

**13. Westbrae Springs Springhouse and Holding Tank (N-523)**  
**Westbrae Lane, east of Centerville Road**  
**Tax Parcels 07-022.00-047 and 07-022.00-048**  
**(Cultural Resource Survey Form in Appendix A)**

**Description:** This property consists of a springhouse and water storage tank situated on Westbrae Lane. The springhouse is situated on the south side of the lane, and is a stone front-gabled structure with asphalt-shingled roof, which rests above a small stream (Plate 55). The eastern gable end has a small board and batten addition with a concrete slab foundation, which appears to have been added in the early twentieth century. The holding tank lies on the north side of the lane, and is a square stone structure with a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles (Plate 56). There are no window or door openings in this structure, but a small pipe through the west elevation wall of the structure releases water which is collected within the tank. Mid- to late twentieth-century residences are located both north and south of these structures.

**Applicable Historic Context:** Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization: 1880-1940 ±; Theme: Architecture; Property Type—Late Nineteenth-Century Springhouse.

**Evaluation:** This property became a parcel separate from George Rhoads's Westbrae in 1937, upon its sale to the Westbrae Spring Water Company, which was owned by George Rhoads (NCC Deed K-40-262). In 1978, the Westbrae Spring Water Company was dissolved, and the land was sold to Mark Marquisee and Daniel Mickewich, who subdivided the land into three parcels (NCC Deed A-104-76). The property containing the springhouse is currently owned by Salvatore and Barbara Deldeo, and the parcel containing the holding tank is currently owned by David E. Saunders and Marcia A. Fitzpatrick (NCC Deeds H-113-122 and I-109-210). The cultural resource survey form indicates that there were three extant buildings associated with the Spring Water Company on the property in 1972, of which two remain today.

The Westbrae Springs Springhouse and Holding Tank do not appear to possess sufficient architectural or historical significance to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These buildings appear to have been associated with a previously existing farmstead, although it is possible that they were built in the early twentieth century for the Westbrae Spring Water Company (DESHPO Cultural Resource Survey Form No. 523). The roofs of both buildings burned down in the 1960s, and were replaced by the current roofs, according to the owner, Mr. Salvatore Deldeo. These replacements, although sympathetic to the historicity of the resources, have somewhat diminished their integrity of materials and workmanship. These buildings do not possess architectural integrity sufficient to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Westbrae Springs Springhouse and Holding Tank may, however, be considered contributing elements in the proposed Centerville Road Historic District, which is described in the Summary and Conclusions chapter of this report.



PLATE 55: Westbrae Springs Springhouse, View to East

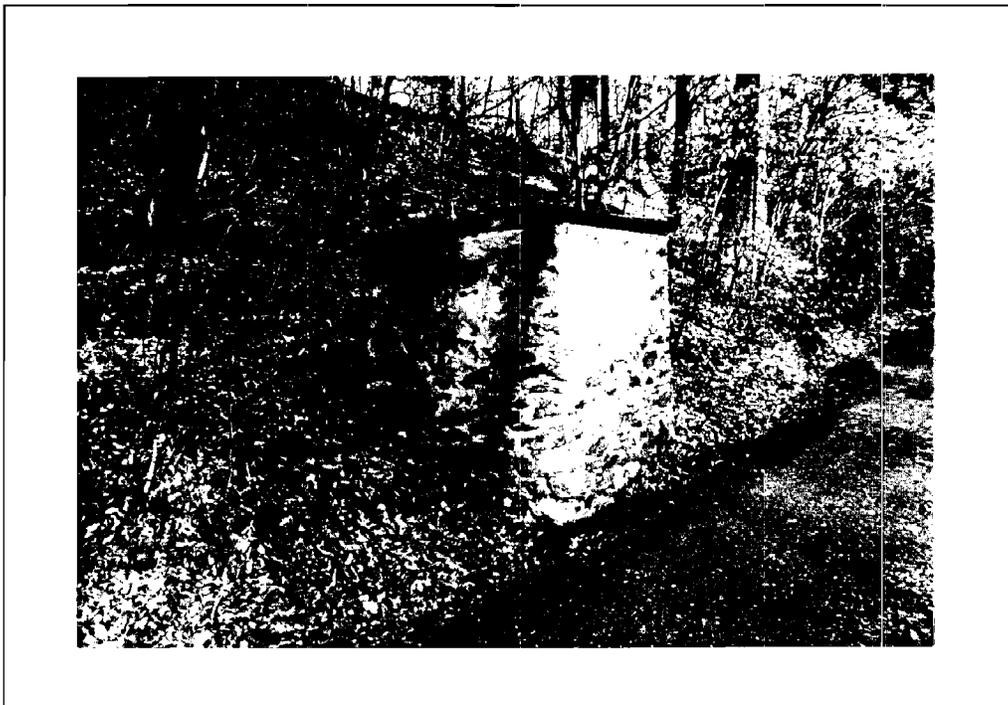


PLATE 56: Westbrae Springs Holding Tank, View to Northeast



PLATE 57: Stone Headwall, View to Southwest

**15. Valley Garden Park (N-13532)**  
**Intersection of Centerville Road and Campbell Road**  
**Tax Parcel 07-025.00-003**  
**(Cultural Resource Survey Form in Appendix A)**

**Description:** This park is located near the southeast corner of the intersection of Centerville and Campbell roads, with its main entrance on Campbell Road. The park consists of both asphalt and dirt paths leading through both wooded and grassy areas. Stone walls and stairways are situated throughout the park (Plate 58). A central walled area contains a bronze plaque which reads: "The Valley Garden, Presented to the City of Wilmington in Memory of Mrs. T. Coleman DuPont by her Daughter Ellen DuPont Wheelwright." Through the center of the park runs a stream in which have been constructed a series of stone walls, creating waterfalls (Plate 59). This stream drains into the Hoopes Reservoir. Between the center of the park and Centerville Road lies a small footbridge which carries a path across the stream (Plate 60). The bridge is a concrete barrel-arched structure clad with stone.

Near the entrance to the park, on Campbell Road, lies a 2-story, side-gabled stone house (Plates 61 and 62). The house consists of a main 3-bay section, with a 2-bay wing attached to its north elevation. The windows on the east elevation's main section are 9/9 double-hung on the first story, and 6/9 on the second story. The wing has 6/9 windows. All the windows have 4-inch wooden surrounds. Shutters are paneled on first-story windows, and louvered on second-story windows. The roofs of both sections are covered with asbestos shingles. Three stone chimneys pierce the roof, two of which are interior end chimneys at each gable. The third chimney is located on the west elevation roof slope. Attached to the west elevation of the wing is a one-story gabled stone ell. Attached to the gable of the ell is a small, shed-roofed porch with asphalt-shingled roof.

Southwest of the house is a 2x2-bay stone garage with a pedimented gable having 8-inch wooden clapboard (Plate 63). The garage roof is covered with asbestos shingles.

**Applicable Historic Context:** Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization: 1880-1940 ±; Theme: Architecture; Property Types—Early Twentieth-Century Colonial Revival Style, and Parks and Greens.

**Evaluation:** The construction of this park began in 1930, when the Hoopes Reservoir was nearing completion, and was finished at about the same time as the reservoir in 1932. It was designed by Wheelwright and Stevens, Landscape Architects, of Wilmington. All of the structures associated with the park, including the bridge, stone walls, house, and garage, were built between 1930 and 1932 as part of the park. According to the University of Delaware's Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, Wheelwright and Stevens do not appear to have been prominent landscape architects in Delaware during this period. Although the Valley Garden Park possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, it does not appear to be characteristic of a type or a particularly distinguishable example of its type, and therefore does not meet National Register Criteria as an individual

resource with respect to architectural qualities or historical significance. The park is best evaluated as a contributing element in the proposed Centerville Road Historic District, which is described in the Summary and Conclusions chapter of this report.



PLATE 58: Valley Garden Park, Representative View of Stone Walls, View to South



PLATE 59: Valley Garden Park, Representative View of Waterfalls, View to East

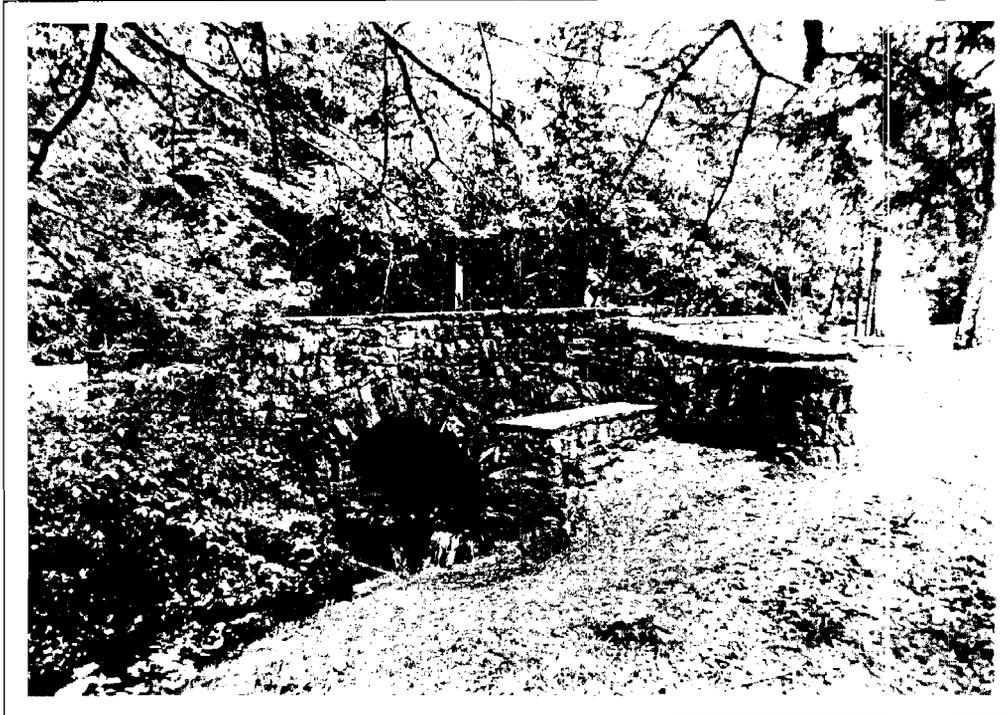


PLATE 60: Valley Garden Park Footbridge, View to Northeast

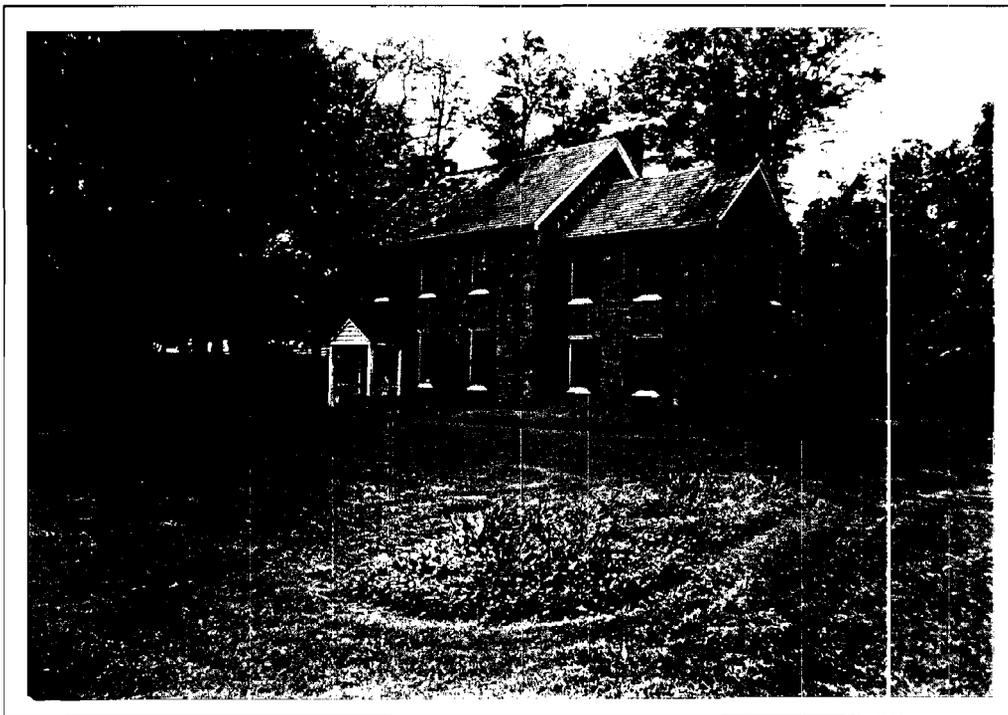


PLATE 61: Valley Garden Park House, View to Southwest



PLATE 62: Valley Garden Park House, View to East

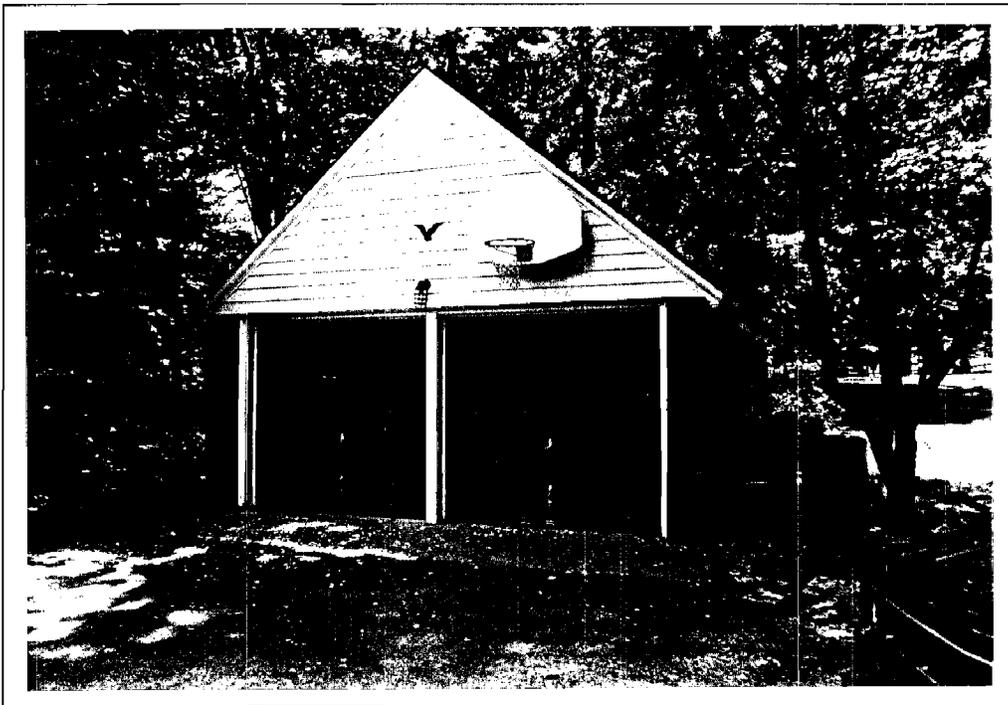


PLATE 63: Valley Garden Park Garage, View to South

**16. Homer D. Ewing House (N-7681)**  
**603 Campbell Road**  
**Tax Parcel 07-023.00-001**  
**(Cultural Resource Survey Form in Appendix A)**

**Description:** This property consists of a single dwelling and a pumphouse. The dwelling is a 2-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style structure (Plates 64 and 65). The house's principal facade faces east. It consists of a 5-bay, side-gabled main block which is constructed of stone and has a slate roof. The first-story windows are 6/9 double-hung, and the second-story windows are 6/6 double-hung. The central bay of the first story serves as the main entrance to the house, and consists of a paneled door flanked on each side by a four-pane sidelight. Above the door is a fanlight which is capped with decorative wooden trim, stone voussoirs, and stone keystone. The sides of the doorway are trimmed with fluted pilasters and decorative quoins. Above the doorway is a wrought-iron balcony. The south gable of the main section has an exterior end chimney of stone. Attached to the north elevation gable of the main block is a 3-bay, 1½-story frame section clad with 8-inch wooden weatherboard. A single shed-roofed dormer pierces its east elevation roof. The rear, or west, elevation of this section has a shed-roofed dormer addition which appears to date from the mid- to late twentieth century. A stone chimney is located on the west roof slope of this section, just east of the dormer addition. Attached to the north elevation gable of this section is a 3-bay frame and stone garage. This garage also has a shed-roofed dormer on its east roof slope, and a mid- to late twentieth-century shed-roofed dormer addition on its west roof slope. Off the west elevation of the house is a complex arrangement of decking and stairs which appears to have been built in stages between the 1950s and the 1980s.

A small concrete-block pumphouse is situated southeast of the house (Plate 66). This structure has a single steel door and a pyramidal roof with cedar shingles and a central cupola.

**Applicable Historic Context:** Piedmont Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization: 1880-1940 ±; Theme: Architecture; Property Type—Early Twentieth-Century Colonial Revival Style.

**Evaluation:** The ownership of this property has been traced back to 1936, when Frederick W. and Jane Pickard sold this portion of a larger tract of land to Homer D. and Roberta Ewing (NCC Deed V-39-230). Homer D. Ewing, a DuPont Company executive in the early twentieth century, had this house constructed as his residence in 1937 (DESHPO Cultural Resource Survey Form No. 7681). In 1977, the Ewings sold the property to its current owners, William and Linda Prickett (NCC Deed U-98-13). The cultural resource survey form on file for this property described a concrete-block shed which has since been demolished (DESHPO Cultural Resource Survey Form No. 7681). This house does not possess the historical significance necessary for eligibility for the National Register under Criterion A; neither is it eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture, as it is not among the best examples of the Colonial Revival style in this region. Significant examples of this style within or immediately adjacent to the project area include the William A. Worth House on Centerville Road, and Westbrae on Hillside Road. The Homer D. Ewing House possesses integrity of location, but suffers somewhat from integrity of

design and materials due to extensive additions at its west elevation. The house may, however, be considered a contributing element in the proposed Centerville Road Historic District, which is described in the Summary and Conclusions chapter of this report.



PLATE 64: Homer D. Ewing House, View to North



PLATE 65: Homer D. Ewing House, View to Southwest



PLATE 66: Homer D. Ewing House Pumphouse, View to West