

S-03182. Jonathan Macklin House, U.S. 113
(PIN: 135-3.00-27.00)
(Detail Map #4)

Description: This property, located on the west side of U.S. 113, includes a dwelling, a modern shed, and a collapsed barn. The abandoned house is set well back from the highway and is reached by a dirt lane along the south side of the house.

This two-story, wood-framed, c. 1860s I-house has a gabled two-story rear ell. Its south façade wall features a shed-roofed, full-width porch with a concrete-block foundation and wood decking. The porch shelters a six-light, four-panel door, placed at the west end of the wall, and two six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Three six-over-six, double-hung sash windows are placed in the second story. The east gable end of the main block has two six-over-six, double-hung first-story windows. Second-story windows are boarded over but may also be six-over-six, double-hung sashes. Paired three-light attic windows are placed to either side of the center line of the wall. A brick chimney adjoins the wall. The opposite gable end has a single, double-hung, second-story window and paired three-light attic windows.

The one-and-one-half story, gabled roof, rear ell has been enlarged with a single-story shed roofed addition running the length of its east wall. This addition is fenestrated with double-hung sash windows. Three wall dormers rise from the east roof slope of the main ell wall. The west wall of the ell has a door opening at the north end of the wall and regularly placed single and paired window openings. A single-story, gabled vestibule projects from the rear wall of the ell. A concrete-block chimney adjoins the gable end of the main block of the ell. The house sits on a brick and concrete-block foundation and is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. Its eaves are marked by a boxed cornice with returns, and its roof is sheathed in wood shingles. The house is abandoned and deteriorating. A portion of the roof sheathing of the ell is gone.

The collapsed barn currently consists of framing timbers and portions of vertical board walls. Due to its deterioration, it was not intensively surveyed.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone; Industrialization and Early Urbanization, 1830-1880+/-; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts theme; I-house property type

Historic Overview: Background research has not revealed a complete chain of title for the property. On the 1868 Beers map of Georgetown Hundred, the property is indicated as owned by Jonathan Macklin. Macklin is not listed in the grantor or grantee indices for Sussex County, nor is he listed in any of the vital statistics indices at the Delaware Public Archives. According to LeeDecker et al. (1992), Macklin was shown as owning 260 acres of land on the 1870 agricultural census. He used the land to grow Indian corn and oats and also produced butter and honey (LeeDecker et al. 1992:93). It has yet to be determined how the property left Macklin family ownership.

The most recent property transfers for the property have been by will. In his will dated May 15, 1962, George W. Anderson, Sr., then residing in Great Neck, Long Island, devised all his real and personal property to his wife Edna E. or, should she predecease him, to his son George W. Anderson, Jr. (Sussex County Will Book 59:129). In her will dated January 22, 1965, Anna M. Halpin of Georgetown devised all her property to her brother George W. Anderson, Sr., and,

should he predecease her, to her nephew George W. Anderson, Jr. (Sussex County Will Book 65:412). In her will dated May 14, 1962, Edith F. Anderson, also of Great Neck, Long Island, devised all her property to her husband, and, should he predecease her, to her son George W. Anderson, Jr. (Sussex County Will Book 95:208).

Evaluation: In their 1992 report, LeeDecker et al. recommended the Jonathan Macklin eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a relatively early and generally intact example of the two-story hall-parlor house type common throughout this area of Sussex County. They cited the retention of its original cornice, window sash, and dormers on the rear ell, and pointed to the integrity of design, workmanship and materials (LeeDecker et al. 1992:93). In their subsequent evaluation report, however, researchers concluded that the property was *not* eligible, and no further work was recommended (Louis Berger & Associates 1992b). The agencies did not agree with this recommendation, however, and the property was noted as eligible in the 1992 Environmental Assessment and the Section 106 Finding of Adverse Effects report. Mitigation measures were agreed upon in a Memorandum of Agreement, and were put into effect as part of the road project (Hahn 2008).

Years of abandonment have taken their toll on the property. As noted, the barn, standing at the time of the LeeDecker et al. survey, has collapsed, and the exposed roof framing on a portion of the ell of the house may presage a similar fate for the house. Due to this deterioration, the house is no longer able to convey its architectural significance, and, as a result, JMA recommends that the property no longer be considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Since the barn remnants are the only obvious element that conveys association with the property's former agricultural use, the property does not retain sufficient integrity to represent the agricultural history of the local area. The property is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Partial chain of title research has not revealed any association with any person significant in the history of Ellendale or Sussex County. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B.

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

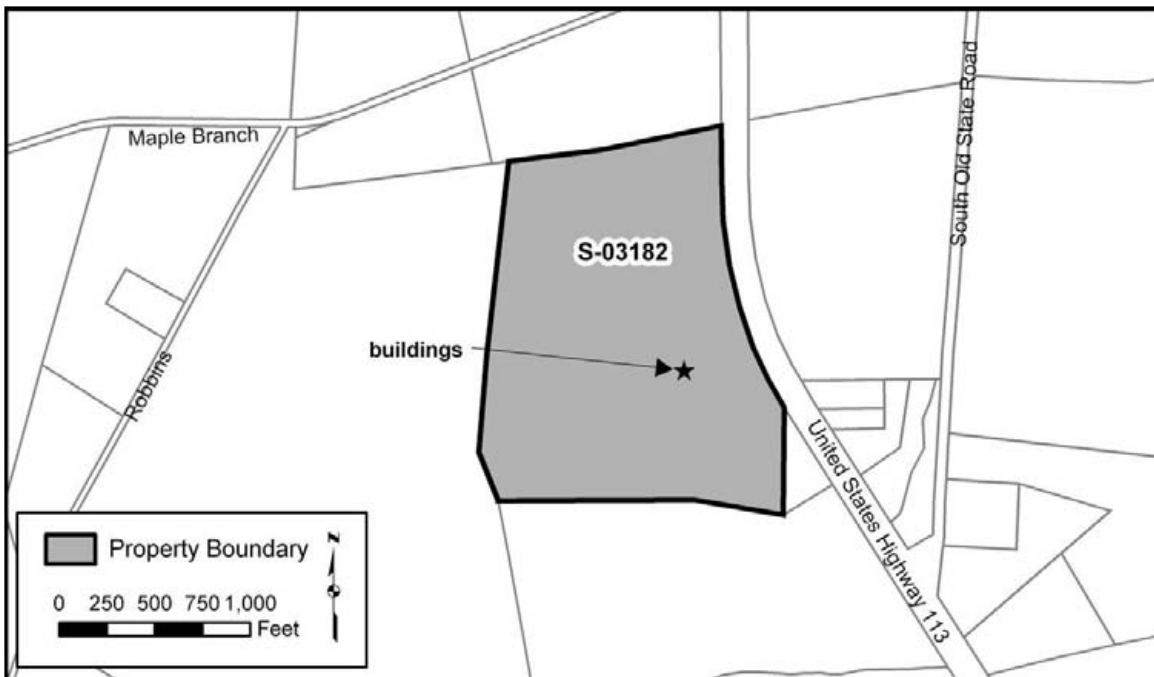
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main building (.001) facade, view to SW



main building (.001) rear, view to NE



Macklin house in 1992
(LeeDecker et al. 1992:94)



Macklin barn in 1992
(LeeDecker et al. 1992:95)

**S-03187. Clarence Burton House, McColley's Chapel Road
(PIN: 135-5.00-24.00)
(Detail Map #5)**

Description: This abandoned, c. 1900 house is surrounded by trees and brush. The dwelling, a two-story, wood-framed house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The house has a T-shaped footprint with a gabled-front block facing east to the road. The entirety of the house appears to have been constructed at one time. A two-bay, shed-roofed, wood-framed porch adjoins the south wall of the front block and shelters an entrance. A grass driveway extends along the south side of the house, and a modern shed is placed in the rear yard. The house precinct is surrounded by woods.

The east gable front wall contains a central one-light, four-panel wood-and-glass door. The shadow of the former entry stoop (present at the time of the reconnaissance survey) is visible. Fenestration of the façade consists of two, two-over-two, wood-framed windows in the first and second floors, and a single, two-over-two, double-hung wood-framed window in the attic. Most of the windows have broken sashes. The south wall is fenestrated with two-over-two, double-hung, wood-framed windows, also with broken sashes. An original, one-light, four-panel, wood door is placed in the east wall of the eaves-front block and is sheltered by the south porch. This porch has replacement square posts, a beadboard ceiling, and a concrete floor. It has partially collapsed. Another one-light, four-panel, wood door is placed at the north end of the east wall of the eaves-front block. The north wall is also fenestrated with original two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows, as is the rear wall. A door opening with a missing door and a flat concrete stoop is placed in the rear wall. Brick chimneys rise slightly above the roof ridge of the south end of the south roof and the center of the east roof ridge. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone; Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940+/-; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts theme; T-plan house property type

Evaluation: The house is representative of the late nineteenth-century development of the environs of Ellendale. Its site was most likely a farm, but agricultural use has long ceased and there are no obvious traces of the use of the property as a farm. Examples of late nineteenth-century residences are not uncommon in the Ellendale/Milford areas and, due to deterioration, this house does not represent an outstanding example of that development period. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

Limited map research has not revealed association with any person significant in the history of the local area. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

The house, as mentioned, is an example of a T-plan dwelling, a late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century vernacular plan type. Less common than the I-house, it is, nonetheless, one of the characteristic vernacular house types of central Delaware. The house has been abandoned for a number of years, and, as a result, is in poor condition. Alterations have included covering of the original siding with cement-asbestos siding, and rebuilding of portions of the south porch. Due to both alterations and deterioration, the house does not possess the integrity required to be a representative example of a T-plan house. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

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

S-03187



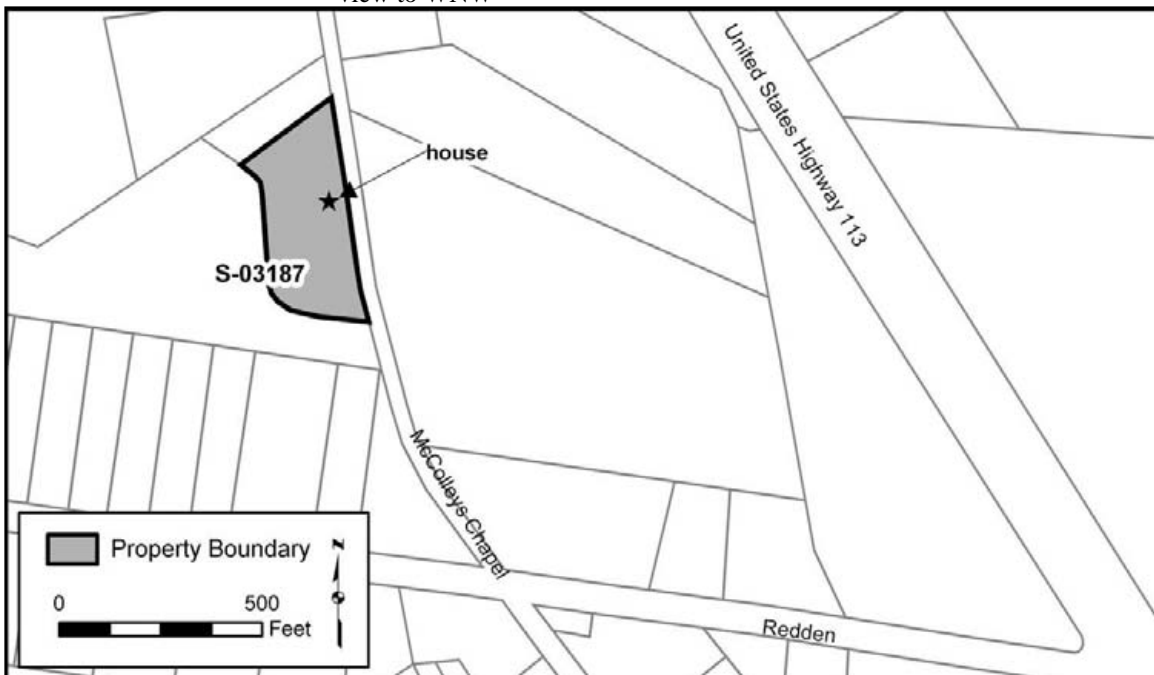
main building (.001) façade and south side,
view to ENE



main building (.001) rear and north side,
view to SW



main building (.001) rear and south side,
view to WNW



**S-03221. Dwelling, 18912 Redden Road
(PIN: 135-6.00-10.04)
(Detail Map #5)**

Description: This property is located on the southeast side of Redden Road and includes a dwelling and garage. The house sits along the roadway facing northwest. Paved driveways lie along both the southwest and northeast sides of the dwelling. Mature trees and shrubs are planted in the front and side lawns.

This c. 1945 one-story, wood-framed, house has a four-bay façade. A gabled portico shelters the centrally located front entrance. Fenestration of the façade wall consists of single, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash windows. The northeast side features a centralized secondary entrance sheltered by a gabled portico flanked by one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash windows. Fenestration of the rear, southeast side is irregular and includes three one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash windows. A one-story, single-room, gabled ell stands attached to the southwest side. Sliding glass doors are featured on the front, northwest façade. The house sits on a concrete-block foundation and is sheathed in vinyl siding. A concrete-block chimney rises from the center, interior of the house.

Southeast of the dwelling stands a c. 1945 garage (.002). This one-story wood-framed building is clad in asbestos and is covered by a gabled roof sheathed in composition. Two side-by-side entrances pierce the façade, a garage door and a wood-and-glass entrance. The building's sides feature single-pane fixed windows. A rear entrance is featured in the rear, southeast side.

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

Evaluation: This property was evaluated for the National Register for its house, a c. 1945 World War II-era cottage. This property appears to be an example of farmland subdivision, a major land use trend in many agricultural areas of the eastern United States driven in part by family considerations and in part by agricultural economics. Farmland subdivision is normally recognizable on the landscape in a farm featuring its original nineteenth- or twentieth-century farmhouse with adjoining later dwellings on smaller lots. In this case, the strip of road-front properties all appear to have been developed between 1937 and 1954, and the location of the original farmhouse is not known. Individual examples of farmland subdivision rarely possess historic significance, and this property is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B.

To meet National Register eligibility requirements, well-preserved dwellings of this architectural type typically must be architect-designed or magazine-type examples. This example exhibits no outstanding history, significance, and/or integrity. The doors and windows have been replaced, an addition has been attached to one end, and the exterior has been re-covered in modern siding. These changes have compromised the house's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. For these reasons, this dwelling is not recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

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

S-03221



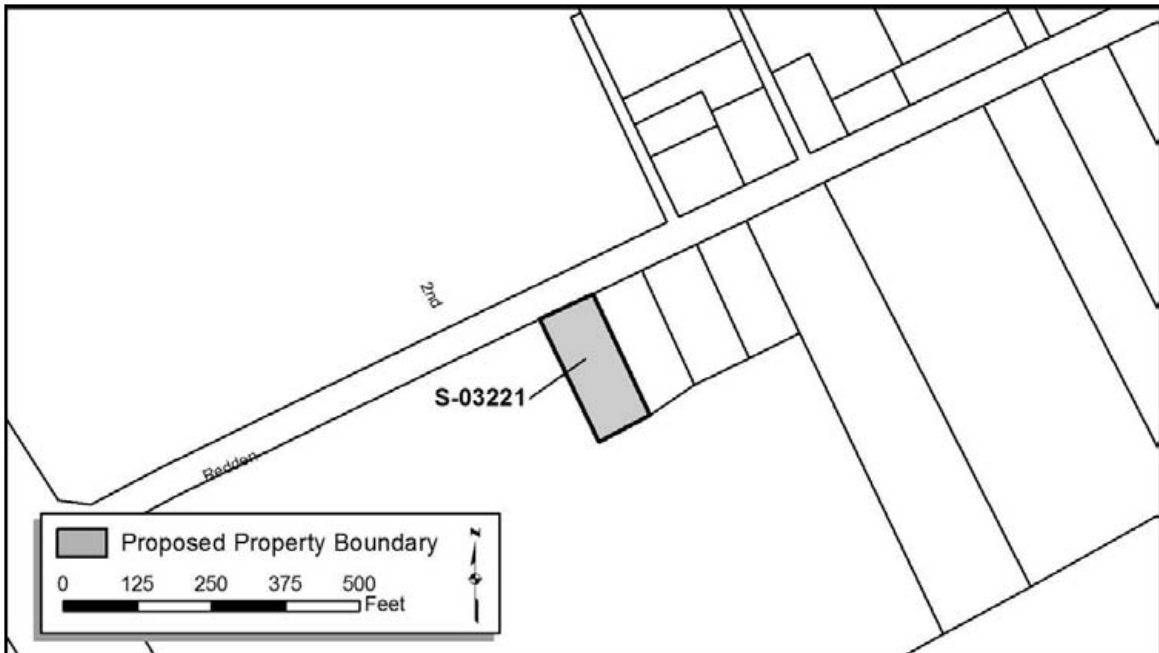
main building (.001) façade and east side, view to SW



main building (.001) rear, view to NE



garage (.002), view to SW



S-03235. Dwelling, DuPont Highway
(PIN: 135-6.00-10.01)
(Detail Map #6)

Description: This property, located on the northeast side of U.S. 113, contains a late nineteenth-century dwelling and a modern shed. An asphalt-and-gravel drive lies along both sides and to the rear of the house, encircling the dwelling in a semi-circular formation. Low-lying shrubs are planted along the front of the house.

This rectangular-shaped, wood-framed house stands two-and-one-half-stories in height with a one-story, shed-roofed addition attached to the rear, northeast side and a one-story, gabled addition attached to the north corner. The front, southwest façade measures five bays in width. A hipped-roof porch shelters the centralized main entrance. Fenestration of all walls consists of single, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. Fixed, single-pane windows are centered within the gable-ends. The one-room, shed-roofed addition on the rear features a modern entrance on its southeast wall and single, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The corner addition also features one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and is pierced by a modern garage door on its southwest wall. The entire house sits on a concrete-block foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A concrete-block chimney rises from the exterior of the northeast side of the main block.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone; Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940+/-; Architecture, Engineering, and Demographic Changes theme; hall-and-parlor property type.

Evaluation: This property was surveyed and evaluated in 1992 by LeeDecker et al. and was recommended not eligible for the National Register, a conclusion with which JMA concurs.

This dwelling is not in its original location. While its newer, concrete-block foundation suggests that it may have been moved, historical aerials provide confirmation. The building does not appear on the 1937 aerial, but it can be clearly seen on the 1954 aerial. Although the dwelling may have once served as a farmhouse, its original context is unknown, and the historic context with which it is now most closely associated is the subdivision of farmland along a major transportation corridor, in this case the DuPont Highway. Individual examples of farmland subdivision rarely possess historic significance, and this property is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Limited research has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the local community. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B.

Elements contributing to the significance and integrity of a hall-and-parlor house would include original chimneys, exterior fabric, fenestration configuration, roof profile and structure, porches, and elaborate interior woodwork. This house has undergone the following alterations: the replacement of the front porch, insertion and replacement of all windows and doors, fenestration pattern changes, the application of modern siding to the exterior, and the construction and attachment of two additions. These changes have compromised the dwelling's integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Since the dwelling's original location is unknown, its integrity of setting may or may not have been affected or compromised. As a

severely altered example of this property type, it lacks the integrity to be National Register eligible under Criterion C.

Buildings constructed prior to 1900 may possess information on vernacular architecture traditions, which may be revealed during deconstruction and demolition. This particular building has been substantially altered, however, and it is unlikely that important information has been preserved. The property is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

S-03235



main building (.001) façade and southeast side, view to N



main building (.001) rear and northwest side, view to S

