

**S-08568. Dwelling, DuPont Highway**  
**(PIN: 230-19.00-62.00)**  
**(Detail Map #7)**

**Description:** This property is located at the southeast corner of U.S. 113 and Hickory Lane. Its façade faces U.S. 113 and is screened by bushes and trees. The property also includes a garage that appears to be contemporaneous with the house.

The c. 1920s dwelling (.001) is a two-bay, one-and-one-half story, wood-framed, side gabled house with full-width front dormer. The west façade has the main entry placed in its north bay and paired one-over-one, double-hung sash replacement windows placed in the south bay. The shed dormer is fenestrated with two, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The gable end walls, each two bays wide, are fenestrated with two first-story and two second-story windows with either a one-over-one or six-over-six, double-hung configuration. The rear elevation has a shed-roofed, single story, part-width ell fenestrated with six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Metal-framed, glass French doors are placed in the south bay. A full-width dormer rises from the rear roof slope and is fenestrated with a single one-over-one, double-hung sash window. A wood-framed deck with an above-ground pool adjoins the rear elevation.

The house sits on a panel-faced concrete-block foundation, is sheathed with aluminum and vertical board siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingle. A brick chimney stack rises from the rear roof slope.

The c. 1920s two-bay garage (.002) has a gabled front orientation. Of wood-framed construction, its façade has two-sliding, vertical board doors. The side walls are fenestrated with two awning windows. The walls of the garage are sheathed in vertical boards.

**Applicable Historic Context(s):** Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone; Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940+/-; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts theme; double-pile cottage property type.

**Evaluation:** This property was evaluated for its dwelling, a c. 1920s double-pile cottage. The historical context with which it is most clearly associated is the nationwide historical trend of strip development along major transportation corridors, in this case the DuPont Highway. As pointed out in the research design, this is a pervasive historical process throughout the country, but individual examples of it are rarely considered historically significant. This property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register 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.

As indicated in the research design, double-pile cottages are a common twentieth-century property type in central and southern Delaware, and few examples possess sufficient architectural character to be considered significant. This c. 1920s vernacular house has undergone substantial changes—including residing, replacement of windows, and construction of a rear deck—that have compromised its integrity of design, materials, and feeling. Lacking both architectural significance and integrity, the property is recommended not eligible for 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-08568**



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



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



garage (.002), view to NE



**S-08569. Dwelling, DuPont Highway**  
**(PIN: 230-19.00-74.00)**  
**(Detail Map #7)**

**Description:** This late 1930s one-and-one-half story, wood-framed house is situated on the east side of U.S. 113. Its façade faces west toward the highway. The main block of this side-gabled dwelling is three bays wide with a central front entry. This entry is flanked by paired, three-over-one, double-hung sash windows. A shed dormer, fenestrated with paired, three-over-one, double-hung sash windows rises from the front roof slop. A shed ell projects from the south gable end of the house. Its façade wall is fenestrated with two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, while its south elevation is pierced by a modern canted bay window with imitation lozenge muntins. The rear elevation is marked by a shed-roofed addition fenestrated with one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The house sits on a panel-faced, concrete-block foundation and is sheathed in vinyl siding. Its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney rises from the rear roof slope near the roof ridge.

**Applicable Historic Context(s):** Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp Zone; Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940+/-; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts theme; double-pile cottage property type.

**Evaluation:** This property was evaluated for its dwelling, a late 1930s double-pile cottage. The historical context with which it is most clearly associated is the nationwide historical trend of strip development along major transportation corridors, in this case the DuPont Highway. As pointed out in the research design, this is a pervasive historical process throughout the country, but individual examples of it are rarely considered historically significant. This property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register 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.

As indicated in the research design, double-pile cottages are a common twentieth-century property type in central and southern Delaware, and few examples possess sufficient architectural character to be considered significant. This house is no exception. A simple, small dwelling, altered by the construction of an addition, replacement of some windows, and sheathing in vinyl siding, it lacks both significance and integrity and is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

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

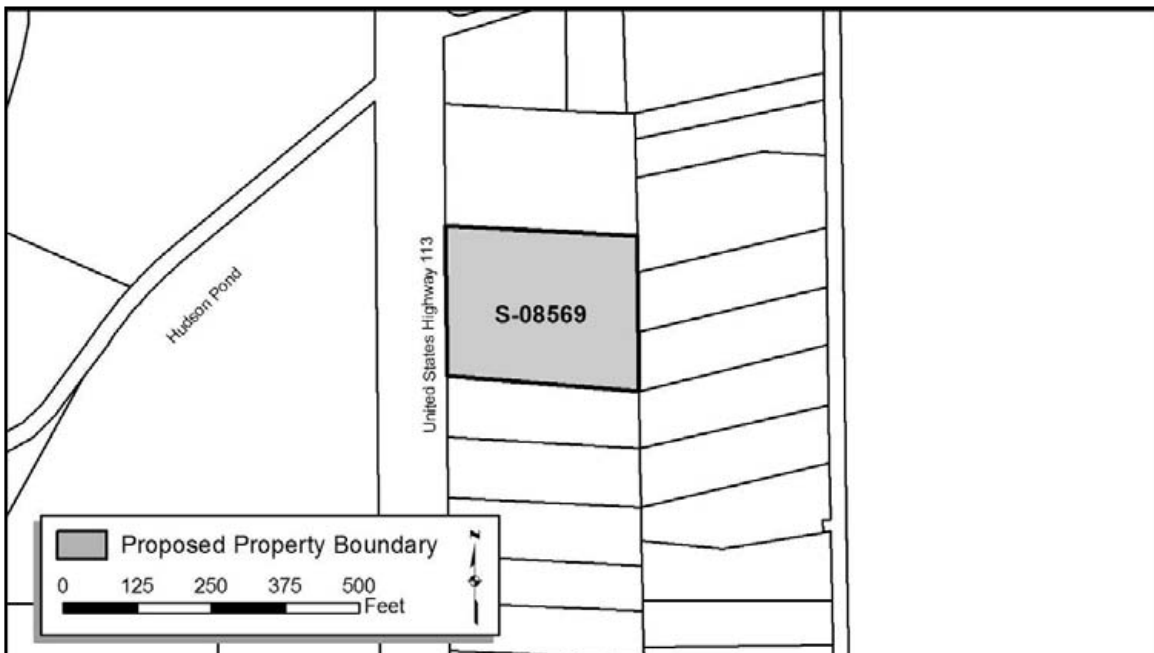
S-08569



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



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



**S-08570. Maringola House and Produce Stand, DuPont Boulevard  
(PIN: 230-19.00-81.00 & 230-19.00-78.00)  
(Detail Map #7)**

**Description:** The Maringola property is located on the east side of U.S. 113 on two modern tax parcels (230-19.00-81.00 and 230-19.00-78.00) that were historically one. The property contains a c. 1955 ranch house and former roadside produce stand. A gravel driveway is located on the southern parcel, in front of the garage portion of the house. The lawn is shaded with large trees. Attractive rock gardens and flowerbeds are located around the dwelling and the middle of the front lawn. The rear lawn is large and open.

The single-story, side-gabled dwelling (.001) is connected to a gabled front, wood-framed garage by a gabled roof hyphen. Extending from the center of the main block is an open, gabled entry porch supported by wood, square corner posts on concrete decking. Sheltered by the porch is a modern fiberglass front door with an oval leaded glass window, protected by a modern storm door. Double-hung, wood, two-over-two paned windows with horizontal muntins flank this entrance. The hyphen is fronted by concrete steps and pierced by a secondary entrance. Modern fixed or casement sash windows flank this entry. The garage is pierced by a pair of wood, bead board doors that manually swing open.

The north and south ends of the house are fenestrated by double-hung, two-over-two sash windows with horizontal muntins. The rear wall is also fenestrated with double-hung, two-over-two sash windows, and a nine-light, double-panel fiberglass door at the center. A large, shed-roofed modern screened porch shelters this entrance. Overall, the house sits on a concrete-block foundation. The façade and sides are sheathed in stucco, and the rear is sheathed in wood shingles. An exhaust pipe is attached and rises along the rear wall.

The former produce stand (.002) is located at the north end of the property, close to the highway (now, technically the west edge of tax parcel 230-19.00-78.00). The long, rectangular-shaped, one-story building is sheltered by a saltbox/lean-to type roof and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A combination of horizontal wood siding and wood paneling cover the exterior. Concrete-block piers support the north end of the building, whereas the south end stands on a poured concrete pad. The north end of the façade has an open inset entry area sheltered and supported by square wood posts buried in the ground. The façade faces west and is fenestrated with a centralized three-light, wood door, flanked by paired double-hung, one-over-one sash windows. Shelves/ledges extend out beneath the window bays. A second door, placed in the south end of the façade, facing north, is wood with six lights in its upper portion and two vertical panels below. Both the south and north end walls have been boarded over, but there are bays beneath. The rear wall has four boarded-over windows.

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

**Historic Overview:** Although the dwelling and produce stand are currently located on two separate tax parcels, historically they were part of the same property. The derivation of the name “Ronald Smith Farm Stand” used in the original property evaluation by Louis Berger & Associates (LeeDecker et al. 1992) is still unclear. The building is labeled with that name on highway plans dated 1993 (Delaware State Highway Department 1993), but this may have been

based on the LeeDecker report. Ron Smith, a nearby property owner and the presumed source of the property's historic name, did not know anything about the stand, and, according to highway plans dating back to the early 1930s, did not ever own the land. Instead, the property was owned from at least 1931 through 1948 by the Maringola family (Delaware State Highway Department 1931, 1948). The property has therefore been re-designated "Maringola Produce Stand."

Historic mapping and aerial photographs provide an understanding of the sequence of building construction on the property and confirm that the current dwelling and produce stand were built after 1954, but before 1961. Delaware State Highway Department as-built plans from 1911 and 1931 show a farm road to the north of the current produce stand property, but no structures on the property itself. In the earlier year, all of the land in the general vicinity belonged to Richard Duffy; by 1931 the property on the east side of the DuPont Highway belonged to John Maringola (Delaware State Highway Department 1911:sheets 11-12, 1931:sheet 9).

The 1937 aerial photograph shows a large building on the property, slightly north of where the produce stand now sits. The farm road to the north of the property is clearly visible. In 1948, Janaro Maringola is shown as the property owner on an as-built plan, but no buildings are depicted on the current produce stand property (Delaware State Highway Department 1948:sheet 6). Again in 1954, no buildings are apparent anywhere near the current produce stand property on the aerial photograph; the farm road to the north is still evident.

The first time the produce stand appears is on the 1961 aerial photograph, which shows approximately five buildings on the property. The produce stand is a long, narrow building parallel to the road in the same place it is located today. A square building that is probably the dwelling appears to the southeast of the produce stand. The farm road to the north is still apparent. By 1968, two or three buildings appear on the aerial photograph, one of which is probably the produce stand and one of which is the dwelling. The farm road to the north is no longer evident.

By 1992, as seen in the aerial photograph for that year, the general area was significantly more developed, and the produce stand sits in front of a long, narrow building (possibly a trailer) set back from the road with a drive leading to it. The 1993 as-built plan depicts the "Smith Farm Stand," a one-story frame building, in its current location. The property owners are Archie R. & Shirley A. Carey. The dwelling, a one-and-one-half story frame house, is also shown, but is now on a separate tax parcel belonging to Francies X. & Charlotte Busfield (Delaware State Highway Department 1993).

Attempts were made to contact neighbors and previous property owners to ascertain information about the historic use of the building:

Contact	Relationship to Property	Notes
Brittingham, Tracy	property owner across U.S. 113 (PIN 230-19.00-24.00)	calls not returned
Busfield, Francies X. & Charlotte	property owner of dwelling lot in 1993 (Delaware State Highway Department 1993)	telephone number for "F.X. Busfield" unlisted
Carey, Archie R. & Shirley A.	property owners of produce stand lot in 1993 (Delaware State Highway Department 1993)	telephone interview by Courtney L. Clark, JMA architectural historian, 10 February 2009, summarized below
Carey, Clara P.	property owner one lot north (PIN 230-19.00-77.00)	calls not returned
Maringola, Janaro	property owner of produce stand lot in 1948 (Delaware State Highway Department 1948)	could not be located in on-line people search
Reynolds, Eileen	previous owner of property	telephone interview by Courtney L. Clark, JMA architectural historian, 10-11 February 2009, summarized below
Smith, David	grandson of Ron Smith	recalled that building was used as produce stand until 15-20 years ago (Smith 2009)
Smith, Ron	property owner three lots north (PIN 230-19.00-74.00)	said he had no knowledge of produce stand in brief telephone conversation with Douglas C. McVarish, JMA architectural historian; subsequent calls not returned
Worthington, Janet Lee & Davis Earl	property owners seven lots south (PIN 230-19.00-84.00)	calls not returned

Archie Carey, former owner of the produce stand parcel remembered that the Maringola family was responsible for building both the house and roadside stand, c. 1950 (though it must have been after 1954, as evidenced by the aerial photographs). Mr. Maringola was a truck farmer, and sold some of his produce from the roadside stand. At an unspecified date, the Maringolas sold the property to Randell Reynolds, who sold cars and used the roadside stand as an office for his business (Carey 2009; Reynolds 2009). Reynolds subdivided the property, selling the northern lot, with the roadside stand, to his neighbor, Clara Carey. Soon thereafter, Ms. Carey sold the lot to her nephew, Archie Carey. Archie and his wife, Shirley, moved a trailer onto the property and lived there for ten years (1986-1996). During the Carey's ownership of the property, the roadside

stand was used for domestic storage. Modifications to the interior included the installation of a water pump; the exterior was re-sheathed with fiberboard over the original asbestos shingles. The Careys moved to Lincoln in 1996 and sold the property along U.S. 113 in 1999 (Carey 2009).

**Evaluation:** The produce stand was individually surveyed in the early 1990s by Louis Berger & Associates (LeeDecker et al. 1992). At that time, the south end of the façade of the building was enclosed with a combination of salvaged sidelights and French and wood-panel doors. In that survey, the stand was recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C “as a good example of one of the earliest types of commercial enterprise fostered by the automobile, as local farmers set up small stands along roads to sell produce and home-made goods to passing motorists.” In a follow-up study, the authors changed their recommendation to not eligible based on it appearing “to have been built with salvaged materials,” and “probably less than 50 years [of age]” (Louis Berger & Associates 1992b). In a *Documentation of Adverse Effect and Memorandum of Agreement* written that same year (Louis Berger & Associates 1992a), the building was once again considered eligible “as an example of auto-oriented commercial roadside architecture,” and its construction date was estimated to have been before 1941. Since Berger’s original evaluation, the salvaged elements appear to have been removed from the produce stand, and it has been re-sheathed in wood paneling, which is probably closer to its historic appearance.

The property was re-evaluated for eligibility under National Register Criterion A for its association with roadside commerce and residential development along the U.S. 113 corridor. As noted in the current research design, roadside residential development, though an important land development trend, is not significant in individual cases. Examples of roadside commerce, such as produce stands, on the other hand, are significant properties both due to their rarity and because of the emphasis of the relationship between the road and the agricultural history of central and southern Delaware. According to the research design, however, in order for a roadside stand to be considered individually eligible under Criterion A, it would need to possess significance in local history as one of the earliest stands in a particular area or as a well-known stopping place. This stand does not appear to meet these requirements. Other claims aside, it was not built until c. 1955, several decades after the DuPont Highway had been completed, and research to date, including interviews with several local residents, has resulted in no indication that it was ever a well-known pit stop. The property is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Site-specific research has not revealed any association of the property with an individual significant in the history of the local area. The property is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

The dwelling is a common example of a small ranch house that lacks the architectural distinction necessary to render it eligible for the National Register. The produce stand, on the other hand, is a relatively intact example of an increasingly rare property type. The unelaborated, vernacular design of the roadside structure is typical of the property type: as pointed out in the original 1992 evaluation, most pre-1963 roadside stands are small buildings of simple, straightforward construction that generally lack architectural distinction, and the Maringola stand, built c. 1955, is no exception (LeeDecker et al. 1992). Its commercial purpose is concisely served by the sheltered, inset entry area with central door and flanking windows with ledges for produce display. The stand retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. Some original materials have been replaced, most notably the siding. According to the owner who made the improvement, however, the original asbestos shingles were left in place (Carey 2009). And, as pointed out above, with the French and wood-panel doors removed from the south end of the



building, it may now be closer to its original appearance than it was when it was first recommended eligible. Most other farm stands in the study area have been substantially altered or are in a state of deterioration. A notable exception is the Harvey Property produce stand (K-07503) in Milford, which has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register. The Harvey Property's eligibility was strengthened by having intact supporting buildings (a house and chicken house) nearby, but the absence of any agricultural buildings from the Maringola property does not necessarily affect its eligibility. The Maringola produce stand appears to have sold field produce rather than eggs or chickens, and support buildings were not as central to its historic function. The Maringola Farm Stand is, by itself, a significant building by virtue of the fact that it has survived largely intact, despite several road widenings, property divisions, and ownership changes. It is a good example of what was probably a once-common vernacular building type along the verges of the DuPont Highway. Although it is no longer used for its original purpose, its configuration and its position along the roadside continue to convey its historic function. Therefore, JMA concurs with the 1992 evaluation and recommends that the produce stand is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Both buildings evidence standard mid-twentieth century, light wood-framed construction, and both lack any potential to yield significant information about building construction practices that is not available through other means. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

The recommended National Register boundary for the produce stand is an approximately 0.05-acre polygon in the southwest corner of Sussex County tax parcel 230-19.00-78.00 that encompasses the produce stand. The boundary is a rectangle measuring 36 feet along the south lot line, then 40 feet north, 37 feet west, and 42 feet south along U.S. 113 to the point of beginning. The proposed boundary is drawn to include that portion of the property that contributes to the significance of the produce stand under Criterion C as rare surviving example of roadside architecture. The remainder of the property and the original dwelling—which is now on a separate tax parcel—are excluded from the boundary because they do not contribute to the significance of the produce stand under Criterion C.

S-08570



main building (.001) facade, view to E



main building (.001) facade, view to SW



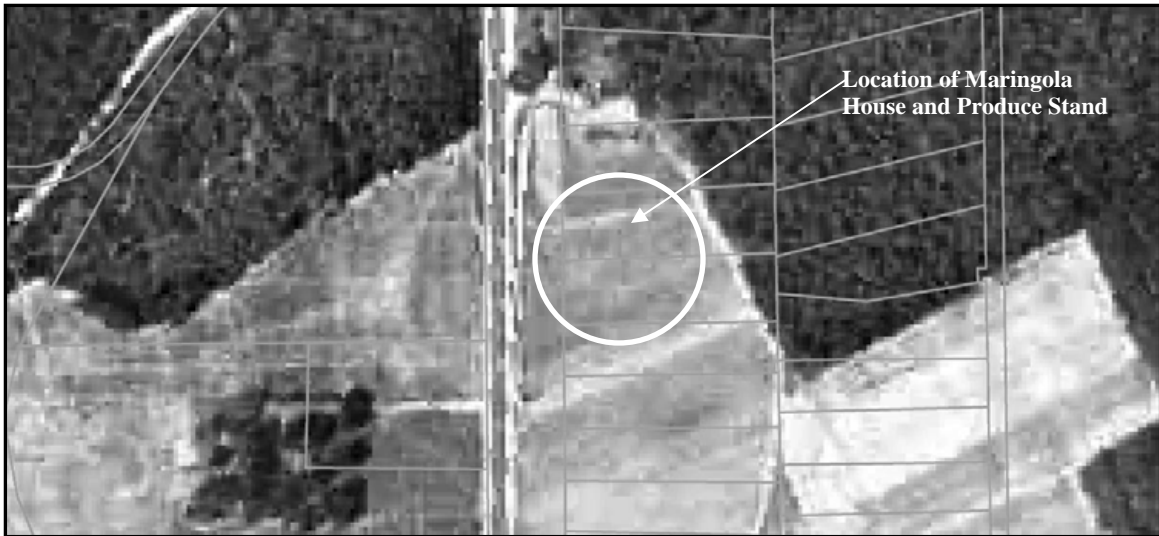
farm stand (.002), view to SE



farm stand (.002), view to NE



(2007 aerial)



(1954 aerial)



(1961 aerial)



(1992 aerial)



Maringola farm stand (then known as the Ronald Smith farm stand) in 1992 (from LeeDecker et al. 1992:130)



Harvey Property farm stand in Milford (K-07503)

**S-08571. Clyde Clark House, DuPont Highway  
(PIN: 230-19.00-24.00)  
(Detail Map #7)**

**Description:** This c. 1930, symmetrical Colonial Revival dwelling is located on the west side of U.S. 113. One of the two most popular Colonial Revival house forms of its period (the other being the Dutch Colonial), it is set back from the road with a grassy front lawn planted in a few mature trees and bushes. A rail fence separates the house from the road, and a paved driveway extends along the north side of the property to a front-gabled, wood-framed garage at the rear.

The main house (.001) façade features a central gabled entry porch with brick steps and floor and fluted aluminum replacement columns. The undersurface of the gable is barrel-vaulted. The porch shelters a six-panel door. Fenestration of the façade includes original eight-over-eight, double-hung sash windows. The gable end walls are fenestrated primarily with eight-over-one, double-hung sash windows and fixed quarter-round windows in the attic. The south gable end is marked by a full-width, shed-roofed, wood-framed porch with original wooden corner columns, slate floor, brick knee walls, and a scalloped fascia. The wall has two side doors, both with four panels and four lights. The west (rear) of the house is fenestrated in eight-over-one, double-hung sash windows and has a central, shed-roofed vestibule with open shed-roofed porch and concrete stoop. The interior of the vestibule also contains a bathroom. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding, has a boxed cornice with returns, and is sheathed in asphalt. Two brick chimneys adjoin either gable end of the house.

The c. 1955-1960 garage (.002) has newer fiberglass roll-down doors, while the remaining walls are fenestrated with fixed, three-light windows. The garage is set on a poured concrete slab, has walls sheathed in concrete block with wood siding in the gable peaks, and a roof sheathed in asphalt.

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

**Evaluation:** The property was originally surveyed in 1992 by Louis Berger & Associates and at that time was described as a “modest Colonial Revival Period” dwelling and was recommended not eligible for the National Register due to lack of both integrity and significance.

Reevaluating the property in the current investigation, the same conclusion is reached. The historic context with which the property is associated is the residential development of U.S. 113. Although this was, in aggregate, an important historical trend, individual examples of it are rarely significant. Such is the case with this house, and the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Limited site-specific research has not revealed an association with any individual significant in the history of the local area. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

An eligible Colonial Revival house will be more elaborately detailed and better preserved than the average Colonial Revival house in a particular area. Stylistic elements present in an eligible Colonial Revival house may include elaborate door surrounds, often with transom, fanlights or sidelights, original windows, often multi-light-over-one, original open end porches, boxes cornices ornamented with dentils or modillion blocks, and pedimented gabled dormers. Although

well-kept, this house is a typical, not exceptional example of its architectural type, with few distinguishing details. The integrity has been compromised by the addition of fluted aluminum replacement columns on the front porch and modern aluminum siding. Lacking both architectural significance and integrity, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The house employs common light wood-frame construction and lacks potential to yield information about building construction technology not available through other means. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

S-08571



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



main building (.001), façade, view to W



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



garage (.002), view to NE

