complex, which detracts from the feeling of a dairy farm. The milk house has been converted into a tool shed/shop. Although the dairy barn with milk house does reflect a trend in agriculture (dairy farming), it lacks integrity of feeling because the building no longer maintains its historic agricultural function. Many of the other outbuildings at

this property, including the poultry houses, the wagon shed/poultry house, pump house, all the machine sheds, and the corn crib/combine shed, are all non-historic buildings. Under Criterion B, property-specific research and documentary research of the area in general did not reveal any information about residents of this property that rise to the level of significance for this Criterion, as outlined in *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997). The property is not associated with any persons who attained importance within any profession or group. Under Criterion C, the dwelling reflects a typical expression of a late-nineteenth-century farmhouse in Delaware. The application of vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a porch enclosure obscure the original design, possibly including the covering of window openings. It appears that original details may have been removed from the eaves, chimneys, and porches, as well. Because of these alterations to character-defining elements of a mid- to late Victorian dwelling, the building does not retain sufficient integrity for an example of this common Delaware house form to be considered individually eligible under Criterion C. Similarly, the integrity of other historic structures on the farmstead have been compromised by modern alterations. Furthermore, the majority of the buildings at this complex are from the non-historic period.

Under Criterion D, the farmstead's buildings appear to be typical examples of late-nineteenth-century balloon-frame construction, early twentieth-century pole construction, and mid-twentieth-century concrete-block construction, technologies well known and studied in architectural literature. While physical investigation into the structure of these buildings was beyond the scope of the current investigation, it does not appear that the buildings include any variations on standard forms of construction that might offer important information regarding local building materials or techniques. Should any of these historic buildings be considered for demolition as part of this project, a more detailed study, including selective demolition, should be carried out to explore the significance of the construction technology, and the buildings should be re-evaluated at such time. In summary, the Willow Gables Farm/Mason Property (CRS #K-4622) is an example of an altered, late-nineteenth-century farmstead within the proposed Harrington Truck Route study area. The resource retains integrity of location, setting, and association, but lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, and is unable to convey its historical or architectural significance.

### **CRS #K-7380; Taylor Hardware Shed**

**National Register Evaluation.** The Taylor Hardware Shed Property (CRS #K-7380; this is shown in Photograph 5 in this report) is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it does not meet the eligibility criteria established by the NPS (1997). Under Criterion A, the property lacks integrity of feeling and association with significant historic trends or patterns on local, regional, state, or national levels. Though the shed was built by Taylor Hardware and continues to serve as the store's offsite storage facility, it is outside the historic district in which the store is located. It is several blocks from the store itself and therefore lacks geographic continuity with the listed property. Under Criterion B, property-specific research and documentary research of the area in general did not reveal any information about residents of this property that rise to the level of significance for this Criterion, as outlined in *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997). The property is not associated with any persons who attained importance within any profession or group. Under Criterion C, the building reflects a typical expression of an early-twentieth-century, concrete-block vernacular shed in Delaware. As an unremarkable expression of an extremely common form, it is not recommended individually eligible under Criterion C. Under Criterion D, the dwelling appears to be a typical example of mid-twentieth-century concrete-block construction, a technology well known and studied in architectural literature. While physical investigation into the structure of the building was beyond the scope of the current investigation, the structure did not appear to include any variations on standard forms of construction that might offer important information regarding local building materials or techniques. Should this shed be considered for demolition as part of this project, a more detailed study, including selective demolition, should be carried out to explore the significance of the construction technology, and the buildings should be re-evaluated at such time. In summary, the Taylor Hardware Shed Property (CRS # K-7380) is an example of an altered, twentieth-century storage shed within the proposed Harrington Truck Route study area.

### **CRS #K-7381; 3054 Farmington Road**

**National Register Evaluation.** The Melvin Property (CRS #K-7381) is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it does not meet the

eligibility criteria established by the NPS (1997). Under Criterion A, the property was evaluated under this study's Residential Architectural Resources context, but it lacks integrity of feeling and association with significant historic trends or patterns on local, regional, state, or national levels. This lack of integrity as an individual residence would also make it unlikely that the property would be eligible as part of a historic district, should one be established at a later date. Under Criterion B, property-specific research and documentary research of the area in general did not reveal any information about residents of this property that rise to the level of significance for this Criterion, as outlined in *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997). The property is not associated with any persons who attained importance within any profession or group. Under Criterion C, the dwelling reflects a typical expression of a mid-twentieth-century vernacular dwelling in Delaware. The application of vinyl siding, replacement windows, and porch enclosures obscure the original design, possibly including the covering of window openings. It appears that original details may have been removed from the eaves and chimney, as well. Because of these alterations to character-defining elements of a Bungalow, the building does not retain sufficient integrity for an example of this common Delaware house form to be considered individually eligible under Criterion C. Under Criterion D, the dwelling appears to be a typical example of mid-twentieth-century balloon-frame construction, a technology well known and studied in architectural literature. While physical investigation into the structure of the building was beyond the scope of the current investigation, the structure was under renovation at the time of this survey and had some framing exposed. It did not appear to include any variations on standard forms of construction that might offer important information regarding local building materials or techniques. Should this dwelling be considered for demolition as part of this project, a more detailed study, including selective demolition, should be carried out to explore the significance of the construction technology, and the buildings should be re-evaluated at such time. In summary, the Melvin Property (CRS #K-7381) is an example of an altered, mid-twentieth-century dwelling within the proposed Harrington Truck Route study area. The resource retains integrity of location, setting, and association, but lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, and is unable to convey its historical or architectural significance.

### **CRS #K-7382; 3306 Farmington Road**

**National Register Evaluation.** The C. Taylor Property (CRS #K-7382) is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for agriculture and under Criterion C for architecture, specifically as a Bungalow period interpretation of the Colonial Revival style. The building is placed in a landscaped setting that includes a contributing circular drive and also accesses the barn and shed behind the building, both also contributing elements to the property. Although there is an adjacent substation, the remaining land surrounding the property is still relatively rural and agrarian in character. Under Criterion D, the dwelling appears to be a typical example of early-twentieth-century balloon-frame construction, a technology well known and studied in architectural literature. While physical investigation into the structure of these buildings was beyond the scope of the current investigation, it does not appear that it includes any variations on standard forms of construction that might offer important information regarding local building materials or techniques. Should any of these historic buildings be considered for demolition as part of this project, a more detailed study, including selective demolition, should be carried out to explore the significance of the construction technology, and the buildings should be re-evaluated at such time.

### **CRS #K-7383; 3287 Farmington Road**

**National Register Evaluation.** The Satterfield Property (CRS #K7383) is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it does not meet the eligibility criteria established by the NPS (1997). Under Criterion A, the property was evaluated under this study's residential and agricultural contexts, but was found to lack integrity of feeling and association with significant historic trends or patterns on local, regional, state, or national levels. This lack of integrity as an individual residence would also make it unlikely that the property would be eligible as part of a historic district, should one be established at a later date. The farmstead, while still under cultivation, has been altered by the construction of new buildings and is no longer occupied by humans or domesticated animals. Although the surrounding lands are being cultivated, the house and barn do not convey any associations with any particular type of farming. In addition, there are no other agricultural outbuildings that are relevant to farming, and livestock do not appear to be present at this farm.

Under Criterion B, property-specific research and documentary research of the area in general did not reveal any information about residents of this property that rise to the level of significance for this Criterion, as outlined in *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997). The property is unlikely to be associated with any persons who attained importance within any profession or group. Under Criterion C, the dwelling reflects a typical and standard expression of a mid-twentieth-century vernacular cottage/Ranch house in Delaware, and the barn is a common mid-twentieth-century example of its type. Under Criterion D, the dwelling and barn appear to be typical examples of frame construction, a technology well known and studied in architectural literature. While physical investigation into the structure of the building was beyond the scope of the current investigation, the house did not appear to include any variations on standard forms of construction that might offer important information regarding local building materials or techniques. Should this dwelling be considered for demolition as part of this project, a more detailed study, including selective demolition, should be carried out to explore the significance of the construction technology, and the property should be re-evaluated at such time. In summary, the Satterfield property is an example of a commonplace, mid-twentieth-century dwelling with barn within the proposed Harrington Truck Route study area. The resource retains integrity of location, setting, and association, but lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.