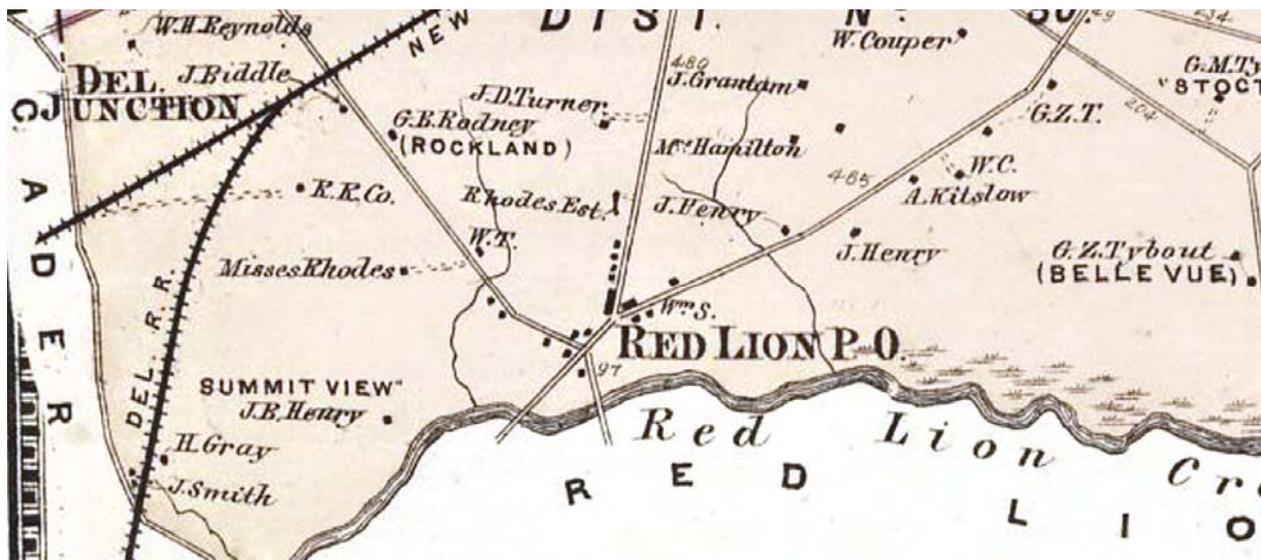


S.R. 0071 Transportation Improvements Project  
Red Lion, New Castle County, Delaware

PHASE II HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY  
EVALUATION REPORT

Agreement 1533 Task 6

VOLUME I



Prepared for:

Delaware Department of Transportation  
P.O. Box 778  
Dover, Delaware 19903  
[www.deldot.gov](http://www.deldot.gov)



**S.R. 0071 Transportation Improvements Project  
Red Lion, New Castle County, Delaware**

**PHASE II HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY  
EVALUATION REPORT**

**Agreement 1533 Task 6**

**VOLUME I**

by

Lindsey Allen

and

Philip Ruth

**Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc.**  
Lansdale, Pennsylvania

Prepared for:

Delaware Department of Transportation  
P.O. Box 778  
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August 2012

## ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of a Phase II Historic Resource Survey Evaluation for the proposed S.R. 0071 Transportation Improvements Project in the village of Red Lion, New Castle County, Delaware (USGS 1993). The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) plans to improve the intersections of Red Lion Road (S.R. 0071) and Porter Road, Red Lion Road (S.R. 0071) and Church Road, and Red Lion Road (S.R. 0071) and Bear Corbitt Road (S.R. 0007). The proposed improvements include road widening; road restriping to separate right-turn, left-turn, and through lanes where plausible; the installation of a concrete island at two of the three intersections; drainage improvements; and new signage.

In November 2011, Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc. (CHRS, Inc.) submitted a Phase Ia Reconnaissance Survey of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (Allen and Ruth 2011). CHRS, Inc., in collaboration with the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) found 24 resources in the approximately 43.2-acre APE to be 50 years of age or older, meeting the minimum age requirement for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). CHRS, Inc. recommended that a Phase II Evaluation Report be completed in order to document the 18 resources which had not already been documented, and to update documentation of the six resources already recorded at the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. In addition to the recommendation of individual resources, CHRS, Inc. was tasked with considering the potential of a historic district for the village of Red Lion. CHRS, Inc. found that there was an insufficient concentration of resources, significance, and integrity to constitute a historic district and therefore recommended that it was not necessary to include a historic district nomination in the Phase II report (Allen and Ruth 2011:19-20).

This report presents the architectural and historical discussions and evaluations for each of the 24 resources recommended for further study in the Phase Ia report. CHRS, Inc. determined that none of the resources are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Phase Ia Reconnaissance Survey, the Phase II Historic Resource Survey Evaluation, and all Cultural Resource Survey Forms (CRS Forms) for the proposed S.R. 0071 Transportation Improvements Project in the village of Red Lion can be found at the offices of the Delaware Department of Transportation and the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs (the State Historic Preservation Office).

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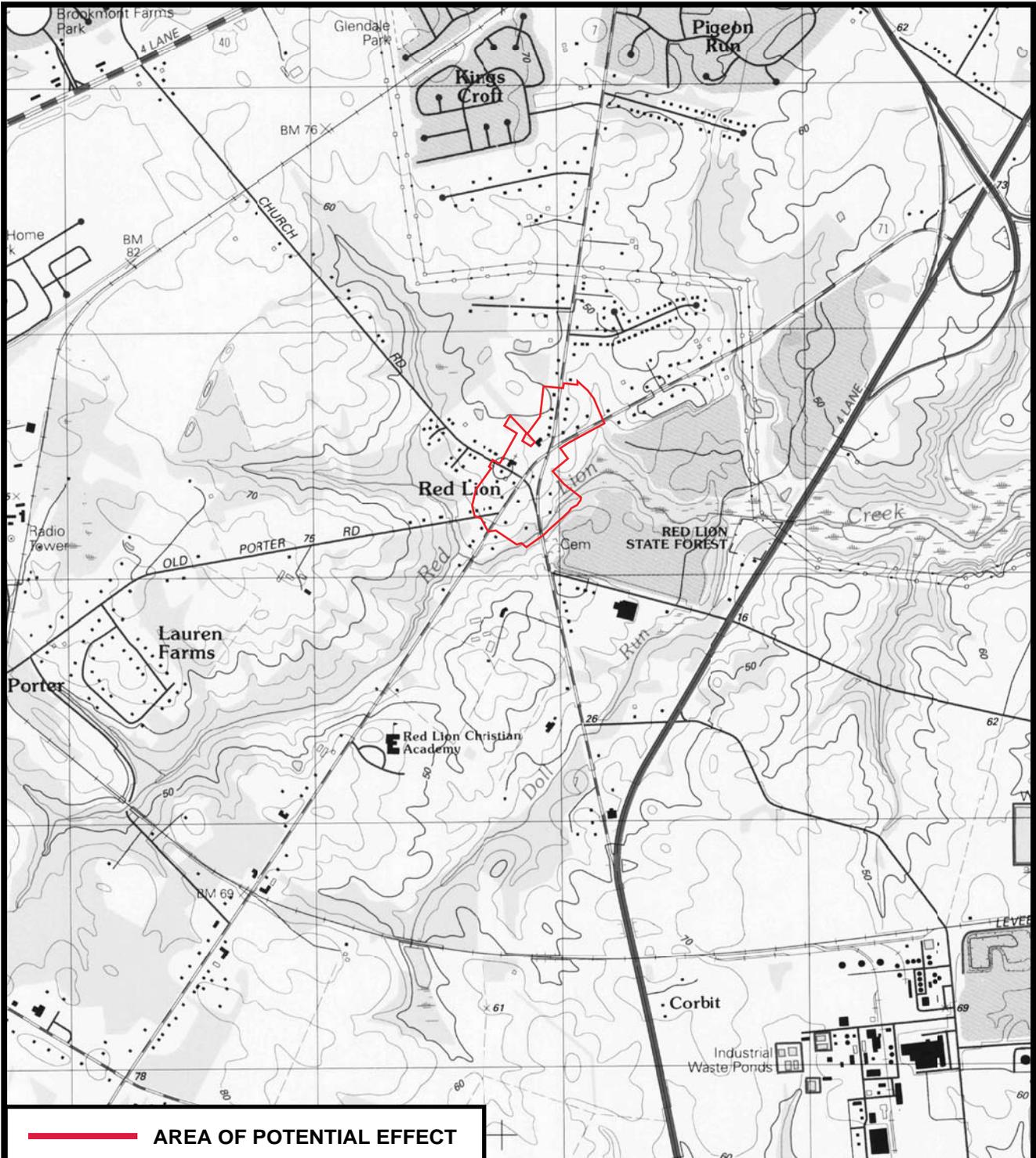
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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase II Historic Resource Survey Evaluation for the proposed S.R. 0071 Transportation Improvements Project in the village of Red Lion, New Castle County, Delaware (Figure 1; USGS 1993). The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) plans to improve the intersections of Red Lion Road (S.R. 0071) and Porter Road, Red Lion Road (S.R. 0071) and Church Road, and Red Lion Road (S.R. 0071) and Bear Corbitt Road (S.R. 0007). The proposed improvements include road widening; road restriping to separate right-turn, left-turn, and through lanes where plausible; the installation of a concrete island at two of the three intersections; drainage improvements; and new signage.

In November 2011, Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc. (CHRS, Inc.) submitted a Phase Ia Reconnaissance Survey of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (Allen and Ruth 2011). CHRS, Inc., in collaboration with the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) found 24 resources in the approximately 43.2-acre APE to be 50 years of age or older, meeting the minimum age requirement for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). CHRS, Inc. recommended that a Phase II Evaluation Report be completed in order to document the 18 resources which had not already been documented, and to update documentation of the six resources already recorded at the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs (the State Historic Preservation Office). In addition to the recommendation of individual resources, CHRS, Inc. was tasked with considering the potential of a historic district for the village of Red Lion. CHRS, Inc. found that there was an insufficient concentration of resources, significance, and integrity to constitute a historic district and therefore recommended that it was not necessary to include a historic district nomination in the Phase II report (Allen and Ruth 2011:19-20).

The Phase II Historic Resource Survey Evaluation began in December 2011, after the Phase Ia Reconnaissance Survey was submitted and approved. This report presents the architectural and historical discussions and evaluations for each resource recommended for further study in the Phase Ia report. Each resource discussion includes a full architectural description of each historic structure associated with the property, a historical narrative, and an evaluation of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Photographs and maps are included for each property. CHRS, Inc. determined that none of the 24 surveyed resources are eligible for listing in the NRHP.



**AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT**

QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft                      2000ft 0m                        609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>
<b>PROJECT LOCATION MAP</b>		<b>FIGURE 1</b>

## METHODOLOGY

All 24 properties identified in the Phase Ia Reconnaissance Survey were evaluated in order to determine architectural style, integrity, date of construction and other important features. Preparation for the Phase II report began with a field view to the APE in order to acquire additional digital photographs of the resources and a better understanding of the physical makeup of the community. Extensive deed research at the New Castle County recorder of Deeds office in Wilmington, Delaware was performed for each resource. The historical context developed in Phase Ia and the additional information gathered in Phase II supplied the foundation on which each resource was evaluated for its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

### National Register Evaluation Criteria

The resources were evaluated according to guidelines established in the *National Register Bulletin*: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” (National Park Service 1997). The National Register of Historic Places is an inventory of historic resources significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. In order for a resource (district, site, building, structure, or object) to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the resource must “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association” (National Park Service 1991). The resource must also meet at least one of the four criteria of eligibility: Criterion A, B, C or D. Resources may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places if:

Criterion A: They are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Criterion B: They are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Criterion C: They embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Criterion D: They have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

This Phase II Historic Resource Survey Evaluation report was undertaken in order to assess historic resources in the study area to determine whether they meet the above criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

### Expected Property Types

To address the resources located within the APE, CHRS, Inc. developed a guide for expected property types, including a description of character-defining features necessary to meet National Register Criteria. No high-style architecture is located within the APE; all of the resources are vernacular structures, several with minor stylistic embellishments representative of the popular

architectural style of the time. As summarized in *U.S. 301 Project Development: Historic Context and Reconnaissance Survey Report*, by A.D. Marble & Company:

Vernacular architecture is a term that refers to buildings and structures that were built in a functional manner, sometimes using indigenous materials, with little to no stylistic embellishment. Vernacular buildings are those that were erected without the benefit of architects' plans.

Vernacular dwellings typically appear as common house forms or plans. Occasionally, minimal stylistic detailing is included on these forms and plans, often representing a greatly simplified interpretation of a higher style example. . . . Most of the dwellings in the study area can be stylistic as vernacular interpretations of higher styles or as local forms with applied stylistic detailing (Frederick et al. 2006:115).

Organized by the eras within which the resources were built, the following categories describe the styles found in the APE. Each includes a description of the style, including details expected to be present in order for the resource to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

#### Mid- to Late Nineteenth-Century Architecture

Six of the 24 resources surveyed were likely constructed as early as the mid- to late nineteenth century. The majority of these older resources retain little or no nineteenth-century architectural detailing, but historical research suggests that at least portions of the existing structures date to the nineteenth century.

##### *Vernacular Victorian*

Late nineteenth-century vernacular Victorian houses, often more subdued than their high-style counterparts, frequently consist of eclectic details grafted onto a more traditional house form. In this manner, bracketed eaves, gable-end shingles or jigsaw trim, bay-windows, and ornamental porches with turned posts might be placed on a typical L-plan or I-house form.

#### Early Twentieth-Century Architecture

Three of the remaining resources were constructed during the 25 years leading up to the Great Depression. Little was constructed in Red Lion during this time period.

##### *Foursquare*

The foursquare is a large, two- or two-and-one-half-story house having a basically square floor plan and lacking a center passage. Sometimes called a "hipped cottage," the foursquare was characterized by the repetition of hipped roof forms, including the main roof, one or more dormers, and the broad front porch that was a consistent feature of this house type. Foursquares were often embellished with leaded glass cottage windows, a variety of cladding materials, and Colonial Revival or Prairie-style details. A popular vernacular type, especially in the plains states, the

foursquare emerged in the late nineteenth century as an alternative to complicated Queen Anne-style dwellings. In the early twentieth century, the pre-cut housing industry adopted the type, supplying ready-to-assemble foursquares by mail order, but the popularity of the form waned in the 1920s (McAlester and McAlester 1984:439; Noble 1984:140-141; Gottfried and Jennings 1988:194; Hanchett 1982:51-53).

### *Bungalow*

There are numerous variations to the house type generally called bungalow. In its early development, at the turn of the twentieth century, dwellings in this style were called California bungalows based upon their location of emergence in the United States. The bungalow, in its many forms, became popular throughout the U.S. during the first quarter of the twentieth century, as they were considered modern and efficient. These basic bungalows are one-story houses characterized by low-pitched broad gables; one gable covering the house and a second, lower gable covering the porch. Roofs have exposed rafters or purlins, wide projecting eaves, and support brackets. Porches are often enclosed or screened with tapered posts on pedestals. Some have shed or gable dormers, paired or triple rectangular panes in the upper sash of windows, and Craftsman doors (Gottfried and Jennings 1988:216-219; Noble 1984:146-148).

### Post-World-War-II Architecture

The remaining 15 resources surveyed in the APE are post-WWII dwellings, developed on land that was subdivided from a large agricultural estate. The land was once owned by the Silvers, a notable family who contributed much to the development of the village of Red Lion. As the estate was passed on to subsequent generations, parcels were sold and subdivided. By the 1940s, the majority of the agricultural land once farmed by the Silvers was subdivided and later developed into residential dwellings.

### *Ranch*

Originating in California as an outgrowth of interest in the Bungalow form, ranch houses carried an association with relaxed western living and suburban ease. They were widely built in the subdivisions that emerged after World War II. Standard ranch houses are elongated, one-story rectangular dwellings with very low-pitched gable or hipped roofs. Oriented parallel to the street, the roof form usually encompasses an attached garage or carport. Picture windows, sliding patio doors, low chimneys, and minimal front porches are characteristic of the type. Variations of the ranch house adopt shallow L- or T-plans, composite roof lines, and split- or bi-level layouts (McAlester and McAlester 1984:479; Jakle, Bastian and Meyer 1989:182-186).

### *Cape Cod*

The Cape Cod is a subtype of the broader Colonial Revival style popular in the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The Cape Cod, in particular, was most popular in the 1920s and 1940s. The plan was derived from the hall and parlor plan and is typically laid out with two rooms across the front and three across the rear. Chimney and/or staircases are centralized. The

plan is still popular amongst twenty-first-century commercial developers, although the floor plans have changed (Schwartz 1983:208).

### *Minimal Traditional*

The Minimal Traditional style became a popular form of residential architecture after the Great Depression and World War II. It reflects eclectic styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries but lacks the same level of detail, resulting in an affordable and easily constructed alternative. Features include low or intermediate roof pitches, close eaves and rakes, one chimney, and at least one front-facing gable. Wall-cladding materials vary and most examples are relatively small, one-story dwellings (McAlester and McAlester 1984:478).

### Historic District

CHRS, Inc. was tasked with considering the potential of a historic district for the village of Red Lion. Although the village has a long history, initially established as a crossroads community during the mid-eighteenth century, Red Lion no longer exhibits characteristics of this early community. The Red Lion Inn, around which the village developed, no longer exists (it is recorded at the SHPO as an archaeological site, CRS N05936), and any of the original eighteenth- and nineteenth-century structures, including farmsteads and dwellings, have been demolished. Much of the once-agricultural landscape has since been filled in with post-WWII residential housing. Only a few scattered mid- and late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century dwellings remain. Based on the lack of original buildings, property alterations, and infill development, CHRS, Inc. found that there was an insufficient concentration of resources, significance, and integrity to constitute a historic district for the village of Red Lion.

## **HISTORIC CONTEXT OF APE**

An overview of Red Lion's historical development was presented in the Introduction to the Historical Contexts section of *Historic Architectural Resource Survey and Determination of Eligibility, Church Road (Wynnefield to S.R. 71) Improvements, New Castle Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware* (Kuncio and Hyland 2004). That synopsis reads as follows:

The history of the Church Road and Red Lion areas can be broadly divided into three eras: pre-railroad [1701-1837], rural village [1838-1945], and post-World War II [1946-present] development. In the pre-railroad era, Red Lion was a small but thriving village at the intersection of Red Lion Road, Church Road, and Bear Corbitt Road (the precursor to Route 7). The village was centered around the Red Lion Tavern, which dated to the Colonial era. North of Red Lion the landscape along Church Road was dominated by large residential and tenant farms owned by a discrete number of owners. The completion of the New Castle & Frenchtown Railroad (NC&F) in 1831, which bypassed Red Lion, and the closing of the Red Lion Tavern shortly thereafter, arrested Red Lion's growth. Bear Station, a stop on the NC&F [Railroad], became the primary transfer point and the largest community in the area. Red Lion became a rural village centered around the Lebanon (later Red Lion) Methodist Church. As the nineteenth

century progressed, the agricultural landscape also changed, as large landholdings were divided into smaller farms. In the early and mid-twentieth century, a small amount of infill was added to Red Lion, primarily along Route 7. The rural landscape along Church Road remained largely intact until the post-WWII era, when Ranch style houses and other late twentieth century vernacular style residences were constructed on both sides of the road (Kuncio and Hyland 2004:5).

Research conducted as part of the present survey—including consultation of historic maps, aerial photographs, and local history publications—yielded ample evidence supporting this concept of three “broad divisions” in Red Lion’s historical development.

The village grew up around an inn established in the mid-eighteenth century under the sign of the Red Lion near the intersection of two colonial cartways. This Red Lion Inn was referred to in “an act of [the Delaware State] Assembly, November 2, 1762, [which] provided a change in roads located in New Castle County, under the act of 1752.” Two of the 60-foot-wide “public roads or highways” commissioned under this act were to be laid out in such a way that travelers could access (among other wayside facilities) “the Inn called Red Lion, where John Rankin now dwells.” One of the highways—connecting the towns of New Castle and Salisbury (now Smyrna)—was laid on the approximate alignments of present-day Red Lion Road (S.R. 0071) northeast of Red Lion, and Bear Corbitt Road (S.R. 0007) south of the village. The other highway laid out in or shortly after 1752 roughly corresponded with Red Lion Road southwest of Red Lion, and Bear Corbitt Road north of the village (Scharf 1888:415).

The original Red Lion Inn reportedly stood beside the confluence of Red Lion Creek and Pigeon Run, “near the old Presbyterian meetinghouse”—a point located today approximately 1,400 feet east of the intersection of Red Lion Road and Bear Corbitt Road (i.e., immediately east of the APE) (Scharf 1888:853). The inn was located on or adjacent to a large tract called “Poplar Neck,” embracing the confluence of Red Lion Creek and Pigeon Run, and owned as of 1759 by William Rhodes. In 1760, John Elliott acquired 150 acres of this tract along Pigeon Run, “purposing to build [thereon] a good ‘water grist-mill.’” A half-acre lot excluded from Elliott’s parcel was occupied by “an old meetinghouse,” presumably the aforementioned “old Presbyterian meetinghouse” (Scharf 1888:853). None of these pre-Revolutionary structures—which formed the original core of Red Lion—is standing today (the original Red Lion Inn is supposed to have been “destroyed by fire” in the late eighteenth century) (Scharf 1888:853).

Sometime after the Revolution, “another public-house was . . . opened in the present hamlet [of Red Lion] . . . by a French Huguenot lady named Elisse Roussie. This building was of brick and wood, and the sign which advertised its hospitality to the public bore the image of a rampant red lion. It is still preserved [in 1888] by the Silver family, into whose possession the property, through marriage, passed sometime after 1800. This famous hostelry was rebuilt in 1823 and was closed as a public inn about 1837, the railroad having diverted the patronage it formerly enjoyed” (Scharf 1888:853). This second Red Lion Inn stood on what is today the northern corner of the intersection of Red Lion Road and Church Road. It would be demolished in the mid-twentieth century, and its site (identified in a Delaware Cultural Resource Survey Locus Identification Form as CRS N05396) would be “covered by the parking lot for the Red Lion United Methodist Church” (Nelson 1980:n.p.).

The railroad responsible for diverting patronage from the Red Lion Inn was the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, a 17-mile-long long rail line extending from New Castle to Frenchtown, Maryland, completed in 1831 (Scharf 1888:428). As denoted on a map of New Castle County published in 1849, this railroad skirted Red Lion approximately 1 mile to the northwest, intersecting Bear Corbitt Road approximately 1.5 miles north of the village (Figure 2; Price and Rea 1849). At that intersection, Bear Station was established, eventually becoming “the primary transfer point and the largest community in the area” (Kuncio and Hyland 2004:5).

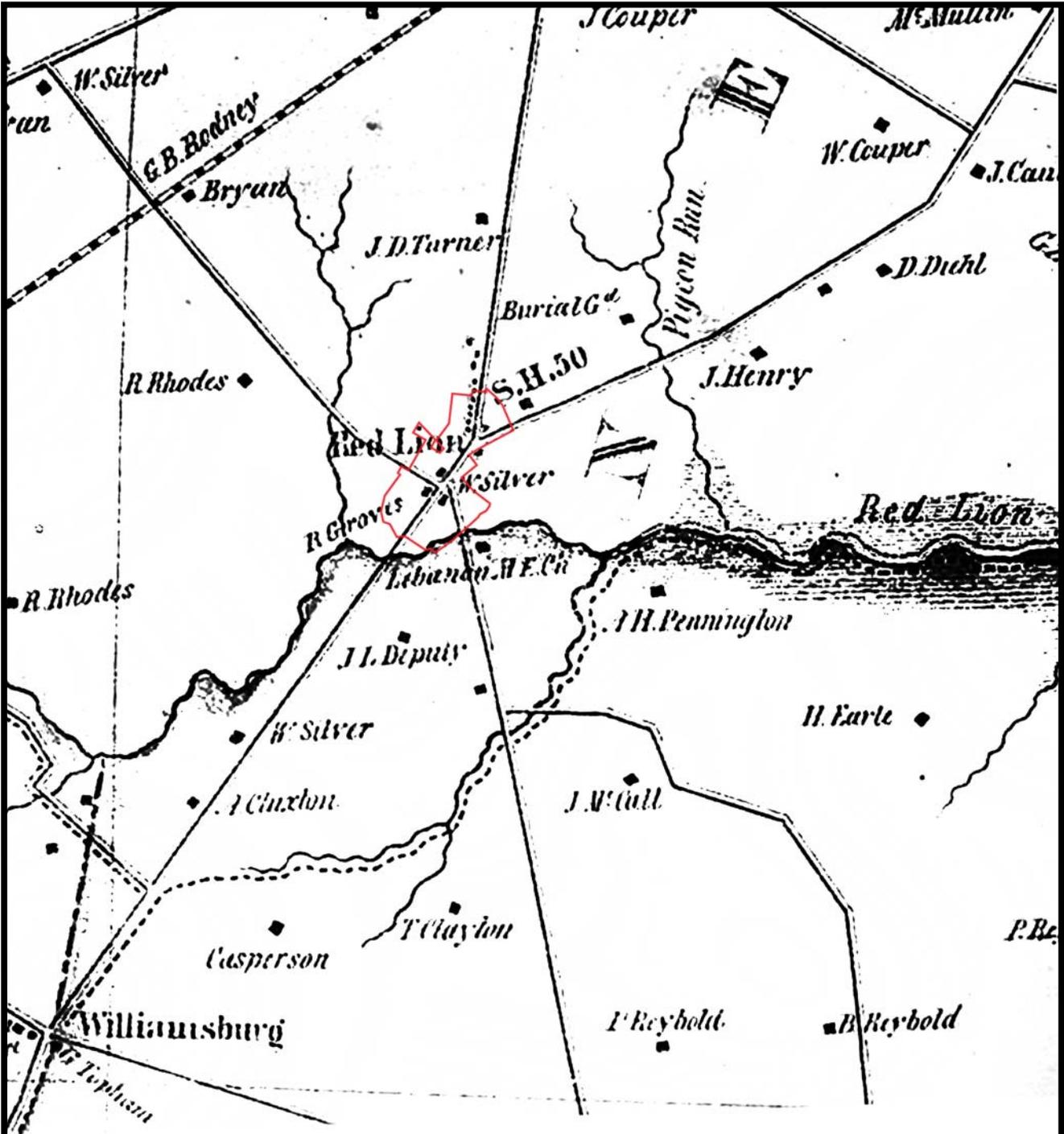
By 1849, Church Road had been opened northwestward from an intersection with Red Lion Road in Red Lion, and the village contained about a dozen structures (Figure 2; Price and Rea 1849). Roughly two-thirds of those structures were located within the APE. They comprised:

- the Red Lion Inn building, owned by William Silver who “sold goods in the [former] tavern building, which he also used as a residence” (Scharf 1888:853).
- another structure attributed to Silver, on the southern corner of the Church and Red Lion Roads intersection (“William Silver erected a store building [there] some time before 1823, in which he traded several years”; Scharf 1888:853).
- a building on the western corner of the Church and Red Lion Roads intersection, attributed to “R. Groves” (apparently the “trading place opened in 1848 by Richard Groves”; Scharf 1888:853).
- half-a-dozen buildings clustered around the northern intersection of Red Lion and Bear Corbitt Roads. This grouping included a row of unidentified structures lining the west side of Bear Corbitt Road over a stretch of 800 feet north of its intersection with Red Lion Road. It is unclear if any of the historic structures in that location today correspond with any of the structures denoted on the 1849 map.

Of the structures denoted around the intersection of Church Road and Bear Corbitt Road on the 1849 map (Figure 2; Price and Rea 1849), only the structure attributed to “R. Groves” might still be extant. Its location is occupied today by a historic farmhouse estimated to have been built around 1850, and identified in a Delaware Cultural Resource Survey Locus Identification Form as the “Silver Farmhouse (CRS N01237)” (Kuncio 2003a:n.p.).

Denoted outside the APE on the 1849 map—but still an important component of Red Lion village—was “S[chool] H[ouse] 50,” a public schoolhouse built in 1836 to replace “the first schoolhouse in this locality, [which had been located] near the Indian Mound” (Scharf 1888:853; Figure 2; Price and Rea 1849). The 1836 Red Lion schoolhouse would be replaced by a new schoolhouse in 1882 (Scharf 1888:853) (the latter structure is still standing at 124 Red Lion Road). Also denoted in the 1849 map outside the APE was the Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church. This forerunner of the present-day Red Lion United Methodist Church was a “plain wooden structure” built in 1819 by “the Methodists of the Red Lion area [who] wanted their own church so that they could have services every Sunday.” This building “served as the worship center for the people of this community for thirty-four years” (Anonymous 1977:n.p.).

Red Lion’s Methodist Episcopal congregation, with the local Silver family serving as “the driving force,” built a brick replacement for its original frame house of worship in 1853



— AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>0ft                      2000ft 0m                        609.6m</p>	<p>PRICE AND REA 1849</p>
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.		

PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1849

FIGURE 2

(Anonymous 1977:n.p.; Kuncio and Hyland 2004:8). The new structure—home of the Red Lion Methodist Episcopal congregation until 1939, then home of Red Lion’s Methodist congregation until 1968, when the Methodist Church merged with the Evangelical United Brethren Church to form the United Methodist Church—was (and still is) located on the north side of Church Road, approximately 200 feet northwest of its intersection with Red Lion Road. The church’s location beside the former Red Lion Inn building was indicated on a map of Red Lion published in 1868 (Figure 3; Beers 1868a). Eleven other structures were denoted within the APE on this map: the dwelling referred to above as the “Silver Farmhouse”; the store formerly kept by William Silver across Red Lion Road; a dwelling attributed to “Mrs. Rhodes,” denoted across Church Road from the Methodist Episcopal Church; and a collection of four dwellings and three commercial structures clustered around the northern intersection of Red Lion and Bear Corbitt Roads. The commercial structures comprised J.W. More’s store, a wagon shop, and a blacksmith shop. One or more of those buildings may have been built as a “mechanic shop” by William Silver, who—followed by sons William, Samuel, Albert, and Henry M.—served as “postmasters of the Red Lion office, kept in [the Silver] store” (Scharf 1888:853). By the late 1860s, “the Silver family [had become] the most prominent landholders in the Red Lion area” (Kuncio and Hyland 2004:8). The dwelling attributed to “Mrs. Rhodes” on the 1868 map of Red Lion was identified as both the “Rhodes House” and the “Red Lion Methodist Church Parsonage” (CRS N05065) in a Delaware Cultural Resource Survey Locus Identification Form (Kuncio 2003b).

As reflected on maps of Red Lion and vicinity published in 1868, 1881, 1893, and 1906, changes to the constellation of structures within the APE (i.e., the village core) over the course of four decades following the Civil War appear to have been limited to the removal and partial replacement of structures on the west side of Bear Corbitt Road immediately north of its intersection with Red Lion Road (Beers 1868b; Figure 4; Hopkins 1881; Baist 1893; Figure 5; USGS 1906). A description of the village penned in 1888—“It is a post-office and country trading point, having a church, stores, shops and half-a-dozen residences” (Scharf 1888:853)—would have been applicable to the village anytime during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The same could be said of the following description, published in 1899: “Red Lion, a small but thriving village six miles from New Castle, in the southern part of New Castle hundred, and about a mile from Bear station, D.R.R., has one church, the Methodist Episcopal, and is surrounded by grain, vegetable, and small fruit farms” (Runk 1899:1436).

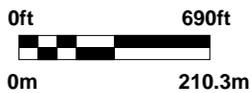
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— AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

SCALE

SOURCE

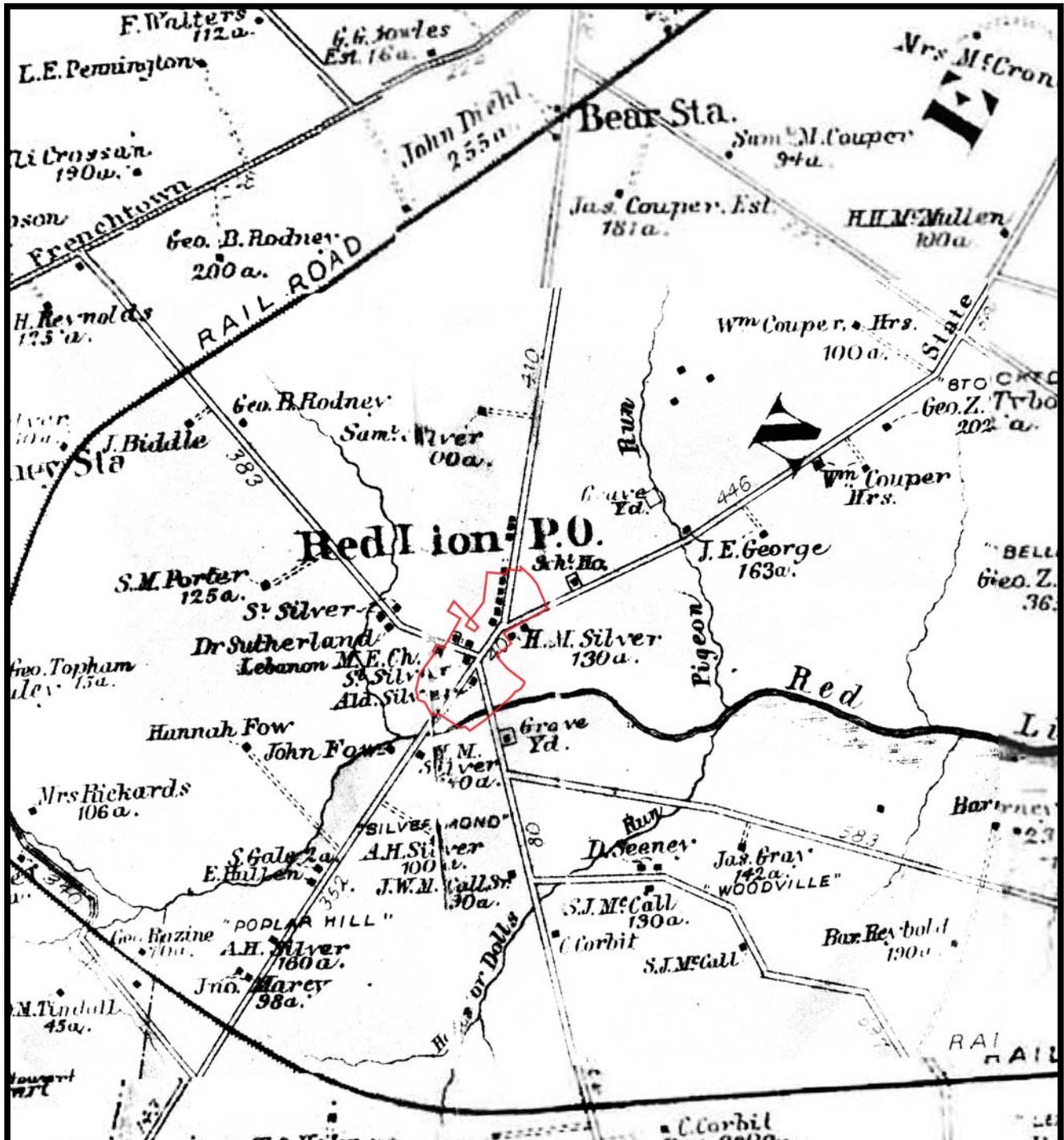


BEERS  
1868a

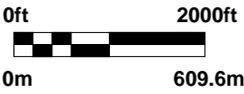
Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.

PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1868

FIGURE 3

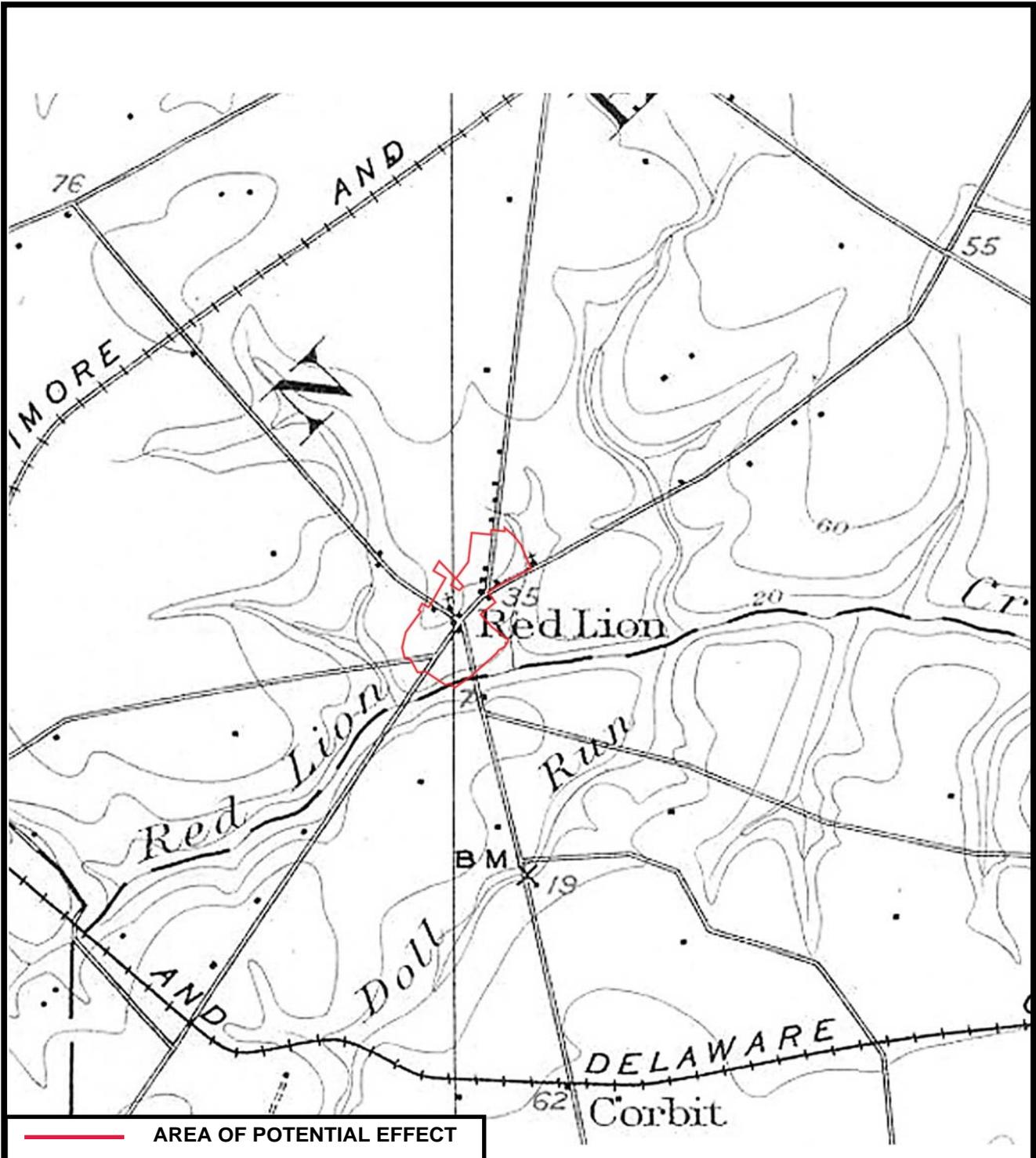


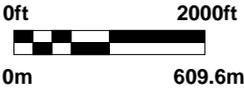
— AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

SCALE		SOURCE
		HOPKINS 1881
	Prepared by CHRS, Inc.	

PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1881

FIGURE 4



SCALE		SOURCE
		USGS 1906 WILMINGTON, DE
	Prepared by CHRS, Inc.	

PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1906

FIGURE 5

Red Lion's minimal rate of development persisted through the first four decades of the twentieth century, as reflected on aerial photographs taken in 1932, 1937, and 1945 (Figure 6; Anonymous 1932; Anonymous 1937; Figure 7; Anonymous 1945). During that period, the village was bypassed by a second major transportation artery. Completed in 1925, the 98.13-mile-long DuPont Highway approached within 3,200 feet of Red Lion's central intersection (John Milner Associates, Inc. 2005:13). In providing a vastly superior intrastate alternative to Routes 7 and 71, the DuPont Highway (eventually designated State Route 13 between Wilmington and Dover) diverted considerable non-local traffic from Red Lion's roadways (John Milner Associates, Inc. 2005:5). Two years after the DuPont Highway debuted, the State Highway Department replaced its wooden Bridge 298 carrying State Route 7 (Bear Corbitt Road) over Red Lion Creek in the southwestern corner of the APE. The new 20'-6" span was "an example of a concrete frame bridge type [commonly] constructed during the early growth period and the period of rapid expansion of the [Delaware] state road network" (Anonymous n.d.:1).

It was reported by Kuncio and Hyland that "the post-[World War II] era was a time of intense residential construction in New Castle County, when farmland was beginning to be subdivided for residential construction. As G.I.s returned home and began families . . . , a building boom occurred; for the first time in history more Americans owned than rented houses" (Kuncio and Hyland 2004:12). The post-war building boom did not reach into the eastern half of the APE, which appeared to be largely or entirely devoid of structures on aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1961, 1968, 1992, and 2010 (Anonymous 1956; Figure 8; ASCS 1961; ASCS 1968; Figure 9; Google Earth 1992; Google Earth 2010). Those aerial photographs also documented the gradual infilling of Red Lion village, with the most conspicuous structural additions occurring between 1967 and 1992. This minimal development proceeded during a period when "the Red Lion area shifted into the role of a bedroom community for the growing commercial and industrial centers of New Castle County" (Kuncio and Hyland 2004:15).



— AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT



SCALE

0ft 690ft  
 0m 210.3m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

SOURCE

ANONYMOUS  
 1932

PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1932

FIGURE 6



 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

SCALE

SOURCE



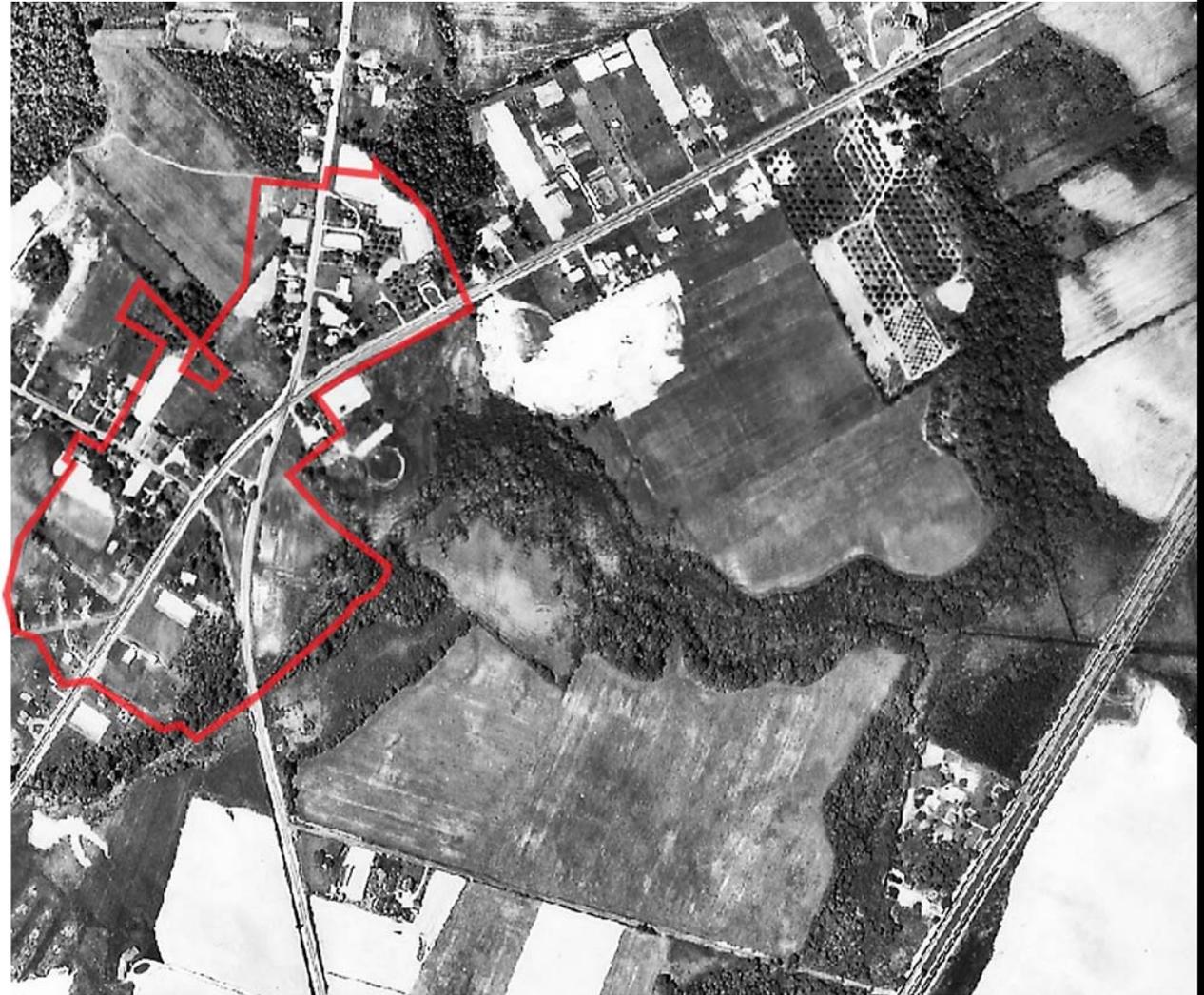
0ft 690ft  
  
 0m 210.3m

ANONYMOUS  
1945

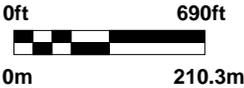
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1945

FIGURE 7

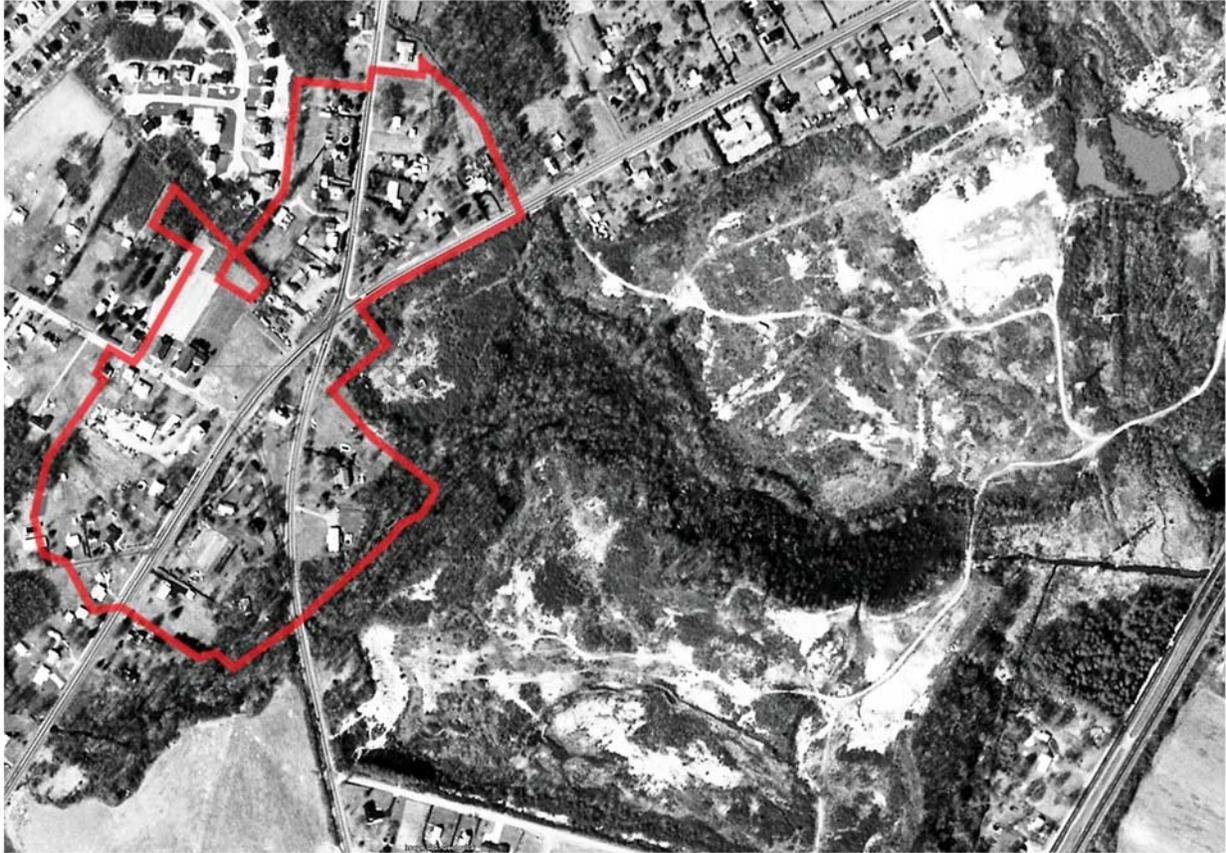


— AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

SCALE		SOURCE
		ASCS 1961
	Prepared by CHRS, Inc.	

PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1961

FIGURE 8



— AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT



SCALE

0ft 690ft  
  
 0m 210.3m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

SOURCE

GOOGLE EARTH  
 1992

PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1992

FIGURE 9

## SURVEY RESULTS

Twenty-four (24) resources were identified within the APE during the Phase Ia Reconnaissance Survey (Figure 10). Six resources had been previously surveyed and 18 were newly identified. None of the previously surveyed resources had a determination of eligibility for the NRHP that could be confirmed by the SHPO, through three of them (N00498, N01237, and N05060) are documented in a cultural resource report, *Historic Architectural Resource Survey and Determination of Eligibility, Church Road (Wynnefield to S.R. 71) Improvements, New Castle Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware*, by Skelly and Loy, Inc. (Kuncio and Hyland 2004). Concurring with the Skelly and Loy, Inc. determination recommendations for N00498, N01237, and N05060, CHRS, Inc. determined that none of the previously surveyed or newly surveyed resources are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Provided for each resource is a physical description and statement of integrity, a discussion of the property's historical significance, a NRHP evaluation, photographs, a resource location map, a site plan and photograph location map, a modern aerial photograph, and a historic map or aerial photograph if available. Generally, resources were named after the last name of the first known owner of the structure; if multiple resources were constructed by persons with the same last name, the first owner's full name was instead used. The resource name used in previously prepared CRS Forms was replicated and/or expanded for the six previously surveyed resources. New and updated CRS Forms can be found in Appendix B and previously prepared CRS Forms can be found in Appendix C.



**N00498**

**Red Lion Church; Red Lion United Methodist Church  
1545 Church Road**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY**

The Red Lion United Methodist Church is located at 1545 Church Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by the Red Lion United Methodist Church and the tax parcel number is 1005300003. The 1.84-acre property contains an 1853 church and a ca. 1940 social hall. The Red Lion United Methodist Church is located northwest of the intersection of Church Road and Red Lion Road.

The vernacular church is constructed of brick and is composed of three sections: the original core, a sanctuary extension, and a side addition. The original core is three bays wide and five bays deep; the sanctuary extension, constructed in 1959, added three additional bays onto the north side of the original core. It was designed to match the height and massing of the original core. Separating each bay on all four elevations are brick pilasters. The core and the sanctuary are two stories tall and share a front-gable roof which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The upper floor contains the sanctuary, evident by the tall, narrow, stained-glass windows in the bays. The lower floor of the original core has six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows and the lower level of the rear addition has eight-over-eight vinyl windows. The side addition, also constructed in 1959, is located on the northern end of the eastern elevation. It is four bays wide and three rooms deep, and has a side-gable roof that is shorter than the height of the main section of the church. This section was constructed to hold additional classrooms. It also has eight-over-eight vinyl windows. While the foundation of the original core is not visible, the foundation of the 1959 additions appears to be concrete.

The main block is oriented southward towards Church Street. With its pedimented front gable, the Red Lion Church contains subtle Greek Revival influences. The southern elevation is three bays wide and features a one-story, one-bay, enclosed portico in the center of the elevation. The portico, constructed of wood, has an enclosed, front-gable roof and the walls consist of multi-pane windows. The entrance consists of a pair of ten-light wood doors. Above the portico, there is evidence of an earlier Classical portico, seen in the discoloration of the brick. Today, a small rose window and a piece of plywood are located on the wall. There are a first-floor window and a second-floor, stained-glass window opening in both of the outer bays of the elevation. The stained-glass windows are covered with an opaque material.

The eastern and western elevations of the original core contain five bays, four of which feature a tall, stained-glass window in the upper floor and a six-over-six, vinyl window in the ground floor. The western elevation of the sanctuary extension is three bays. The bay adjacent to the original core projects outward from the structure and has no windows. In the middle bay is the side entrance to the church, consisting of a shed-roof brick portico. In the northernmost bay is one eight-over-eight, vinyl window on the ground floor.

The north elevation of the sanctuary extension is three bays wide. In the outside bays is a tall, stained-glass window, presumably moved from the rear elevation of the original core. There are

four eight-over-eight, vinyl windows on the ground floor, two of which are in the center bay. There is an exterior brick chimney at the northwestern corner of the structure.

Attached to the eastern elevation of the sanctuary extension is the two-story, four-bay side addition constructed ca. 1959. The outer three bays of the north elevation each contain one window on the first and second floors. The inner bay, closest to the sanctuary, contains a window in the middle of the wall, likely part of an interior stairwell. The east, gabled elevation of the addition has nearly identical first and second floor patterns. Both contain a central door and an eight-over-eight window on both sides of the door. The south elevation of the addition also contains four bays. There are four eight-over-eight, vinyl windows on the upper floor and three on the ground floor. At the innermost bay, closest to the sanctuary, is a door which opens onto a small courtyard with a playground.

Just across the driveway west of the church is a two-story social hall. It stands parallel to the church, with the formal entrance facing onto Church Street. The structure is constructed of wood and the exterior walls are clad in asbestos siding. It has a steeply pitched, hipped roof which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. It is three bays wide and five rooms deep. All of the windows appear to have been replaced with either one-over-one or six-over-six vinyl windows.

The south elevation features a centrally located entrance. It is emphasized by a hipped-roof overhang, which is supported by two wood posts. The door is a metal door with no lights. The west elevation contains four windows on the ground floor and three windows on the upper floor; the upper floor in the northernmost bay contains a door and an exterior wooden staircase. Also on the west elevation is a concrete block chimney flue, located near the center of the elevation.

The north elevation is partially obscured by a one-story, two-bay, late twentieth-century addition. It is also constructed of wood, but it has painted plywood walls and a shed roof. There are two windows on the north elevation, one door on the east elevation, and one window on the west elevation. The north elevation of the main block of the structure features an exterior brick chimney located in the center of the elevation. On both sides of the chimney there is one window on the upper floor. The east elevation contains four windows on both the ground and upper floors. There is a side entrance in the northernmost bay, emphasized by a hipped-roof overhang, supported by two wood posts. The metal door has one large light.

The Red Lion United Methodist Church and social hall have undergone major alterations since their construction. The sanctuary was expanded and a large addition was appended to the side of the church. The front entrance is not original and all of the ground-floor windows are vinyl replacements. The social hall has been altered with the small rear addition and vinyl replacement windows. The Red Lion United Methodist Church does not retain integrity of design, material, workmanship or feeling.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The original portion of the present Red Lion United Methodist Church building was constructed in 1853 as a new home for the area's Lebanon Methodist Episcopal congregation. The

congregation had worshiped since 1819 in a “plain structure of brick, thirty by forty feet” on a 1-acre lot with a burial ground, located approximately 1,000 feet southeast of the present church building (Scharf 1888:853; Price and Rea 1849). By a deed dated April 23, 1853, the Trustees of Lebanon Meeting House of Red Lion purchased for \$100 from farmer John D. Turner a 858-square-foot, vacant lot on the northwest side of the recently opened “road leading from the Red Lion to the New Castle and French Town Turnpike” (present-day Church Road) (New Castle County Deed Book N6:87; United States Bureau of the Census 1850). The parcel lay on the northwest side of the former Red Lion Inn property (CRS N05936), on which merchant William Silver (a prominent member of the Lebanon Methodist Episcopal congregation) was then living and operating a general store (Scharf 1888:853).

Through the efforts of congregational leaders including “O.D. Jester, John L. Deputy, Mahlon Foster, Richard Graves, Obadiah Clark, [and] Dr. Roderick Sullivan,” a two-story brick church building measuring “forty by sixty feet, and valued at five thousand dollars” was completed by the end of 1853 on the 858-square-foot Church Road parcel (Scharf 1888:853). The Lebanon Methodist Episcopal congregation moved into this new facility, but continued to use “the old church lot [on the south side of Red Lion Creek] for burial purposes only” (Scharf 1888:853). The new church must have appeared unassuming and traditional, because “repairs [effected] in 1886” under the direction of “Trustees Peter Cleaver, Ephraim Sterling, John Hastings, John M. Collins, William F. Silver and H.M. Silver” reportedly gave “the church a modern appearance” (Scharf 1888:853). The pastor in the late 1880s—the Rev. William A. Wise—served “a membership of sixty-five” (Scharf 1888:853). Maps of Red Lion published in 1881 and 1893 appear to indicate that a parsonage for Lebanon Methodist Episcopal pastors was located on the southwest side of Church Road, 150 feet west of the Church property (Hopkins 1881; Baist 1893). No parsonage had been necessary “prior to 1880,” because “the ministerial service was [then provided] in connection with other churches in the southern part of the county” (Scharf 1888:853).

If there were any changes to the church building and associated lot during the half-century following the extensive 1886 repairs, those changes must have been minimal. No alterations were noted during this period in a chronology of red-letter developments compiled by congregational members in 1969 (Anonymous 1977:n.p.). Aerial photographs taken in 1932 and 1937 document the presence of the 40-by-60-foot church building on a 858-square-foot lot bounded on the northeast and northwest by agricultural fields (Anonymous 1932, 1937).

In or around 1939, representatives of the Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church began acquiring parcels of land abutting the church property in anticipation of expansion and improvement projects. One of these acquisitions (perhaps the earliest) comprised a rectangular parcel 70 feet wide by 111.47 long (7,802.9 square feet or 0.18 acres), acquired on September 9, 1939 from siblings William F. Silver and Sarah (or Sallie) E. Walton in consideration of \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book N41:334). On this or some other parcel the congregation constructed a freestanding, two-story social hall—70 feet long by 35 feet wide—around 1940. The structure is discernible in its present location 60 feet northwest of the church on an aerial photograph taken on June 23, 1945 (Anonymous 1945). No evidence is apparent in this photograph to support a contention made in the 1969 chronology that the church “was damaged by fire in 1944, and was repaired in 1945” (Anonymous 1977:n.p.).

A series of land acquisitions in the late 1950s significantly expanded the Church property. The additions included a 0.67-acre parcel acquired from John Strusowski by a deed dated November 15, 1957 (New Castle County Deed Book C61:431); a 20-by-120-foot swath of land, acquired from trustees of the late Mary E. Titter by a deed dated June 2, 1959 (New Castle County Deed Book Z63:393); and a mostly wooded 1.12-acre parcel lying approximately 500 feet north of the church, from John and Marie Wegler by a deed dated June 23, 1959 (New Castle County Deed Book F64:69). These acquisitions set the stage for the congregation to effect a variety of improvements, described in the 1969 chronology as follows:

1958: A number of renovating projects were completed; including among these the installing of a complete new lighting system, repointing of all the brick work, and the building of a parking lot behind the church.

1959: The people of Red Lion Church launched into a much needed building program which included a New Educational Unit providing 14 classrooms, four restrooms, and a 32 ft. addition to the old sanctuary at a cost of \$72,000 (Anonymous 1977).

As reflected on an aerial photograph taken in 1961, the “New Educational Unit” extended 40 feet southeastward from the “32 ft. addition to the old sanctuary,” and an unpaved parking area extended northeastward from the rear of the social hall a distance of approximately 330 feet (ASCS 1961). In 1962, a “large section” of this parking lot was “improved by black topping at a cost of \$5,000” (Anonymous 1977:n.p.).

Within a few years, additional parking space was needed. Through a pair of conveyances completed on December 27 and 28, 1965, the congregation acquired two more parcels to the rear of the church (containing 0.53 acres and 0.63 acres, respectively) from the trustees of Mary E. Titter and widow Mildred E. Spence (New Castle County Deed Books I76:581 and K76:41). The second parcel was flag-shaped, with its 25-foot-wide stem extending southeastward to Red Lion Road, providing an additional lane in and out of the church parking lot, which was thus expanded and blacktopped “to give us a parking area to accommodate 150 more cars” (Anonymous 1977:n.p.). Improvements to the church’s interior were also made in 1965, as follows: “Centrally air conditioned the Sanctuary and downstairs rooms. Opened and renovated the balcony to increase our seating capacity by 45 seats. . . . Renovated downstairs room making a lovely Church office” (Anonymous 1977:n.p.).

The church was equipped with a new organ in 1967 “at a cost of \$8,000.” The following year, the congregation “renovated [the] downstairs Sunday School area, making three additional rooms plus a work room. Also, a very lovely Chapel for Prayer Meetings, Bible Study, and Youth Meetings, etc. was established. The cost of this was \$18,500” (Anonymous 1977:n.p.). In 1969—the Church’s sesquicentennial year—the congregation “purchased [a] house lot next to Community House (about 1½ acres) for Sunday School expansion and parking expansion at a cost of \$12,000. Renovated the Sanctuary with new carpet and new pews at a cost of \$10,000. Purchased a new parsonage with two acres of ground. Cost \$37,000” (Anonymous 1977:n.p.).

On February 9, 1973, the Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church Board of Trustees met and approved a change of the Church's name from "Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church" to "Red Lion United Methodist Church." This change was documented in a "Certificate of Change of Name," recorded by the New Castle County Recorder of Deeds in a deed dated February 28, 1973 (New Castle County Deed Book M87:919). In order to consolidate various parcels acquired for the congregation over the course of the previous 140 years, the "Trustees of Lebanon Meeting House of Red Lion, Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Trustees of the Lebanon Methodist Church, all now known as Red Lion United Methodist Church" conveyed to the Red Lion United Methodist Church seven parcels by a deed dated August 24, 1993 (New Castle County Deed Book 1576:150). These seven parcels reportedly totaled 3.0985 acres, and included present-day tax parcel 1005300003 (1.84 acres), on which the Red Lion United Methodist Church and its Social Hall are located.

## NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Red Lion United Methodist Church was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. The church has undergone several major alterations, including a large sanctuary expansion, the construction of a two-story school addition, the replacement of first-story windows with vinyl windows, and the alteration of the front entrance. These changes resulted in the loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Because of the diminished integrity, the Red Lion United Methodist Church is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. At the northern corner of the intersection of Red Lion and Church Roads once stood the former Red Lion Inn; it is now a recorded archaeological site (CRS N05936). Without additional archaeological testing, eligibility under Criterion D cannot be fully addressed at this time.

The CHRS, Inc. recommendation of not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places concurs with the previous evaluation recommendation by Skelly and Loy, Inc., in the report *Historic Architectural Resource Survey and Determination of Eligibility, Church Road (Wynnefield to S.R. 71) Improvements, New Castle Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware* (Kuncio and Hyland 2004:39-40).

Red Lion United Methodist Church, Bear, New Castle County, Delaware



**Photograph 1—Red Lion United Methodist Church:** View of the south elevation of the church, facing northeast.



**Photograph 2—Red Lion United Methodist Church:** View of the northwestern corner of the church, facing south.

Red Lion United Methodist Church, Bear, New Castle County, Delaware



**Photograph 3—Red Lion United Methodist Church:** View of the north elevation of the church, facing west-southwest.



**Photograph 4—Red Lion United Methodist Church:** View of the eastern elevation of the church, facing northwest.

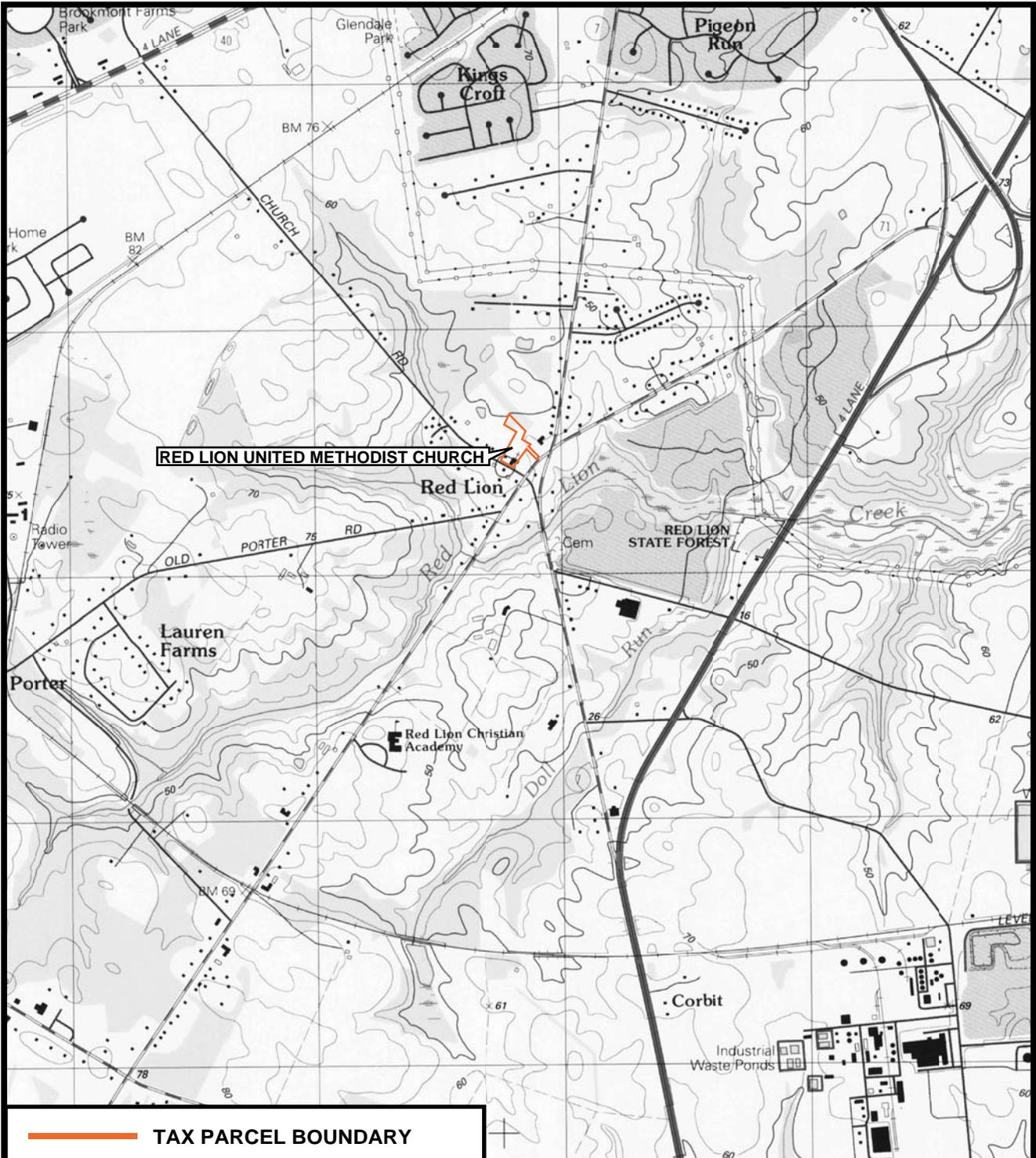
Red Lion United Methodist Church, Bear, New Castle County, Delaware

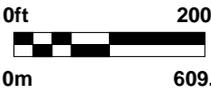


**Photograph 5—Red Lion United Methodist Church:** View of the west elevation of the social hall, facing east.

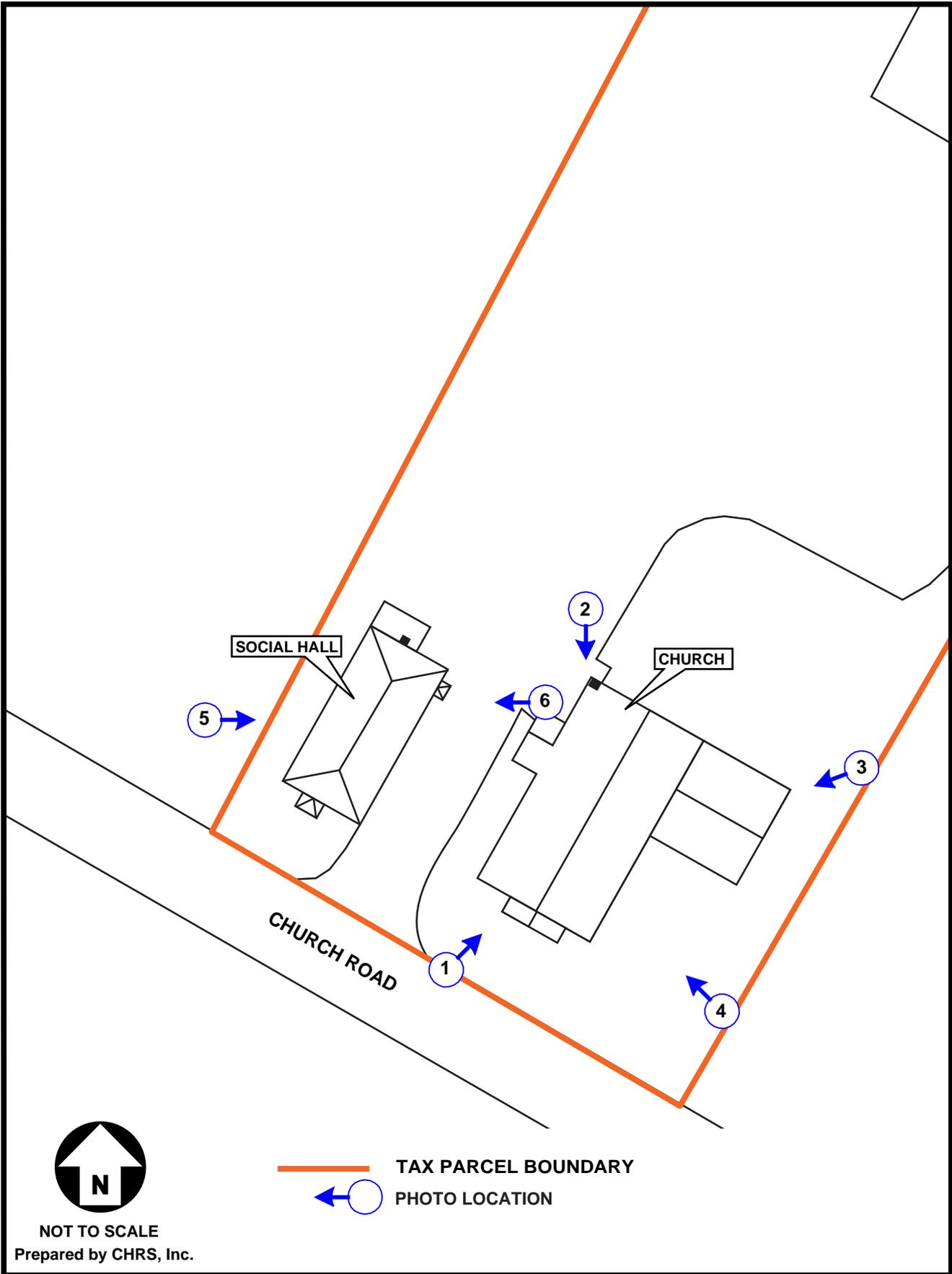


**Photograph 6—Red Lion United Methodist Church:** View of the northeastern corner of the social hall, facing west.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**RED LION UNITED METHODIST CHURCH - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



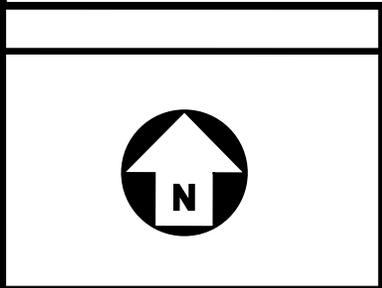
NOT TO SCALE  
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY  
← PHOTO LOCATION

**RED LION UNITED METHODIST CHURCH -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

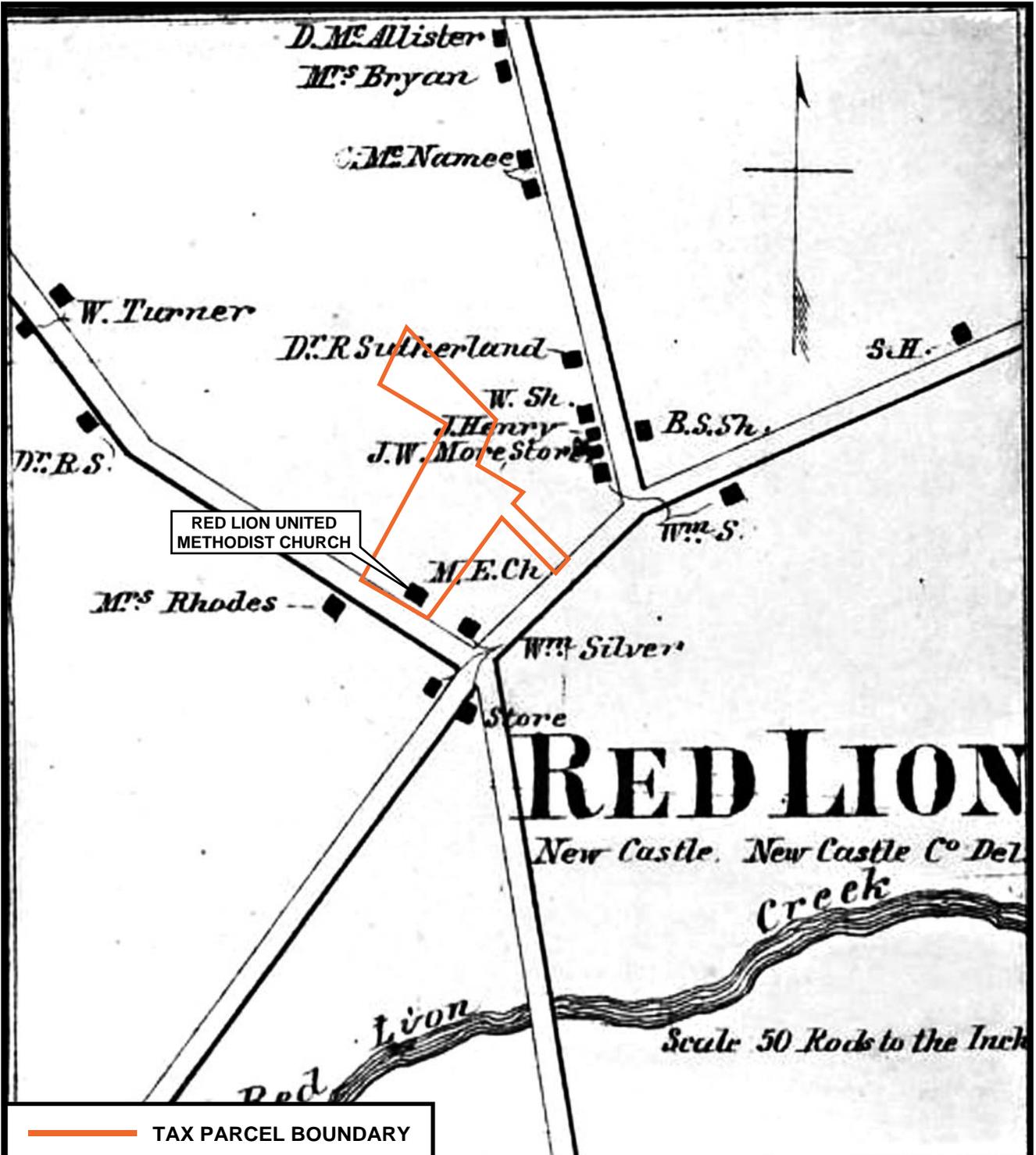


0ft 100ft  
  
 0m 30.48m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

SOURCE  
 GOOGLE EARTH  
 2010

**RED LION UNITED METHODIST CHURCH - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**



— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>NOT TO SCALE Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.</p>	<p>BEERS 1868a</p>

RED LION UNITED METHODIST CHURCH CIRCA 1868

**N01237**  
**Silver Farm**  
**1554 Church Road**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY**

The Silver Farm is located at 1554 Church Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Mark and Michele Thompson and the tax parcel number is 1005300011. The 2.16-acre property contains a ca. 1882 farmhouse and two early twentieth-century farm buildings. The property is located on the western corner of the intersection of Church Road and Red Lion Road.

The farmhouse on the Silver Farm was designed in a vernacular Victorian style. It is two-and-one-half stories tall, three bays wide, and two rooms deep. The wood frame structure sits on a brick foundation; the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding and the side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. There is a wide verge board on the northeastern and southwestern gable ends and there are exposed rafters on the northwestern and southeastern eaves sides. An interior brick chimney rises from near the center of the structure.

The front elevation faces southeast onto Red Lion Road. This elevation features a full-length, one-story porch with a hipped roof. The porch is embellished with four decorative posts and a scalloped verge board. There is no railing and the stairs have been replaced. The front entrance is in the middle bay, which protrudes slightly from the rest of the dwelling. Behind a set of wood storm doors is a pair of wood paneled doors, both with one light at the top. The entrance has a wood surround and it appears as though there was once a transom light above the doors, but it has since been filled in. In the outer bays of both the first and second stories is an original, two-over-two, wood window with a wood surround. In the middle bay of the second story is a pair of narrow, one-over-one, wood windows with wood surrounds, both of which appear to be original. In the center of the elevation is a large, front-gable wall dormer which features a decorative verge board. Within the dormer is a small, original, two-over-two wood window.

The northeastern elevation features a hexagonal bay window at the first floor eastern room. It contains three original, one-over-one wood windows and exposed rafters at the roof. The other window on the first story, both windows on the second story, and the two windows in the gable peak are all original, one-over-one, wood windows with wood surrounds. The southwestern elevation was originally very similar to the northeastern elevation; however, when the farmhouse was converted to apartments, it was on this elevation that fire escapes and alternate entrances were constructed. It retains a hexagonal bay window at the first floor eastern room, but all three windows have been replaced with one-over-one, vinyl windows. The other first-story window was converted to a one-light louvered window. On the second story, the western window was converted to a door, while the eastern window was retained as an original, one-over-one wood window. In the gable peak, the eastern window was converted to a door. A large wood staircase was appended to the elevation to provide access to all three floors.

On the northwestern elevation are two small porches and one shed-roof addition. The porches are located in the outer bays. The northern porch appears to be original to the dwelling, though it

was perhaps altered when the rear addition was constructed. It has a hipped roof and is supported by a square post which is embellished with simple brackets. The door is an original wood paneled door, and next to it is an original, two-over-two, wood window. The southern porch, added during the mid-twentieth century, has a shed roof and is supported by a simple square wood post. The door is an aluminum door with a small fan light. Between the two porches is a one-story addition, also added in the mid-twentieth century; it has only one small window which opens onto the northern porch. The second story contains two original, two-over-two, wood windows, with one in both outer bays. There is also a small, one-over-one window in the middle bay, which does not appear to be original.

Two farm buildings stand west of the farmhouse. The westernmost structure has an early twentieth-century core at the northern end. It is a one-story, front-gabled wood barn with one metal pedestrian door. The structure was more than tripled in size due to a large, modern, concrete-block addition on its northern side. The addition contains a large metal sliding door, a wood sliding door, and a wood pedestrian door on the eastern elevation. The second farm building is a late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century, one-story barn. It has a gabled roof with a large metal garage door in the southern gable end. The roof has exposed rafters on the eaves sides and it is sheathed in corrugated metal. Along the peak are three metal vents. The structure appears to have undergone several changes, as the massing and proportions are inconsistent and asymmetrical.

Despite the existence of several Victorian Stick-style architectural details, the Silver Farm farmhouse and agricultural buildings have undergone significant alterations since their construction. The farmhouse no longer exhibits its wood siding, the roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles, the front porch lost its railing and balustrade and several windows have been converted to doors. The farm buildings have also undergone expansions and replacements, including exterior wall and roof replacements. The structures remain in their original location, but surrounding development diminishes the feeling and setting of a rural agricultural area. Due to these changes, the Silver Farm no longer retains integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship or feeling.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

New Castle County tax assessment records examined by surveyors in 2003 indicated that the dwelling at 1554 Church Road (CRS N01237) was constructed in 1882 (Kuncio and Hyland 2004:6, 8). The dwelling's owner in 1979—Mary Fausnaugh—reported to a New Castle County Planning Department representative in that year her belief that the dwelling was constructed in the 1880s (Marvel 1979:n.p.). A surveyor preparing a Cultural Resource Survey Property Identification Form for the “Silver Farmhouse” on the “Northwest Corner of Church and Red Lion Roads” in September 2003 estimated that the dwelling had been built “Circa 1850” (Kuncio 2003a:n.p.). In a 2004 report by the same surveyor, however, he revised his earlier assessment of the structure's age, maintaining that the building standing “at the northwest quadrant of Church and Red Lion Roads . . . is apparently not the building . . . owned by R. Groves [around 1850]” (Kuncio and Hyland 2004:6). Deed records and a recent inspection of the dwelling support a construction date closer to 1882 than 1850.

A “trading place” was reportedly built in 1848 by Richard Groves on or near the site of the present CRS N01237 dwelling (Scharf 1888:853). On a map of New Castle Hundred published in 1849, a structure attributed to “R. Groves” was denoted in that location, on the western corner of the intersection of Church and Red Lion Roads (Price and Rea 1849) (this data may have been the basis for the “circa 1850” construction date noted above). This structure was owned as of January 8, 1852 by John M. Clark, who by a deed bearing that date conveyed the building on a lot of unknown size to William Silver (New Castle County Deed Book O6:323). Silver had been identified in census records compiled two years earlier as a wealthy, 55-year-old merchant, living with his wife and five children in the village of Red Lion (United States Bureau of the Census 1850). Structures denoted on the 1849 map on the southern and northern corners of the intersection of Church and Red Lion Roads had been attributed to “W. Silver” (Price and Rea 1849).

In a Historic Architectural Resource Survey and Determination of Eligibility report submitted to the Delaware Department of Transportation in 2004, the authors recounted the following data regarding the Silver family of Red Lion:

The Silver family dominated the Red Lion area in the Rural Village Era [1838-1945]. William Silver came to the Red Lion area in 1810, after purchasing a large tract of land from David Porter. He acquired the Red Lion Tavern [on the northern corner of the intersection of Church and Red Lion Roads], which he used as a tavern, store building, and residence. In 1823, he erected a store building from which first he and later his sons traded. Presumably, it was the building located [southeastward] across Red Lion Road from the [Richard] Grove House. During the Mexican-American War, James McNamee made government shoes in mechanic shops built by William Silver. . . . William’s sons later were postmasters for the town (Scharf 1888:853). As the nineteenth century progressed, the Silver family became the most prominent landholders in the Red Lion area and the driving force behind the 1853 construction of the Lebanon (later the Red Lion) Methodist Church. . . . (Kuncio and Hyland 2004:6, 8).

On a map of Red Lion village published in 1868, a dwelling on or near the site of the present CRS N01237 residence was attributed to William Silver, as was the store on the southern corner of the intersection, along with the former Red Lion Tavern building on the intersection’s northern corner (Beers 1868a). Silver had died, however, in July of the previous year (1867) (Anonymous 2012b:n.p.). Through his will, the property on the western corner of the intersection of Church and Red Lion Roads—and possibly other real estate—was conveyed to his eldest son Samuel Silver (as noted in New Castle County Deed Book P12:346). Samuel was identified in census records compiled in June 1870 as a wealthy, 41-year-old, unmarried, retired merchant, living with his equally wealthy 29-year-old bachelor brother Albert, who was serving as a State Representative (United States Bureau of the Census 1870).

Samuel Silver owned the property on the western corner of the intersection of Church and Red Lion Roads through the 1870s and early 1880s, as reflected on a map of New Castle Hundred published in 1881 (Hopkins 1881). This was just one of several properties in and around Red Lion attributed to Samuel Silver on this map. By a deed dated March 26, 1883, Samuel conveyed to his younger brother Henry Mahlon Silver a 5-acre parcel on the north side of Red Lion Road and west side of Church Road, including the site of the present dwelling at 1554 Church Road (New Castle

County Deed Book P12:346; Anonymous 2012b:n.p.). Henry Silver paid \$1,600 for the property, from which his brother Samuel reserved “the right to have removed from said premises two large frame barns and the sheds and fences about [the] barn yard, a frame granary, a frame hog pen, a Fairbanks scale, and all the straw and manure now on the premises” (New Castle County Deed Book P12:346). As reflected on the 1881 map, Samuel then owned at least two other properties in Red Lion, so the stipulations in the March 26, 1883 deed appear to have set the stage for him to relocate the agricultural outbuildings and materials to one of his other properties (Hopkins 1881). It also appears likely that those items had been associated with whatever “trading place” and/or farmhouse had occupied the parcel since the mid-nineteenth century.

Henry Silver had been identified in census records compiled in June 1880 as a 44-year-old farmer living in Red Lion with his wife Jennie and children William (19 years old) and Sarah (15, also known as “Sallie”) (United States Bureau of the Census 1880). As reflected on the 1881 map, Henry then owned at least two large farms on the southeast side of Red Lion Road, across from the 5-acre parcel he would acquire from his brother in March 1883 (Hopkins 1881). If the dwelling at 1554 Church Road was indeed constructed in or around 1882 (as indicated in modern tax assessment records), it may have been constructed for Henry and his wife as retirement quarters or as a rental property (perhaps for occupation by a family member), as Henry acquired the parcel and converted it from a farmstead site into a village lot.

Henry Silver owned the 5-acre parcel on the western corner of the intersection of Church and Red Lion Roads for the remaining 27 years of his life, which ended in August 1910 (as reported in New Castle County Deed Book Q45:7). The occupants of the dwelling at 1554 Church Road during that period have not been identified. Through his will, Henry Silver conveyed one-third interests in his real estate to his widow Jennie, to his son William (“subject to the payment of \$300 unto [his] sister . . . Sallie E. Walton, wife of Olin S. Walton”), and to his daughter Sarah or Sallie, married to Olin S. Walton. These heirs owned the 5-acre property jointly from 1910 through December 23, 1922, when Jennie died intestate. Siblings William F. Silver and Sallie Walton owned the property another 23 years, during which time they reduced it through two subdivisions. By deeds dated June 28, 1939 and October 14, 1941, they conveyed a half-acre parcel comprising the property’s northern corner to Robert Stuart Goodrich and wife Marcella Horn Goodrich (New Castle County Deed Books L41:393; T42:571). By a deed dated November 24, 1943, a 1-acre strip comprising the property’s western edge was conveyed to the Industrial Trust Company of Delaware (New Castle County Deed Book A44:474). These subtractions left the dwelling at 1554 Church Road on a parcel of approximately 3.5 acres.

On November 1, 1945, William F. Silver (“widower, of Elk Mills, Cecil County, Maryland”) and widow Sallie Walton of New Castle Hundred conveyed the reduced parcel to R. Lee Davidson and his wife Mildred, of New Castle Hundred, in consideration of \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book Q45:7). The size of the reduced parcel was not noted in the associated deed. R. Lee Davidson died in November 1947, leaving his widow Mildred as the property’s sole owner (recited in New Castle County Deed Book C55:159). By a deed dated June 16, 1954, Mildred conveyed the property to New Castle Hundred residents Clifford T. Fausnaugh and his wife Mary, in consideration of \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book C55:159). The property was said to contain 2.66 acres, or roughly 1 acre less than could be accounted for by the recent half-acre and 1-acre reductions.

Clifford Fausnaugh died in August 1972, and his widow Mary passed away in December 1983 (as recorded in New Castle County Deed Book 151:159). By Mary's will, the 2.66-acre property became vested in the couple's three children: Merle C., Ralph, and George Fausnaugh. By a deed dated September 10, 1984, these heirs conveyed the property to the Red Lion Bus Company, Inc., in consideration of \$85,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 151:159). Three years later, by a deed dated March 31, 1987, the Red Lion Bus Company conveyed the former Silver dwelling on 2.25 acres to Christopher A. Daugherty and his wife Victoria, in consideration of \$100,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 680:259). The Daughertys owned the property for five years before conveying it on May 27, 1992 to the present owners, Mark and Michele Thompson, in consideration of \$155,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 1338:185). Since that time, the property has been further reduced to its present 2.16 acres, as reflected in current tax assessment records.

## NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Silver Farm was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although the property is associated with the prominent Silver family, this farmhouse was not the primary farmhouse of the Silver Farm; it is therefore recommended not eligible for Criterion B. The dwelling and barn have undergone several alterations, resulting in the loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The vinyl siding and windows and the new exterior material on the barn diminish the physical integrity as well as the feeling and association of this dwelling with the late nineteenth century. Because of the diminished integrity, the Silver Farm is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Historical research indicates that additional agricultural buildings were once located on the Silver Farm. Without archaeological testing, eligibility under Criterion D cannot be fully addressed at this time.

The CHRS, Inc. recommendation of not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places concurs with the previous evaluation recommendation by Skelly and Loy, Inc., in the report *Historic Architectural Resource Survey and Determination of Eligibility, Church Road (Wynnefield to S.R. 71) Improvements, New Castle Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware* (Kuncio and Hyland 2004:41).



**Photograph 1—Silver Farm:** View of the east elevation of the dwelling, facing west-northwest.



**Photograph 2—Silver Farm:** View of the south elevation of the dwelling, facing north.



**Photograph 3—Silver Farm:** View of the southwest corner of the dwelling, facing east.



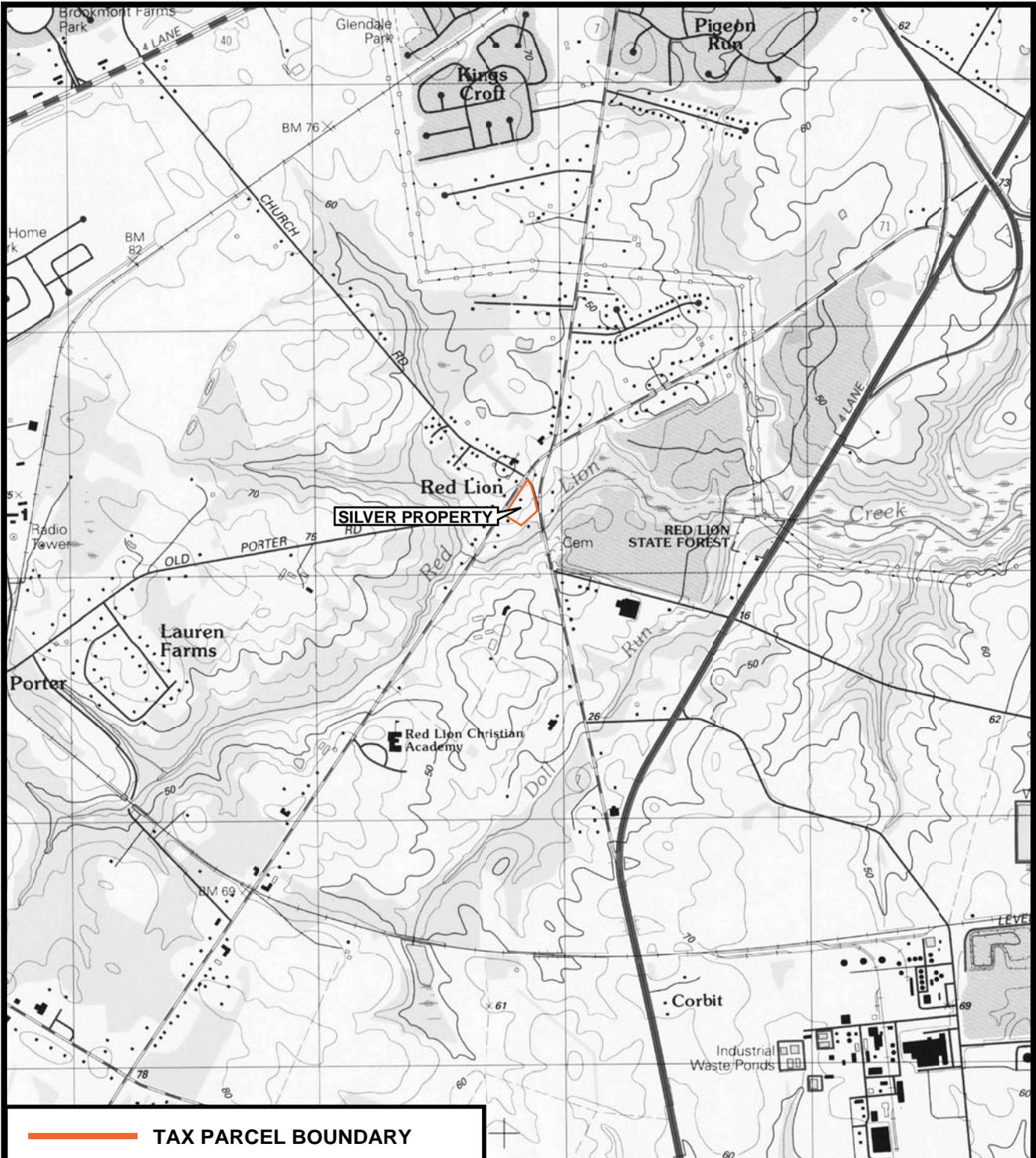
**Photograph 4—Silver Farm:** View of the northwest corner of the dwelling, facing south.

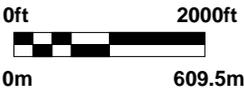


**Photograph 5—Silver Farm:** View of the south corner of the garage, facing north.

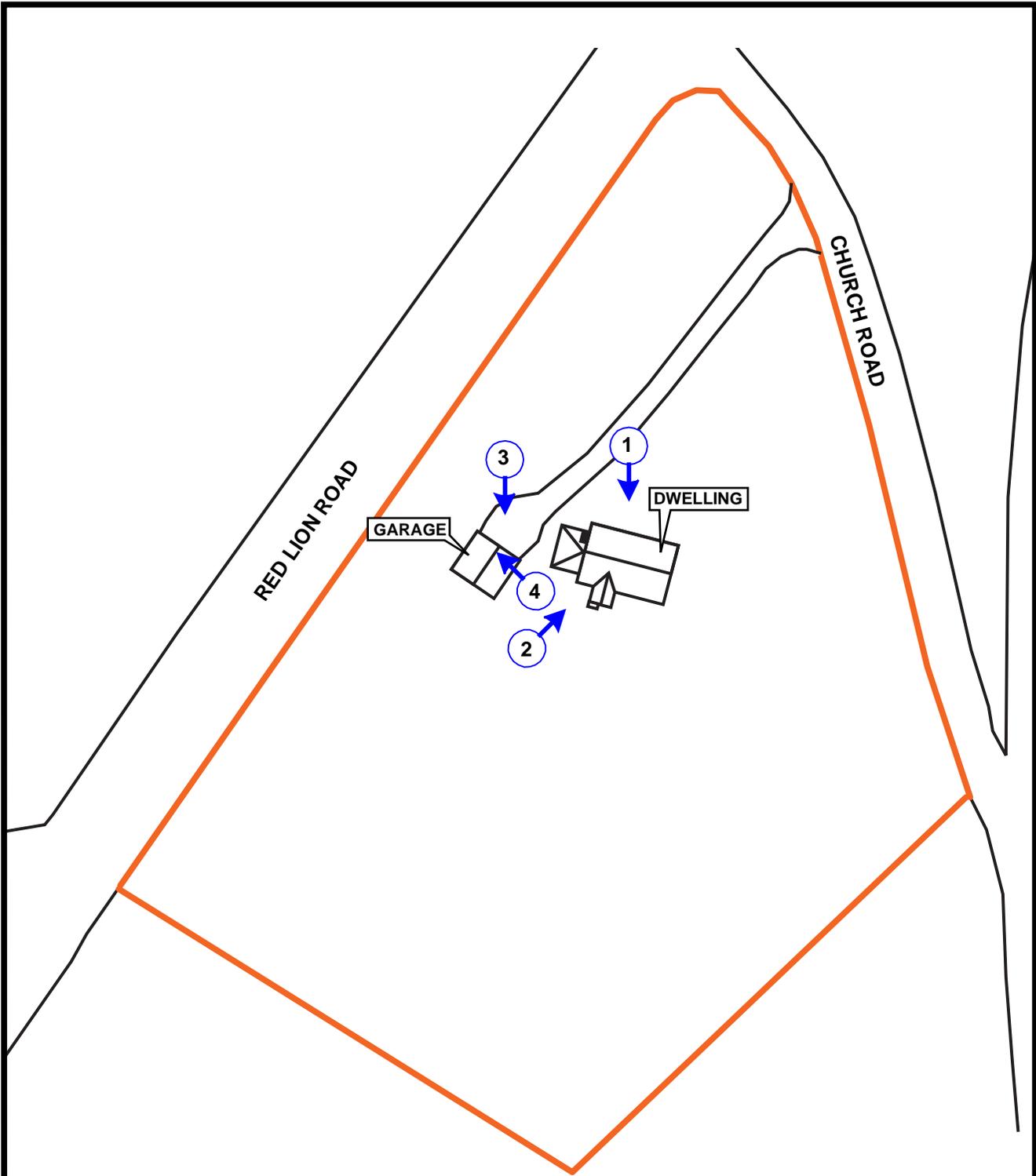


**Photograph 6—Silver Farm:** View of the east elevation of the barn, facing northwest.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**SILVER PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



NOT TO SCALE  
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY  
← PHOTO LOCATION

**SILVER PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY



0ft 100ft  
  
0m 30.48m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

SOURCE

GOOGLE EARTH  
2010

SILVER PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

**N05065**

**AGCX–Church St.; Rhodes House (Beers) - Red Lion Methodist Church  
Parsonage  
1534 Church Rd**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY**

The Rhodes House is located at 1534 Church Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Robert and Bonnie Johnson and the tax parcel number is 1005300013. The 0.26-acre property contains a ca. 1855 dwelling, a late nineteenth-century barn, and a late twentieth-century shed. The property is located on the south side of Church Road, approximately 380 feet west of the intersection of Church and Red Lion Roads.

The Rhodes House is two stories tall, three bays wide, and two rooms deep. There is a two-story rear wing and a one-story rear addition. The dwelling was constructed of wood; the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding and the cross-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The foundation material is not clearly evident from the exterior, though it appears as though the rear wing was constructed upon a concrete foundation. There is an exterior end chimney on the western elevation which has also been covered in vinyl siding. The dwelling sits close to Church Road and the main elevation faces north to the street. This elevation features a one-story, three-bay porch which nearly spans the length of the elevation. It has a shed roof porch which is supported by original spindled wood posts. The entrance is in the middle bay and consists of an aluminum door with a diamond-shape window. The other two bays both contain a pair of one-over-one, vinyl windows; however, the windows in the eastern bay are larger than those in the western bay. On the second story are three one-over-one, vinyl windows. The windows are not spaced evenly across the elevation, indicating that the fenestration has been changed.

Besides the chimney, the east elevation contains only one window, located on the one-story rear addition. The window appears to be a one-pane vinyl window. On the west elevation of the core of the dwelling are a two-pane sliding window on the first story and a one-over-one vinyl window in the second story. The rear wing also has a sliding window on the first story and a one-over-one vinyl window on the second story.

The rear elevation is composed of the gable end of the rear wing, and the one-story addition, which spans the rear elevation between the wing and the eastern end of the dwelling. The wing contains one first-story window on the south elevation and one second-story window on the east elevation. The one-story addition has a shed roof and no windows.

Behind the dwelling is a gambrel-roof shed, likely built in the late twentieth century. Southwest of the dwelling is a late nineteenth-century wood barn. It has a front gable roof with a large, shed-roof side extension. The exterior walls are clad in vertical wood siding, which appears to be recently replaced, and the roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. Based on aerial photography and street-view images, the barn has undergone several changes in the 2010s, including the replacement or refinishing of exterior siding, the addition of a shed-roof porch on the front, north elevation and a shed-roof rear addition (Google Earth 2007, 2010). It appears as though the structure is used for

some sort of commercial purpose; there is a gravel parking area and a sign that reads “THE BARN” with some outdoor seating.

The Rhodes House has undergone several changes, including the replacement of exterior wall and roof materials, as well as the replacement of all windows. The barn has also undergone changes, with the porch and rear additions. Due to these changes, the Rhodes House no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Data presented in deeds, census records, and maps of New Castle Hundred indicate that the Rhodes House was constructed between 1849 and 1868 for widow Elizabeth Rhodes, and that this dwelling was acquired around 1880 by representatives of the Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church (standing across Church Road from the Rhodes House) for use as a parsonage.

No structures were denoted on or near the future site of the Rhodes House on a map of New Castle Hundred published in 1849 (Price and Rea 1849). The woman for whom the Rhodes House would be built sometime during the next two decades—Elizabeth Rhodes—was then living nearby in one of two farmhouses attributed by the cartographer to her farmer husband Robert Rhodes. One of the farmhouses was denoted approximately 1,800 feet west of the future Rhodes House site, and the other was denoted approximately 4,000 feet west of the site. As of July 15, 1850, the Rhodes household comprised 59-year-old Delaware native Robert Rhodes, his 60-year-old, Delaware-born wife Elizabeth, 56-year-old Rebecca Rhodes (perhaps Robert’s sister), 19-year-old Robert Bates, 13-year-old Robert Hickel, and two Rhodes grandchildren or grandnephew and grandniece: Joseph (age 12), and Mary (11) (United States Bureau of the Census 1850).

Robert Rhodes appears to have died during the 1850s, as he was not enumerated in the 1860 New Castle County census, and 70-year-old Elizabeth was identified as the head of the “Rhoads” household in the village of Red Lion. Elizabeth’s housemates on that date were identified as 60-year-old Rebecca “Rhoads,” 40-year-old Mary McCoy (the apparent daughter of either Rebecca or Robert and Elizabeth), and Mary McCoy’s 21-year-old daughter Mary “Rhoads” (United States Bureau of the Census 1860, 1880). The Rhodes’ next-door neighbor in June 1860 was “master carpenter” William Gregg, who is thus a likely candidate to have built for Elizabeth a two-story frame house along the west side of Church Road, which was then known as “the road leading from the Red Lion to the New Castle and French Town Turnpike” (New Castle County Deed Book A22:134). This house was in place as of 1868, as reflected on a map of Red Lion village published in that year, and its owner was identified as “Mrs. Rhodes” (Beers 1868a). The two former Rhodes farmhouses to the west were attributed on this map to the “Misses Rhodes” and the “Rhodes Est[ate],” further evidence that Robert Rhodes had died. As of June 2, 1870, the Rhodes House appears to have been occupied by widow Elizabeth, her unmarried daughter or niece Mary McCoy, and Mary’s unmarried daughter Mary (United States Bureau of the Census 1870, 1880). All three women were reported to be “without occupation.”

Across Church Road from the Rhodes House, the local Lebanon Methodist Episcopal congregation had built in 1853 a church known as the “Lebanon Meeting House.” Because this

congregation was served by ministers traveling a circuit “in the southern part of [New Castle] county,” the Church had no need of a parsonage. That system changed in or around 1880, when the congregation retained its first resident pastor (Scharf 1888:853). The only clergyman enumerated in Red Lion village on June 2, 1880 was 27-year-old Maryland native David F. Waddell. He lived with his 24-year-old wife Deborah and the couple’s three Maryland-born children: Minnie (age 6), Collison Franklin (4), and Amy (3) (United States Bureau of the Census 1880). The Waddells probably occupied the former “Mrs. Rhodes” house across Church Street from the Lebanon Meeting House, which the Methodist Episcopal congregation had recently acquired for use as a parsonage (Scharf 1888:853) (census records indicate that Elizabeth Rhodes had died during the 1870s, and the younger members of her household had moved to Elkton, Maryland [United States Bureau of the Census 1880]). On a map of New Castle Hundred published in 1881, the former “Mrs. Rhodes” house was denoted on a small lot attributed—like the Lebanon Meeting House lot across Church Road—to the “Lebanon M[ethodist] E[piscopal] Ch[urch]” (Hopkins 1881). Subsequent deeds for the parsonage lot would indicate that it comprised 8,000 square feet (0.18 acres), and was equipped with a “two-story frame dwelling house” (New Castle County Deed Book A22:134).

The Rhodes House appears to have served as a parsonage for fewer than 20 years, during which time the sequence of ministers included L.C. Andrews, Julius Dodd, William R. Sears, and—from at least 1886 through 1889—William A. Wise (Scharf 1888:853). Between 1893 (when the parsonage lot was depicted on a map of Red Lion village [Baist 1893]) and 1900, the Lebanon Methodist Episcopal congregation established a parsonage to the rear of the church, on a lot along the west side of present-day Bear Corbitt Road. By 1900, the Rhodes House on its 8,000-square-foot lot was owned by farm laborer Samuel P. Roberts and his wife Sarah, who had acquired the property through Orphans’ Court proceedings (New Castle County Deed Book A22:134). As of June 5, 1900, the Roberts household comprised 56-year-old Samuel, 58-year-old Sarah, and their unmarried, 21-year-old son Isaac, a farm laborer like his father (United States Bureau of the Census 1900).

On June 24, 1901, the New Castle County Superior Court ordered Sheriff Samuel A. McDaniel to seize sufficient “goods, chattel, lands and tenements of Samuel P. Roberts and [wife] Sarah A. Roberts” to settle a debt of \$519.79 owed by the Robertses to John H. Rodney, executor of George B. Rodney’s estate. McDaniel seized the Roberts’ 8,000-square-foot property along Church Road, but was unable to arrange a means of generating enough income from the property “within seven years to satisfy the damage.” Three years later, by an order issued by the Superior Court on March 14, 1904, the new New Castle County Sheriff, Emmitt F. Stidham, exposed the Roberts’ property to public sale, and sold it for \$300 to the “highest and best bidder”: Red Lion blacksmith Daniel B. Maloney. Sheriff Stidham conveyed the “two-story frame” Rhodes House on its 8,000-square-foot lot to Maloney by a deed dated December 17, 1904 (New Castle County Deed Book A22:134).

Daniel Maloney owned multiple properties in and around Red Lion during this period. He probably utilized the Rhodes House as a rental property during his four years of ownership. By a deed dated November 18, 1908, he and his wife conveyed the former parsonage property and a 1,000-square-foot strip of land abutting its north side to New Castle County resident William H. Johnson, in consideration of \$500 (New Castle County Deed Book A22:134). Johnson was identified in a census enumeration conducted a year-and-a-half later as a 45-year-old, Delaware-

born mail carrier, living along the road from “Red Lion to Frenchtown Pike” with his 37-year-old wife Angie, and daughters Florence (age 16) and Lucy (12) (United States Bureau of the Census 1910).

William Johnson acquired an adjoining tract of 22 acres from the Maloneys in August 1911 (New Castle County Deed Book O23:170). By a deed dated December 11, 1916, he and his wife conveyed all three abutting tracts on the west side of Church Road—the 8,000-square-foot former parsonage property, the 1,000-square-foot strip, and the 22 acres—to Arthur J. Hopkins of Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, in consideration of \$3,300 (New Castle County Deed Book M26:59). Nine days later, Hopkins conveyed the three parcels to George R. Hollett of New Castle Hundred, in consideration of \$2,900 (New Castle County Deed Book G27:545). Hollett was identified in a census enumeration conducted on January 3, 1920 as a 60-year-old farmer living with his wife and son in Red Lion village (United States Bureau of the Census 1920).

By a deed dated January 17, 1923, George Hollett and his wife conveyed the three adjoining tracts on the west side of Church Road to Manlove Orville Davis and his wife Grace Louise, of White Clay Creek Hundred, New Castle County, in consideration of \$4,500 (New Castle County Deed Book O31:470). The Davises soon moved to Red Lion, where they were enumerated during the 1930 census as next-door neighbors of George Hollett and his wife. Manlove Davis was identified on that occasion as a 54-year-old truck farmer (United States Bureau of the Census 1930).

Manlove and Grace Davis owned the Rhodes House and surrounding parcels together until Manlove’s death in January 1963 (Ancestry.com 2011:n.p.). Grace owned the real estate by herself another 7 years before conveying the Rhodes House on a newly configured parcel of 0.246 acres to Harold A. Bolyard and his wife Eeva Bolyard, by a deed dated April 22, 1970 (New Castle County Deed Book P83:733). The Bolyards paid \$6,450 for the property. Subsequent owners of the property have comprised Ramon and Kathryn Armstrong (acquired on November 14, 1989 in consideration of \$45,000 [New Castle County Deed Book 960:2870) and the present owners: Robert and Bonnie Johnson, who acquired the property on September 28, 1990, in consideration of \$51,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 1089:60). Current tax records describe the property as containing 0.26 acres.

## NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Rhodes House was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. The dwelling and barn have undergone several alterations, resulting in the loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The vinyl siding and windows on the dwelling and the new exterior material on the barn diminish their association with the late nineteenth century. Because of the diminished integrity, the Rhodes House is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no

historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.

The CHRS, Inc. recommendation of not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places concurs with the previous evaluation recommendation by Skelly and Loy, Inc., in the report *Historic Architectural Resource Survey and Determination of Eligibility, Church Road (Wynnefield to S.R. 71) Improvements, New Castle Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware* (Kuncio and Hyland 2004:37).

Rhodes House, Bear, New Castle County, Delaware



**Photograph 1—Rhodes House:** View of the northwest corner of the dwelling, facing south-southeast.



**Photograph 2—Rhodes House:** View of the northeast corner of the dwelling, facing west-southwest.

Rhodes House, Bear, New Castle County, Delaware



**Photograph 3—Rhodes House:** View of the west elevation of the dwelling, facing east-southeast.



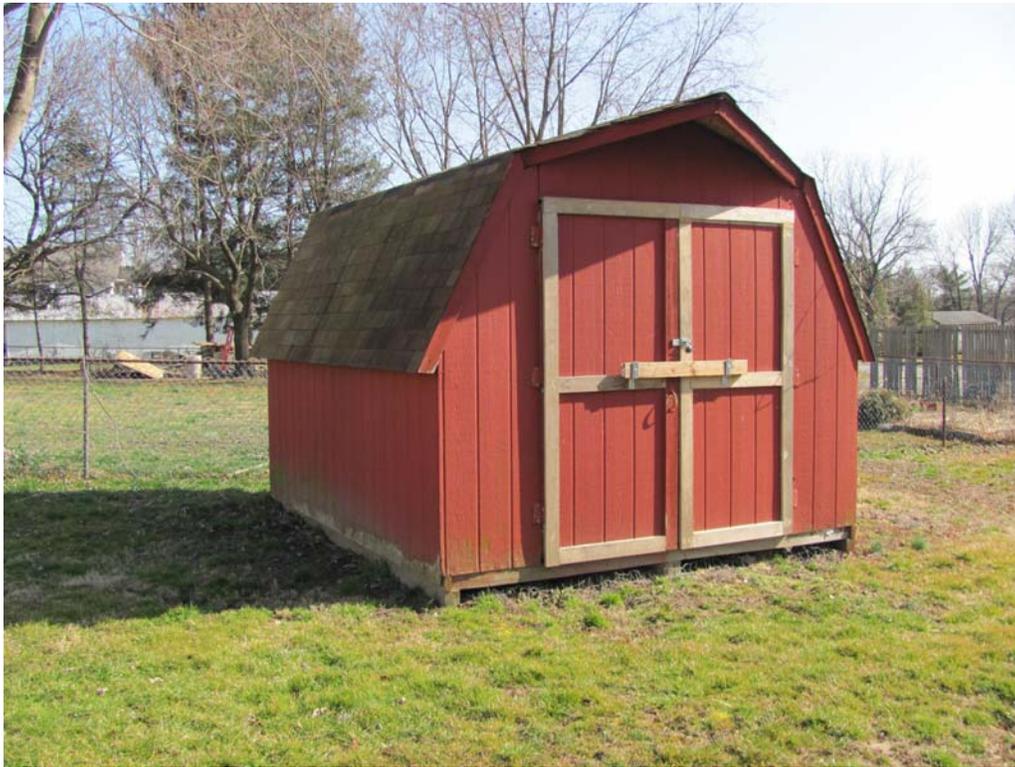
**Photograph 4—Rhodes House:** View of the south elevation of the dwelling, looking north-northeast.



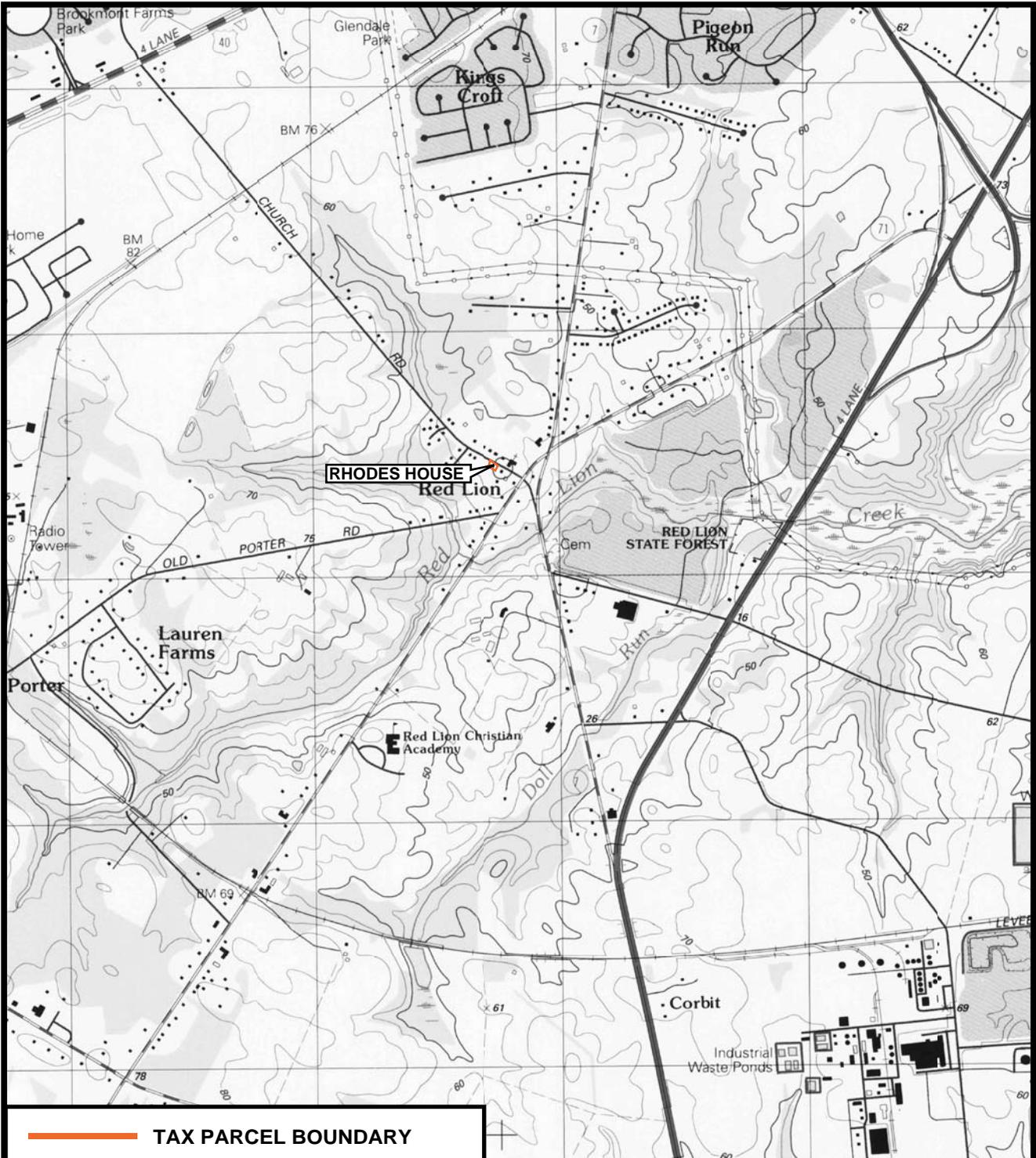
**Photograph 5—Rhodes House:** View of the north elevation of the barn, facing south-southwest.

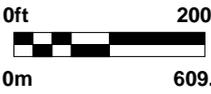


**Photograph 6—Rhodes House:** View of the south elevation of the barn, facing northeast.

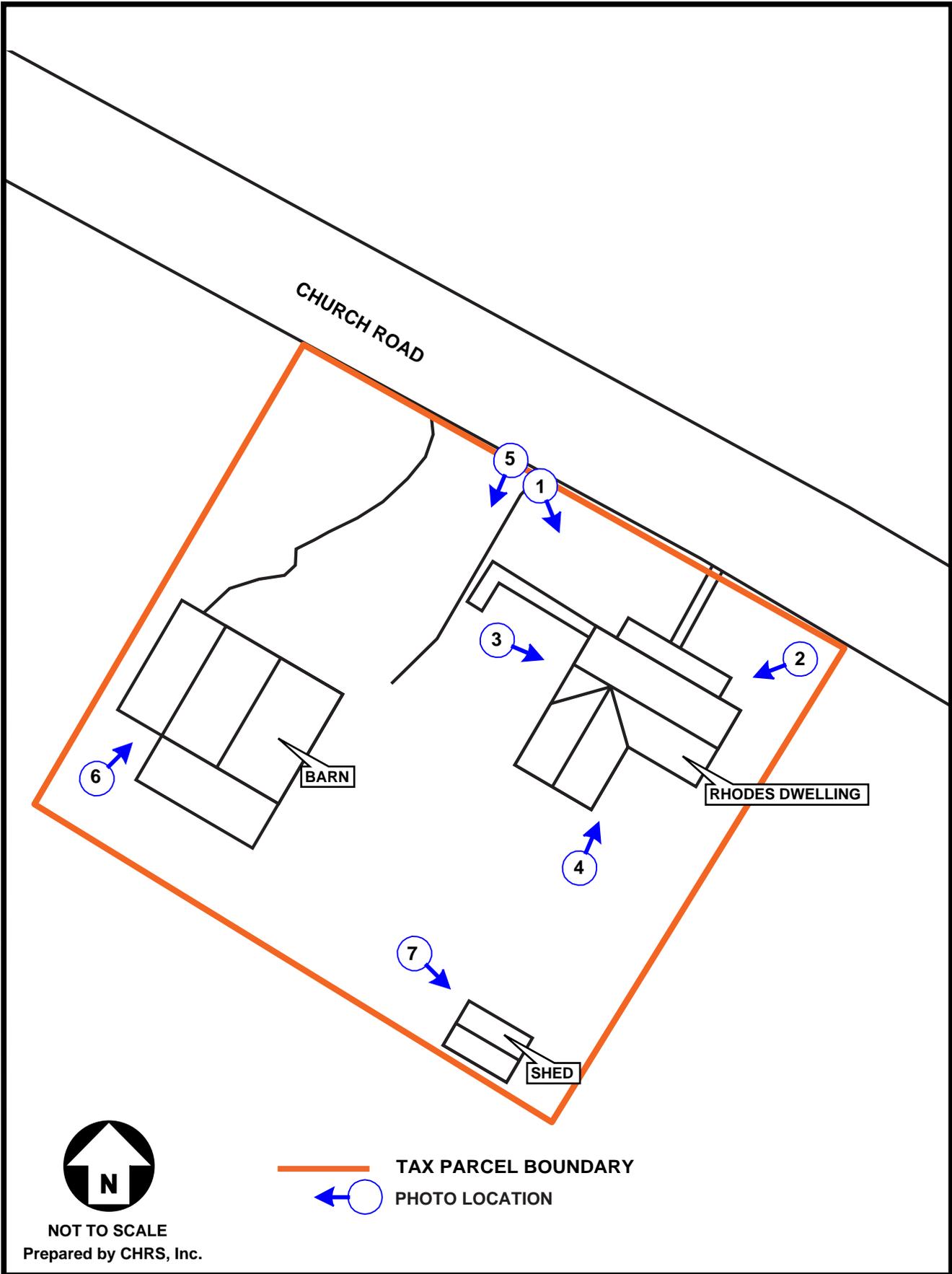


**Photograph 7—Rhodes House:** View of the west elevation of the shed, looking southeast.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**RHODES HOUSE - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



**RHODES HOUSE -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY



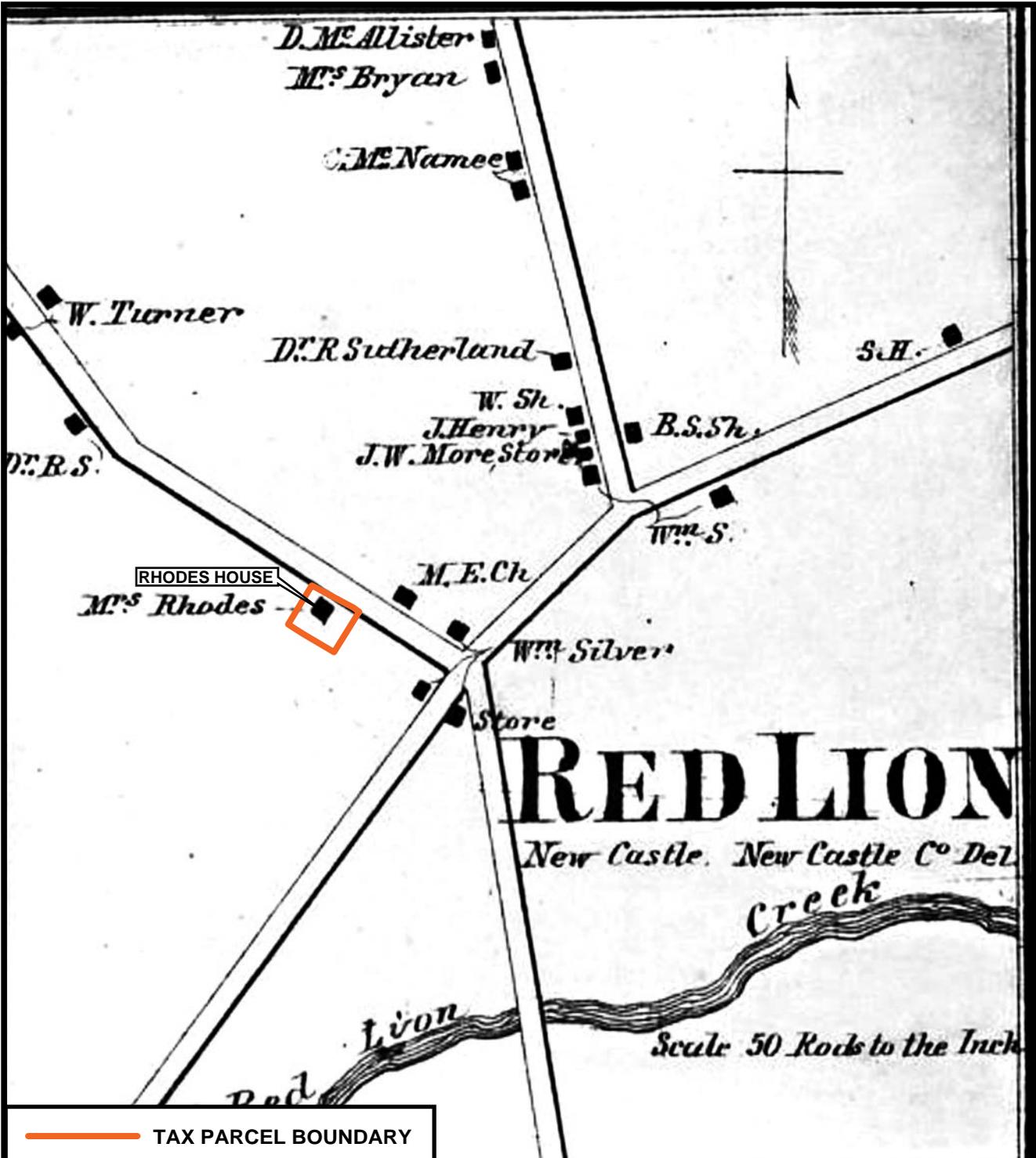
0ft 90ft  
  
0m 27.43m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

SOURCE

GOOGLE EARTH  
2010

**RHODES HOUSE - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>NOT TO SCALE Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.</p>	<p>BEERS 1868a</p>

RHODES HOUSE CIRCA 1868

**N05078**  
**DWLG CX – Rte. 7; Moore Property**  
**1750 Bear Corbitt Road**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY**

The Moore Property is located at 1750 Bear Corbitt Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Robert and Karen Pettit and the tax parcel number is 1004900027. The 0.24-acre property contains a ca. 1849 dwelling, an early twentieth-century garage, and a late twentieth-century shed. The property is located on the west side of Bear Corbitt Road, just north of the intersection of Bear Corbitt and Red Lion Roads.

The dwelling on the Moore Property originally housed a small store with the storeowner's residence behind or above the store; the store was likely discontinued after the turn of the twentieth century. It is situated close to Bear Corbitt Road but is rotated slightly away from the street. It is two stories tall, four bays wide, and one room deep and has a long, one-story rear wing. The structure appears to have a concrete foundation, the walls are clad in vinyl siding, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. There is an interior end chimney in the middle of the southwestern gable elevation. All of the windows appear to have been replaced with modern vinyl windows. The main, southeastern elevation features a full-length, one-story porch. It has a shed roof with a cross gable at the center and the entire porch has been screened in. A decorative screen door is located near the center of the porch. Four spindled wood posts are supported by decorative brackets. The front entrance is located in the second bay from the south. It is a modern aluminum door with a small fan light. In the other three bays are modern six-over-six windows. The same modern six-over-six windows are found in all four bays on the second story.

The northeastern elevation contains only one modern six-over-six window in the second story. The southwestern elevation also contains one window, located near the porch on the first story. The rear, northeastern elevation of the dwelling is partially obstructed by the rear wing. On the exposed section are two modern windows, with one in the first story and another in the second story.

Connected to the southern end of the rear elevation is the one-story wing. The southwestern elevation of the wing features a hexagonal bay window with modern four-over-one windows. West of the bay window is a pair of modern six-over-six windows on the first story and a fixed, single-light window in the second story. There is a modern six-over-six window on the first floor of the northwestern end of the wing and a pair of modern one-over-one windows in the gable peak. There is also one pedestrian door covered with a metal storm door. On the northeastern elevation of the wing is a pair of sliding glass doors and one modern six-over-six window. On the northwest, rear elevation of the larger core of the dwelling are two modern windows—a one-over-one window in the first story and a six-over-six window in the second story.

Just northwest of the dwelling is a side-gable shed, likely constructed during the mid- to late twentieth century. West of the dwelling is an early twentieth-century garage. It is three bays wide and one story tall. It has vertical wood siding and exposed rafters on the eaves sides. There are two modern windows on the southeastern elevation, as well as one sliding wood door and a wood pedestrian door.

The changes to the Moore Property dwelling, notably the vinyl siding and the modern windows and doors, have diminished the integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The property does retain integrity of location and setting, as it was originally closely surrounded by other buildings and it does remain in its original location.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

While current New Castle County tax assessment records indicate that the dwelling on the 0.24-acre Moore Property (at 1750 Bear Corbitt Road; Tax Parcel 1004900027) was erected in 1920, deed and cartographic records offer evidence of a dwelling or dwelling-sized structure in this location from at least 1849 through the present. On a map of New Castle Hundred published in 1849, a row of ten unidentified buildings was depicted lining the west side of Bear Corbitt Road (referred to in nineteenth-century deeds as “the public road leading from Christiana to Red Lion”) over a distance of approximately 1,000 feet north of its intersection with Red Lion Road (Price and Rea 1849). The second building north of the intersection was denoted within the present bounds of the Moore Property. On a map of Red Lion published in 1868, the store of “J.W. More” was denoted within the present bounds of the Moore Property (Beers 1868a). The property was owned in that year by John W. Moore, a 36-year-old grocer and Delaware native whose means and date of acquiring the property do not appear to be recorded. The store site had been included in a tract of 30.55 acres conveyed by William and Robert Knowles of Pickaway County, Ohio to farmer John D. Turner in May 1851 (New Castle County Deed Book H6:163, 165; United States Bureau of the Census 1850). Turner died sometime during the next 17 years, leaving as his only heir son Walter E. Turner (New Castle County Deed Book Z8:69). It was from Walter Turner or a subsequent owner that John W. Moore acquired either the site or the improved lot on which he was operating a store as of 1868. Subsequent deeds for the property do not describe the means and date of Moore’s acquisition.

It is likely that Moore and his family occupied residential quarters behind and/or above the store building, as was typical of store proprietors in this era. Census records compiled in July 1870 suggest that the Moore household in Red Lion two years earlier comprised John Moore, his 36-year-old wife Jane, and three Moore children: William (age 15), Louisa (12), and Mary (9). By July 1870, however, the Moore family had moved to Wilmington, where John Moore described himself to a census enumerator as a “retired grocer” (United States Bureau of the Census 1870). By a deed dated February 26, 1869, John and his wife had conveyed the store-and-residence on a lot of 12,036 square feet (0.28 acres) to Richard Maloney of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County, in consideration of \$1,525 (New Castle County Deed Book Z8:69). The size and dimensions of the lot were nearly the same as current New Castle County Tax Parcel 1004900027, which is said to contain 0.24 acres.

Richard Maloney moved his family to Red Lion within months of acquiring the Moore Property. In census records compiled on June 2, 1870, he was identified as a 27-year-old Irish immigrant, living in the village with his 27-year-old Irish wife Elizabeth and three Delaware-born children: John (age 4), Lizzie (3), and newborn Richard. The senior Richard was employed as a storekeeper, no doubt in what had been the Moore store (United States Bureau of the Census 1870). At least four more children joined the Maloney family during the next decade: Daniel (September

1870), Frank (around 1873), Annie (March 1876), and Ida (August 1878). Father Richard appears to have exchanged storekeeping for hotel proprietorship during that decade, as he was identified in census records compiled in June 1880 as a 38-year-old “retired hotel keeper” (United States Bureau of the Census 1880, 1900).

Richard had moved on to farming by February 2, 1899, on which date he and his wife Elizabeth conveyed the Moore Property to Daniel B. Maloney, in consideration of \$1,100 (New Castle Deed Book Z17:218). While Richard and Elizabeth had a son named Daniel B. Maloney, the new owner of the Moore Property in February 1899 was apparently a different man with the same name. The Daniel B. Maloney living with Richard and Elizabeth elsewhere in New Castle Hundred in June 1900 was said to have been born in September 1870, and to be presently unmarried and working as a farm laborer. The Daniel B. Maloney who had just acquired and occupied the Moore Property was identified in June 1900 census records as a blacksmith who had been born in Delaware to Irish parents in March 1871, and was now married to a Delaware native named Jennie (also known as “Jane Elizabeth”), who had given birth around 1899 to a son named Ralph Maloney (United States Bureau of the Census 1900).

By a deed dated November 8, 1904, Daniel and Jane Elizabeth Maloney conveyed the Moore Property and an adjoining lot of 896 square feet to Irvin M. Gray of Red Lion Hundred, New Castle County, in consideration of \$1,300 (New Castle Deed Book A20:494). Gray was 23 years old and unmarried at the time. He would remain a bachelor during the four years he owned the Moore Property (United States Bureau of the Census 1910). By a deed dated April 29, 1907, he conveyed the property and the small adjoining lot to Emma C. Williams, of Coatesville Borough, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in consideration of \$1,200 (New Castle County Deed Book G21:202). Three weeks later, by a deed dated May 18, 1907, Williams conveyed the two parcels to 47-year-old Red Lion wheelwright Spencer H. Wiley, in consideration of \$1,000 (New Castle Deed Book I21:268; United States Bureau of the Census 1900).

Spencer Wiley had been living and working as a wheelwright in Red Lion at least since November 1892, when he acquired the lot immediately north of the Moore Property, which came equipped with a frame house and wheelwright shop (New Castle County Deed Book Y15:72). On June 15, 1898 he married Clara A. Stradley in Wilmington, and the couple’s first (and apparently only) child—Paul—was born in the fall of 1899 (Genealogy Trails 2012:n.p.; United States Bureau of the Census 1900). Deed records show Wiley acquiring multiple properties on the west side of Bear Corbitt Road and the north side of Red Lion Road in the early 1900s, including the Moore Property in May 1907 (New Castle Deed Book I21:268). Exactly where along Bear Corbitt Road he and his family lived during this period is unclear.

Spencer and Clara Wiley owned the Moore Property for nearly a quarter-century, giving the Diamond State Telephone Company a small easement in December 1911, and conveying a narrow strip along Bear Corbitt Road to the State of Delaware—presumably to facilitate road-widening—in March 1928 (New Castle County Deed Books R23:165 and H34:14). By a deed dated February 5, 1930, the Wileys conveyed the slightly reduced Moore Property to John J. McCoy and his wife Bertie, of Kirkwood, Delaware, for \$100 “and other valuable consideration” (New Castle County Deed Book T36:474). Conveyances of the 0.24-acre Moore Property since that date have occurred as follows:

- July 23, 1948: John and Bertie McCoy to Richard J. Steele of New Castle County, in consideration of \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book F48:313)
- December 2, 1963: Richard Steele and wife Lorie G. Willis Steele to Laura M. Lentz, single woman, of Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, in consideration of \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book E72:685)
- December 2, 1963: Laura Lentz back to Richard and Lorie Steele, in consideration of \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book E72:697)
- October 6, 1965: Lorie Steele becomes sole owner upon Richard's death (New Castle County Deed Book G118:298)
- April 30, 1982: Lorie Steele to Michael P. Fusca of New Castle County and Wayne J. Brzoska of Sussex County, in consideration of \$25,900 (New Castle County Deed Book G118:298)
- October 26, 1984: Michael Fusca and Wayne Brzoska to Mark L. Ellingsworth and Dorothy L. Sowers of New Castle County, in consideration of \$27,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 167:301)
- May 1, 1986: Mark Ellingsworth and Dorothy Sowers to Mark L. Ellingsworth and wife Linda of New Castle County, in consideration of \$15,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 396:117)
- July 1, 1986: Mark and Linda Ellingsworth to Ruth A. Campbell and June K. Buckworth of New Castle County, in consideration of \$36,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 408:132)
- November 23, 1989: Upon the death of June Buckworth, Ruth Campbell become sole owner (New Castle County Will Record 096353)
- December 4, 1998: Ruth Campbell to current owners Robert E. Pettit and wife Karen of New Castle County, in consideration of \$110,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 2551:184)

On April 9, 2009, the Pettits conveyed the Moore Property to Robert alone, and he immediately conveyed the property back to himself and his wife Karen (New Castle County Deed Instruments 200904170022968 and 200904290025719).

## NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Moore Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. Due to modern alterations, including the porch enclosure and the replacement of original materials, the structure no longer reflects its original function as a store. It does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The Moore Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.



**Photograph 1—Moore Property:** View of the southeast elevation of the dwelling, facing west-southwest.



**Photograph 2—Moore Property:** View of the southwest elevation of the dwelling, facing northwest.



**Photograph 3—Moore Property:** View of the northwest elevation of the dwelling, facing east.



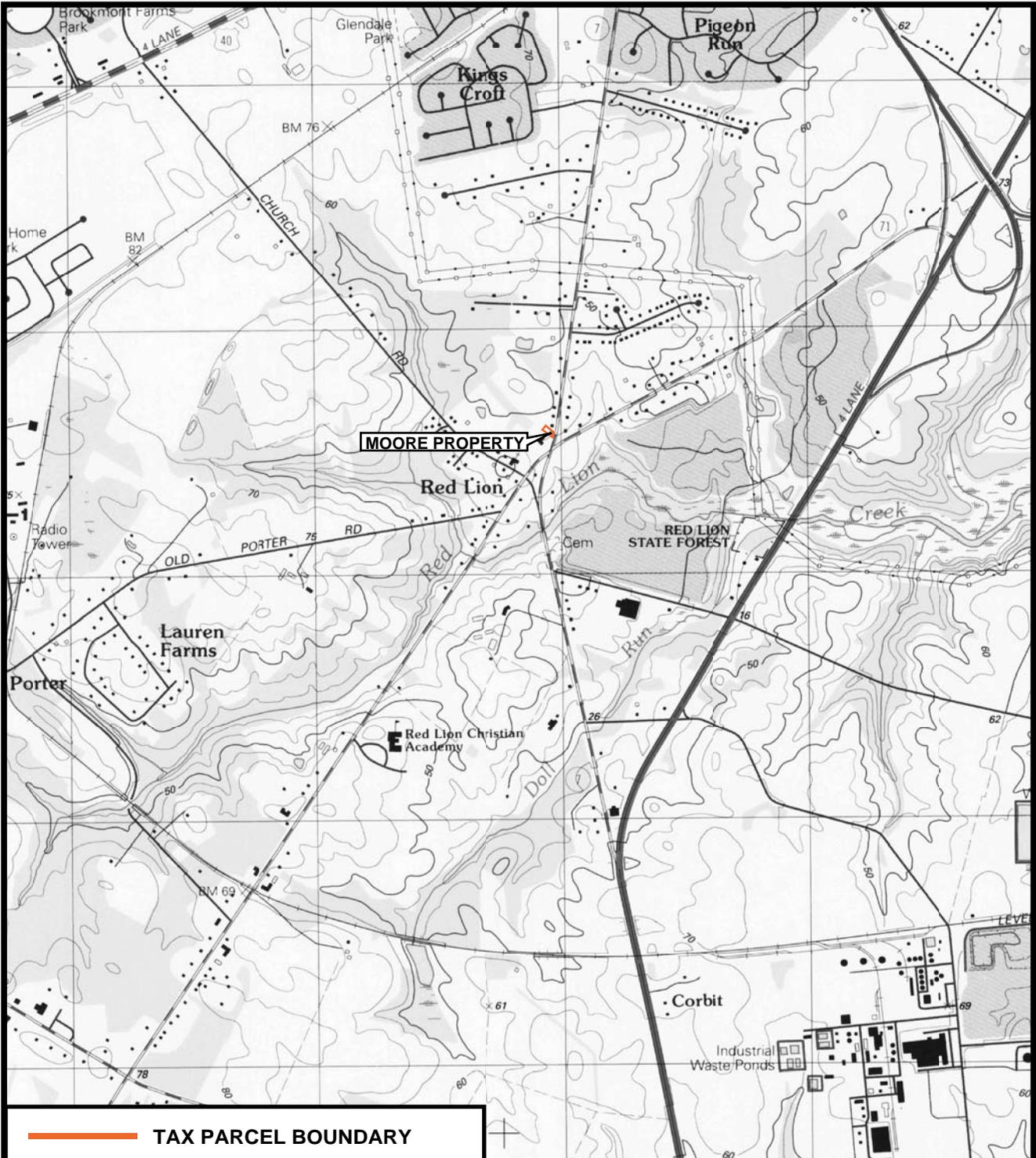
**Photograph 4—Moore Property:** View of the rear, northeast and northwest elevations of the dwelling, facing south-southeast.



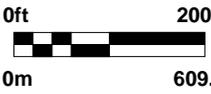
**Photograph 5—Moore Property:** View of the south corner of the shed, facing north.



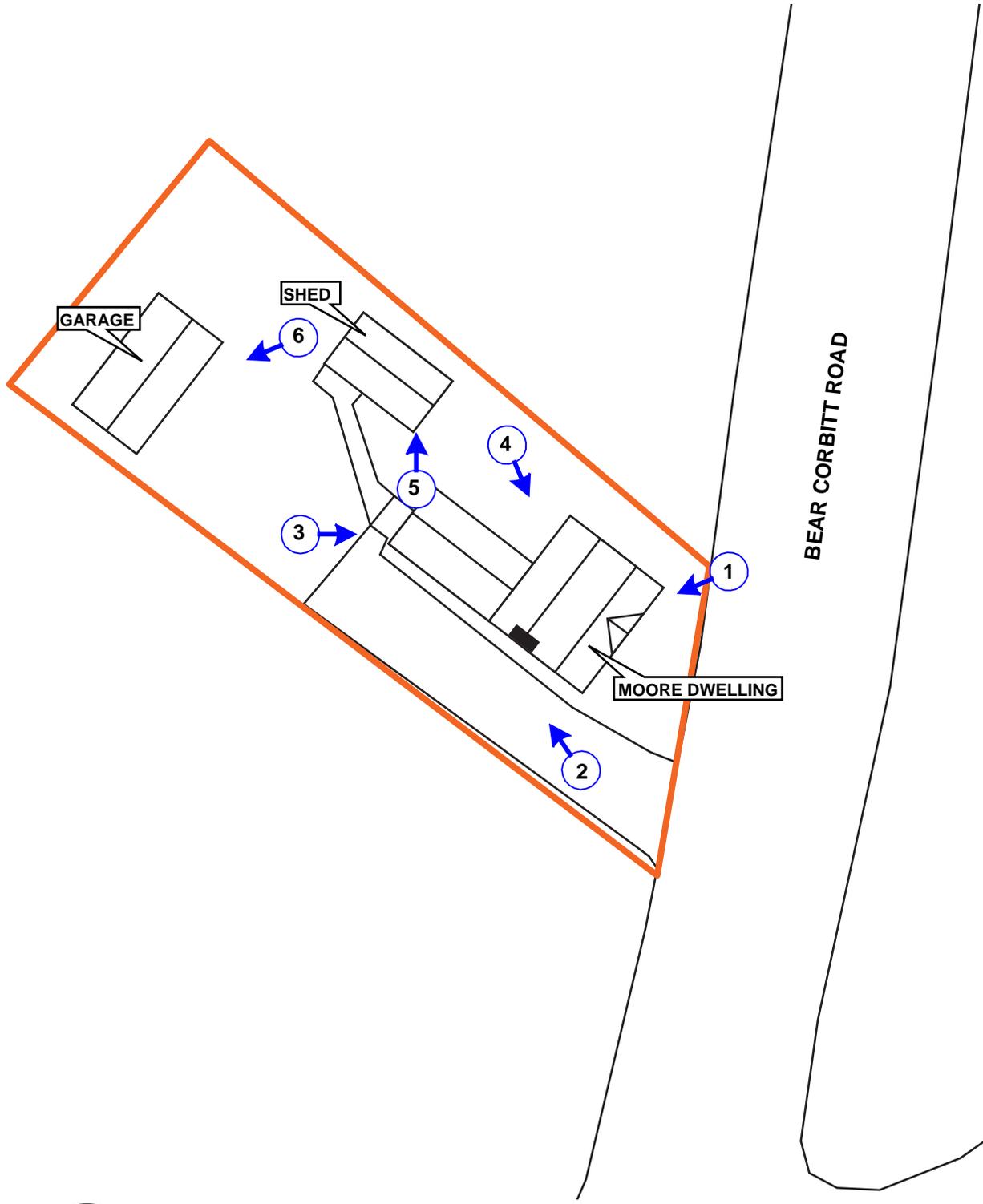
**Photograph 6—Moore Property:** View of the southeast elevation of the garage, facing west-southwest.



TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**MOORE PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



NOT TO SCALE  
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY  
← PHOTO LOCATION

**MOORE PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

Corbitt Rd



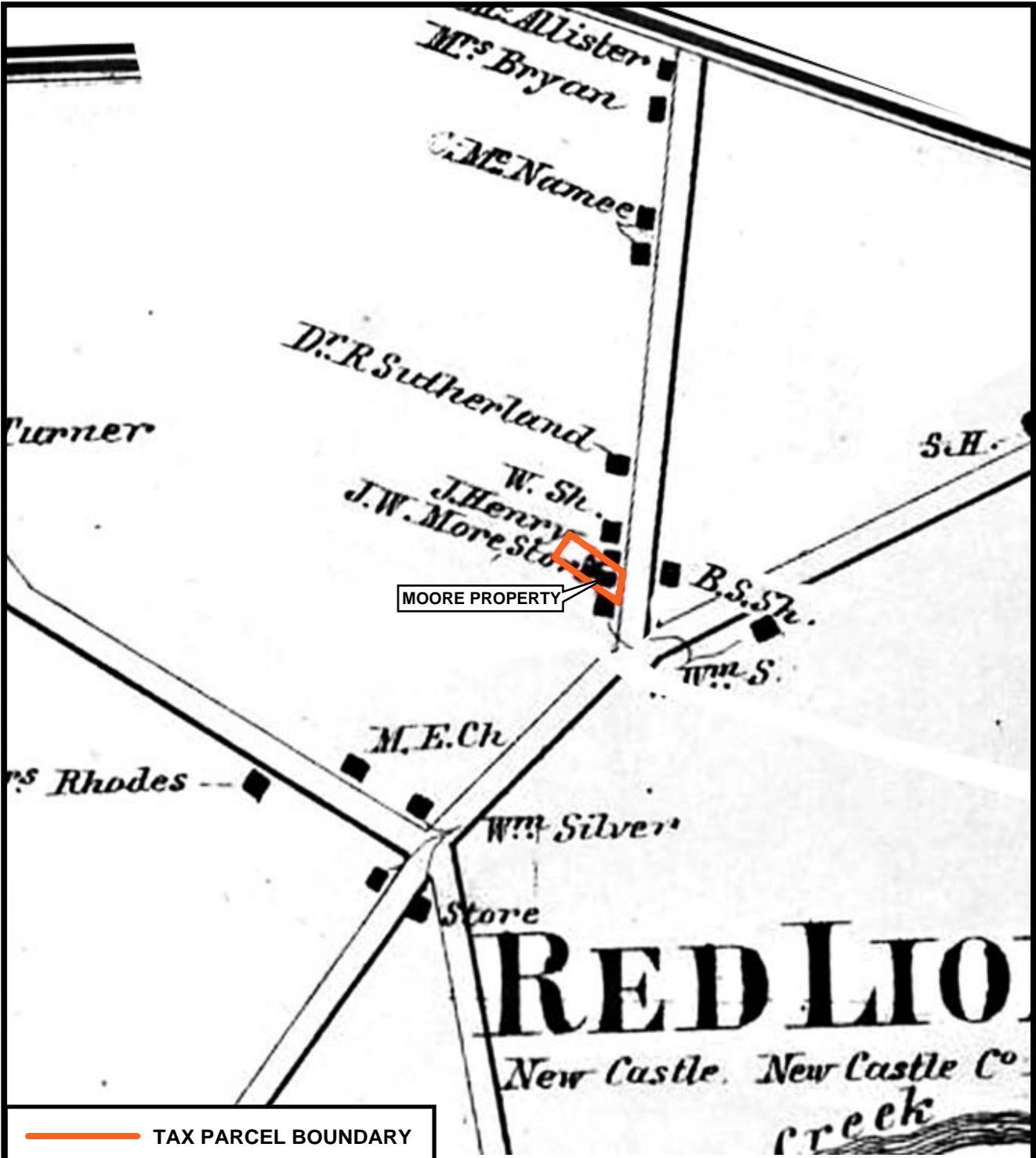
0ft 85ft  
  
 0m 30.48m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

SOURCE

GOOGLE EARTH  
 2010

MOORE PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

	SCALE	SOURCE
	NOT TO SCALE Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.	BEERS 1868a

MOORE PROPERTY CIRCA 1868

**N05079**

**DWLG CX – Rte. 7; Vickers Property  
1745 Bear Corbitt Road**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY**

The Vickers Property is located at 1745 Bear Corbitt Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Mid-Atlantic Environmental Laboratories, Inc. and the tax parcel number is 1004900039. The 1.03-acre property contains a ca. 1930 Bungalow. The property is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Bear Corbitt and Red Lion Roads.

The dwelling, built ca. 1930, is a one-and-one-half-story Bungalow which has been adapted into a combined residence and small business. The structure faces southwest, towards the intersection of Bear Corbitt and Red Lion Roads. The wood frame structure, which sits upon a rusticated concrete block foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and has a cross-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. There is a two-bay addition on the rear, northeast side of the dwelling, constructed during the mid-twentieth century. It shares the same exterior materials, though it appears to have a poured concrete foundation. An interior chimney rises from near the center of the dwelling. All of the windows have been replaced with modern, one-over-one, vinyl windows.

The dwelling was originally three bays wide and three rooms deep. When the structure was altered to accommodate a business or rental units, a second doorway was added to the front, southwest elevation. This elevation features a hipped-roof porch that extends nearly the width of the elevation. It is supported by four columns, three of which appear to be original fluted square columns; one of the columns was replaced with a simple square post. The first story contains two doors, both of which have been replaced with modern aluminum doors with small fanlights. In the east and west bay is a modern window. The upper level is created by a three-bay, shed-roof wall dormer. It contains three modern windows, one of which is larger than the others.

The northwest elevation of the original core of the dwelling contains four window openings. In the gable end of the dwelling are two pairs of modern windows on the ground floor and a single modern window in the gable peak. There is one modern window in the cross-gable peak. In the rear cross-gable section of the original core of the dwelling is a single vinyl window. The southwest elevation of the rear addition extends seamlessly from the main core of the dwelling, except for a lower roof line. There is a modern aluminum door and a pair of modern windows on this elevation of the addition.

The rear, northeast elevation of the dwelling is entirely composed of the rear addition; it contains two pairs of modern windows. The southeast elevation of the original core of the dwelling has two single modern windows and one pair of modern windows on the first floor and a single modern window in the gable peak. The southeast elevation of the addition contains two pairs of modern windows.

The Vickers Property retains few original architectural features. The original porch and wall dormer are still extant; however, the porch railing appears to be modern. Exterior wall and roof materials have been replaced, as well as all of the windows. Finally, the dwelling has been

appended with a large rear addition. Due to these changes, the Vickers Property no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship or feeling. Because the dwelling has been converted from a single-family residence, the Vickers Property no longer retains integrity of association.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The land containing the Vickers Property was purchased in February 1930 by Wilhelmina Vickers, of Red Lion Hundred. She paid \$200 to William F. Silver and Sarah E. (or Sallie) Walton for an approximately 1.1-acre parcel of land; Silver and Walton were gradually subdividing and selling farmland in Red Lion that had belonged to their father and grandfather (New Castle County Deed Book V36:481). Soon after purchasing the property, Wilhelmina and her husband, Kent, built the dwelling that stands there today. They did not live in the location for long; two years after purchasing the lot, they sold “All that certain lot of land, with the new dwelling house thereon erected. . . .” to Harry D. Appleby of Red Lion for \$2,100 (New Castle County Deed Book N38:235).

The Vickers Property would remain in the Appleby family for the following 51 years. In June 1953, a 0.042-acre sliver of land was conveyed to the State Highway Division of Delaware as “part of the right of way of the State Highway leading from Summit Bridge to Tybout’s Corner” (New Castle County Deed Book N53:254). In March 1971, Harry D. Appleby died, leaving the property to his wife, Anna E. Appleby. Anna died 11 years later and left the property to Harry V. Appleby, Alfred D. Appleby, and Doris A. Cannon, presumably her children (New Castle County Deed Book C125:105).

In 1983, the 1.03-acre property was conveyed to George and Marie McKee of New Castle County for \$55,000 (New Castle County Deed Book C125:105). In 1991, George and Marie divorced; Marie conveyed her rights in the property to her ex-husband, George. Within three years, George had remarried, formally adding Joann McKee to the deed in 1994 (New Castle County Deed Book 1701:92). In 1999, the McKees conveyed the property to Martin and Josefina Dizon for \$128,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 2702:335). Beginning in 2003, the property changed hands five times over the course of eight years. Several businesses and individuals owned the property. The last two conveyances occurred in February 2011, whereby Akter Mehmood purchased the property from Home Comfort Store, Inc. for \$193,000 and, 15 days later, conveyed the property to the Mid-Atlantic Environmental Laboratories, Inc. for \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book 20110208:0007757, 20110301:0011925). At the time of this survey, Mid-Atlantic Environmental Laboratories, Inc. owned the 1.03-acre parcel.

## NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Vickers Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant

historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. The dwelling has undergone several alterations, including a rear addition, vinyl siding, a replaced roof, and modern windows, resulting in the loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because of the diminished integrity, the Vickers Property is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.



**Photograph 1—Vickers Property:** View of the front, southwest elevation of the dwelling, facing east-northeast.



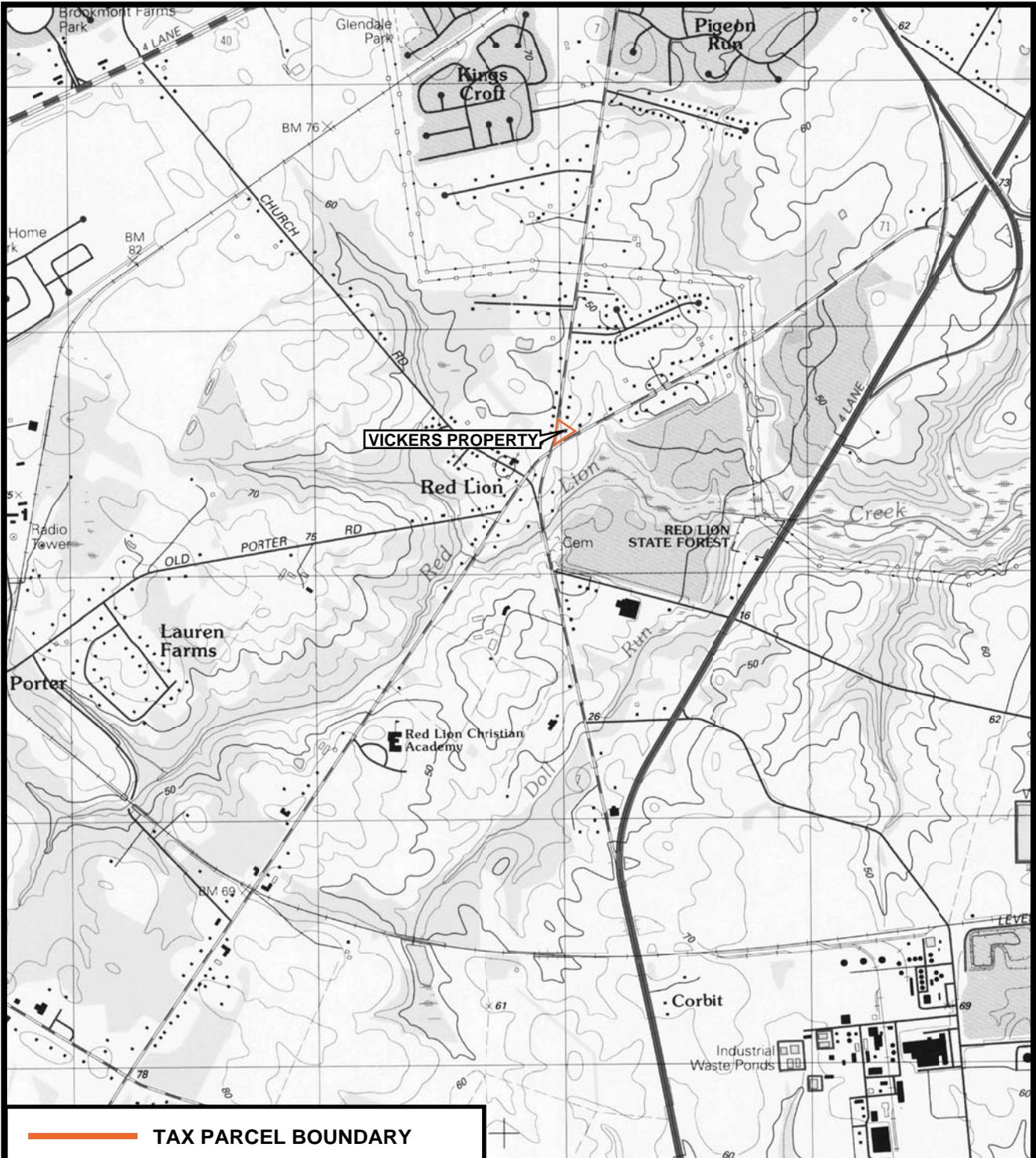
**Photograph 2—Vickers Property:** View of the northwest elevation of the dwelling, facing east-southeast.

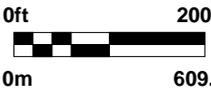


**Photograph 3—Vickers Property:** View of the northeast elevation of the dwelling, facing south.



**Photograph 4—Vickers Property:** View of the southeast elevation of the dwelling, facing northwest.

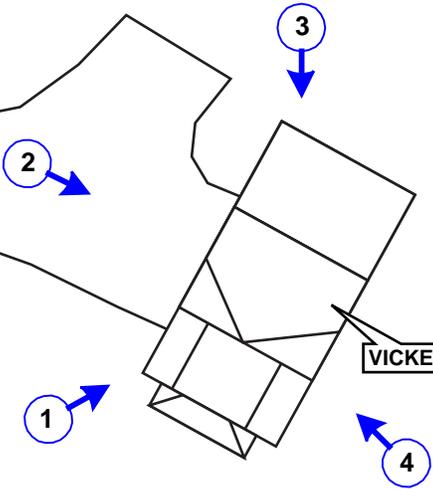


QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**VICKERS PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**

BEAR CORBITT ROAD

RED LION ROAD



VICKERS DWELLING



— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY  
← PHOTO LOCATION

NOT TO SCALE  
Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.

VICKERS PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP



— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY



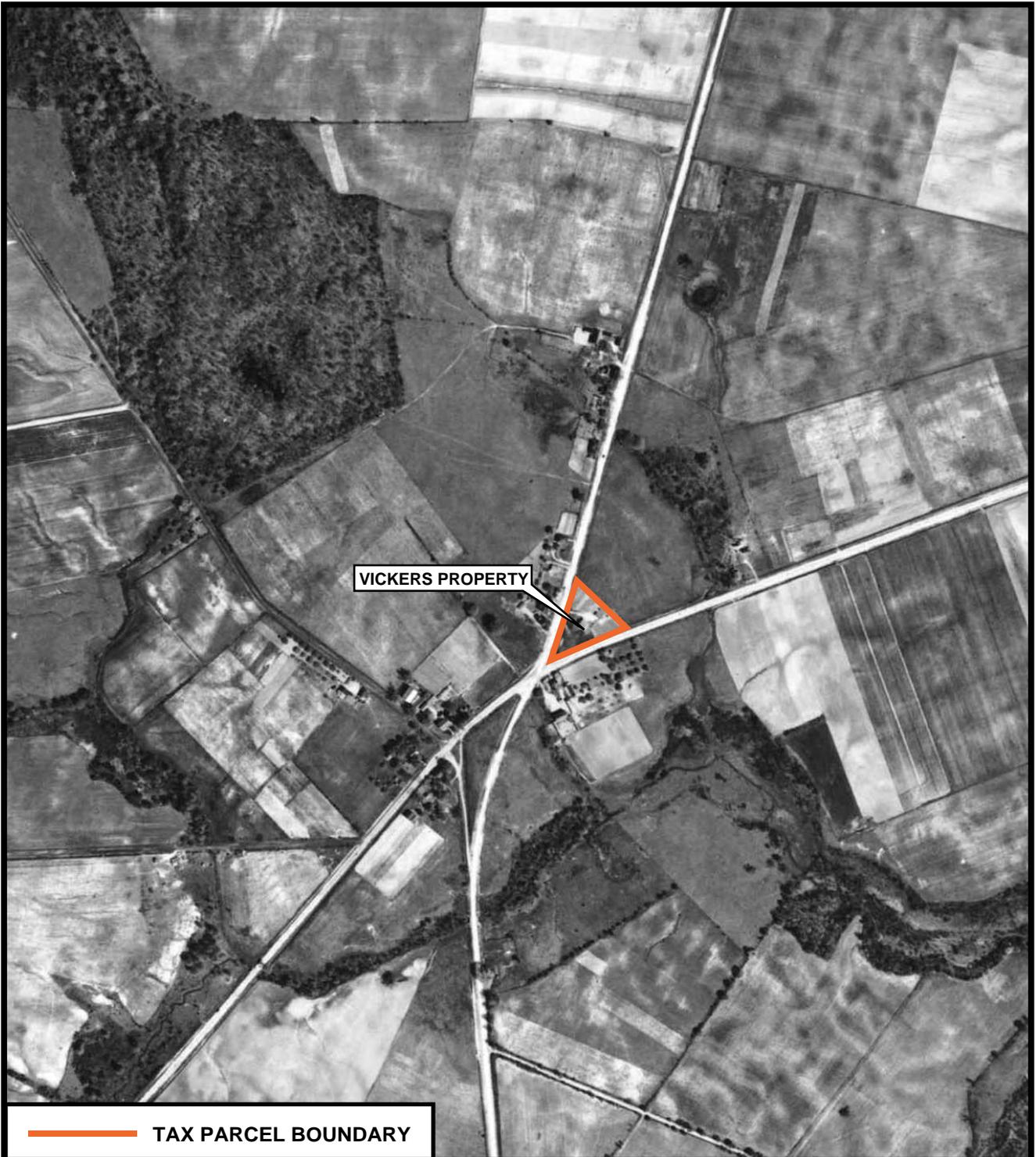
0ft 65ft  
0m 19.81m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

SOURCE

GOOGLE EARTH  
2010

VICKERS PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>0ft <span style="float: right;">645ft</span></p>  <p>0m <span style="float: right;">196.6m</span></p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>ANONYMOUS 1932</p>

VICKERS PROPERTY CIRCA 1932

**N05080**

**DWLG CX – Rte. 7; Former Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Parsonage  
1718 Bear Corbitt Road**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY**

The Former Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Parsonage is located at 1718 Bear Corbitt Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Leslie Hearn and the tax parcel number is 1004900022. The 0.55-acre property contains a ca. 1921 dwelling, a mid-twentieth-century detached garage, and a late twentieth-century shed. The property is located on the west side of Bear Corbitt Road, approximately 490 feet north of the intersection of Bear Corbitt and Red Lion Roads.

The Former Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Parsonage is a vernacular Foursquare dwelling. Constructed on a concrete foundation, the dwelling stands two stories tall, is two bays wide, and is three rooms deep. The exterior walls are clad with asbestos siding; some original wood clapboard siding can be seen where the siding has fallen off. The hipped roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. All of the windows, except those located on the enclosed front porch, appear to be original, one-over-one, wood windows with wood surrounds.

The dwelling is oriented so that the front, east elevation faces onto Bear Corbitt Road. It features a one-story enclosed porch which spans the width of the elevation. The enclosed porch is not original to the dwelling, but appears to have been adapted from an original open-air porch during the mid-twentieth-century. The cornice along the porch roof is similar to the cornice found on the rest of the dwelling. The porch contains a door at the northern end of the elevation and four one-over-one windows, with three on the front and one on the south side of the porch. The second story features a hexagonal bay window in the northern bay, which contains one original, one-over-one, wood window. In the southern bay is a pair of original, one-over-one, wood windows. On the roof is a large, enclosed cross gable with a small vent.

The south elevation features a hexagonal bay window in the western half of the first floor. It contains three original windows. In the eastern half of the first floor is a pair of original windows. The second story contains three evenly spaced original windows. The northern elevation contains six windows, seemingly placed sporadically throughout the elevation. There are three windows on the first story: one near the eastern side of the dwelling and two grouped near the southern side of the dwelling. There is one window in the middle of the elevation, between the first and second stories. The last two windows are on the second story, with one in each half of the elevation. At the western end of the north elevation is an exterior chimney, constructed of concrete block.

There is a one-story addition spanning the width of the rear elevation. It is clad in vinyl siding, likely indicating a late twentieth-century construction date. Also on the property is a detached garage, located in the southwestern corner of the property. It has a front-gable roof and was constructed in the mid-twentieth century. Near the northwestern corner of the dwelling is a front-gable shed, added in the late twentieth century.

The Former Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Parsonage does not retain integrity of design, material or workmanship. The enclosure of the front porch and the construction of the rear addition have altered the original design of the dwelling and the exterior materials are not original to the dwelling.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Deed and census data indicate that the dwelling at 1718 Bear Corbitt Road was built in or shortly before 1921 as a parsonage for the Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church (now known as Red Lion United Methodist Church), which is located at 1545 Church Road, approximately 850 feet southwest of the parsonage property.

The land on which the parsonage would be erected was acquired for the Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church by Trustees of the Lebanon Meeting House of Red Lion by a deed dated April 13, 1893 (New Castle County Deed Book C16:240). At that time, the Church had as its parsonage a dwelling located across Church Road from the Church, acquired for that purpose around 1880 (Hopkins 1881; Scharf 1888:853). The future parsonage site along the west side of Bear Corbitt Road comprised three adjoining parcels when the Trustees acquired them in April 1893. Together, the three parcels constituted a tract of approximately one-half acre, fronting on Bear Corbitt Road for a distance of approximately 224 feet, and extending northwestward from the road a distance of approximately 122 feet (New Castle County Deed Book W30:385) (the tract's dimensions roughly matched those of current Tax Parcel 1004900022, which is said to contain 0.5639 acres).

On the three-parcel tract along Bear Corbitt Road, the Trustees of Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church erected a two-story, frame parsonage in 1921 or perhaps a year earlier. This structure was referred to as "the new dwelling house" in a deed dated January 2, 1922, by which the two surviving trustees of Lebanon Meeting House of Red Lion conveyed the three-parcel tract to Trustees of Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church, in consideration of \$5 (New Castle County Deed Book W30:385). The property apparently included multiple outbuildings, as reference was made to "other buildings thereon erected." No persons associated with the Methodist Episcopal pastorate were enumerated in this vicinity when a census was conducted along Bear Corbitt Road on January 3, 1920, suggesting that the new parsonage—if it had been completed by that date—had not yet been occupied (United States Bureau of the Census 1920).

The dwelling at 1718 Bear Corbitt Road served as a parsonage for nearly half-a-century after 1921. The identities of its occupants during that period have not been discovered, except for the family in residence on April 18, 1930, when a census enumerator visited the property. The occupants on that occasion were identified as 55-year-old Maryland native Charles T. Jones (minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church), his 48-year-old wife Grace (born in Maryland to English parents), and the couple's two adult sons: 24-year-old Merrill (born in Indiana) and 21-year-old Waldon (born in Delaware) (United States Bureau of the Census 1930). A decade earlier, the well-traveled Jones family had been living in Bay Hundred, Talbot, Maryland (United States Bureau of the Census 1920).

On May 22, 1969, the parsonage property was resurveyed, apparently in anticipation of its sale. The property was calculated through this survey to contain 0.5639 acres, with frontage of 231.59 feet along Bear Corbitt Road. By a deed dated May 27, 1969, the Trustees of Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church conveyed the property to New Castle County resident Edward H. Seaman and his wife Emma, in consideration of \$17,500. It was noted in the deed that the conveyed rights were “subject to a 10-foot-wide water easement crossing this property from the front line to the rear, the center line of said 10 foot wide easement being measured along the westerly side of Delaware Route 7 [Bear Corbitt Road]. . . ., said easement being reserved to Trustees of Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church” (New Castle County Deed Book L82:657).

The Seamans owned the former parsonage property for only two years before conveying it on September 16, 1971 to Robert J. Pflieger of New Castle County, in consideration of \$26,000 (New Castle County Deed Book K85:212). Pflieger married a woman named Hazel sometime during the next four years. By a deed dated December 1, 1975, the Pfliegers conveyed the former parsonage property to New Castle County resident Bruno R. Pia and his wife Kathryn Lee, in consideration of \$36,000 (New Castle County Deed Book P91:22). The Pias owned and occupied the property together for 26 years, until February 3, 2001, when they conveyed the property to Kathryn alone (New Castle County Deed Instrument 200103190018636). Upon Kathryn’s death intestate on October 23, 2002, the property was awarded to her three daughters: Erica, Erin, and Eve Pia. Erica immediately “disclaim[ed] any and all interest in the property,” vesting full ownership in her sisters. By a deed dated October 22, 2003, Eve and Erin Pia—then residents of St. Petersburg, Florida—conveyed the former parsonage property to the current owner, Leslie Hearn, in consideration of \$135,000 (New Castle County Deed Instrument 200310230136860). Current tax records describe the property as containing 0.55 acres.

## NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Former Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Parsonage was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation”* (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. The dwelling has undergone several modern alterations, including the porch enclosure and rear addition, and the replacement of original materials. Although the Former Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Parsonage exhibits characteristics of the Foursquare style not seen in the surrounding area, the dwelling does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The Former Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Parsonage is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.

Former Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, Bear, New Castle County, Delaware



**Photograph 1—Former Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Parsonage:** View of the east elevation of the dwelling, facing west-northwest.



**Photograph 2—Former Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Parsonage:** View of the north elevation of the dwelling, facing south-southwest.

Former Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, Bear, New Castle County, Delaware



**Photograph 3—Former Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Parsonage:** View of the northwest corner of the dwelling, facing southeast.

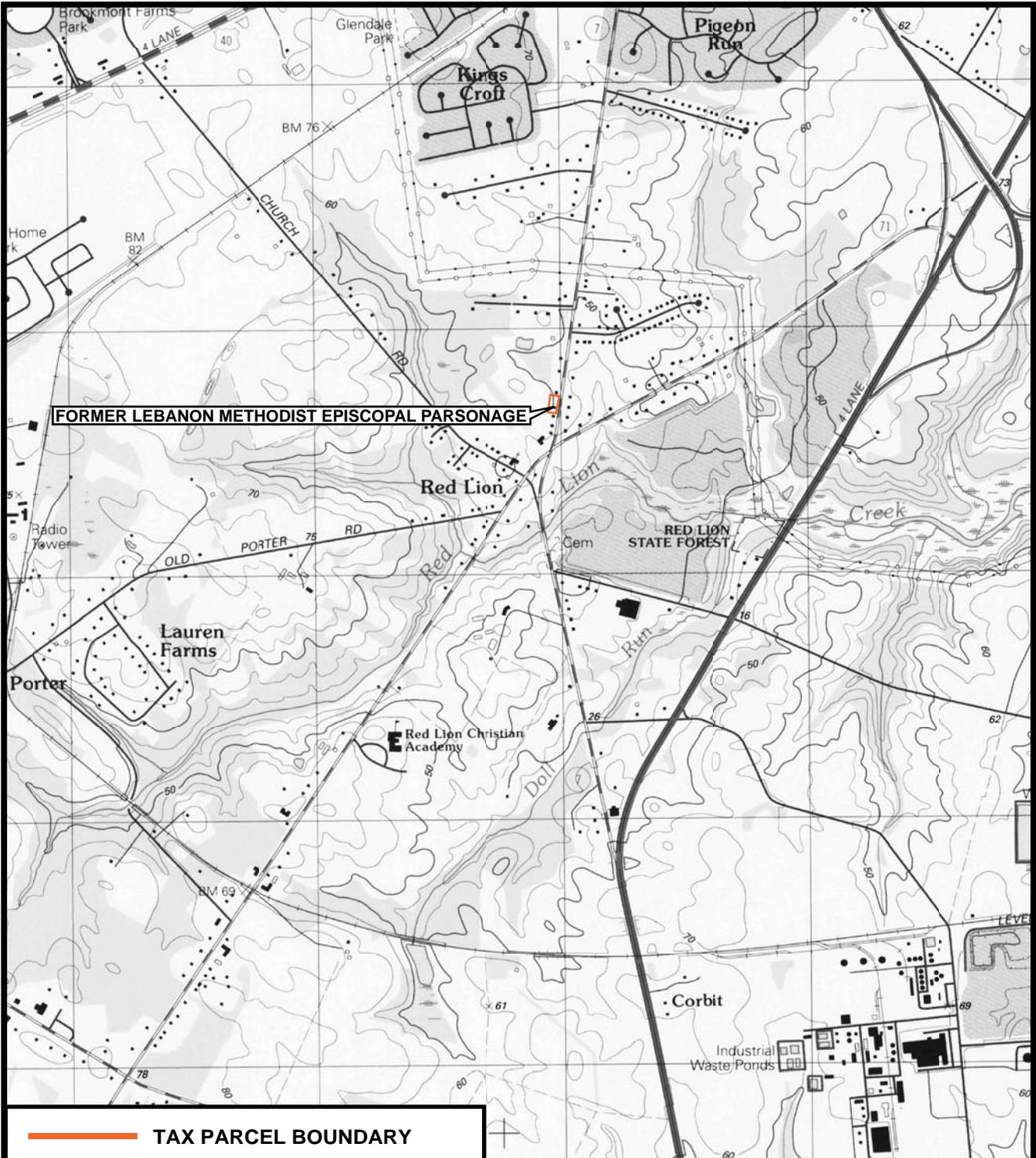


**Photograph 4—Former Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Parsonage:** View of the south elevation of the dwelling, facing north.

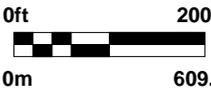
Former Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, Bear, New Castle County, Delaware



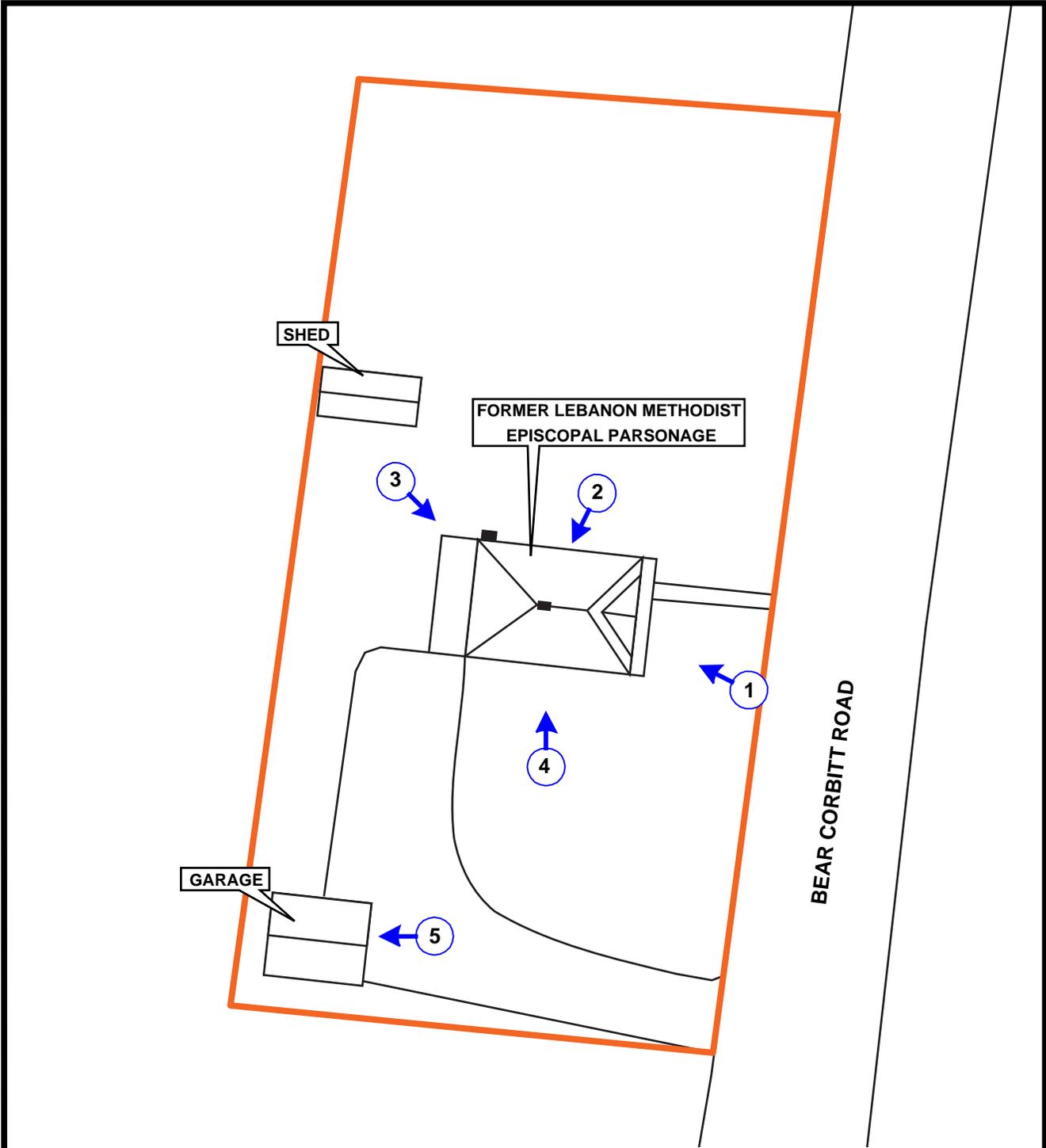
**Photograph 5—Former Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Parsonage:** View of the east elevation of the garage, facing west.



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**FORMER LEBANON METHODIST EPISCOPAL PARSONAGE -  
RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



NOT TO SCALE  
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY  
← PHOTO LOCATION

**FORMER LEBANON METHODIST EPISCOPAL PARSONAGE -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

		SOURCE
	<p>0ft 70ft            0m 21.34m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>GOOGLE EARTH 2010</p>

**FORMER LEBANON METHODIST EPISCOPAL PARSONAGE -  
MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**



— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>0ft 645ft</p>  <p>0m 196.6m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>ANONYMOUS 1932</p>

**FORMER LEBANON METHODIST EPISCOPAL PARSONAGE CIRCA 1932**

**N07459**  
**Schauer Property**  
**1706 Bear Corbitt Road**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY**

The Schauer Property is located at 1706 Bear Corbitt Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Eppelina Sines and the tax parcel number is 1004900021. The 1.06-acre property contains a ca. 1949 vernacular dwelling and ca. 1949 outbuilding. The property is located on the west side of Bear Corbitt Road, approximately 680 feet north of its intersection with Red Lion Road.

Constructed ca. 1949, the Schauer Property is one story tall, three bays wide and two rooms deep. Its wood frame stands on a concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding, and the side-gable roof and front-gable portico are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The main, east elevation has a window-door-window pattern. The southernmost bay contains paired four-over-four, replacement vinyl windows; the northernmost bay contains only one of the same type of window. The front entrance is centrally located on the elevation and is accentuated with a large front-gable portico that is supported by two Doric columns.

On the south elevation is an off-centered, brick exterior end chimney and four vinyl replacement windows, one of which is in the gable peak. There are three vinyl replacement windows on the north elevation, one of which is in the gable peak. The west, rear elevation is composed of two windows and one door, which opens onto a rear deck.

The ca. 1949 outbuilding is a long, rectangular frame structure with a front-gabled roof. It likely functioned first as a garage but was converted to a general outbuilding or inhabitable space in the late twentieth century. It is constructed of concrete blocks and the east elevation is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The east elevation contains a pair of modern French doors. On the north elevation is a modern pedestrian door with nine lights, an original, six-over-six wood window, and a pair of original wood barn doors.

The Schauer Property has been altered with modern vinyl siding and windows and has thereby lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The dwelling, built during a wave of mid-twentieth-century development, is still located in the same setting and retains its association with that time period. The Schauer Property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Current New Castle County tax assessment records indicate that the dwelling on the Schauer Property (at 1706 Bear Corbitt Road; Tax Parcel 1004900021) was erected in 1949. This jibes with aerial photography documenting the construction of a structure with a footprint similar to that of the present dwelling sometime after June 23, 1945, and before the end of 1951 (Anonymous 1945; USGS 1953).

The dwelling appears to have been erected by and/or for Peter Martin Robert Schauer and his wife Mary, who acquired the building site on January 22, 1949 when they purchased for \$10 from the heirs of Henri M. Silver a 0.291-acre parcel on the west side of Bear Corbitt Road, immediately north of the Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church's parsonage lot (New Castle County Deed Book W48:152). A dwelling was erected on this parcel before the end of 1951, as documented on an aerial photograph taken in that year, which USGS cartographers consulted while compiling a topographic quadrangle eventually published in 1953 (USGS 1953).

The small dwelling may have been erected as retirement accommodations for the Schauers. Peter, whose name was occasionally rendered "Peter M.R. Schauer," had just turned 67 when the Schauers acquired the parcel along Bear Corbitt Road. He had been employed as a minister in Methodist Protestant (later Methodist Episcopal) churches in Maryland and Delaware since at least the mid-1910s. When he registered for the draft in Kent County, Maryland on September 2, 1918, he was identified as a white, 36-year-old, Maryland-born son of German immigrants, employed as a minister by the Methodist Episcopal Conference (Ancestry.com 2005:n.p.). He and his wife Frances were then parents of at least four children, all sons, born during the period 1905-1912. A fifth child—daughter Grace—was born around 1918. As of January 1920, the Schauers were living in the village of Dublin, Harford County, Maryland, where Peter was employed as a "clergyman" (presumably at the Dublin Methodist Church) (United States Bureau of the Census 1920). Ten years later, Peter was living with his family and working as a Methodist Protestant minister in the Stemmers Run section of Baltimore (presumably at the Back River Methodist Church). He had remarried around 1925, his new wife Maybelle being 15 years his junior (United States Bureau of the Census 1930). Peter apparently remarried at least one more time, as he was married to a woman named Mary on January 22, 1949 when they acquired the parcel in Red Lion village (New Castle County Deed Book W48:152).

By that date, Peter was either retired or anticipating retirement. He may have been pastoring recently in the Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church (located approximately 1,000 feet south-southeast of the Schauer Property). If that was the case, the Schauers would have occupied the parsonage on the lot abutting the south side of the Schauer Property. As noted above, a small dwelling was erected by or for the Schauers on the 0.291-acre parcel immediately north of the parsonage property before the end of 1951 (USGS 1953). To this parcel the Schauers added a rear lot of approximately 0.8 acres by a deed dated August 1, 1955 (New Castle County Deed Book W56:562). From that date to the present, the L-shaped Schauer Property has comprised 1.06 acres (according to current tax assessment records).

Peter Schauer died on February 20, 1962, at the age of 80. Three years later, by a deed dated March 4, 1965, his widow Mary conveyed the Schauer Property to New Castle County husband and wife Norman and Mary Dickinson, in consideration of \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book Q74:276). The Dickinsons owned the property together for the next quarter-century. Following Mary Dickinson's death on December 28, 1989, Norman conveyed the Schauer Property to the married couple then in residence—Frank and Emma Small—in consideration of \$100,000, by a deed dated November 28, 1990 (New Castle County Deed Book 1112:315). The Smalls owned the Schauer Property until April 4, 1994, on which date they conveyed it to New Castle County resident William Evans and his wife Jane, in consideration of \$89,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 1708:147). Eight years later, by a deed dated April 2, 2002, the Evanses conveyed the 1.06-acre

Schauer Property to its current owner, Eppeline Sines, in consideration of \$10 (New Castle County Deed Instrument 200204030032077).

#### NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Schauer Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. Due to modern alterations, including vinyl siding and vinyl windows, the dwelling does not retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The Schauer Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.



**Photograph 1—Schauer Property:** View of the east elevation of the dwelling, facing northwest.



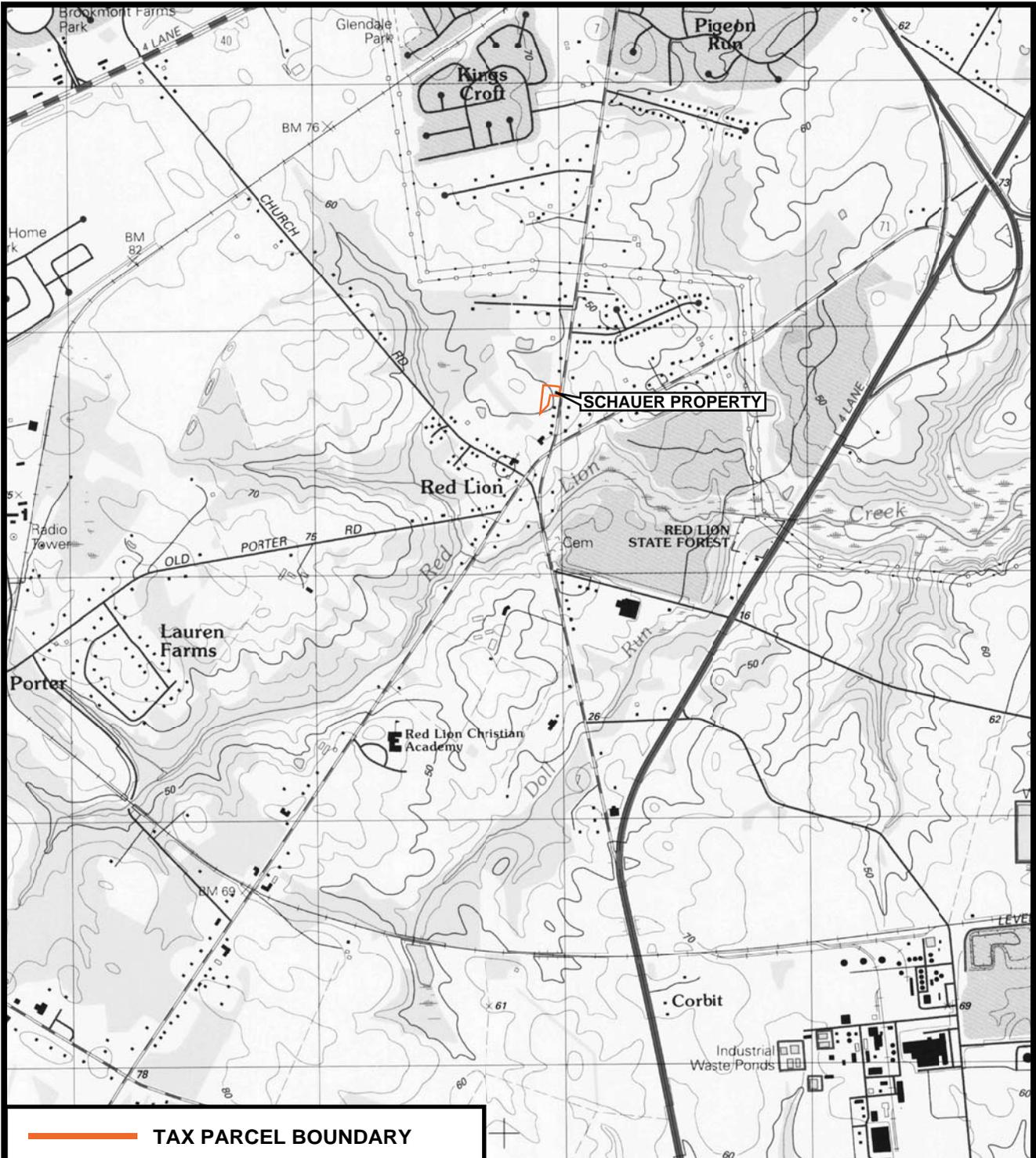
**Photograph 2—Schauer Property:** View of the southwest corner of the dwelling, facing east-northeast.



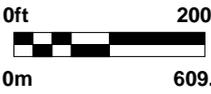
**Photograph 3—Schauer Property:** View of the north elevation of the dwelling, facing southeast.



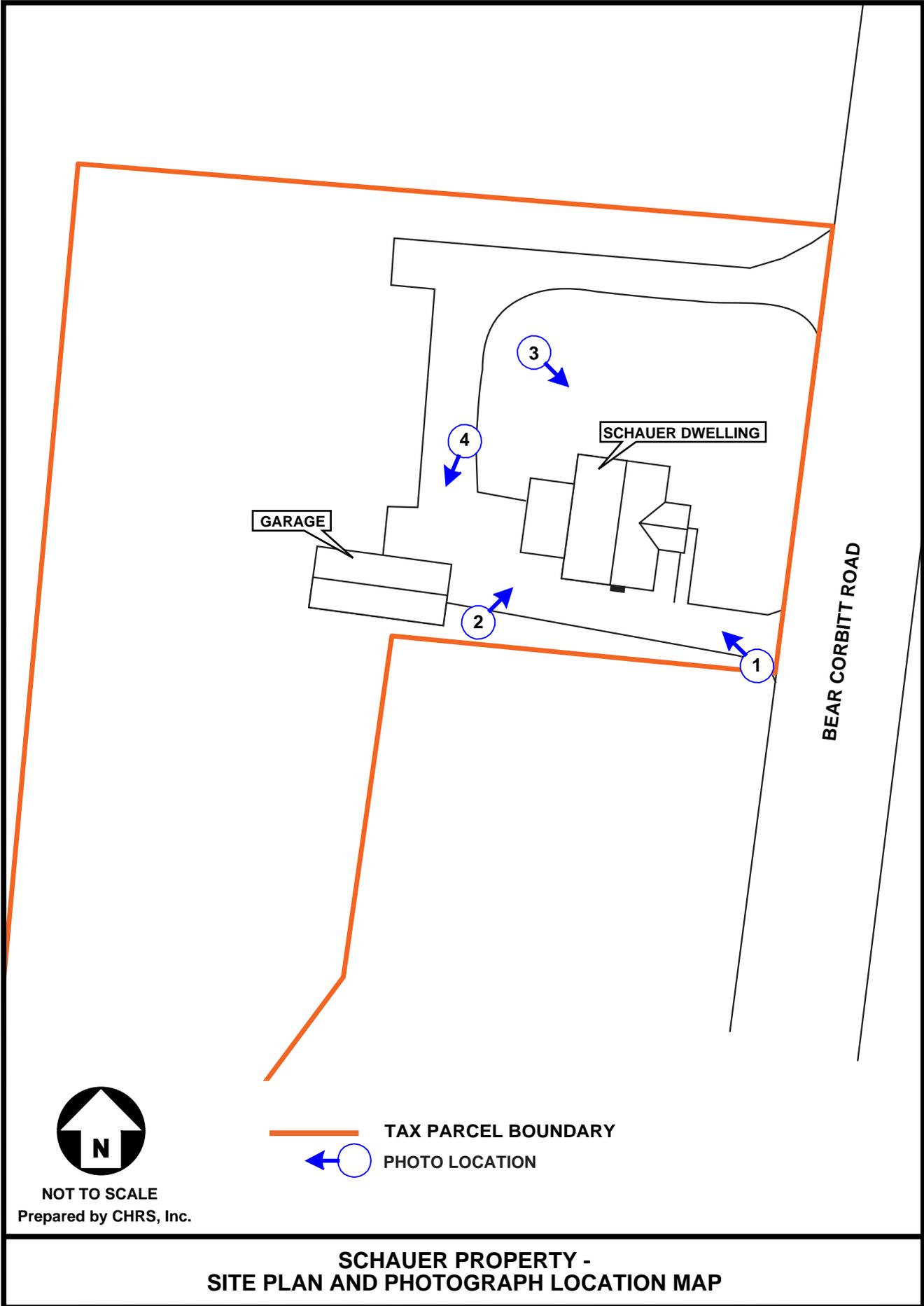
**Photograph 4—Schauer Property:** View of the north elevation of the garage, facing south-southwest.



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

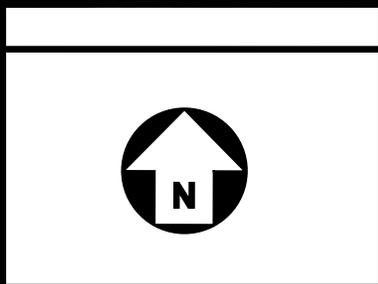
**SCHAUER PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



**SCHAUER PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY



0ft 65ft



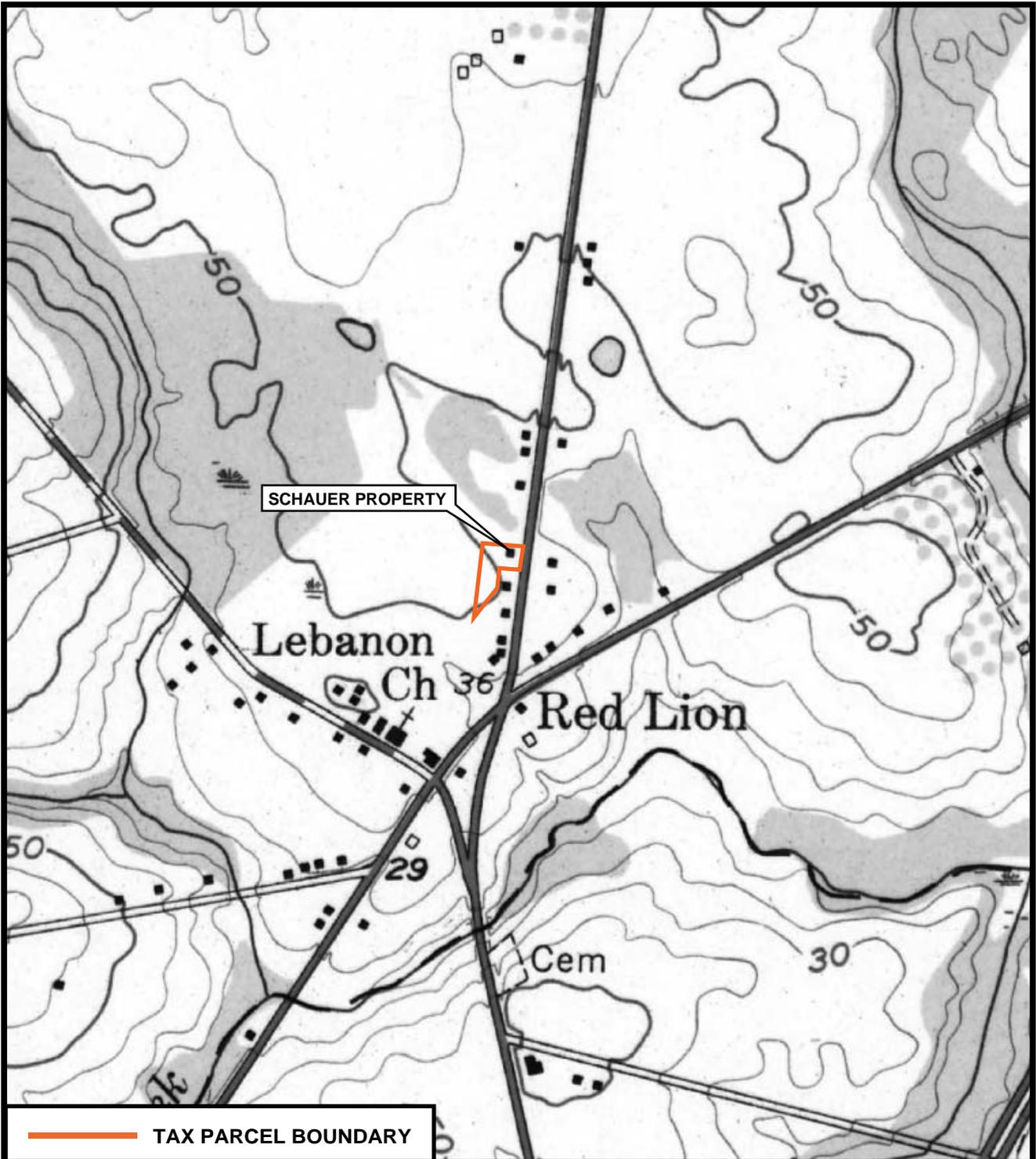
0m 19.81m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**SOURCE**

GOOGLE EARTH  
2010

**SCHAUER PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>0ft 740ft</p>  <p>0m 225.6m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1953 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**SCHAUER PROPERTY CIRCA 1953**

**N07460**

**John T. Ratledge Property  
1707 Bear Corbitt Road**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY**

The John T. Ratledge Property is located at 1707 Bear Corbitt Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Bobby Penland and Michelle Dougherty and the tax parcel number is 1004900036. The 1.33-acre property contains a ca. 1947 dwelling, a mid-twentieth-century detached garage, and two late twentieth-century outbuildings. The property is located on the east side of Bear Corbitt Road, approximately 600 feet north of the intersection of Bear Corbitt and Red Lion Roads.

The dwelling on the John T. Ratledge Property is a Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with stylistic embellishments of Colonial Revival. Built upon a concrete foundation, the dwelling is composed of a one-and-one-half-story core and a one-story, one-room sun room. The lower portions of the front and side elevations are clad in brick and the upper portions, gable peaks, and rear elevation are clad in aluminum siding. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The main, west elevation of the dwelling core exhibits a door-window-window pattern. The door, which is protected by an aluminum storm door, appears to be an original wood paneled door. The windows on this elevation are original, six-over-six, wood windows and are protected by aluminum storm windows. Two gabled dormer windows are located on the roof.

The southern elevation contains the sun room on the western half of the elevation. The room has louvered aluminum windows and an aluminum door. Adjacent to the sun room, on the south elevation of the dwelling core, is a hexagonal bay window. Like the west elevation, the south elevation of the dwelling core also has original, six-over-six, wood windows and protective aluminum storm windows.

The rear, east elevation was either constructed to be a full two stories tall, or was modified soon after construction. Original, six-over-six, wood windows exist in both the first and second floor windows. A one-story, one-room addition was constructed on the northern half of the rear elevation. It contains several multi-pane windows and a door which opens onto a rear patio. On the south elevation is a concrete exterior end chimney.

The garage, which was constructed soon after the dwelling, is a one-story, two-bay structure. It has a wood frame, the walls are clad in board-and-baton siding, and the side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. It has one gabled dormer window with a fixed nine-light window on the roof. Both garage doors are metal. The southern outbuilding is a one-room, one-story shed with a split roof. Between the higher and lower roof peaks is a row of five pane-glass windows. There are an aluminum door and three two-over-two, wood windows. The structure is clad in standing seam metal siding and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The northern outbuilding is a one-story, side-gable building. Half of the structure appears to be used as a greenhouse.

The John T. Ratledge Property reflects the Minimal Traditional style in its modern adaptation of Colonial Revival details like gabled dormer windows, a wood paneled door, and six-over-six

wood windows. The partial brick cladding and aluminum siding show the style's modest adaptations. The property has retained several original architectural features, including the wood paneled door, wood windows, and exterior cladding, though it is likely that the asphalt shingles have been replaced. The dwelling has not been moved and the setting still exudes the feeling of a suburban residential community. Overall, the property retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

In 1940, William Silver and Sarah (or Sallie) Walton, heirs of the prominent Silver family in Red Lion, conveyed a 4.53-acre parcel of vacant farmland to John and Gertrude Ratledge of Red Lion Hundred in consideration of \$5 (New Castle County Deed Book R41:477). Although they purchased the property in 1940, no dwelling appears on maps or aerial photography until a 1953 USGS map, which was based on 1951 photographs (USGS 1953). New Castle County land use records indicate that the dwelling was constructed in 1947, which is likely true, as no building is present on the land in a 1945 aerial photograph (Anonymous 1945). The 4.53-acre parcel extended from Bear Corbitt Road to Red Lion Road; they constructed their dwelling along Bear Corbitt Road.

John and Gertrude Ratledge raised three children in the dwelling. In 1950, John and Gertrude conveyed a 1.27-acre parcel of the property fronting Red Lion Road to their son and daughter-in-law, J. Edwin and Abigail Ratledge (New Castle County Deed Book L50:509). Six years later, after John Ratledge died, Gertrude conveyed another 1.5-acre piece of land to J. Edwin and Abigail Ratledge, leaving her with a 1.76-acre lot on Bear Corbitt Road.

In March 1955, John died, leaving the property to his wife, who died two years later. Gertrude left the property to her children, J. Edwin Ratledge, Gertrude Powell, and Emily Durborow. The following year, the children conveyed the 1.76-acre property to Frederick J. Morris, Jr. and his wife Pauline, of New Castle Hundred for \$10. Two covenants and appeared on the 1958 deed:

1. There shall not be erected, permitted, maintained, or operated upon any of the land included in said tract any building or structure used for the purpose of carrying on any business, trade or calling, nor shall any noxious, dangerous or offensive thing, trade or business whatsoever be permitted or maintained on said property, nor shall there be erected, permitted, maintained or operated upon any of the land included in said tract any stable of any kind, cattle yard, hog pen, nor shall any plant or manufacturing establishment of any kind, nor billboard, nor hogs, cattle or other livestock be kept thereon.”
2. No dwelling house erected on any of the land hereinabove described shall cost less than Eight Thousand Dollars (\$8000.00), and the ground floor area of the main structure, exclusive of one-story open porches and garages, shall not be less than seven hundred square feet in the case of a one-story structure, nor less than five hundred fifty square feet in the case of a one and one-half, two or two and one-half story structure (New Castle County Deed Book M62:168).

The Morrises once again subdivided their property in 1966; they conveyed a 0.46-acre parcel at the northern end of their property to James and Eva Atkinson for \$2,500 (New Castle County Deed Book D77:382). In 1975, Frederick Morris conveyed the property to his wife, Pauline for \$14,810, the reasons unknown (New Castle County Deed Book R90:993). In 1994, Pauline Morris conveyed the 1.33-acre parcel to the property's current owners, Bobby Penland and Michelle Dougherty, for \$125,900 (New Castle County Deed Book 1825:346).

## NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The John T. Ratledge Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. Although the property has retained many original architectural details, it is an example of the highly popular Minimal Traditional style and it does not exhibit distinctive characteristics that cannot be found on other nearby properties or within the region of New Castle County. The John T. Ratledge Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.

John T. Ratledge Property, Bear, New Castle County, Delaware



**Photograph 1—John T. Ratledge Property:** View of the front, west elevation of the dwelling, facing east.



**Photograph 2—John T. Ratledge Property:** View of the south elevation of the dwelling, facing north-northwest.

John T. Ratledge Property, Bear, New Castle County, Delaware



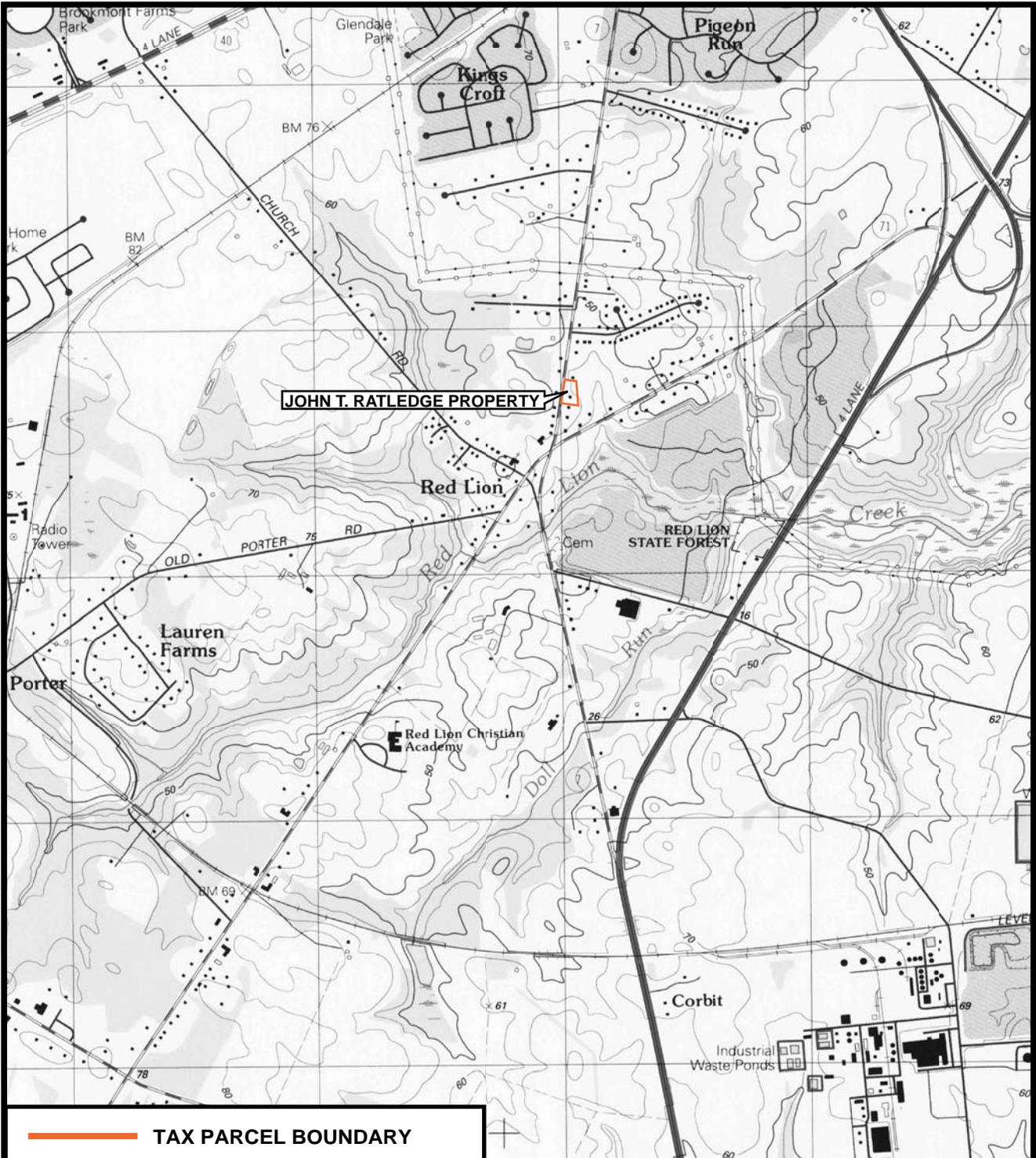
**Photograph 3—John T. Ratledge Property:** View of the west elevation of the dwelling, facing northwest.



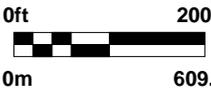
**Photograph 4—John T. Ratledge Property:** View of the southwest corner of the detached garage, facing northeast.



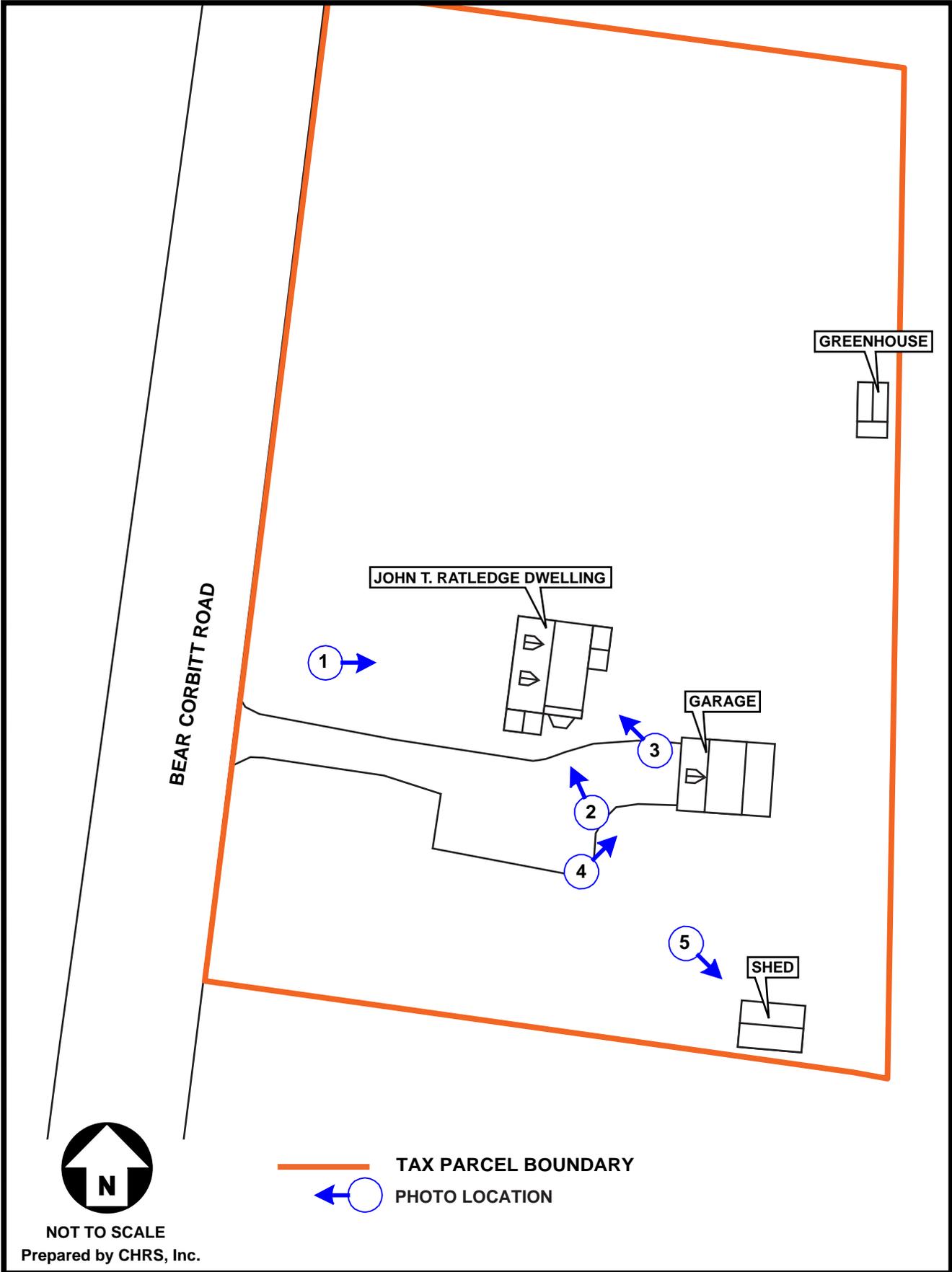
**Photograph 5—John T. Ratledge Property:** View of the northwest corner of the shed, facing southeast.



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**JOHN T. RATLEDGE PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



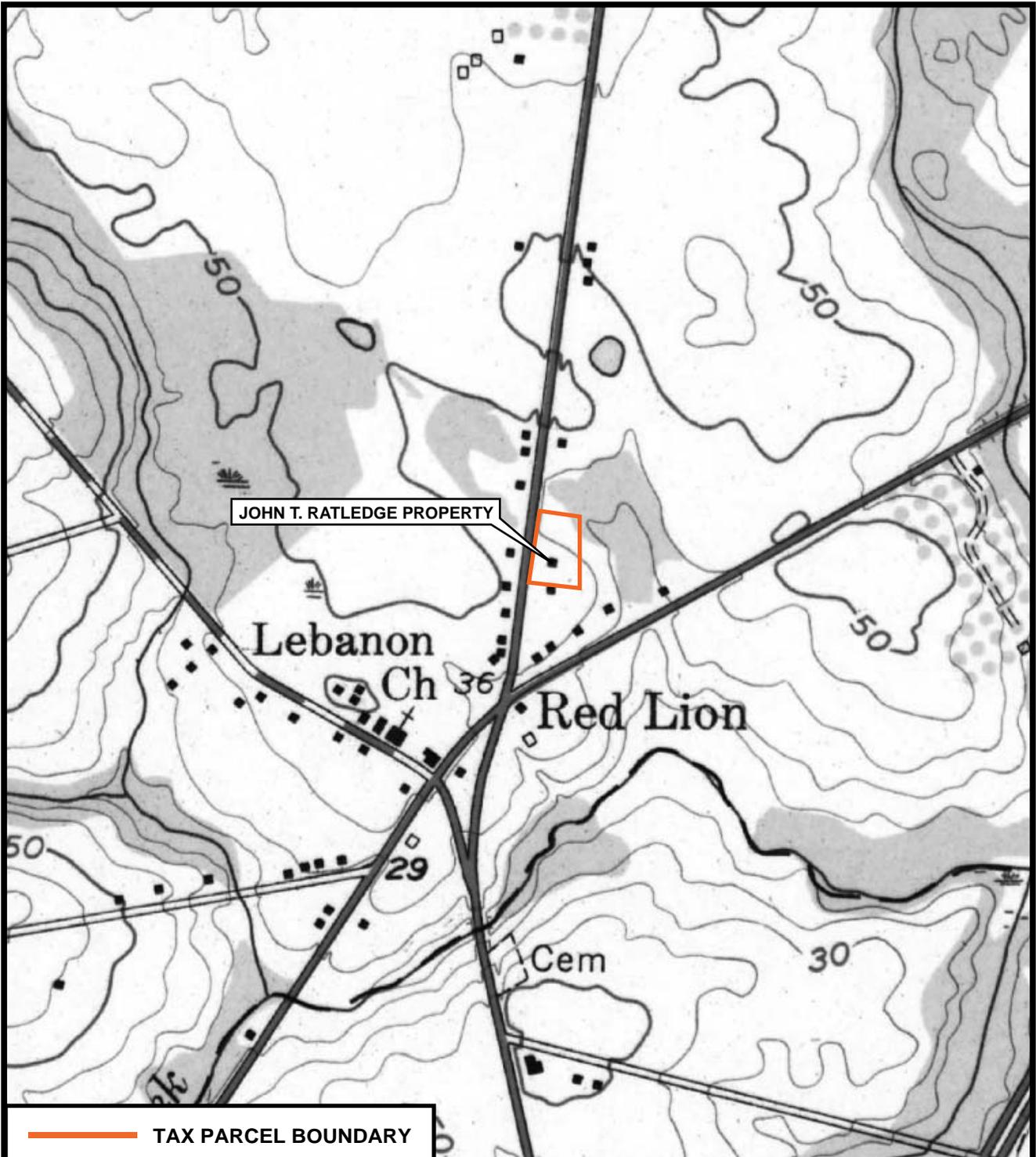
**JOHN T. RATLEDGE PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



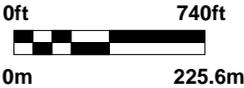
 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

		SOURCE
	<p>0ft <span style="float: right;">65ft</span></p>  <p>0m <span style="float: right;">19.81m</span></p> <p>Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.</p>	<p>GOOGLE EARTH 2010</p>

**JOHN T. RATLEDGE PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

	SCALE	SOURCE
	 <p>0ft 740ft 0m 225.6m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1953 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**JOHN T. RATLEDGE PROPERTY CIRCA 1953**

**N07461**

**Gray Property**

**1707 Bear Corbitt Road**

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY

The Gray Property is located at 1719 Bear Corbitt Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Dennis and Patricia Cooper and the tax parcel number is 1004900037. The 0.54-acre property contains a ca. 1938 dwelling, a ca. 1938 garage, and a late twentieth-century shed. The property is located on the east side of Bear Corbitt Road, approximately 510 feet north of the intersection of Bear Corbitt and Red Lion Roads.

The vernacular dwelling, constructed ca. 1938, is one story tall and two bays wide, and was designed with Bungalow-style details. With a rusticated concrete block foundation, the wood frame dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and the front-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The main, west elevation features a protruding front-gable section and a flat-roof porch. The front entrance is located on the north side of the protruding section. The door is a replacement aluminum door with a large, round light. The porch does not appear to be original to the dwelling, as the supports are decorative wrought iron lattice—a style not consistent with the period within which the dwelling was constructed. On the eastern end of the northern elevation is a one-room, shed-roof addition, constructed soon after the dwelling was built. The majority of the windows are original, three-over-one wood windows, consistent with the Bungalow style of the early twentieth century. At least one window, however, has been replaced with a six-over-six vinyl window. The windows in the one-room addition are original, six-over-six wood windows. Near the center of the roof is a chimney covered in stucco.

Behind the dwelling are two outbuildings. The larger is a detached garage, constructed in the early to mid-twentieth century. It has a side-gable roof which is sheathed in standing-seam metal and the wood frame structure is clad in vinyl siding. It is three bays wide, with an aluminum garage door in the northern bay, a one-over-one wood window in the central bay, and a vertical-wood pedestrian door in the southern bay. There are two one-over-one, wood windows on the south gabled elevation. The smaller outbuilding is a late twentieth-century shed with a front-gambrel roof and a pair of swinging wood doors.

The Gray Property retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling, as it has not changed locations and the property remains in a residential setting. Because of the vinyl siding, the asphalt shingles, and the porch replacement or addition, the dwelling no longer retains integrity of design, materials, or workmanship.

#### HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

New Castle County land use records cite the Gray Property as being constructed in 1920. However, examination of early twentieth-century aerial photography and maps do not result in the same finding. Aerial photographs taken in 1932 and 1937 do not show any structure on the Gray Property, though it appears land has been cleared by 1937 for upcoming construction. A structure is

visible on the property by 1945, leaving the possible date of construction to be between 1937 and 1945 (Anonymous 1932, 1937, 1945).

A 1-acre property was initially conveyed to Hannah M. Gray by William F. Silver and Sallie (or Sarah) Walton in 1934. Based on aerial photography and the Bungalow-style design, it is likely that Gray had a dwelling built ca. 1938. Gray lived in the dwelling, which was located near the northern boundary of her property, for approximately five years before she died. In her will, which was executed in 1943 following her death in December 1942, she directed her executor, William T. Knowles, to “sell of her real and personal property as soon as could conveniently be done after her decease” (New Castle County Deed Book N43:545). William T. Knowles, Executor of Hannah Gray’s estate, conveyed the 1-acre property to Alfred D. and Catherine Appleby for \$4,500. In the deed is a mention of a “dwelling house and other buildings,” indicating that the dwelling was constructed by 1943 (New Castle County Deed Book N43:545).

In 1958, Alfred and Catherine Appleby divided their property into two parcels. The north parcel, containing 0.54 acres and the ca. 1938 dwelling, was conveyed to Ellen Snyder, of New Castle Hundred, for \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book E63:41). Alfred and Catherine Appleby kept the southern parcel, having built a dwelling for themselves around the time the northern half was conveyed.

Ellen Snyder retained the property for nearly 30 years. In 1983, widowed, she conveyed the 0.54-acre property to the property’s current owners, Dennis and Patricia Cooper, for \$48,500 (New Castle County Deed Book 209:300).

## NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Gray Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. The property has been altered with vinyl siding, a replaced roof, and a porch addition and has therefore lost the integrity necessary for architectural significance. The Gray Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.



**Photograph 1—Gray Property:** View of the front, west elevation of the dwelling, facing east-southeast.



**Photograph 2—Gray Property:** View of the north elevation of the dwelling, facing southeast.



**Photograph 3—Gray Property:** View of the west elevation of the dwelling, facing south-southwest.



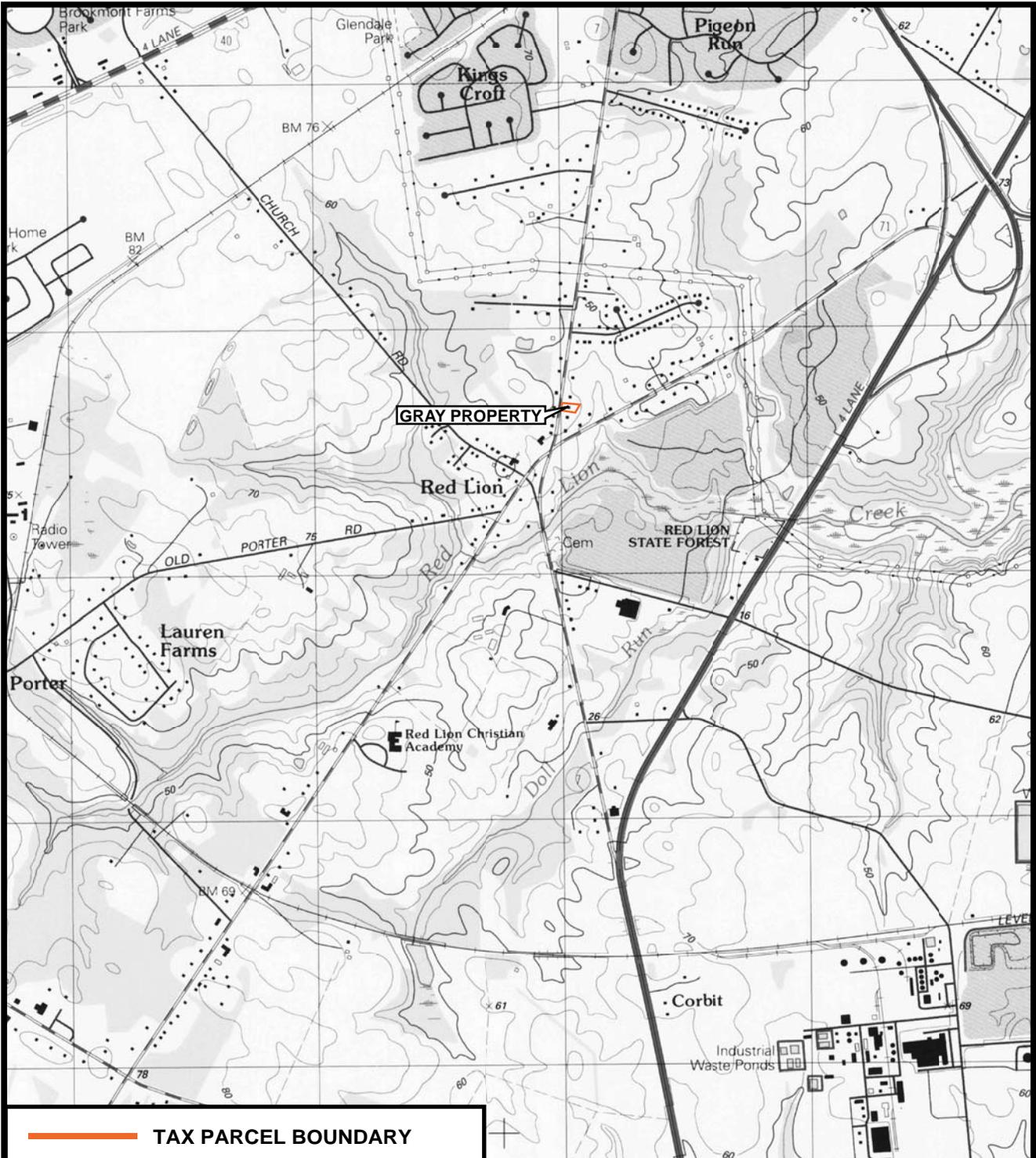
**Photograph 4—Gray Property:** View of the south elevation of the dwelling, facing northwest.



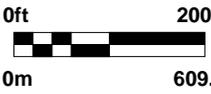
**Photograph 5—Gray Property:** View of the southwest elevation of the garage, facing northeast.



**Photograph 6—Gray Property:** View of the west elevation of the shed, facing southeast.

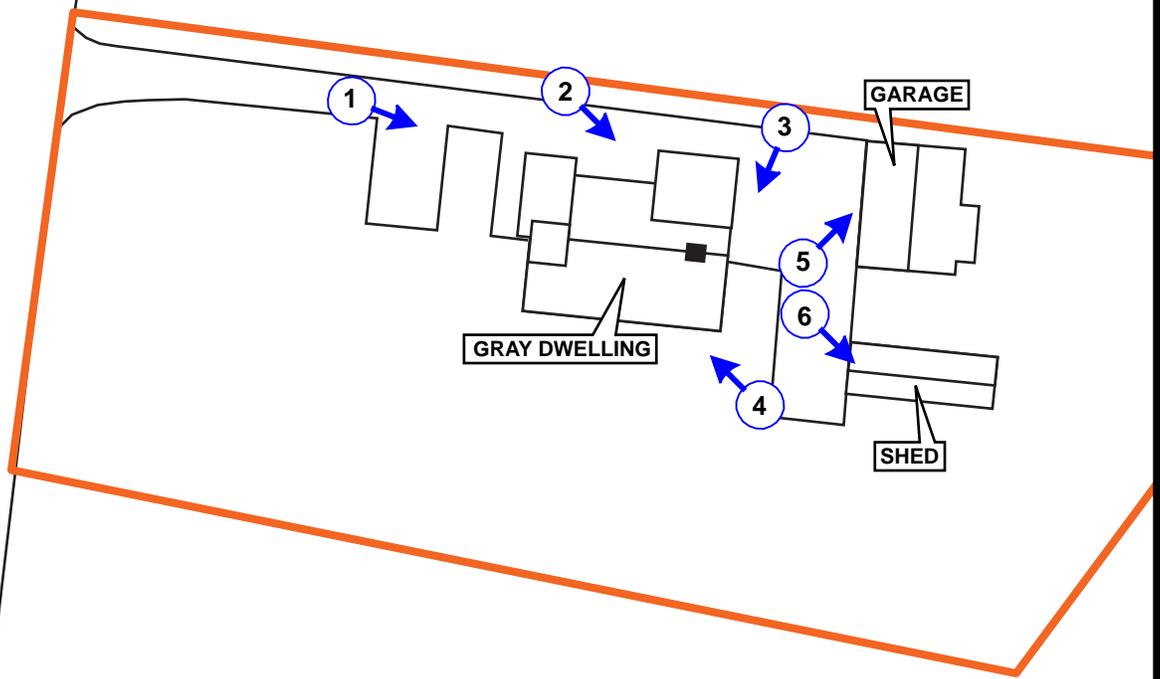


 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**GRAY PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**

BEAR CORBITT ROAD



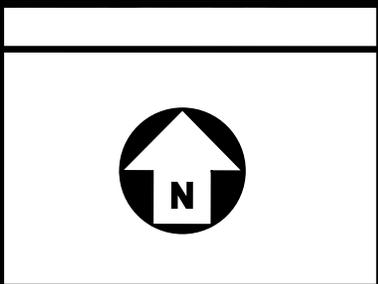
NOT TO SCALE  
Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.

— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY  
← PHOTO LOCATION

**GRAY PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY



0ft 65ft



0m 19.81m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**SOURCE**

GOOGLE EARTH  
2010

**GRAY PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>0ft <span style="float: right;">565ft</span></p>  <p>0m <span style="float: right;">172.2m</span></p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p><b>ANONYMOUS</b> 1945</p>

**GRAY PROPERTY CIRCA 1945**

**N07462**  
**Sutherland Property**  
**1728 Bear Corbitt Road**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY**

The Sutherland Property is located at 1728 Bear Corbitt Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Lillian Holden and the tax parcel number is 1004900023. The 0.24-acre property contains a ca. 1849 dwelling and an early twentieth-century detached garage. The property is located on the west side of Bear Corbitt Road, approximately 375 feet north of the intersection of Bear Corbitt and Red Lion Roads.

Historical research strongly indicates that the dwelling on the Sutherland Property may contain a ca. 1849 core, or elements from a dwelling constructed as early as ca. 1849; however, due to the numerous exterior alterations and the lack of interior access, the exact date cannot be confirmed. The one-story, wood frame structure is clad in vinyl siding and the cross-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. It takes on an L-shaped plan, with a short wing extending south from the western end of the longer wing, which extends eastward towards the road. There is a mid-twentieth-century, one-bay, partial-width addition on the eastern end of the longer wing; it has a gable roof that is at a height shorter than the wing to which it appends. The bulk of the dwelling appears to have a concrete foundation; the small additions have concrete block foundations. The main, eastern elevation of the short wing contains a group of three one-over-one, vinyl windows and the front entrance, which is an aluminum door with a small fanlight. At the intersection of the two wings is a small, shed-roof room with one door. On the southern elevation of the wing is a one-over-one vinyl window. There are two one-over-one windows on the eastern elevation—one on the addition and one on the main block of the wing. Two more windows are located on the northern elevation. The west, rear elevation of the dwelling contains a pair of modern, one-over-one vinyl windows on the southern end and a single, modern, one-over-one vinyl window on the northern end. Near the center of the elevation is a shed-roof addition which contains a back door and a modern, one-over-one vinyl window.

At the rear of the property is a two-bay detached garage, which appears to have been constructed in the early twentieth century. It is also clad in vinyl siding and the front-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The garage door bays are framed in wood. The southern bay was once a garage door, but it has been partially filled in to accommodate a pedestrian door. The northern bay contains an aluminum garage door.

The Sutherland Property has undergone several changes, including the addition of vinyl siding and asphalt shingles, the replacement of windows with vinyl windows, and the one-bay addition on the eastern end of the dwelling. These changes have resulted in the loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Current New Castle County tax assessment records indicate that the dwelling on the 0.24-acre Sutherland Property was erected in 1932 (New Castle County Department of Land Use 2012). While a rectangular building was apparent on this parcel on aerial photographs taken in 1932 and thereafter, a dwelling-style structure was denoted in the same location on maps of Red Lion published in 1849, 1868, 1881, and 1906 (Anonymous 1932; Price and Rea 1849; Beers 1868a; Hopkins 1881; USGS 1906). These data suggest that at least the oldest portion of the present dwelling was in place by the end of 1932, and that this structure either occupied the site as early as the mid-nineteenth century, or it supplanted one or more nineteenth-century dwellings on the site.

On a map of New Castle Hundred published in 1849, a row of ten unidentified buildings was depicted lining the west side of Bear Corbitt Road (referred to in nineteenth-century deeds as “the public road leading from Christiana to Red Lion”) over a distance of approximately 1,000 feet north of its intersection with Red Lion Road (Price and Rea 1849). One of the middle buildings in this row was denoted within the present bounds of the Sutherland Property. On a map of Red Lion village published in 1868, a dwelling attributed to Dr. R. Sutherland was denoted within the present bounds of the Sutherland Property (Beers 1868a). Its owner was identified in a census enumeration conducted in June 1870 as 55-year-old general physician Roderick Sutherland, a native of Scotland, owning real estate valued at \$5,000, and personal estate worth \$1,000. His only housemate was his 22-year-old housekeeper, Sarah Spence (United States Bureau of the Census 1870). Spence had lived with him at least since June 1860, as reflected in census records compiled at that time. Sutherland’s Delaware-born wife—also named Sarah—was still living with him in June 1860, but she was not enumerated with him during the 1870 census, and in census records compiled in June 1880, Sutherland was described as either widowed or divorced (United States Bureau of the Census 1860, 1870, 1880).

Sutherland died sometime prior to January 8, 1887, on which date his executor conveyed three contiguous parcels of land on the west side of Bear Corbitt Road—including the house site—to James W. Denning (New Castle County Deed Book T13:587). Denning (whose surname was sometimes spelled “Denny”) was approximately 28 years old at the time, and had been living nearby while making his living as a blacksmith since the mid-1870s, when his father died and he had moved with his mother and sister into the home of his other sister Louisa and her blacksmith husband Daniel McGovern, immediately south of the Sutherland Property (Devine 1987:28; United States Bureau of the Census 1880). In 1884, when Louisa and Daniel McGovern were forced to vacate their home, Denning had bought their property. He was living there in January 1887 when he acquired the Sutherland parcels to the north (New Castle County Deed Book T13:587). It was also around this time that he married a woman named Addie, and began raising with her what would turn out to be a large family (United States Bureau of the Census 1900, 1910).

In the early 1890s, Denning began selling off some of the land he had acquired in Red Lion, apparently with a view toward turning from blacksmithing to farming farther away from the village center (New Castle County Deed Book Y15:72). He would make this vocational switch by June 1900 (United States Bureau of the Census 1900). On April 13, 1893 he conveyed the three contiguous parcels of land on the west side of Bear Corbitt Road that he had acquired in January 1887 to seven Trustees of Lebanon Meeting House of Red Lion (home of the Lebanon Methodist

Episcopal congregation), in consideration of \$1,200 (New Castle County Deed Book I16:240). A parsonage would eventually be built in the northern section of this three-parcel tract, approximately 100 feet north of the former Sutherland house site. The disposition of the southern section of this tract—including the former Sutherland house (or house site)—after its sale to the Lebanon Meeting House Trustees is unclear. A dwelling-sized structure was denoted in this location on a USGS map published in 1906, but the relation of this structure to the present dwelling on the Sutherland Property, if any, has not been ascertained (USGS 1906).

Some uncertainty regarding the ownership of the Sutherland Property seems to have arisen by December 22, 1921, on which date James Denning and his wife Addie—having retired to Wilmington—signed a “confirmatory deed” with the surviving Trustees of the Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church confirming the latter party’s ownership of the Sutherland Property, described in the deed as fronting on the west side of Bear Corbitt Road a distance of 105 feet, and extending westward as much as 124 feet (recited in New Castle County Deed Book I30:111). By a deed dated January 4, 1922, the Trustees conveyed this parcel of approximately 0.24 acres to 39-year-old Ethel Vickers of Bear Station, New Castle County, in consideration of \$600 (New Castle County Deed Book I30:111; United States Bureau of the Census 1920).

Identified in some deed and census records as Wilhelmina Ethel Vickers, the new owner of the Sutherland Property in 1922 had lived as recently as January 1920 with her ship carpenter husband Kent Vickers in Baltimore (United States Bureau of the Census 1920). The Vickers appear to have been childless. It is possible that Kent employed some of his carpentry skills in improving the Sutherland Property, which he and his wife were able to sell after only a few years for \$1,900 (a 300% increase over the 1922 purchase price). The new owner as of October 9, 1925 was Robert Fitzsimmons, “a single man of White Clay Creek Hundred, New Castle County” (New Castle County Deed Book R33:503). A month after acquiring the 0.24-acre Sutherland Property, Fitzsimmons conveyed it with four other properties in New Castle County to Wilmington resident George Peirce, in consideration of \$5 (New Castle County Deed Book A34:13).

George Peirce died sometime prior to May 11, 1929, on which date his executor and heirs conveyed the 0.24-acre Sutherland Property to 22-year-old Earl Johnson of Kirkwood, New Castle County, in consideration of \$105 (New Castle County Deed Book K36:178). Johnson had been living recently on or near his parents’ farm roughly 3 miles down Red Lion Road to the southwest (United States Bureau of the Census 1920). He had married at the age of 19 (around 1925), and become a father (to Earl Johnson Jr.) about a year later, but by the time he acquired the Sutherland Property, he was remarried to a woman two years his senior, named Ellen. By April 18, 1930, the Johnson family of three had occupied the house on the Sutherland Property, and Earl was working in the vicinity as a farm laborer (United States Bureau of the Census 1930).

On August 3, 1942, Earl and Ellen Johnson conveyed the Sutherland Property to Frank Johnson and his wife Edna, of Red Lion Hundred, in consideration of \$2,500 (New Castle County Deed Book E43:567). Three years later, by a deed dated April 10, 1945, Frank and Edna Johnson conveyed the Sutherland Property to Clarence and Argie Mai Cratty, of Red Lion Hundred, in consideration of \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book B45:24). The Crattys owned the Property together until Argie’s death on September 27, 1967, and Clarence owned it alone until October 7, 1988, when a New Castle County Court of Chancery appointed Joseph N. Cratty as “Guardian of

the property of Clarence T. Cratty as tenant by the entirety.” Two months later, Joseph Cratty conveyed the Sutherland Property to Matthew W. George, of New Castle County, in consideration of \$53,500 (New Castle County Deed Book 799:222). After 11 years of ownership, George conveyed the Property to the current owner, Lillian Holden, by a deed dated October 17, 1997 (New Castle County Deed Book 2345:52). Holden paid \$80,000 for the real estate.

#### NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Sutherland Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. The dwelling has been altered with vinyl siding, replacement windows, a replaced roof, and a small addition. Due to the diminished integrity, the Sutherland Property is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.



**Photograph 1—Sutherland Property:** View of the southeast corner of the dwelling, facing northwest.



**Photograph 2—Sutherland Property:** View of the west elevation of the dwelling, facing northeast.



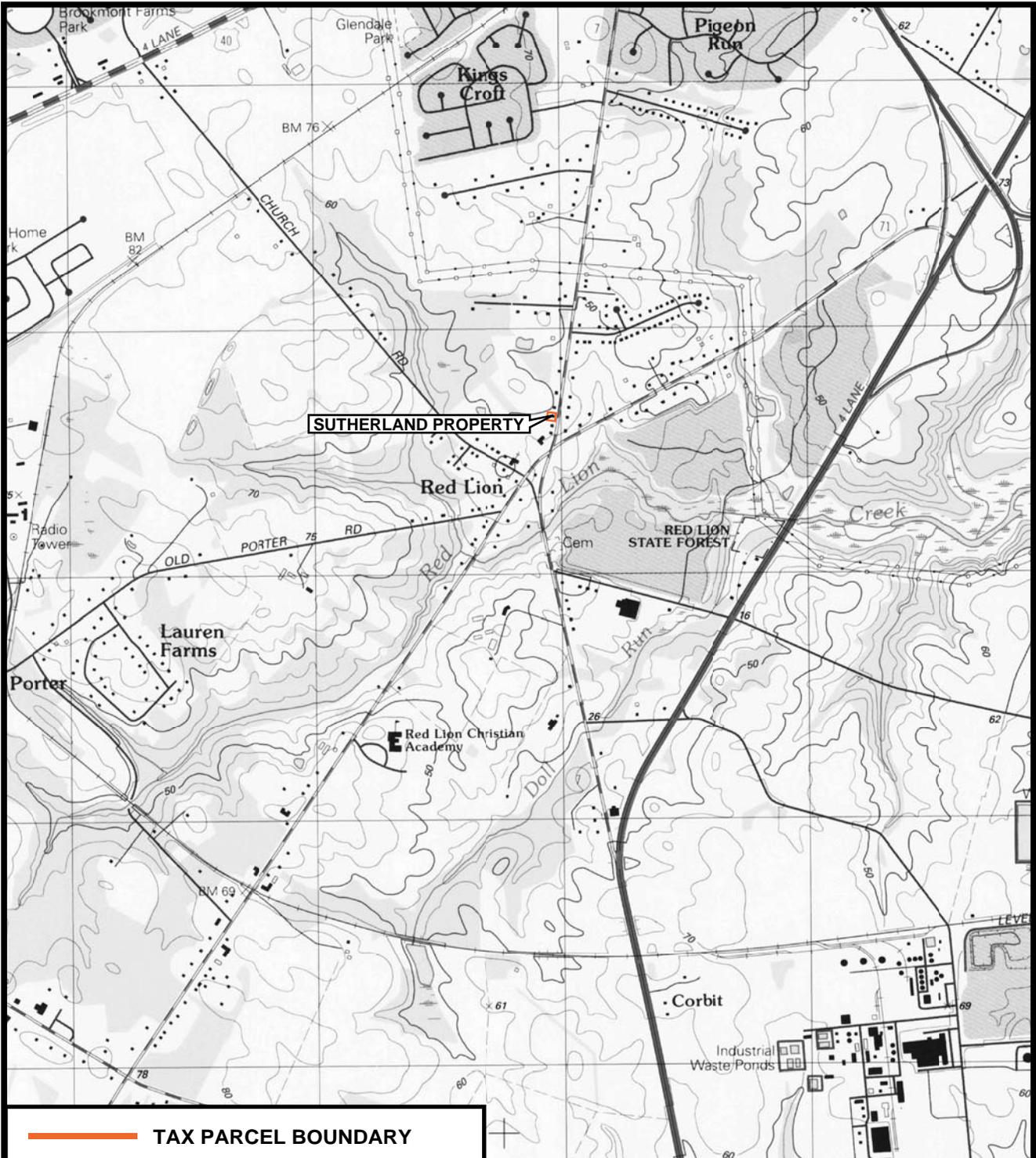
**Photograph 3—Sutherland Property:** View of the west elevation of the dwelling, facing south-southeast.



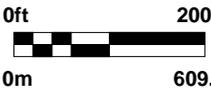
**Photograph 4—Sutherland Property:** View of the north elevation of the dwelling, facing southwest.



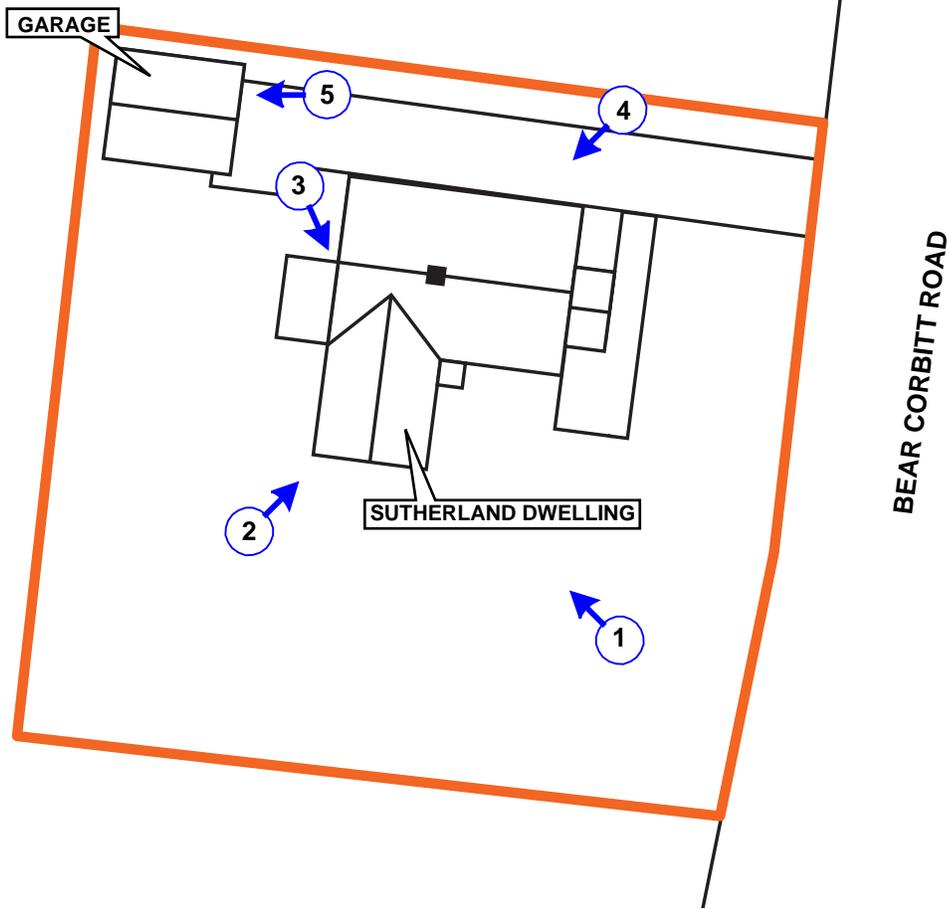
**Photograph 5—Sutherland Property:** View of the east elevation of the garage, facing west.



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**SUTHERLAND PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



NOT TO SCALE  
Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.

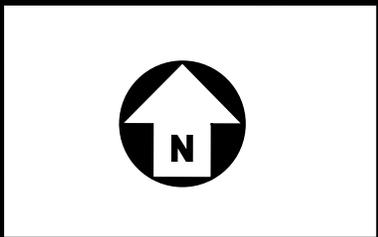
 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY  
 PHOTO LOCATION

**SUTHERLAND PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

**SOURCE**



0ft 85ft

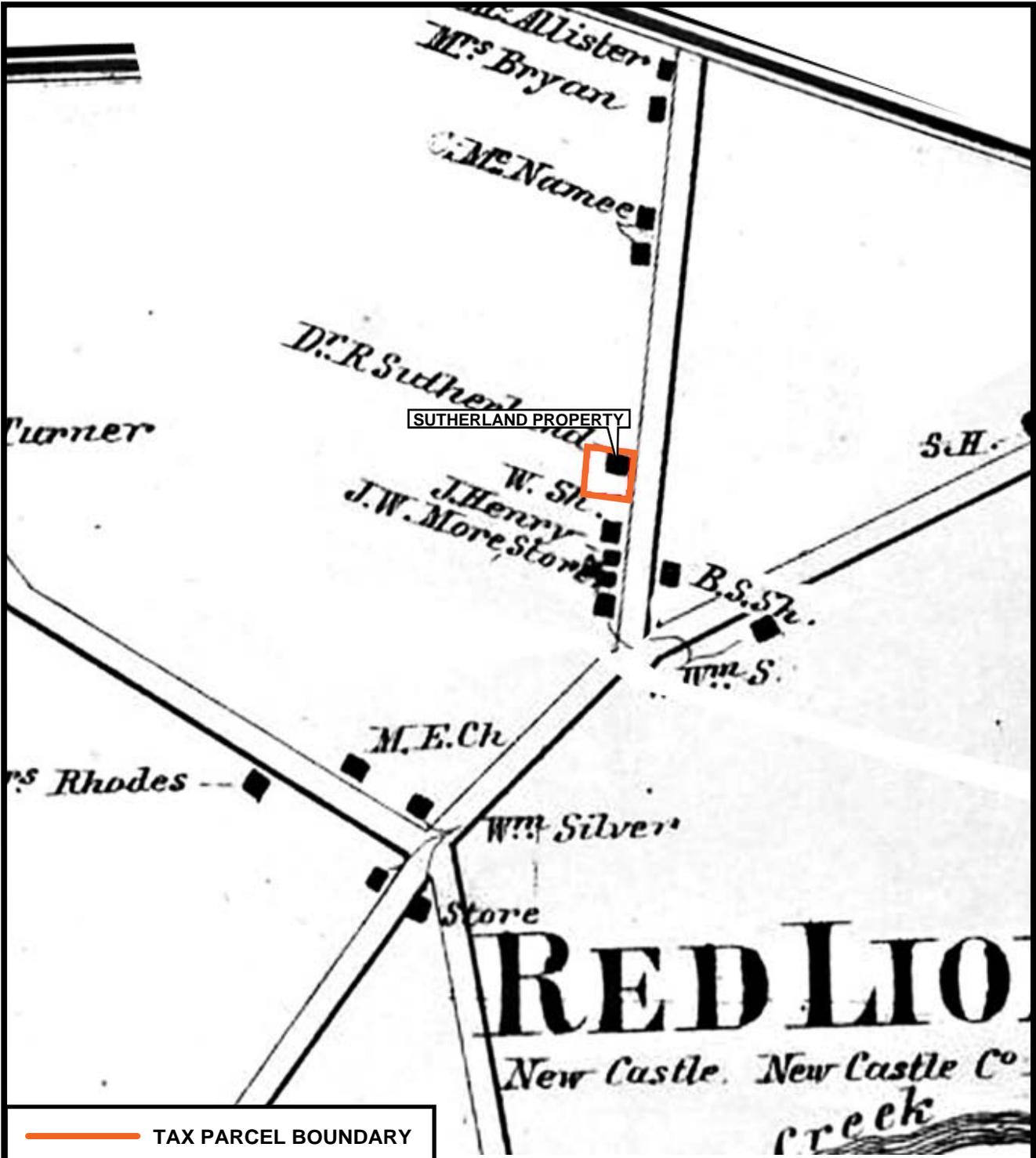


0m 30.48m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**GOOGLE EARTH  
2010**

**SUTHERLAND PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**



	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>NOT TO SCALE</p> <p>Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.</p>	<p>BEERS 1868a</p>

SUTHERLAND PROPERTY CIRCA 1868

**N07463**

**Alfred D. Appleby Property  
1729 Bear Corbitt Road**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY**

The Alfred D. Appleby Property is located at 1729 Bear Corbitt Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Karen Ruckstool and Susan Wanros and the tax parcel number is 1004900038. The 0.5-acre property contains a ca. 1959 dwelling with an attached garage. The property is located on the east side of Bear Corbitt Road, approximately 360 feet north of the intersection of Bear Corbitt and Red Lion Roads.

The Alfred D. Appleby Property contains a one-story, ca. 1959 brick dwelling, designed in a vernacular Ranch style. The dwelling is composed of three sections: the main, cross-gabled section, a one-bay sunroom, and a two-bay attached garage. The main section is four bays wide. The dwelling has a wood-frame core which is clad in brick with a Common Bond pattern, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles; the foundation material is not visible. The northern two bays of the main, west elevation, are located within the front-gable section and consist of two original, two-over-two, wood windows. The gable peak is clad in vinyl siding. Near the center of the dwelling is a recessed space for the front entrance. The fourth, southern bay consists of a row of three original, two-over-two, wood windows.

On the southern elevation of the dwelling is a large, exterior brick end chimney and the small, one-room, one-bay sunroom. On the western side of this room is an original aluminum door with louvered panes and two vertical rows of original aluminum windows, each with four louvered panes. The southern elevation of the sunroom consists of a large opening with 16 original, louvered aluminum windows. The gable peak on this elevation is also clad in vinyl siding.

The attached garage is connected to the rear corner of the sunroom and is set back from the rest of the dwelling. It appears to have been constructed at the same time as the dwelling, as evidenced by the identical Common bond brickwork. The two garage doors are both aluminum doors with four lights. There is a pedestrian door on the north elevation of the garage, leading into the back yard.

The Alfred D. Appleby Property retains a significant amount of original details, including the windows, the chimney, the brickwork, and the massing. The roof appears to have been replaced and the vinyl siding within the gable peaks appears to have replaced an earlier material; however, the replacements do not detract from the property's association with mid-twentieth-century residential development. The Alfred D. Appleby Property retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

A 1-acre property was initially conveyed to Hannah M. Gray by William F. Silver and Sallie (or Sarah) Walton in 1934. Gray built a dwelling on the parcel ca. 1938 near the northern boundary of the property. Following her death, the property was conveyed to Alfred D. and Catherine Appleby in 1943 (New Castle County Deed Book N43:545). By 1958, the Applebys split the

property into two parcels. They sold the northern parcel containing the ca. 1938 dwelling, and moved into a new dwelling on the southern 0.5-acre parcel the next year, where they remained living together for nearly 50 years (New Castle County Deed Book E63:41).

In July 2008, Alfred Appleby died and left his interest in the property to his wife, Catherine (New Castle County Will Record 144063). Less than two years later, Catherine Appleby died, leaving the property to Karen Ruckstool and Susan Wanros, daughters of Alfred and Catherine (New Castle County Will Record 147579; “Obituaries” 2008).

## NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Alfred D. Appleby Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation”* (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. Although the property retains a significant amount of architectural details and is a good vernacular example of the popular Ranch style, the Alfred D. Appleby Property does not possess any outstanding details that cannot be found on other nearby properties or within the New Castle County region. The Alfred D. Appleby Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.

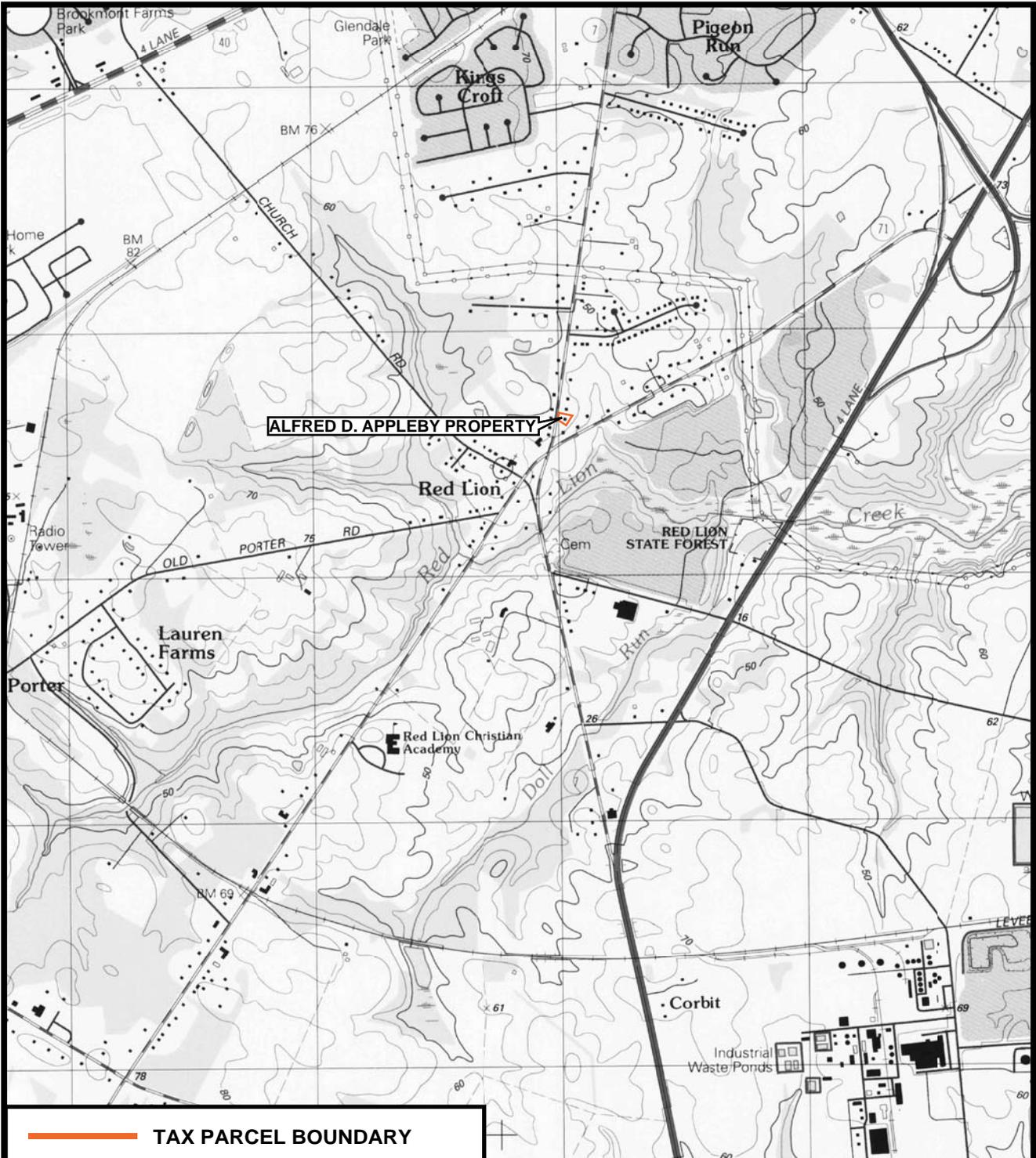
Alfred D. Appleby Property, Bear, New Castle County, Delaware

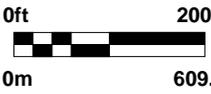


**Photograph 1—Alfred D. Appleby Property:** View of the front, west elevation of the dwelling, facing east-northeast.



**Photograph 2—Alfred D. Appleby Property:** View of the east elevation of the dwelling, facing south-southwest.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**ALFRED D. APPLEBY PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**

BEAR CORBITT ROAD

ALFRED D. APPLEBY DWELLING

2

GARAGE

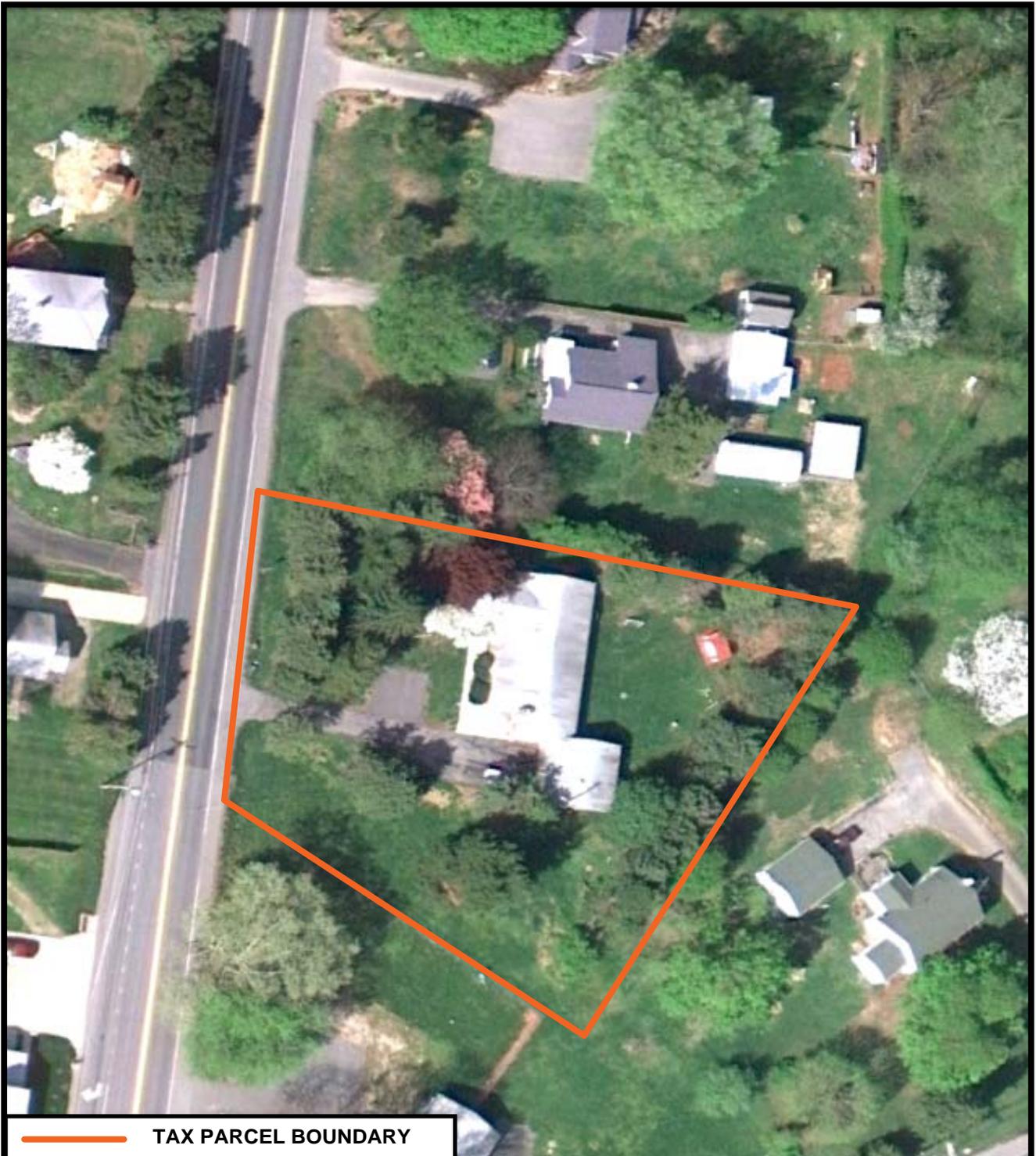
1



NOT TO SCALE  
Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.

— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY  
← PHOTO LOCATION

ALFRED D. APPLEBY PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

		SOURCE
	<p>0ft <span style="float: right;">65ft</span></p>  <p>0m <span style="float: right;">19.81m</span></p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>GOOGLE EARTH 2010</p>

**ALFRED D. APPLEBY PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**

**N07464**

**Henry Property**

**1744 Bear Corbitt Road**

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY

The Henry Property is located at 1744 Bear Corbitt Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Randall and Carolyn Voight and the tax parcel number is 1004900024. The 1.39-acre property contains a dwelling, a detached garage, and three sheds. The property is located on the west side of Bear Corbitt Road, approximately 220 feet north of the intersection of Bear Corbitt and Red Lion Roads.

Historical research strongly indicates that the two-story Henry Property dwelling contains a ca. 1849 core, or elements from a dwelling constructed as early as ca. 1849; however, due to the numerous exterior alterations and the lack of interior access, the exact date cannot be confirmed. The dwelling consists of a four-bay first floor, a two-bay second floor, and a one-story rear addition. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first floor is clad in faux brick, while the second floor and the gable peaks are clad in vinyl siding; the foundation is not visible. All of the windows appear to be replacement, six-over-six vinyl windows; they are paired on the front, east elevation and are single windows on the other elevations. The main elevation features a window-door-window pattern. The second floor is about one-third the length of the first floor and there is a pent eave between the first and second floors which wraps around the entire dwelling.

The south elevation features an unusual massing feature. Following the diagonal property line, the rear, western half of this elevation pivots near the center of the elevation. This results in the rear elevation of the dwelling being narrower than the front elevation. Also on this elevation is an exterior brick end chimney. On the rear elevation is the mid-twentieth-century, one-story addition, which spans the northern two-thirds of the elevation. The addition consists of an enclosed, one-room section and an overhang. The enclosed room has aluminum louvered windows on all sides. The addition, which spans only two bays, has a shed roof.

Adjacent to the north of the dwelling is the detached garage, which, according to historical deed research, could have originally been the wheelwright shop or stable described in the nineteenth-century property deeds. It was likely converted to a garage during the mid-twentieth century. This structure is two bays wide and has a side-gable roof. The front, east elevation contains two metal garage doors and is clad in brick. The southern gable side is sheathed in stucco and has vinyl siding in the gable peak. It contains a wood pedestrian door and one vinyl window in the peak. The west elevation contains an exterior entrance to a loft. The roof on this elevation features a large, three-bay, shed-roof dormer, which contains a central door and two flanking windows. A wood deck provides access to the upper floor. The north elevation is also sheathed in stucco and contains vinyl siding in the gable peak. There are two windows on the ground level and one window in the gable peak.

The three sheds are located in the rear of the property. Two are grouped along the middle of the western property boundary and one small outbuilding is located northwest of the dwelling. All appear to be late twentieth-century structures.

The Henry Property has undergone significant alterations. The dwelling exterior has been replaced with brick and vinyl cladding, the windows have been replaced, and there is a rear addition. The garage appears to have been converted from an earlier use. Due to these changes, the property no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Current New Castle County tax assessment records indicate that the dwelling on the Henry Property was erected in 1932 (New Castle County Department of Land Use 2012). While a building was apparent on this parcel on aerial photographs taken in 1932 and thereafter, a dwelling-style structure was also denoted in the same location on maps of Red Lion published in 1849, 1868, 1881, and 1906 (Anonymous 1932; Price and Rea 1849; Beers 1868a; Hopkins 1881; USGS 1906). These data suggest that at least the oldest portion of the present dwelling was in place by the end of 1932, and that this structure either occupied the site as early as the mid-nineteenth century, or it supplanted one or more nineteenth-century dwellings on the site.

On a map of New Castle Hundred published in 1849, a row of ten unidentified buildings was depicted lining the west side of Bear Corbitt Road (referred to in nineteenth-century deeds as “the public road leading from Christiana to Red Lion”) over a distance of approximately 1,000 feet north of its intersection with Red Lion Road (Price and Rea 1849). At least one of the middle buildings in this row was denoted within the present bounds of the Henry Property. On a map of Red Lion village published in 1868, a dwelling attributed to “J. Henry” was denoted within the present bounds of the Henry Property, as was a structure labeled “W. Sh.” immediately north of the Henry dwelling (Beers 1868a). Deed, census, and biographical records indicate that the owner of the property in 1868 was James Henry, of whom the following personal details were published in 1899:

Captain James Henry was born in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, [on] October 11, 1782. There he attended the select school and afterward for a short time resided in Odessa. For some years Capt. Henry commanded a vessel engaged in the coasting trade, making voyages from New England to Cuba and the Gulf ports. Later he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Delaware City, forming, for this purpose, a partnership with George Cleaver. In 1840 he disposed of his interest in their store, and began farming in New Castle hundred. Several years before his death [in 1869], he withdrew from the active management of his land, and led a retired life. Capt. James Henry was married three times. His first wife was Ann Britton, of Delaware, who was born October 17, 1788, and died January 1, 1812, without issue. His second marriage was to Ann Jefferson, of New Castle, who was born October 27, 1794. . . . [She] died [on] September 2, 1826. Captain Henry’s third wife was Matilda (Morrison) Hawthorne, who was born in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, in 1805, and was the widow of William Hawthorne. She was married to Capt. Henry [on] March 22, 1842. . . . Capt. Henry died [on] April 28, 1869, and was buried in the old Presbyterian church graveyard at St. George’s; his widow died November 24, 1875, in Newark and was buried in White Clay Creek church graveyard (Runk and Company 1899:653).

As reflected on a map of New Castle Hundred published in 1868, James Henry owned at least three farms in the vicinity of Red Lion around the time of his retirement to Red Lion village (Beers 1868b). The exact date of Henry's relocation to Red Lion has not been discovered, nor has it been determined if he constructed retirement quarters on the Henry Property or occupied an existing dwelling there.

When he died in April 1869 at the age of 86, Captain Henry left no will to aid in the settling of his estate (Runk and Company 1899:653). As a series of Orphans' Courts attempted to sort out and apportion Henry's remaining assets, his widow Matilda moved to a nearby farm with two of her adult sons. The dwelling on the Henry Property was reportedly occupied as of June 1870 by a household comprising bachelor blacksmith Daniel McGovern; 50-year-old Irish-born bartender John Denning, Denning's 40-year-old Irish wife Mary; 22-year-old store clerk John Racine; and 25-year-old farm laborer Samuel Roberts (United States Bureau of the Census 1870). Though Daniel McGovern was recorded in these census records as having been born in Pennsylvania around 1847, a family historian has recently reported that he was in fact born on March 12, 1848 in Cavan, County Kerry, Ireland (Anonymous 2012a:n.p.). According to census records compiled in 1900, McGovern immigrated to the United States in 1856 (United States Bureau of the Census 1900). Presumably, as of June 1870 he was plying his blacksmith trade either in the wheelwright shop ("W. Sh.") that stood beside the house on the Henry Property in Red Lion, or in the blacksmith shop across Bear Corbitt Road (Beers 1868a).

At an Orphans' Court-mandated public sale conducted on April 26, 1872, McGovern purchased the former Henry house, the neighboring wheelwright shop, and at least 0.22 acres of land along the west side of Bear Corbitt Road (recited in New Castle County Deed Book B1:116). By that time, he had been married for about a year to Louisa Denning, daughter of farmer Michael Denning (sometimes spelled "Denny") and Emma Bridget Powell, and probably a niece of Daniel's recent housemates John and Mary Denning (Devine 1987:28). Following Michael Denning's death, his widow and two teenage children—James and Ella—moved in with Daniel and Louisa McGovern, who soon had two children of their own: Mary and James. The McGovern household thus comprised seven persons when a census enumerator visited the Henry Property in June 1880: Daniel (still employed as a blacksmith), Louisa, Mary (age 4), James (1), widow Bridget Denny, Ella Denny (18), and James W. Denny (21, employed as a blacksmith) (United States Bureau of the Census 1880).

In 1882, the Tasker Loan Association of New Castle County filed suit against Daniel and Louisa McGovern for an unpaid debt of \$800, plus interest accruing since May 31, 1873. New Castle County Sheriff James Martin seized the McGovern house and surrounding land—described as a "certain lot of land situate in the village of Red Lion . . . on the [west side of the] road leading to the village of Christiana . . . containing 31 square perches of land [0.22 acres] with a frame house, stable, and wheelwright shop"—and sold it at public sale on May 10, 1883 to Edgar A. Finley of Wilmington for \$790. Finley received a deed of conveyance two weeks later (New Castle County Deed Book V12:102).

Edgar Finley was still living in Wilmington a year later when he and his wife Mary conveyed the former Henry-McGovern residence by a deed dated June 27, 1884 to James W. Denning (also known as Denny), in consideration of \$1,000 (New Castle County Deed Book B1:116). Recent-occupant Denning may have continued to occupied the house during the year it was owned by the Finleys. His sister and brother-in-law—Louisa and Daniel McGovern—may have also lingered on the property,

but in 1884 they bought a small lot (in Louisa's name only) in Hockessin (12 miles to the north), and relocated to that property (Devine 1987:28).

James Denning married a woman named Addie around 1887, began raising a large family with her, and slowly bought up additional residential and vacant land adjoining his 0.22-acre lot (United States Bureau of the Census 1900). By a deed dated November 18, 1892, the Dennings conveyed the property to their neighbor, 32-year-old wheelwright Spencer Wiley, in consideration of \$1,000 (New Castle County Deed Book Y15:72). In the associated deed, the 0.22-acre property was again described as including “a frame house and wheelwright shop.”

Spencer Wiley owned this property for the remaining 43 years of his life. On June 15, 1898 he married Clara A. Stradley in Wilmington, and the couple's first (and apparently only) child—Paul—was born in the fall of 1899 (Genealogy Trails 2012:n.p.; United States Bureau of the Census 1900). Deed records show Spencer acquiring multiple properties on the west side of Bear Corbitt Road, north of Red Lion Road, in the early 1900s (New Castle County Deed Books Y16:206; Q19:275; I21:268; etc). Exactly where along Bear Corbitt Road he and his family lived at any one time during this period is unclear. Spencer was identified as a wheelwright in census enumerations conducted in 1910, 1920, and 1930 (United States Bureau of the Census 1910, 1920, 1930).

Upon Spencer Wiley's death on April 16, 1935, his widow Clara and son Paul inherited the former Henry-McGovern property with its frame house and wheelwright shop. Paul became sole owner when Clara died in 1955 (recited in New Castle County Deed Book S67:155). By a deed dated May 5, 1961, Paul S. Wiley (“divorced man, of New Castle County”) conveyed the house on a parcel of 1.39 acres to Paul W. Reedy and his wife Lois, of New Castle County, in consideration of \$5 “and other good and valuable consideration” (New Castle County Deed Book S67:155). It was noted in the associated deed that the 1.39 acres comprised portions of four parcels acquired by Spencer Wiley during the period 1892-1907.

The Reedys owned the Henry Property for 22 years before conveying it by a deed dated September 1, 1983 to the present owners—C. Randall and Carolyn J. Voight—in consideration of \$75,000 (New Castle County Deed Book P123:310).

## NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Henry Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. The property does not retain any original features other than the unusual massing on the south elevation. The exterior wall cladding, roof, and windows have all been replaced and there is an addition on the rear side of the dwelling; the garage has been altered with the second-story expansion. The Henry Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.



**Photograph 1—Henry Property:** View of the southeast elevation of the dwelling, facing northwest.



**Photograph 2—Henry Property:** View of the northwest corner of the dwelling, facing south-southwest.



**Photograph 3—Henry Property:** View of the west elevation of the dwelling, facing east.



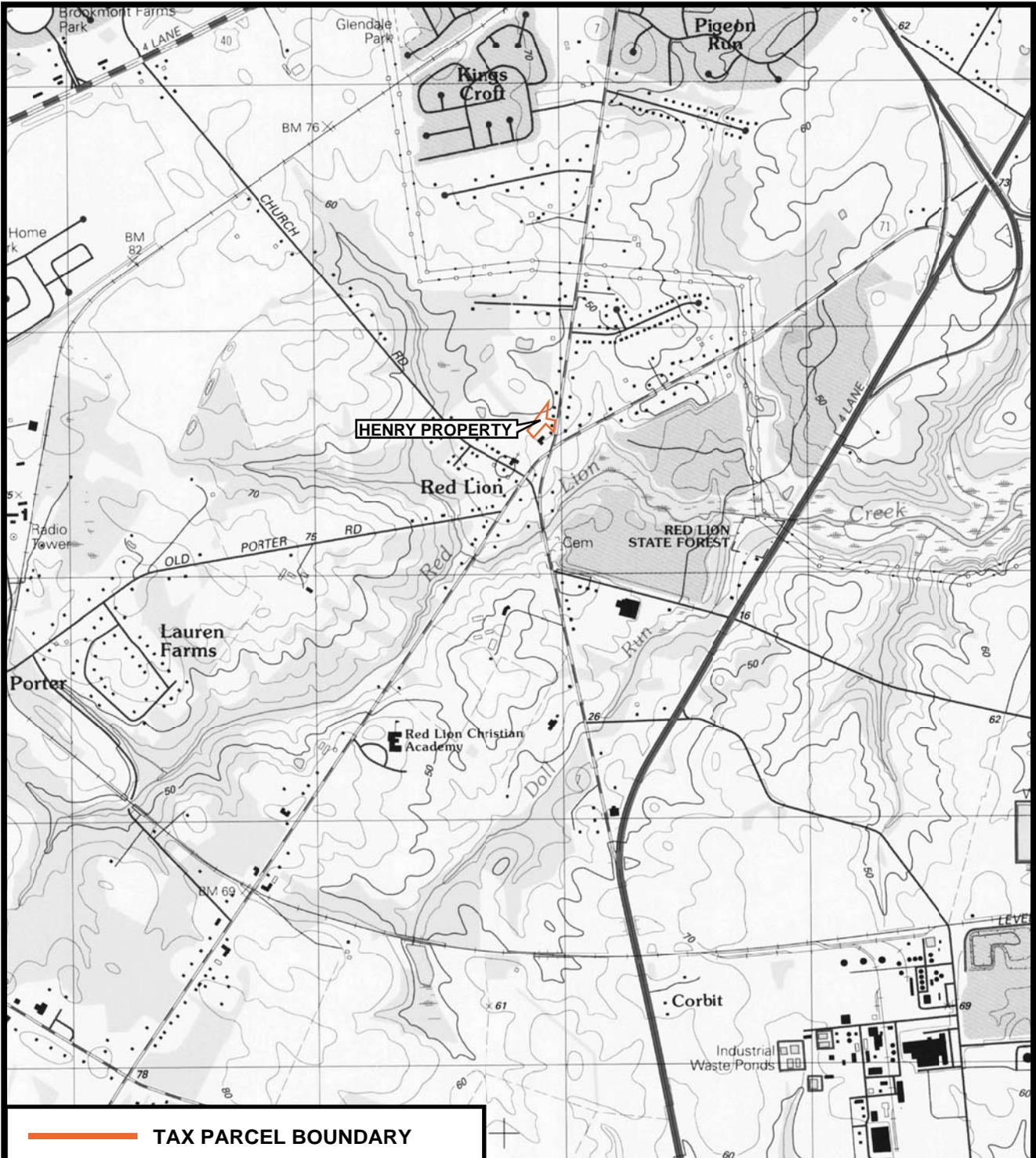
**Photograph 4—Henry Property:** View of the east elevation of the garage, facing west.



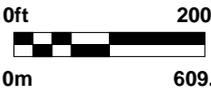
**Photograph 5—Henry Property:** View of the west elevation of the garage, facing east-northeast.



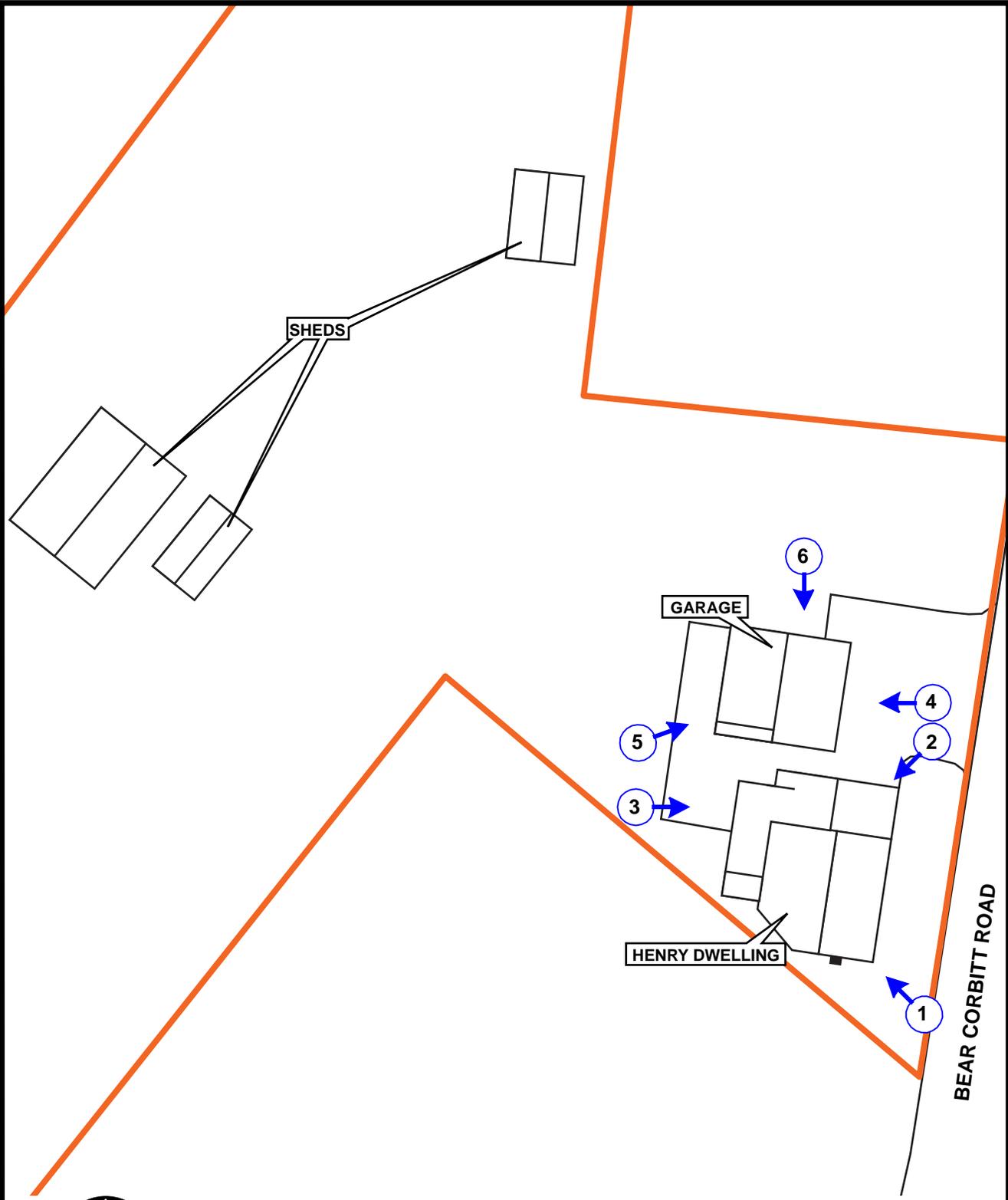
**Photograph 6—Henry Property:** View of the north elevation of the garage, facing south.



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**HENRY PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



NOT TO SCALE  
 Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.

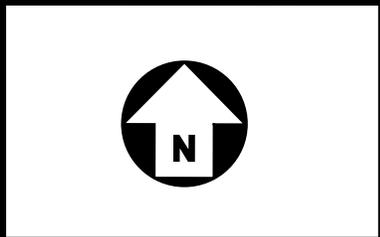
— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY  
 ← PHOTO LOCATION

**HENRY PROPERTY -  
 SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

**SOURCE**



0ft 85ft

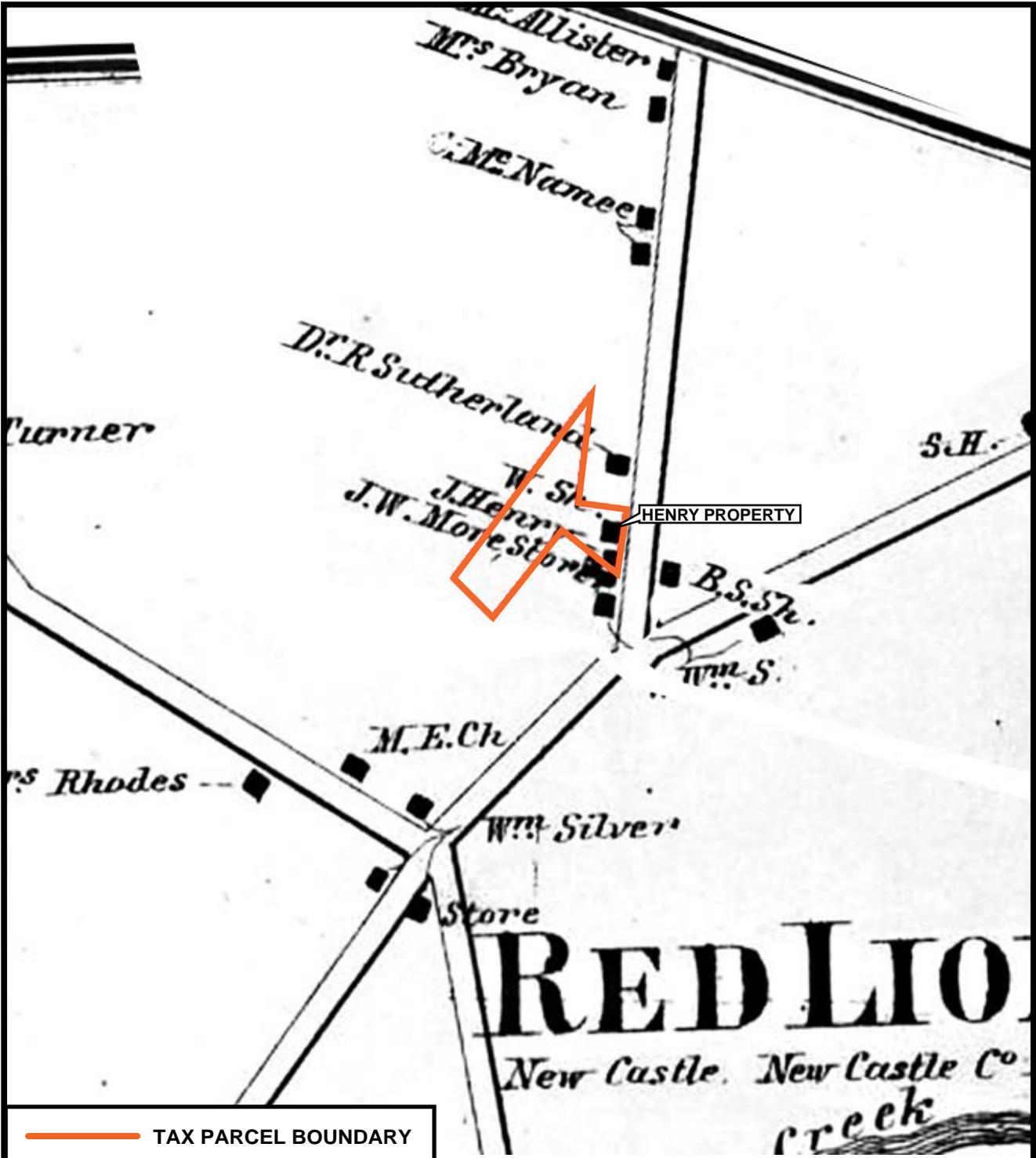


0m 30.48m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**GOOGLE EARTH  
2010**

**HENRY PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**



	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>NOT TO SCALE Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.</p>	<p>BEERS 1868a</p>

HENRY PROPERTY CIRCA 1868

**N07465**  
**Kreimeier Property**  
**1816 Bear Corbitt Road**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY**

The Kreimeier Property is located at 1816 Bear Corbitt Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Robert and Judith Crosby and the tax parcel number is 1005300026. The 1.1-acre property contains a ca. 1946 dwelling and attached garage. The property is located on a triangular plot between Bear Corbitt, Red Lion, and Church Roads.

The dwelling is one-and-one-half-stories tall and was constructed ca. 1946. It is a wood frame structure clad in vinyl siding, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling is three bays wide and two rooms deep, and there is a double-wide attached garage on the eastern end of the dwelling. The dwelling is slightly elevated, with an exposed concrete block basement. All of the windows have been replaced with modern, one-over-one vinyl windows. The front, north elevation is asymmetrical, with a large gabled wall dormer on the eastern half of the elevation. Centered under the gable is a projecting bay which contains three vinyl windows. The front door is in the center of the elevation. The modern replacement door has nine lights and the entrance is covered with a gabled overhang which is supported by two wood posts. This small porch has been modified with the construction of a large ramp, and replaced stairs and railing. In the western bay is one vinyl window. There is a gabled dormer with one vinyl window on the roof.

The majority of the east elevation of the dwelling is blocked by the attached garage. There are two vinyl windows near the gable peak and there is one pedestrian door on the southern edge of the elevation which leads to a small wood deck on the rear of the garage. The garage is also clad in vinyl siding and has a side-gable roof. There are a double-wide garage door on the north elevation, two windows on the east gable end, and one door on the south elevation.

The rear elevation of the dwelling has a cross-gabled section on the western half of the elevation; it contains two modern windows. There is a rear door in the center of the elevation and one window east of the door. The western elevation of the dwelling contains four vinyl windows on the first floor, two of which are paired. There is a large rear deck that spans much of the elevation.

The Kreimeier Property has undergone several changes since its construction ca. 1946. The original siding has been replaced with vinyl siding and the windows are now modern vinyl windows. The rear deck is not original to the dwelling and the front entrance appears to have been recently redone. The dwelling no longer reflects the time period in which it was built. Due to these changes, the Kreimeier Property no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship or feeling.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The lot on which the Kreimeier dwelling was erected was originally part of the Silver farm. During the first half of the twentieth century, heirs to the farm began dividing the farmland and

selling it for residential development. In 1937, William F. Silver and Sarah E. Walton, the third generation of the founder of the Silver farmstead, conveyed the 1.1-acre triangular parcel to John Edwin Ratledge for \$5 (New Castle County Deed Book N40:440). Ratledge retained ownership of the property but did not construct a dwelling. In 1946, Ratledge and his wife, Abigail, conveyed the property to Rolan Kreimeier for \$10, “subject to the covenant and restriction that no malt or spirituous liquors shall be sold on the aforesaid lands and premises” (New Castle County Deed Book G46:205). The New Castle County Department of Land Use records a construction date of 1943; however, an aerial photograph of the area taken in 1945 shows that the dwelling had not yet been constructed (New Castle County Department of Land Use 2012; Anonymous 1945). It is likely that Kreimeier constructed a dwelling soon after he purchased the property in 1946, as the property is identified on a 1953 map (USGS 1953).

Kreimeier sold the property to Robert and Judith Crosby in 1962 for \$21,000; the covenant restricting the sale of “malt or spirituous liquors” was no longer part of the deed (New Castle County Deed Book Q86:403).

#### NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Kreimeier Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. The property does not retain any original features other than massing; the exterior wall cladding, roof, and windows have all been replaced and the front entrance has been altered or replaced. The Kreimeier Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.



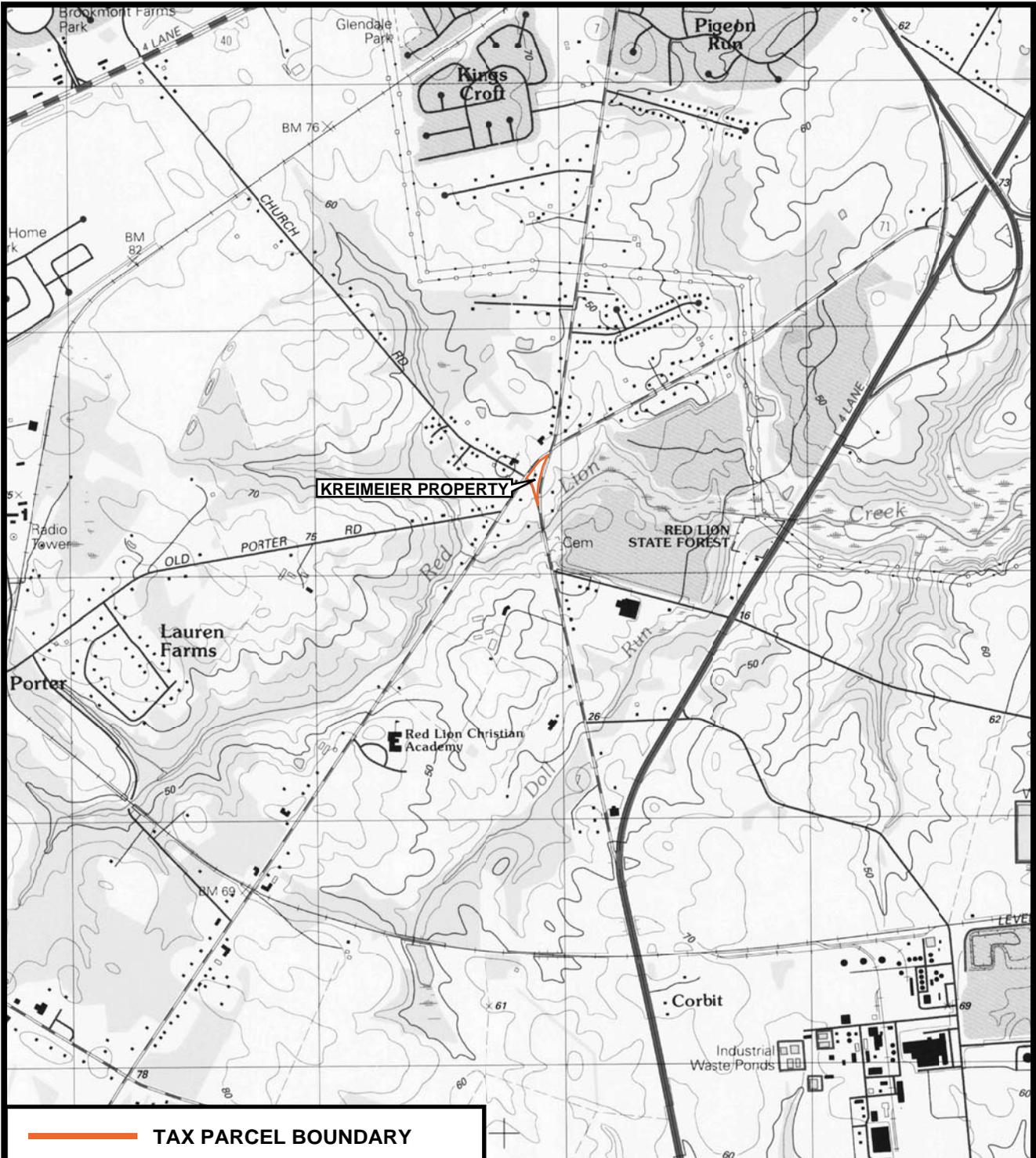
**Photograph 1—Kreimeier Property:** View of the north elevation of the dwelling, facing southwest.

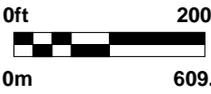


**Photograph 2— Kreimeier Property:** View of the southwest corner of the dwelling, facing east-northeast.

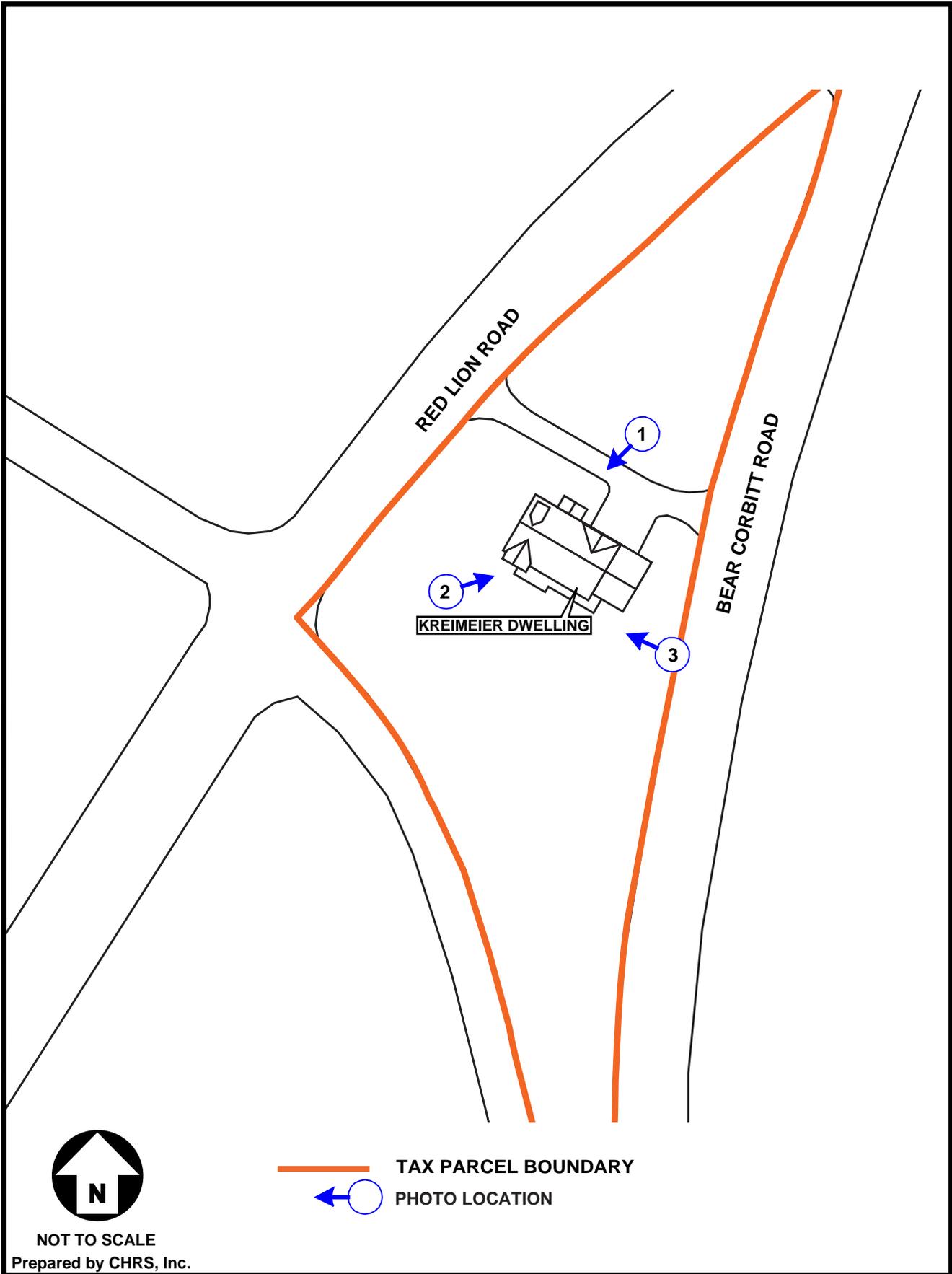


**Photograph 3— Kreimeier Property:** View of the east elevation of the dwelling, facing west-northwest.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

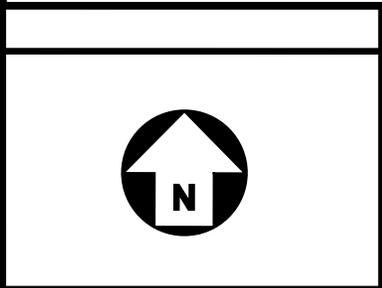
**KREIMEIER PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



**KREIMEIER PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY



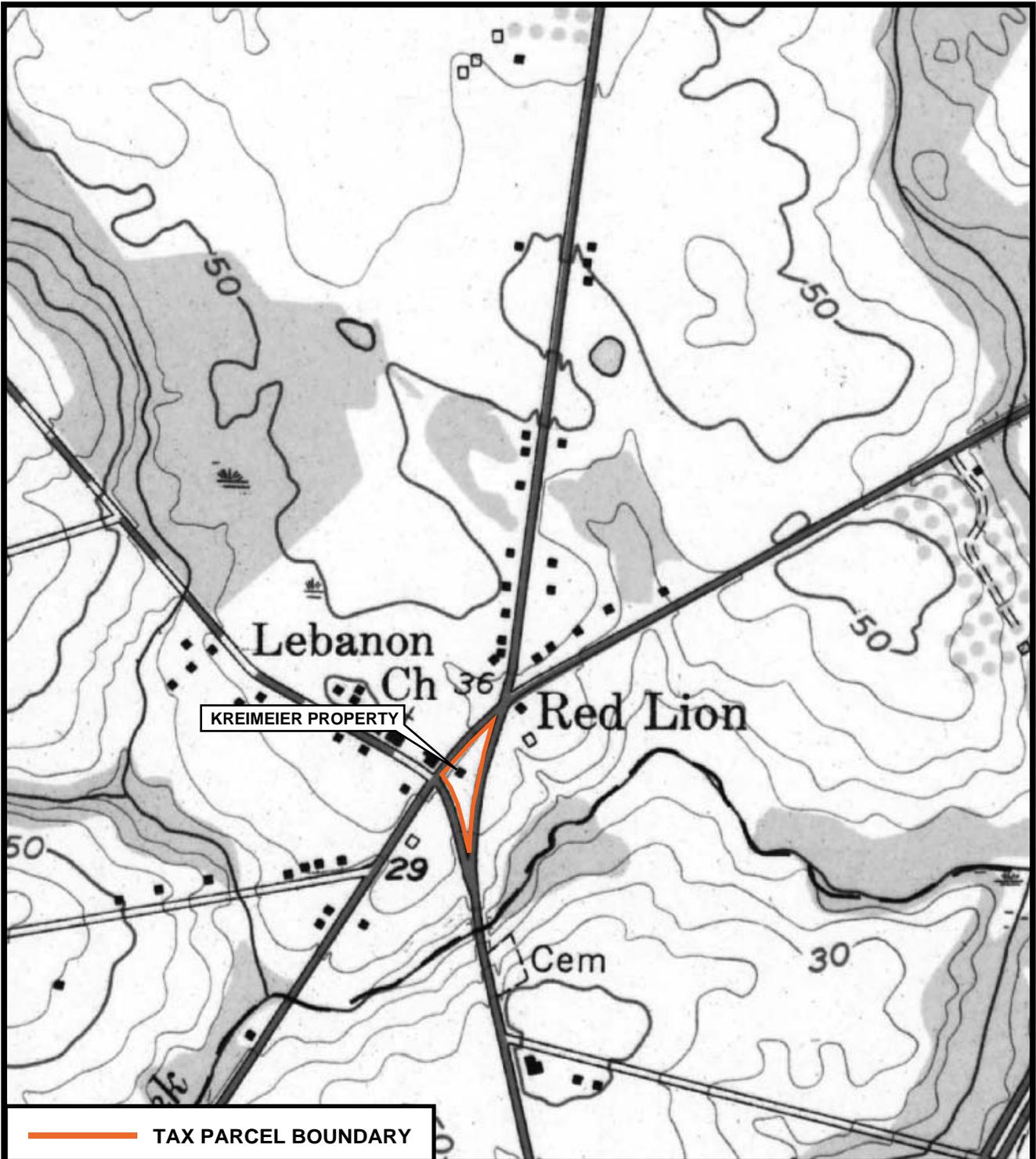
0ft 100ft  
  
 0m 30.48m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

SOURCE

GOOGLE EARTH  
2010

**KREIMEIER PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>0ft 740ft</p>  <p>0m 225.6m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1953 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

KREIMEIER PROPERTY CIRCA 1953

**N07466**  
**Smith Property**  
**1851 Bear Corbitt Road**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY**

The Smith Property is located at 1851 Bear Corbitt Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by the Red Lion United Methodist Church and the tax parcel number is 1005300027. The 2.14-acre property contains a ca. 1962 dwelling. The property is located on the west side of Bear Corbitt Road, adjacent to the intersection of Bear Corbitt and Church Roads.

The dwelling is a ca. 1962 Ranch-style dwelling. It is one story tall, five bays wide, and two rooms deep. Constructed on a concrete foundation, the wood frame is clad with gray brick on the main elevation and aluminum siding on the side and rear elevations. The side-gable roof has a low pitch and overhanging eaves. There is one interior brick chimney in the center of the dwelling. The structure has a narrow rectangular plan, and the northern part of the dwelling is a built-in garage. Unless otherwise noted, all of the windows are original, eight-over-eight, wood windows. The main, west elevation features a projecting front-gable overhang, which is supported by decorative wrought iron posts. The overhang envelops two bays: the northern bay consists of a large bay window with six original, rectangular, plate-glass windows with wood surrounds. The southern bay is the main entrance, which is made up of an original wood paneled door and a four-light sidelight on the left. To the north of the overhang, in the northernmost bay, is a pair of original wood windows which provide light into the garage. The southern two bays also contain paired original wood windows. At the basement level of these two bays are original, three-light, wood windows.

The north elevation is composed of a double-wide metal garage door and one original wood window. On the main floor of the rear, east elevation are seven original wood windows, four of which are paired. There is also a single swinging door and a pair of sliding glass doors, both of which open onto an elevated wood deck. Due to the topography of the land, the basement level is exposed on this elevation. This level contains at least one original wood window. The south elevation contains only one pair of original wood windows on the main level and a single, one-over-one, wood window in the basement level.

Ranch houses are elongated, one-story rectangular dwellings with very low-pitched gable or hipped roofs. Oriented parallel to the street, the roof form usually encompasses an attached garage or carport. Variations of the Ranch house adopt shallow L- or T-plans. Picture windows and sliding patio doors are also characteristic of the type. Originating in California as an outgrowth of interest in the Bungalow form, Ranch houses carried an association with relaxed western living and suburban ease. They were widely built in the subdivisions that emerged after World War II (McAlester and McAlester 1984:479; Jakle, Bastian and Meyer 1989:182-186). The Smith Property is a good example of a vernacular Ranch style. It has a low-pitched roof, is oriented parallel to the street, has an attached garage, and features a large bay picture window.

The Smith Property has retained the majority of its original architectural details. It has its original siding, doors, and windows, and does not have any additions or major alterations. The front

overhang is original to the dwelling, as is the attached garage. The architectural details contribute to the feeling and association of the property, which is one of a mid-twentieth-century Ranch dwelling, typical of suburban residential development. The Smith Property has retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

In August 1910, Henry M. Silver, the second generation to own and operate the large Silver Farm, died and left the property to his three family members: his widow, Jennie Silver, his son, William F. Silver, and daughter, Sallie (or Sarah) E. Walton. Twelve years later, Jennie Silver died, dividing her interest in the farm between her two surviving children, William and Sallie. Over the course of the following 25 years, the Silver Farm was subdivided and sold to a number of different property owners (New Castle County Deed Book K44:413).

By 1947, William F. Silver died, leaving his half-interest in the property to his surviving children, Edna Kemp and William Frank Silver. In July, Sallie Walton and her niece and nephew sold a 5.4-acre parcel “on the Easterly side of the concrete highway (at 60 feet wide) running between DuPont Highway and Red Lion” to George Widger and his wife, Audrey, of Pennsville, New Jersey for \$500 (New Castle County Deed Book N48:514). The Widgers, five years later, conveyed the 5.4-acre property to Roland Kreimeier and Sarah Estelle Lee for \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book O52:218).

In March 1953, Kreimeier and Lee conveyed the property to Alice Schumacher, a single woman from Wilmington, for \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book H53:268). Before the year was over, Schumacher died, giving the property back to Kreimeier (New Castle County Deed Book H53:268). Around 1955, Kreimeier divided the 5.4-acre property into two parcels—the northern parcel containing 3.4 acres and the southern parcel containing 2 acres. According to an aerial photograph taken around that time, the dwelling which now occupies the Smith Property was not yet built (Anonymous 1956).

After dividing the property in 1955, Kreimeier conveyed the southern parcel to Sarah Estelle Lee for \$1,000, the person with whom he initially purchased the property (New Castle County Deed Book Y55:254). The following year, Lee and her husband conveyed the property to William and Mary Martindale for \$10, who, two years later, conveyed the property to Edward Tilghman Hollyday Jr., and his wife, Marie, also for \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book O57:291, X65:306). The Hollydays maintained ownership for two years before conveying the property to Richard and Clarice Smith for \$10 in 1960. An examination of 1960s aerial photographs shows that the dwelling was built sometime between 1961 and 1968, when the Smiths owned the property (ASCS 1961, 1968). In 1969, the Smiths conveyed the 2.14-acre property, which now included a dwelling, to the Trustees of Red Lion United Methodist Church for \$37,000, who maintain ownership still today (New Castle County Deed Book L82:566).

## NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Smith Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. Although the property retains physical integrity and is a good example of the Ranch style, it does not possess uniquely identifying characteristics that set it apart from other Ranch-style dwellings in the surrounding area or within the New Castle County region. The Smith Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.



**Photograph 1—Smith Property:** View of the west elevation of the dwelling, facing northeast.



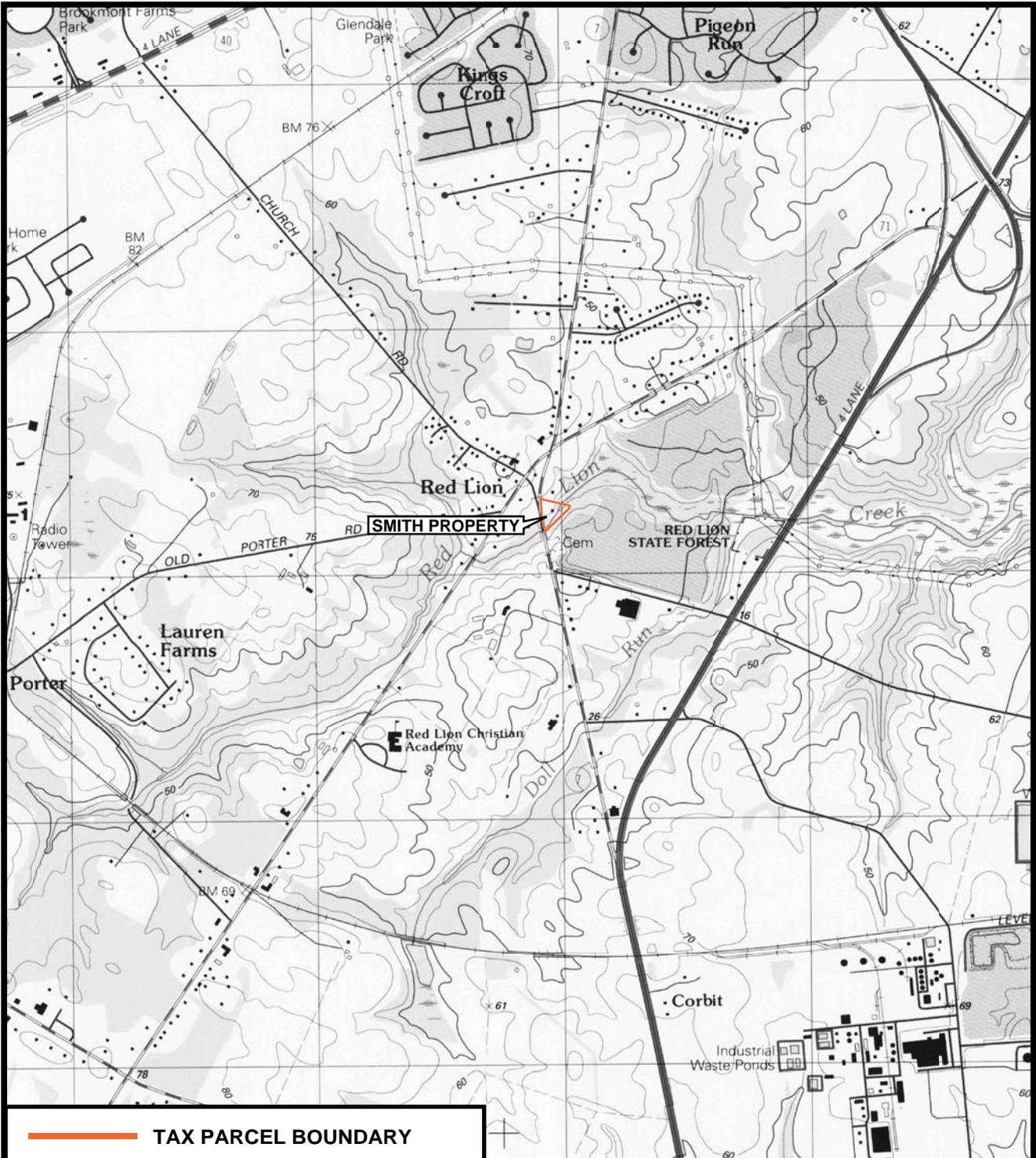
**Photograph 2—Smith Property:** View of the south elevation of the dwelling, facing north-northeast.



**Photograph 3—Smith Property:** View of the north elevation of the dwelling, facing south.



**Photograph 4—Smith Property:** View of the east elevation of the dwelling, facing south-southwest.

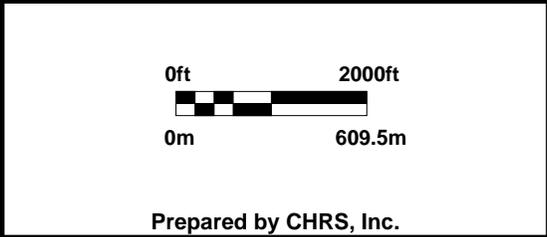
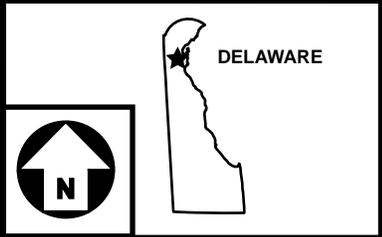


 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

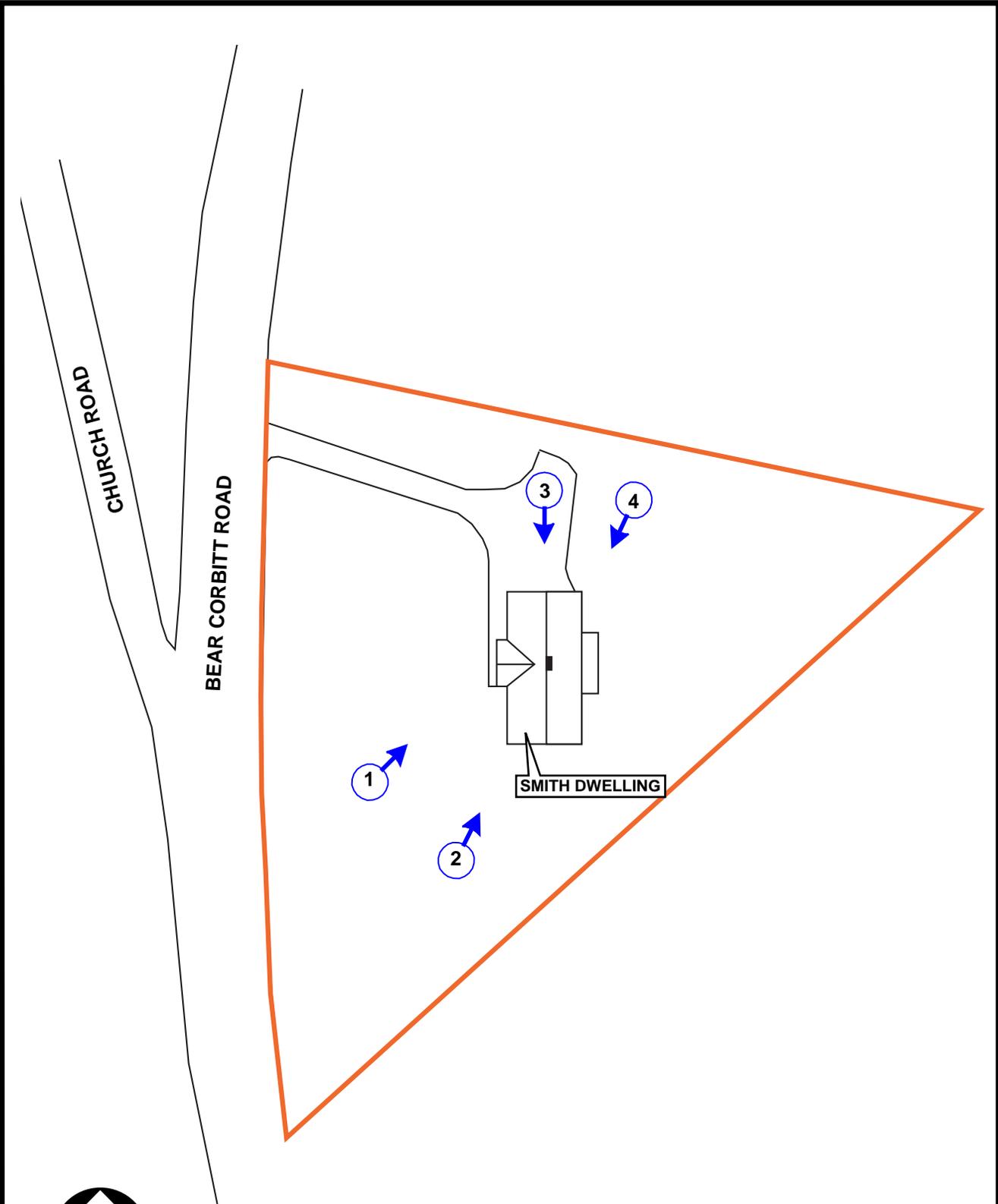
SCALE

SOURCE



USGS 1993  
SAINT GEORGES, DE

**SMITH PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



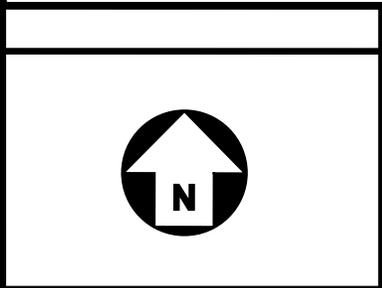
NOT TO SCALE  
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY  
← PHOTO LOCATION

**SMITH PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY



0ft 100ft  
  
 0m 30.48m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

SOURCE

GOOGLE EARTH  
2010

**SMITH PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**

**N07467**  
**Silver Property**  
**1910 Church Road**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY**

The Silver Property is located at 1610 Church Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Samuel Foraker and the tax parcel number is 1005300024. The 3.33-acre property contains a ca. 1959 dwelling and detached garage. The property is located on the west side of Church Road, between the intersections of Church Road with Red Lion Road and with Bear Corbitt Road.

The Silver Property contains a one-story brick dwelling that is three bays wide and two rooms deep, constructed on a concrete foundation. It was designed in a vernacular, Minimal Traditional style. It has a side-gable roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles; the gable peaks on the east and west elevations are sheathed in aluminum siding. The main, north elevation has a pair of original, two-over-two, wood windows in the eastern bay. The central bay is the main entrance, which consists of an original wood door with three staggered lights. The western bay consists of a group of three original windows. The two outer windows are two-over-two, wood windows and the middle window is a large, single-pane window, all of which appear to be original.

The west elevation features a one-story, screened-in porch. It is nearly the width of the dwelling but it has a low-pitched hipped roof. Also on this elevation is an exterior brick end chimney. Near the western end of the south elevation is a one-bay, one-story room. It has original, two-over-two, wood windows and appears to have been constructed with or soon after the dwelling, though it is clad in asbestos siding. It has a gabled roof, a door on the western elevation and paired windows on the south and east elevations. The doors and windows have aluminum overhangs. On the south elevation of the main block are four original, one-over-one, wood windows. There are two windows on the west elevation, though they are largely blocked by mature vegetation.

Just west of the dwelling is a mid-twentieth-century detached garage, original to the construction of the dwelling. The structure is largely built of cinder blocks and it has a front-gable roof that is sheathed in standing seam metal; the gable peaks are sheathed in aluminum siding. Extending across the entire width of the main, northeast elevation are two sets of paired swinging doors made of vertical wood boards. There is a fixed, six-light, wood window near the center of the northeast and southwest elevations and there is one wood pedestrian door on the northeast elevation. Southwest of the dwelling is a large garden.

The Silver Property retains a number of original details, including windows, doors, and a chimney. The screened-in porch and rear addition appear to be original to the dwelling or constructed soon thereafter. The Silver Property retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

In August 1910, Henry M. Silver, the second generation to own and operate the large Silver Farm, died and left the farm to his three family members: his widow, Jennie Silver, his son, William

F. Silver, and his daughter, Sallie (or Sarah) E. Walton. Twelve years later, Jennie Silver died, dividing her interest in the farm between the two surviving children, William and Sallie. Over the course of the following 25 years, the Silver Farm was subdivided and sold to a number of different property owners (New Castle County Deed Book K44:413).

In 1944, Sallie Walton conveyed her half-interest in two parcels to her brother, William F. Silver, for \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book K44:413). One of the parcels was an approximately 9-acre triangular piece of land between Bear Corbitt Road, Church Road, Red Lion Road, and the Red Lion Creek. William F. Silver conveyed the property to his son and daughter-in-law, W. Frank and Hazel Silver, in 1946 for \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book U45:276).

Several times over the following 20 years, the property was subdivided for residential development. The first split occurred in 1949 when W. Frank Silver conveyed the southern 4.2 acres to Arthur and Tola Hastings for \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book S49:288). Ten years later, the Silvers conveyed another acre of land to their southern neighbors (New Castle County Deed Book L63:252). This left the Silvers with approximately 4.37 acres in 1959. According to the records of the New Castle County Department of Land Use, it was at this time when Wilson constructed the dwelling that currently exists there today (New Castle County Department of Land Use 2012). The date is further supported by aerial photographs, as a dwelling does not appear until a 1961 photograph (Anonymous 1956; ASCS 1961).

Nine years later, in 1968, W. Frank Silver split the 4.38-acre parcel into two lots. Lot 1 was a vacant 1.04-acre lot on the southeast corner of the property. Lot 2 contained the dwelling and garage and was 3.33 acres (New Castle County Deed Book Map 1112). He subsequently sold the smaller parcel. In March 1976, the Bank of Delaware was appointed guardian of the property of W. Frank and Hazel Silver and was given authorization to sell their real estate. The following January, the Bank of Delaware sold the 3.33-acre property to Samuel Foraker for \$60,000 (New Castle County Deed Book U95:218). He owned the property at the time of the survey.

## NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Silver Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. Although the property retains many original features, including the brickwork, windows, a door, and a chimney, the dwelling does not possess any outstanding characteristics that make it unique compared to the residential structures in the surrounding area or within the New Castle County region. The Silver Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.



**Photograph 1—Silver Property:** View of the north elevation of the dwelling, facing south.



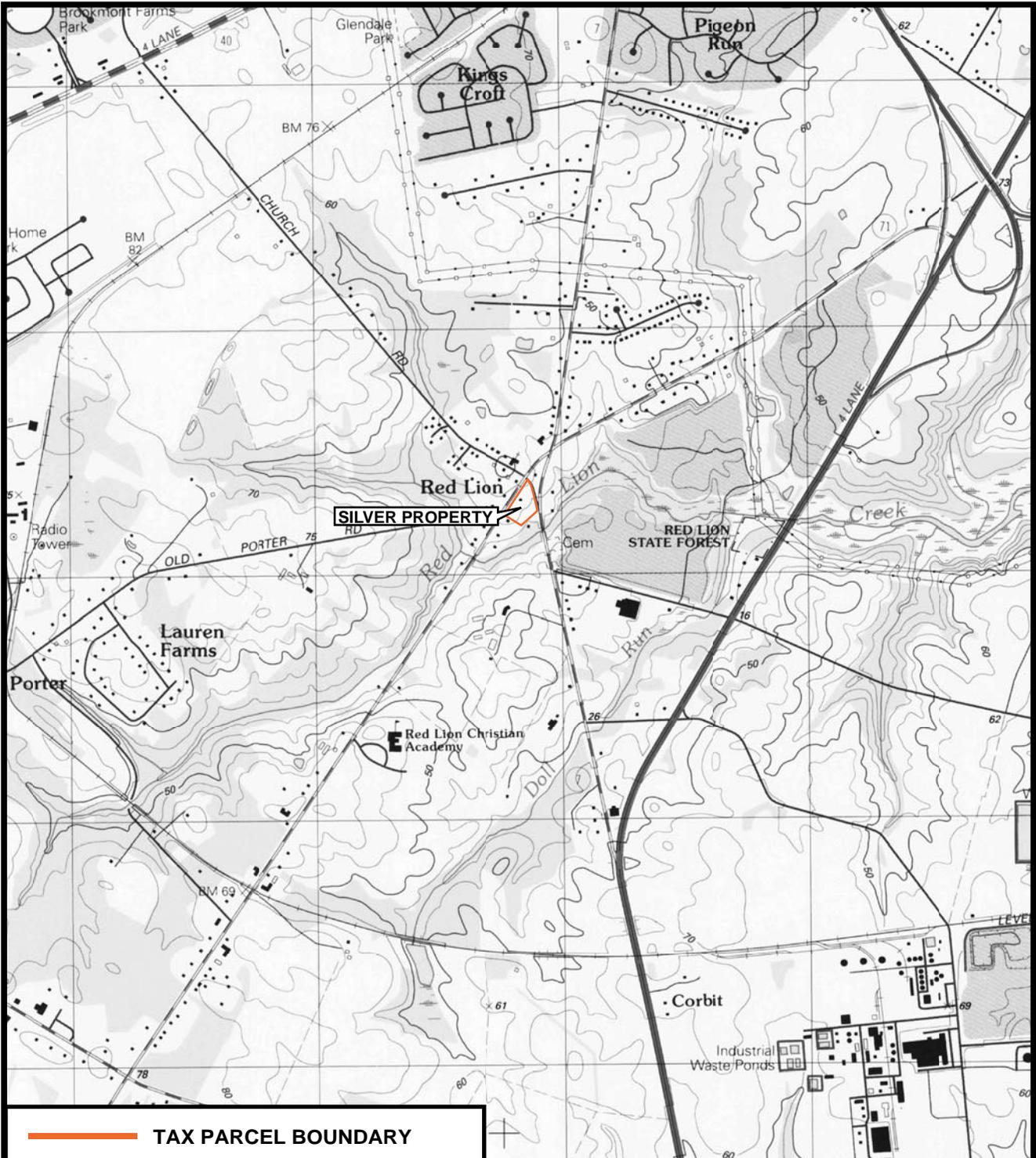
**Photograph 2—Silver Property:** View of the south elevation of the dwelling, facing northeast.



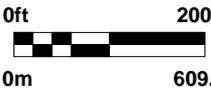
**Photograph 3—Silver Property:** View of the northeast elevation of the garage, facing south.



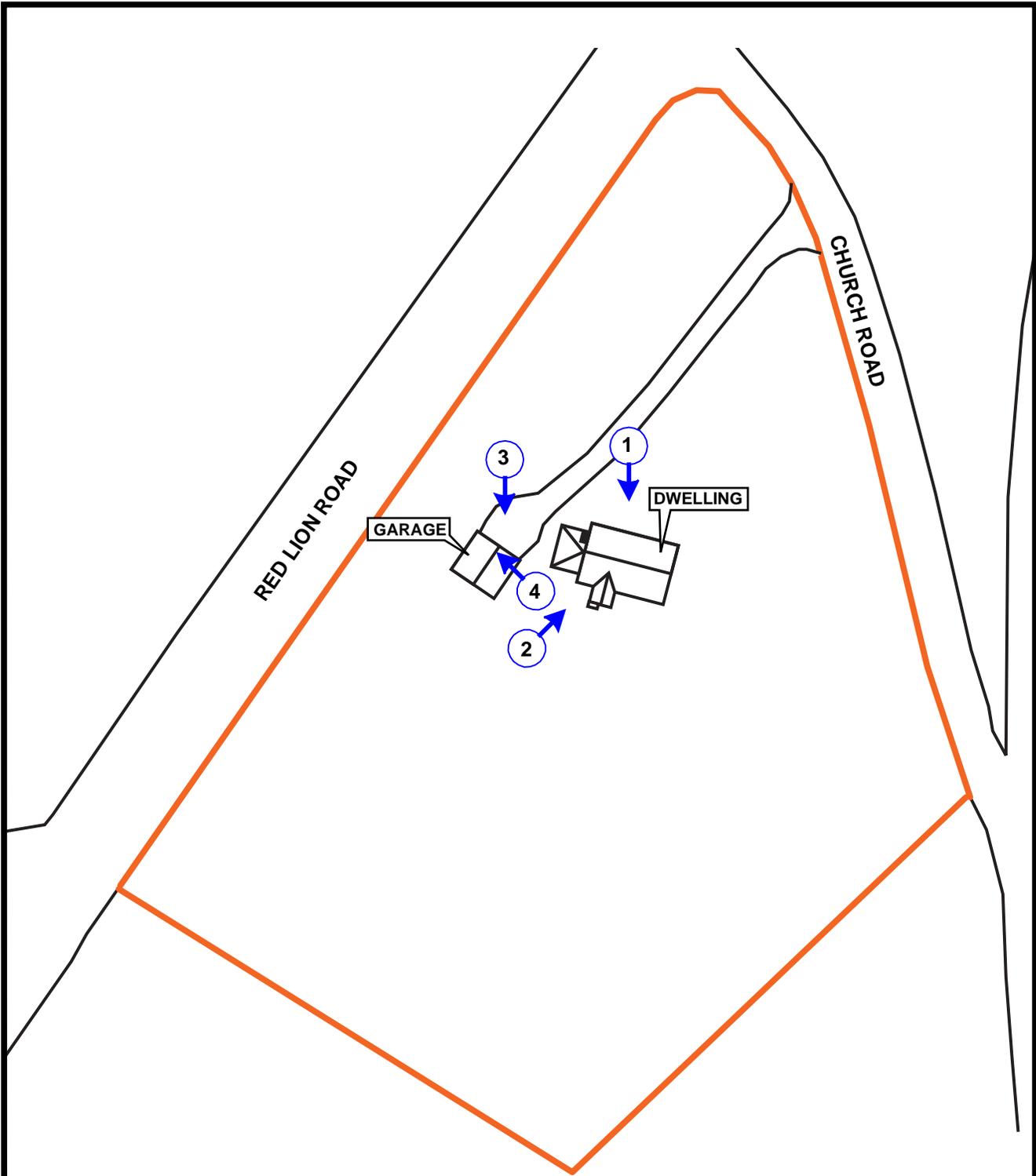
**Photograph 4—Silver Property:** View of the southeast elevation of the garage, facing northwest.



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**SILVER PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



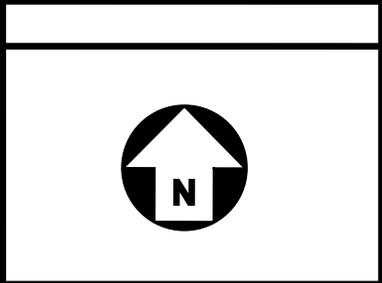
NOT TO SCALE  
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY  
← PHOTO LOCATION

**SILVER PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY



0ft 100ft  
  
0m 30.48m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

SOURCE  
  
GOOGLE EARTH  
2010

SILVER PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

**N07468**

**Clark Property**

**309 Old Porter Road**

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY

The Clark Property is located at 309 Old Porter Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by John Davis, Jr. and the tax parcel number is 1005300009. The 0.55-acre property, which contains a ca. 1950 dwelling and one late twentieth-century outbuilding, is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Old Porter and Red Lion Roads.

The Clark Property dwelling was designed in a bi-level Ranch style, typical of the mid-twentieth century, post-World War II housing boom. The wood-frame dwelling was constructed on a concrete foundation and has an L-shaped plan with a cross-gabled roof. The walls are clad in wide aluminum siding and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. It is one story tall with an excavated basement level on the southern end of the front, southeast elevation. The main section of the dwelling is oriented northeast-southwest and the rear wing extends northwestward from the northern corner of the main section. There is a one-bay sunroom at the northeastern end of the main section. All of the windows appear to be original and, unless noted otherwise, are two-over-two, double-hung wood windows.

The front elevation of the dwelling is six bays wide, including the sunroom. The southern two bays comprise the excavated basement level. This basement level consists of a pair of windows in the southernmost bay and an original wood paneled door with nine lights in the second bay. Both bays on the second level consist of paired windows with aluminum awnings. There is a pent eave between the first and second floors. It is possible that the basement level was originally designed as a built-in garage; however, due to the consistency in exterior cladding and the original door and windows, it is more likely that the basement was originally constructed as it appears today. The middle two bays are emphasized by a protruding front-gable porch, which is supported by original posts and has spindled balustrades. The third bay, shielded by the porch, is a large, two-over-two picture window. The fourth bay contains an original wood paneled door with nine lights. The fifth bay, just north of the porch, is a pair of windows covered with an aluminum awning. The northernmost bay is located on the one-bay sunroom.

The sunroom appears to be original to the dwelling. It is a gabled structure that is slightly shorter and narrower than the profile of the main section of the dwelling. There is an original wood door with two large lights in the center of the northeastern, gable end elevation. The rest of the sunroom, including the southeastern, northwestern, and remainder of the northeastern elevations, consists of a wrap-around band of six original, eight-over-eight, wood windows.

Attached to the northwestern elevation of the sunroom and spanning the length of the two-bay rear wing is a covered patio. This addition, not original to the dwelling, consists of a corrugated metal, shed roof supported by one post. At the northern end of the wing is a built-in shed. Between the shed and the sunroom, on the wall of the wing, is a pair of windows. The rear wing is two bays long and one room wide. On the northwestern, gable end of the wing is one pair of windows. On the southwestern elevation of the rear wing are two pairs of windows.

The rear of the main section of the house is comprised of four single windows. There is one interior chimney near the intersection of the main section and the rear wing. On the southwestern elevation of the main section are two pairs of windows on the main level. There are also two fixed, two-light windows at the basement level.

In the northern corner of the property is a front-gable shed that was likely built in the late twentieth century.

The Clark Property dwelling is an example of a bi-level Ranch dwelling with some Colonial Revival embellishments, constructed during the post-WWII residential housing boom. Characteristic of the bi-level Ranch style, the dwelling has a low-pitched roof, picture windows, and an excavated basement story. The sunroom, with eight-over-eight windows, recalls Colonial Revival detailing. As a whole, the Clark Property retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It has not moved locations and the suburban setting has remained the same since the dwelling's construction. Original exterior cladding, wood doors and windows, and the basic layout have also been retained.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

While current New Castle County tax assessment records indicate that the dwelling on the Clark Property was erected in 1954, aerial photographs reveal that a structure with a footprint similar to that of the present dwelling was built sometime after June 23, 1945, and before the end of 1951 (New Castle County Department of Land Use 2012; Anonymous 1945; USGS 1953).

The dwelling appears to have been erected by or for W. Gordon Clark, who had acquired the building site on December 13, 1948, when he purchased from widow Mable E. Steele a field of approximately 1.69 acres along the north side of Old Porter Road, immediately west of its intersection with Red Lion Road (New Castle County Deed Book S48:277). Clark was living in the Canby Park section of the City of Wilmington when he acquired this land in consideration of \$1,000. He may have been the W. Gordon Clark identified in Delaware State Police records as serving as a State Trooper from November 15, 1946 (when he was 23 years old) until his retirement in February 1967 (Association of Retired Delaware State Police, Inc. 2012:n.p.; "Roddy" 2005:n.p.). In any case, Clark moved to New Castle Hundred (possibly with his wife Geraldine) sometime during the next few years, presumably around the time he built a house on the parcel he had acquired from Mable Steele (Gordon and Geraldine would be identified as married residents of New Castle Hundred in a deed dated February 1, 1952, by which they conveyed a quarter-acre swath of land in the middle of their Old Porter Road property to new owners; New Castle County Deed Book Z51:185). A dwelling was denoted in the present location of the house at 309 Old Porter Road on aerial photography recorded in 1951, which USGS cartographers consulted while compiling a topographic quadrangle eventually published in 1953 (USGS 1953). It may thus be concluded that W. Gordon Clark built this dwelling within three years of acquiring the building site in December 1948.

Clark also appears to have built, during that period, two other dwellings on his 1.69 acres. On the 1953 USGS topographic quadrangle, three dwellings were denoted along the north side of Old

Porter Road, within the bounds of Clark's tract (USGS 1953). The easternmost of those dwellings was the Clark residence at 309 Old Porter Road. The middle dwelling stood on the quarter-acre swath of land that Clark and his wife conveyed to Wilmington residents Monroe and Ethel Ellis by a deed dated February 1, 1952 (New Castle County Deed Book Z51:185). This property is identified today as 314 Old Porter Road (Tax Parcel 1005300008). The westernmost of the three dwellings denoted on the 1953 map is identified today as 323 Old Porter Road. The Clarks would convey this dwelling on a three-quarter-acre parcel (present-day Tax Parcel 1005300007) to Chester, Pennsylvania residents Earl and Letitia Ewing by a deed dated May 22, 1959 (New Castle County Deed Book Y63:179). By that time, however, the Clarks were living in St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County. They had probably moved soon after conveying their property at 309 Old Porter Road to John W. Davis and his wife Esther, residents of neighboring Bear, by a deed dated September 26, 1955 (New Castle County Deed Book X56:326). The Davises paid \$7,800 for the property. While the parcel size was not specified in the deed, the metes and bounds description matched that of the present Tax Parcel 1005300009, which is said to comprise 0.55 acres.

John and Esther Davis owned the Clark Property jointly for 13 years, during which time they were parents of John W. Davis Jr. and an adopted daughter named Delma Sue. On August 13, 1968, the Davises conveyed the property to John W. Davis Sr. alone (New Castle County Deed Book C82:629). The senior John was sole owner from that date until his death intestate on June 8, 1990, whereupon John W. Davis Jr. was appointed to administer his father's estate. By a deed dated September 27, 1990, the junior John conveyed the Clark Property to himself, in consideration of \$42,750 (New Castle County Deed Book 1088:15). John W. Davis Jr. has owned the 0.55-acre property ever since.

## NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Clark Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B.

The dwelling retains many original features including exterior cladding, wood windows, and wood doors, and it has remained in the same location and setting since its construction. Although the dwelling is the only bi-level Ranch in the immediate area, it is a vernacular example of an immensely popular style found throughout the region. The Clark Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.



**Photograph 1—Clark Property:** View of the southern corner of the dwelling, facing north-northwest.



**Photograph 2—Clark Property:** View of the eastern corner of the dwelling, facing west-southwest.



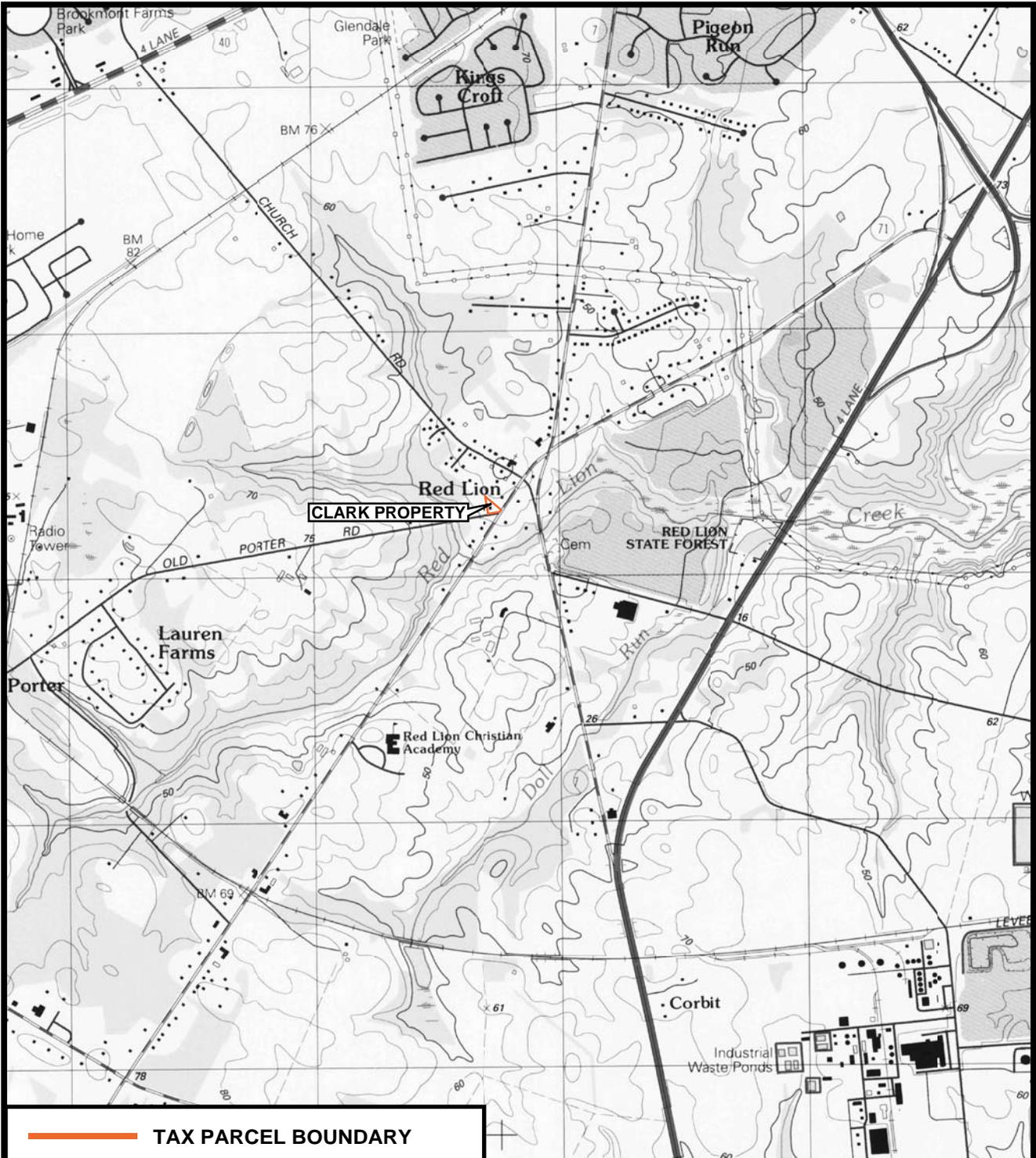
**Photograph 3—Clark Property:** View of the northeastern elevation of the dwelling, facing southwest.



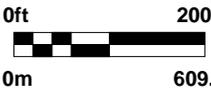
**Photograph 4—Clark Property:** View of the northwestern elevation of the dwelling, facing southeast.



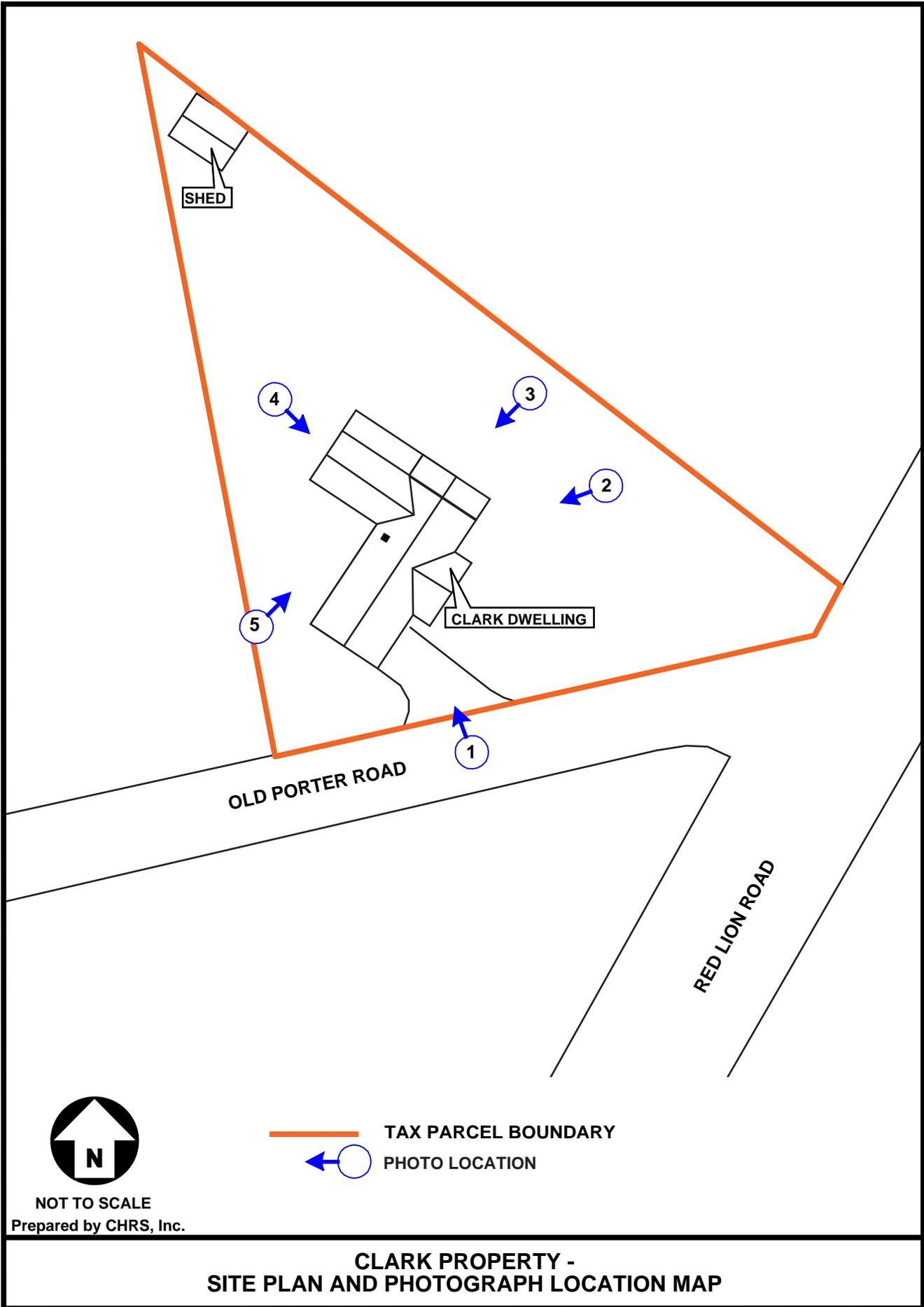
**Photograph 5—Clark Property:** View of the southwestern elevation of the dwelling, facing northeast.



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**CLARK PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



NOT TO SCALE  
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

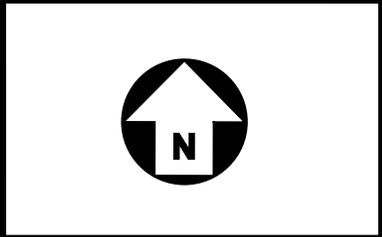
— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY  
← PHOTO LOCATION

**CLARK PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

SOURCE

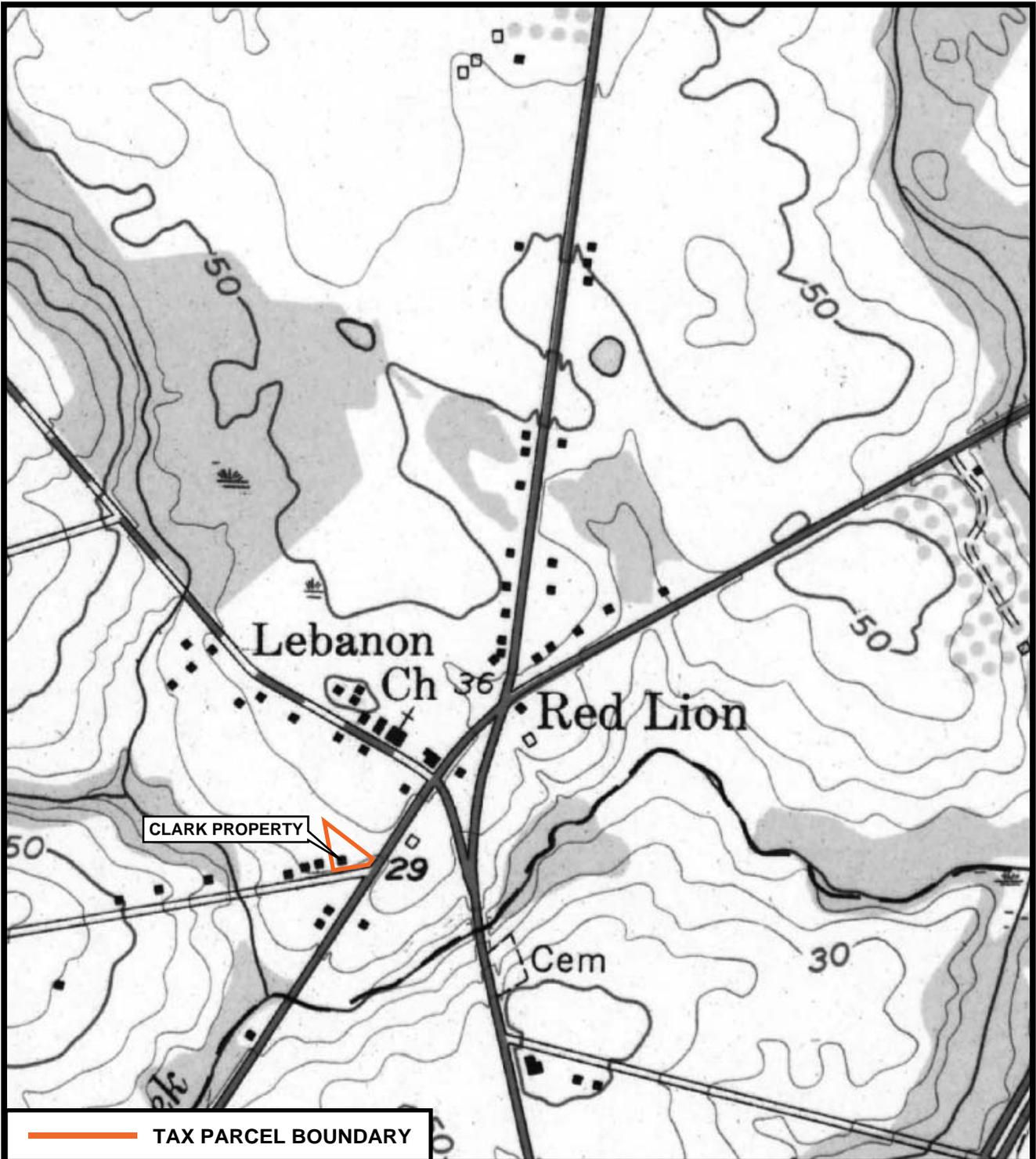


0ft 90ft  
  
 0m 27.43m

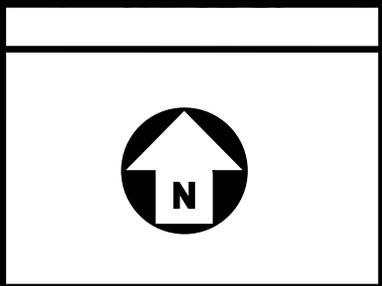
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

GOOGLE EARTH  
 2010

**CLARK PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY



SCALE

0ft 740ft  
  
 0m 225.6m

Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.

SOURCE

USGS 1953  
 SAINT GEORGES, DE

CLARK PROPERTY CIRCA 1953

## **N07469**

### **Ellis Property**

### **317 Old Porter Road**

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY

The Ellis Property is located at 317 Old Porter Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Sean and Anna Sweeney and the tax parcel number is 1005300008. The 0.38-acre property contains a ca. 1951 dwelling and a mid- to late twentieth-century garage. The property is located on the north side of Old Porter Road, approximately 200 feet east of the intersection of Old Porter and Red Lion Roads.

The Ellis Property dwelling is a small structure consisting of a one-and-one-half-story main section and a one-story rear wing, constructed on a concrete-block foundation. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The main section is three bays wide and two rooms deep. The steeply-pitched roof has two gabled dormer windows on the south, front elevation and one in the center of the north, rear, elevation. The front elevation has a door-window-window pattern; the door appears to be a replacement aluminum door and the two windows, which are different sizes, are replacement vinyl windows.

The east elevation contains one window in the gable peak and two windows at ground level, all of which are replacement vinyl windows. The rear elevation of the main block contains one window in the eastern half of the elevation. The western half of the elevation is where the one-story rear wing attaches to the main block. This wing is one bay long and one room wide. It has a gable roof and there is a chimney in the center of the roof. There is a window on both the west and north elevations of the wing. The west elevation of the main section of the dwelling contains three windows at ground level and one in the gable peak.

Just north of the dwelling is a front-gable, three-bay garage which appears to have been constructed during the mid- to late twentieth century, after the construction of the dwelling.

Although largely altered, it appears as though the dwelling was originally constructed in the Minimal Traditional style, with Cape Cod or Colonial Revival embellishments, such as the dormer windows. Due to the number of alterations to the dwelling, however, the Ellis Property no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. The loss of original doors, windows, and siding has also caused the dwelling to lose its feeling as a post-World War II residential dwelling.

#### HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

While current New Castle County tax assessment records indicate that the dwelling on the Ellis Property was erected in 1953, aerial photographs reveal that a structure with a footprint similar to that of the present dwelling was built sometime after June 23, 1945, and before the end of 1951 (New Castle County Department of Land Use 2012; Anonymous 1945; USGS 1953).

The dwelling appears to have been erected by W. Gordon Clark, who had acquired the building site on December 13, 1948, when he purchased from widow Mable E. Steele a field of approximately 1.69 acres along the north side of Old Porter Road, immediately west of its intersection with Red Lion Road (New Castle County Deed Book S48:277). Clark was living in the Canby Park section of the City of Wilmington when he acquired this land in consideration of \$1,000. He may have been the W. Gordon Clark identified in Delaware State Police records as serving as a State Trooper from November 15, 1946 (when he was 23 years old) until his retirement in February 1967 (Association of Retired Delaware State Police, Inc. 2012:n.p.; “Roddy” 2005:n.p.). In any case, Clark moved to New Castle Hundred (possibly with his wife Geraldine) sometime during the next few years, presumably around the time he built a house in the eastern corner of the parcel he had acquired from Mable E. Steele (the Clark residence is known today as 309 Old Porter Road, occupying Tax Parcel 1005300009).

Between December 1948 and the close of 1951, Clark built two other houses on his tract along the north side of Red Lion Road, as reflected on circa-1951 aerial photography consulted by USGS cartographers in the course of compiling a topographic quadrangle published in 1953 (USGS 1953). The two additional dwellings are identified today as 317 Old Porter Road (the Ellis Property) and 323 Old Porter Road (the Ewing Property). Clark apparently built these houses in order to sell them on parcels subdivided from his 1.69-acre tract. By a deed dated February 1, 1952, Clark and his wife Geraldine conveyed the easternmost of the two dwellings on a 0.26-acre swath of land (fronting on Red Lion Road for only 56.5 feet) to City of Wilmington residents Monroe W. Ellis and his wife Ethel (New Castle County Deed Book Z51:185). The consideration was only \$5, suggesting that the Clarks and the Ellises had agreed to other terms of payment. Ten months later (December 19, 1952), the Clarks conveyed to the Ellises (again for consideration of \$5) an additional sliver of contiguous land, containing only 0.084 acres (New Castle County Deed Book Z52:172). By that reckoning, the Ellis Property had been expanded to 0.344 acres (it is presently measured at 0.38 acres, as recorded in tax assessment records).

Monroe and Ethel Ellis owned the 0.344-acre Ellis Property for just over two years, then conveyed it by a deed dated March 7, 1955 to L. Clark Ellis Jr., “divorced man, of New Castle County.” The consideration was only \$10, possibly because the property was “subject. . . to a certain mortgage between [Monroe and Ethel Ellis] and the New Castle Trust Company, dated March 18, 1953” (New Castle County Deed Book C56:161). According to Delaware State Police records, L. Clark Ellis Jr. served as a Delaware State Trooper from January 1942 through July 1962. His service thus overlapped in the mid-1950s with that of W. Gordon Clark, who appears to have built the house on the Ellis Property (Association of Retired Delaware State Police, Inc. 2012:n.p.).

Clark Ellis remarried prior to July 5, 1957, on which date he and his new wife Marion conveyed the 0.344-acre Ellis Property to New Castle Hundred residents Alexander J. Gunshefski Sr. and his wife Regina, in consideration of \$10,200 (New Castle County Deed Book M60:120). When Regina died in February 1959, she left Alexander as the Ellis Property’s sole “surviving tenant by the entirety” (New Castle County Deed Book 637:337).

Alexander Gunshefski Sr. owned the Ellis Property for the next 31 years. During that time, he remarried, and gave his new wife Irene an equal share in the property by a deed dated November 25, 1987 (New Castle County Deed Book 637:337). When Alexander died on November 23, 1990,

Irene became the property's sole owner (New Castle County Will Record 098935). She owned the property for another 16 years, then conveyed it by a deed dated December 6, 2006 to New Castle County resident William H. Wagner III, in consideration of \$200,000. The size of the "piece, parcel or tract of land. . . known as 317 Old Porter Road" was not specified in the deed, but the metes and bounds description matched that of the current Tax Parcel 1005300008, which is said to comprise 0.38 acres (New Castle County Deed Instrument 20061207-0115402).

Three months after acquiring the Ellis Property, William H. Wagner III conveyed it to D&B Acquisitions, LLC, of Delaware, in consideration of \$10 (New Castle County Deed Instrument 20070317-0024429; March 12, 2007). Both Wagner and D&B Acquisitions were held liable, however, for a mortgage on the property held by JPMorgan Chase Bank. The unpaid debt amounted to \$177,024.40 on January 15, 2010 when Sheriff Michael P. Walsh of New Castle County seized the Ellis Property. At a Sheriff's sale held on March 9, 2010, Walsh sold the property to Chase Home Finance, LLC for \$120,000. Six weeks later, by a deed dated April 27, 2010, Sheriff Walsh conveyed the property to the Federal National Mortgage Association (also known as Fannie Mae), the assignee of Chase Home Finance, LLC (New Castle County Deed Instrument 20100507-0022489). On May 18, 2010, the Federal National Mortgage Association conveyed the Ellis Property to the present owners, Sean and Anna Sweeney, in consideration of \$147,500 (New Castle County Deed Instrument 20100526-0026107).

#### NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Ellis Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. Due to the loss of original doors, windows, and exterior cladding, the dwelling has loss integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It does not represent a particular style that distinguishes it from other residential dwellings in the area. The Ellis Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.



**Photograph 1—Ellis Property:** View of the south elevation of the dwelling, facing north-northwest.



**Photograph 2—Ellis Property:** View of the west elevation of the dwelling, facing northeast.



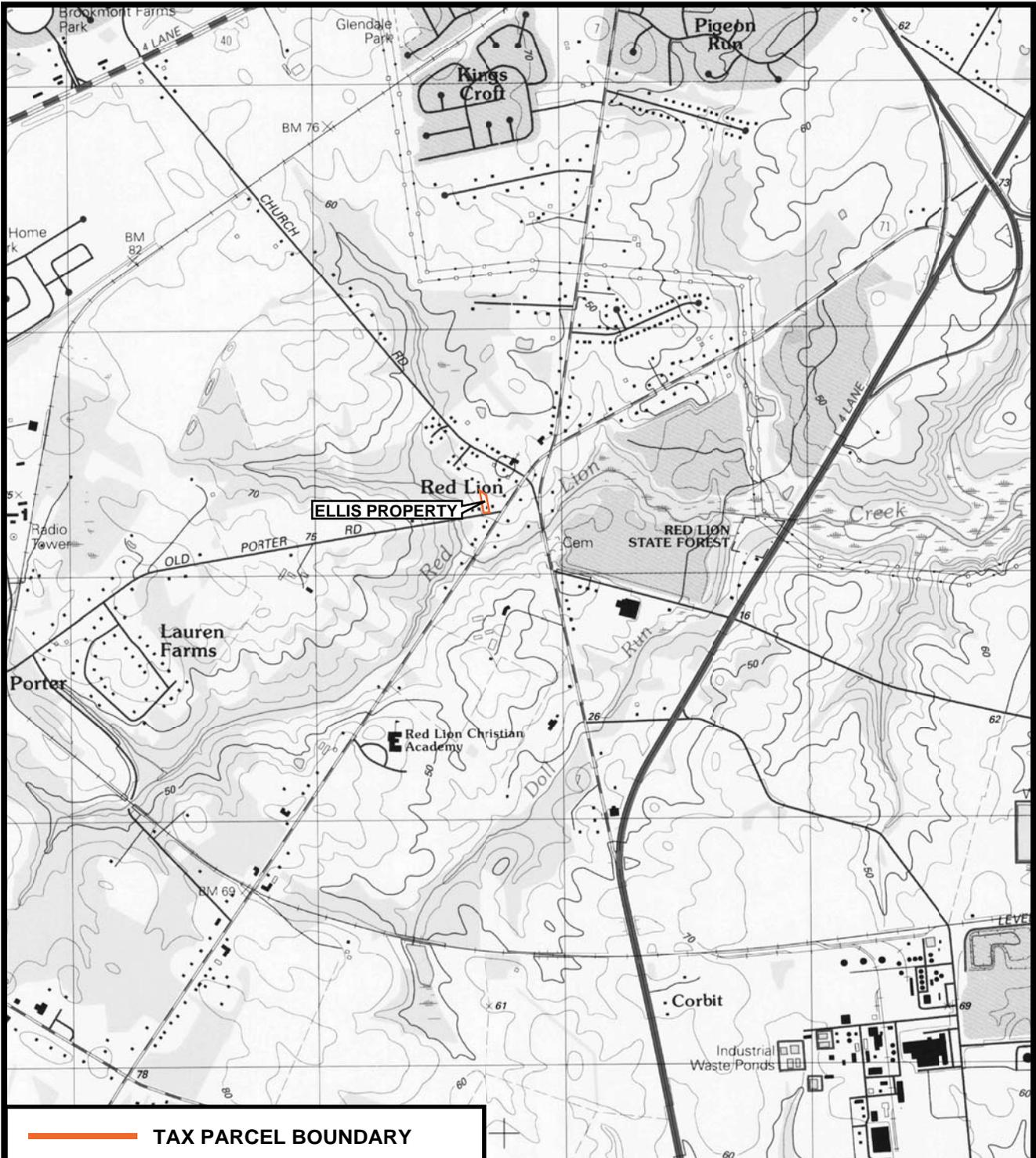
**Photograph 3—Ellis Property:** View of the north elevation of the dwelling, facing south-southeast.

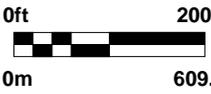


**Photograph 4—Ellis Property:** View of the northeast corner of the dwelling, facing southwest.

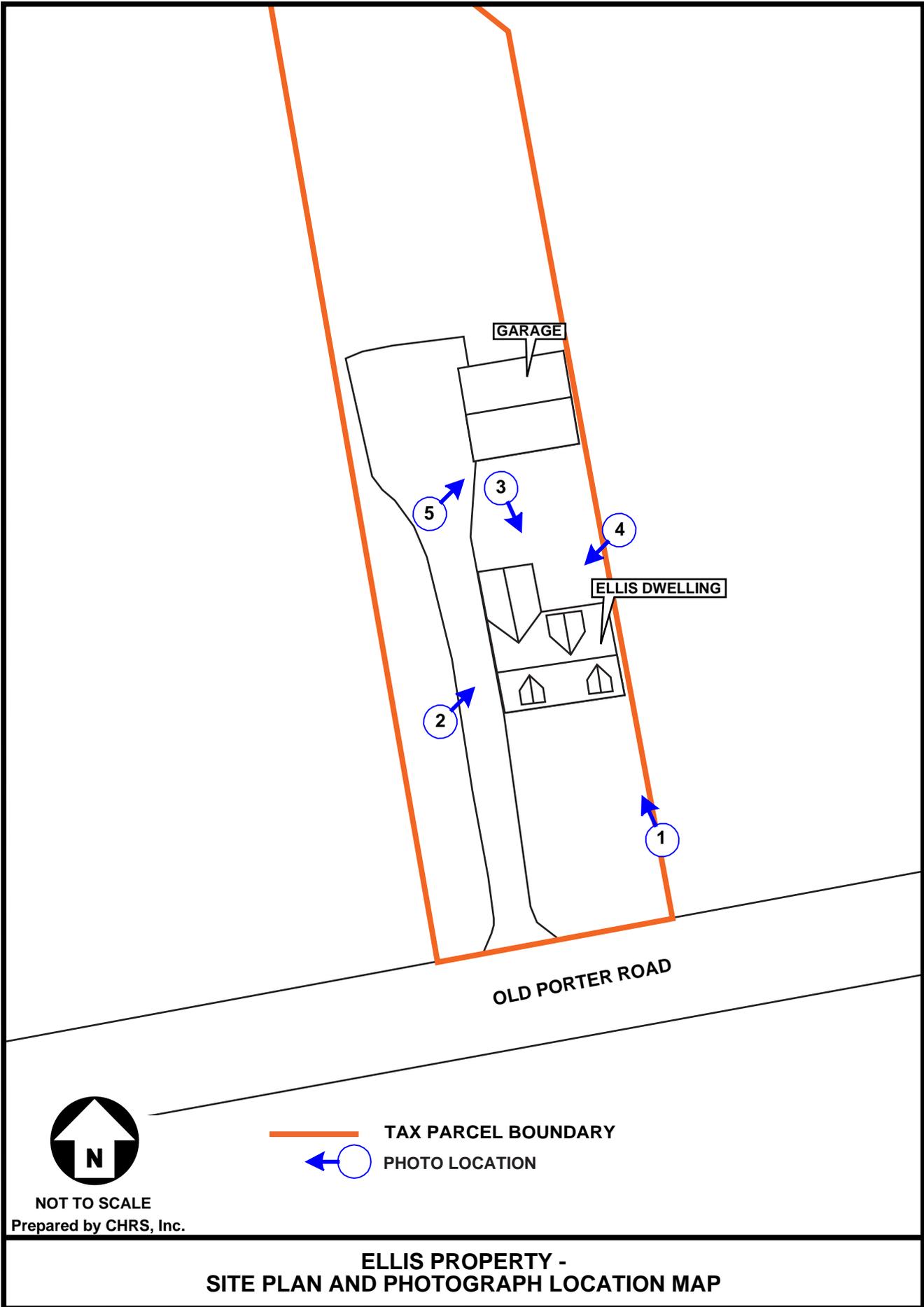


**Photograph 5—Ellis Property:** View of the west elevation of the detached garage, facing northeast.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**ELLIS PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



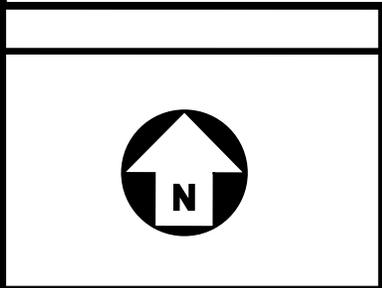
NOT TO SCALE  
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY  
← PHOTO LOCATION

**ELLIS PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY



0ft 90ft



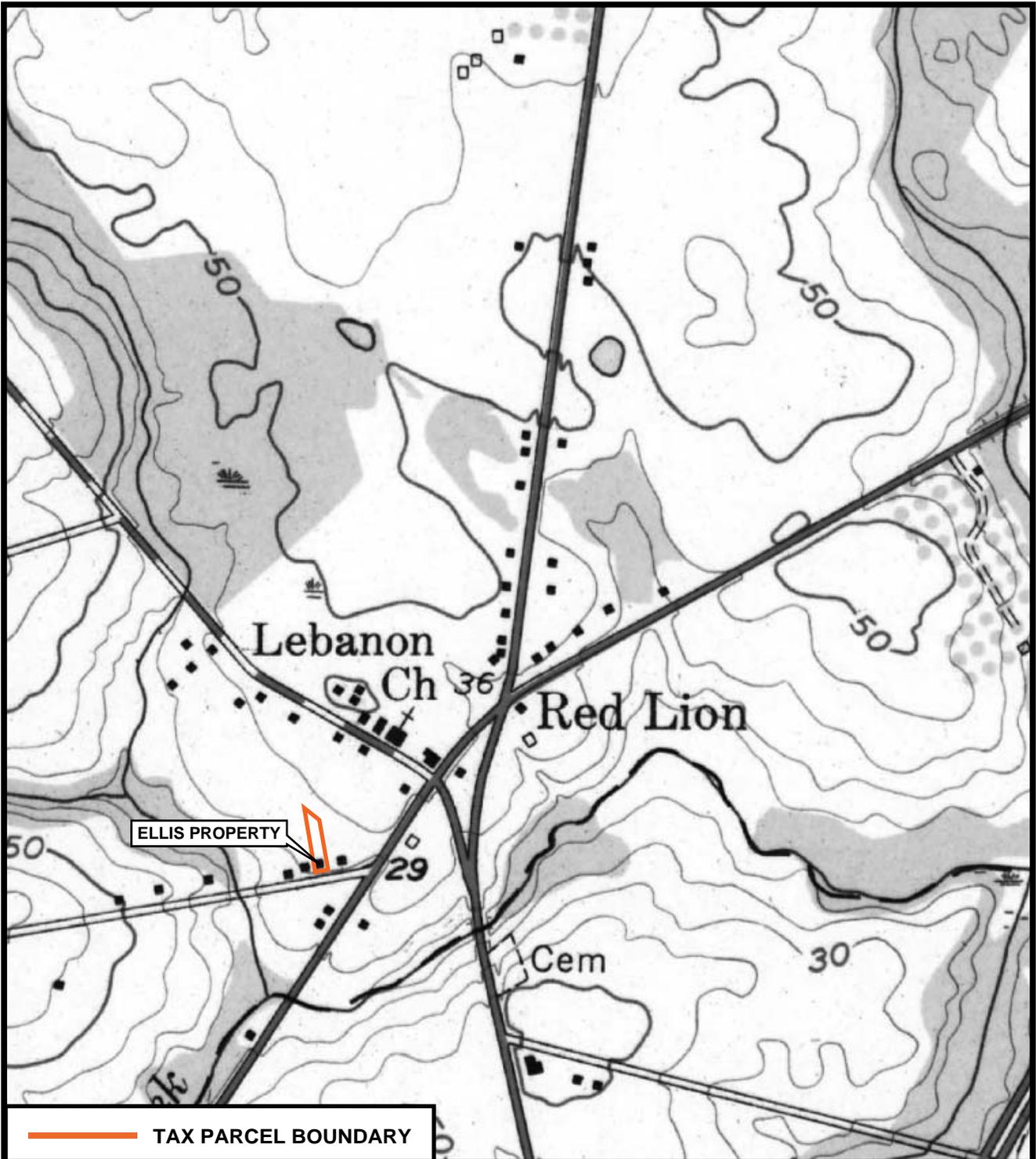
0m 27.43m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**SOURCE**

GOOGLE EARTH  
2010

**ELLIS PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>0ft 740ft</p>  <p>0m 225.6m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1953 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**ELLIS PROPERTY CIRCA 1953**

**N07470**

**Ewing Property**

**323 Old Porter Road**

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY

The Ewing Property is located at 323 Old Porter Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Martin Eidelsburger, III and the tax parcel number is 1005300007. The 0.75-acre property contains a ca. 1951 dwelling, a ca. 1951 detached garage, two mid- to late twentieth-century sheds and one late twentieth-century barn. The property is located on the north side of Old Porter Road, approximately 300 feet west of the intersection of Old Porter and Red Lion Roads.

The Ewing Property dwelling is one story tall, four bays wide and two rooms deep. The structure is clad in vinyl siding and the side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles; the foundation is not visible from the exterior. Spanning the rear, north elevation is a shed-roof addition as well as a one-bay covered patio. There is a chimney near the center of the dwelling. All of the windows, unless otherwise noted, are single, replacement, one-over-one, vinyl windows. The westernmost bay of the dwelling appears to have been added in the late nineteenth century, after the dwelling was initially constructed. The window within the bay on the front elevation is at a slightly different height than the rest of the windows. Additionally, it is not recessed into the wall of the dwelling like the other single windows are. The second bay is composed of a row of three replacement windows. The third bay contains the front entrance. The door is not visible, but it is protected by a modern storm door. The easternmost bay is a single window.

The east gable end contains two single windows. The spacing of the two windows is bias to the main section of the dwelling, which is further indication that the rear, shed-roof section was added at a later date. There are two single windows on the eastern half of the rear elevation. Covering the western half of the rear elevation is the shed-roof patio roof. The western elevation contains two windows, evenly spaced across the elevation. This spacing, which is different than the spacing on the east elevation, indicates that this section is also not original to the dwelling.

Adjacent to the west of the dwelling is a detached, two-bay garage. It appears to have been built concurrent to or soon after the construction of the dwelling. The side-gable structure has two garage doors on the southern eaves side and there is one pedestrian door at the northern end of the eastern elevation. North of the dwelling are two sheds, both of which appear to have been constructed during the mid- to late twentieth century, after the construction of the dwelling and garage. A late twentieth-century barn is located in the northern corner of the property.

The Ewing Property has undergone significant alterations, including the rear and western additions, the replacement of doors and windows, and the replacement of the siding. Due to these changes, the property no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship or feeling.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Current New Castle County tax assessment records indicate that the dwelling on the Ewing Property was erected in 1950 (New Castle County Department of Land Use 2012). This date is supported by aerial photography, which documented the construction of a structure with a footprint similar to that of the present dwelling sometime after June 23, 1945, and before the end of 1951 (Anonymous 1945; USGS 1953).

The dwelling appears to have been erected by W. Gordon Clark, who had acquired the building site on December 13, 1948, when he purchased from widow Mable E. Steele a field of approximately 1.69 acres along the north side of Old Porter Road, immediately west of its intersection with Red Lion Road (New Castle County Deed Book S48:277). Clark was living in the Canby Park section of the City of Wilmington when he acquired this land in consideration of \$1,000. He may have been the W. Gordon Clark identified in Delaware State Police records as serving as a State Trooper from November 15, 1946 (when he was 23 years old) until his retirement in February 1967 (Association of Retired Delaware State Police, Inc. 2012:n.p.; “Roddy” 2005:n.p.). In any case, Clark moved to New Castle Hundred (possibly with his wife Geraldine) sometime during the next few years, presumably around the time he built a house in the eastern corner of the parcel he had acquired from Mable Steele (the Clark residence is known today as 309 Old Porter Road, occupying Tax Parcel 1005300009).

Between December 1948 and the close of 1951, Clark built two other houses on his tract along the north side of Red Lion Road, as reflected on circa-1951 aerial photography consulted by USGS cartographers in the course of compiling a topographic quadrangle published in 1953 (USGS 1953). The two additional dwellings are identified today as 317 Old Porter Road (the Ellis Property) and 323 Old Porter Road (the Ewing Property). Clark apparently built these houses in order to sell them on parcels subdivided from his 1.69-acre tract. By a deed dated February 1, 1952, Clark and his wife Geraldine conveyed the easternmost of the two dwellings (317 Old Porter Road) on a 0.26-acre swath of land to City of Wilmington residents Monroe W. Ellis and his wife Ethel (New Castle County Deed Book Z51:185). The Clarks were living at 309 Old Porter Road at the time, but by September 1955 they had moved to St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County (New Castle County Deed Book X56:326). They retained ownership of the westernmost house and surrounding land another four years before conveying the dwelling on a 0.75-acre parcel to Earl Ewing and his wife Letitia, residents of Chester, Pennsylvania, by a deed dated May 22, 1959 (New Castle County Deed Book Y63:179). The consideration was only \$10, suggesting that the Clarks and the Ewings had agreed to other terms of payment. The size of the parcel was not specified in the deed, but the metes and bounds description matched that of the current Tax Parcel 1005300007, which is said to comprise 0.75 acres.

The Ewings owned the Ewing Property jointly until Letitia’s death in June 1980, whereupon Earl became the property’s sole owner (Social Security Administration 2011:n.p.; New Castle County Deed Book 219:101). Earl died on July 24, 1984, having composed a will by which he devised the Ewing Property to Norma Rhoads. By a deed dated March 28, 1985, Rhoads conveyed the 0.75-acre property to New Castle County resident David P. Harwell and his wife Stephanie, in consideration of \$54,900 (New Castle County Deed Book 219:101). Five years later, by a deed

dated July 31, 1990, the Harwells conveyed the property to the current owner, Martin Eidelsburger, III, in consideration of \$95,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 1065:239).

#### NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Ewing Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. Due to the loss of original doors, windows, and exterior cladding, and the construction of the rear and western additions, the dwelling has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It does not represent a particular style that distinguishes it from other residential dwellings in the area. The Ewing Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.

Ewing Property, Bear, New Castle County, Delaware



**Photograph 1—Ewing Property:** View of the south elevation of the dwelling, facing north-northwest.



**Photograph 2—Ewing Property:** View of the west elevation of the dwelling, facing northeast.



**Photograph 3—Ewing Property:** View of the northwest corner of the dwelling, facing southwest.



**Photograph 4—Ewing Property:** View of the south elevation of the detached garage, facing north.



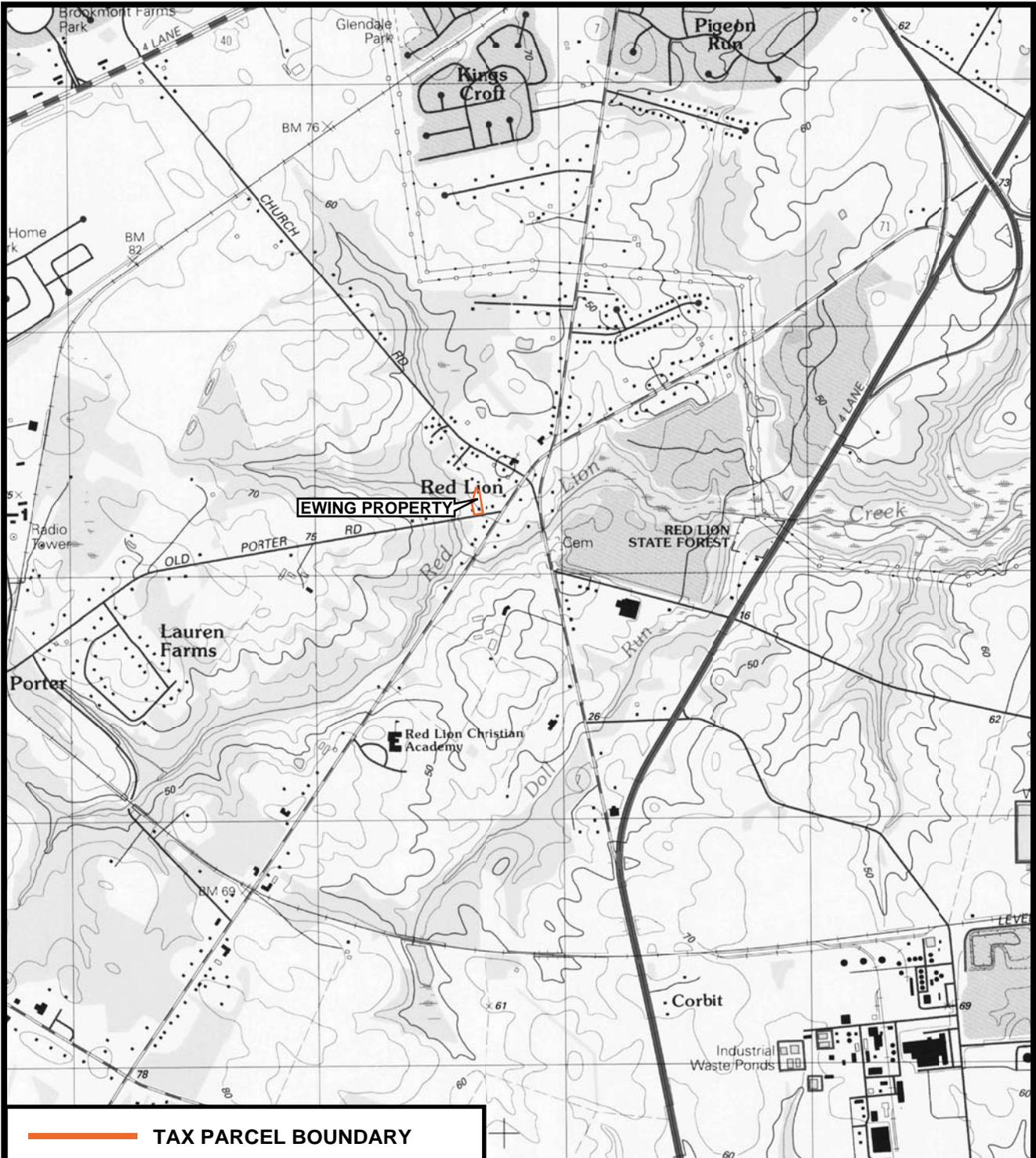
**Photograph 5—Ewing Property:** View of the southern of the two sheds, facing east.



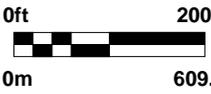
**Photograph 6—Ewing Property:** View of the northern of the two sheds, facing northeast.



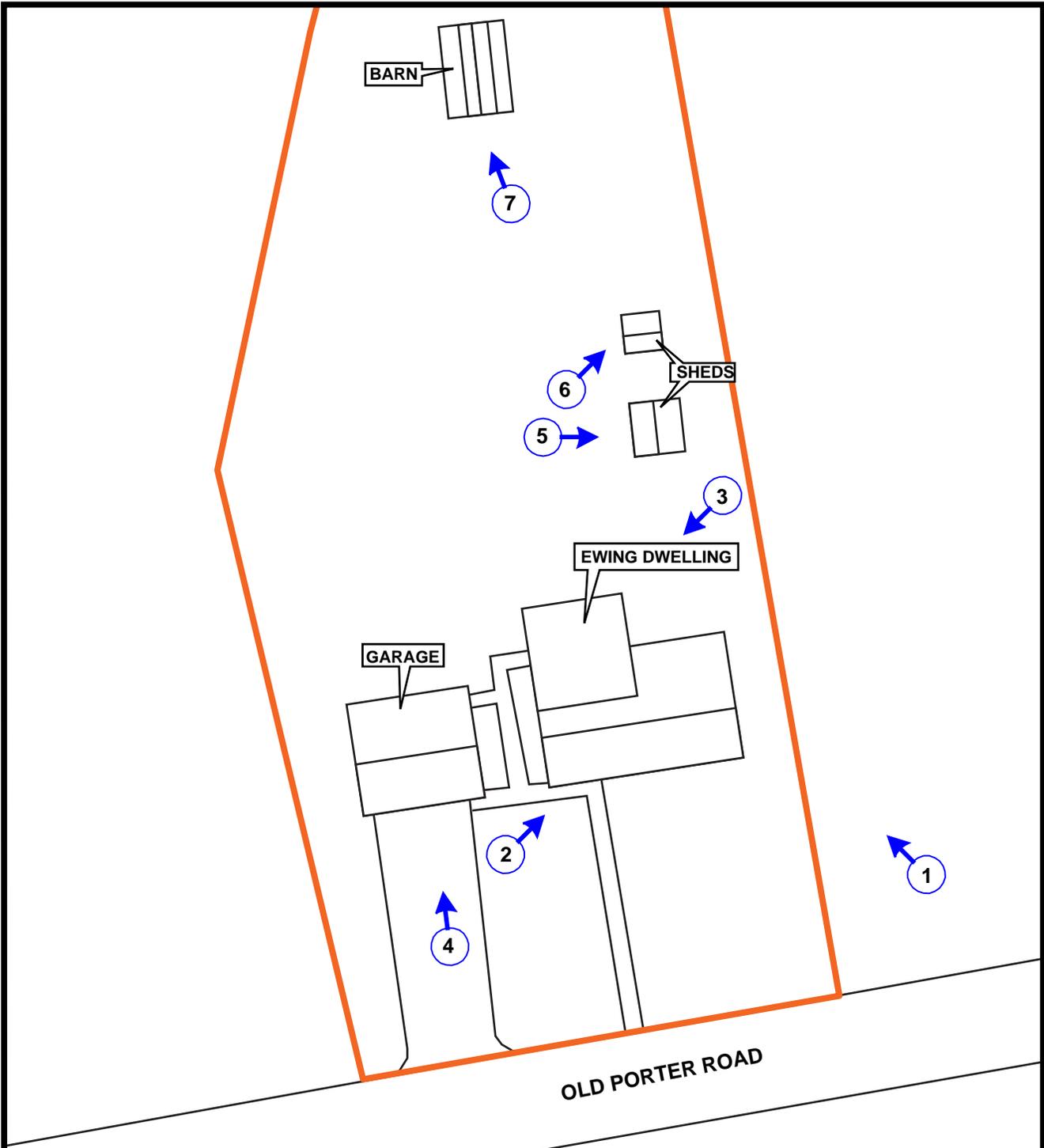
**Photograph 7—Ewing Property:** View of the south elevation of the barn, facing north-northwest.



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**EWING PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



BARN

7

SHEDS

6

5

3

EWING DWELLING

GARAGE

2

4

1

OLD PORTER ROAD



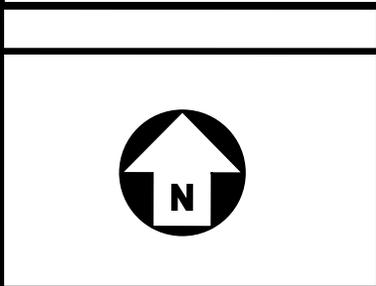
— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY  
← PHOTO LOCATION

NOT TO SCALE  
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**EWING PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY



0ft 90ft



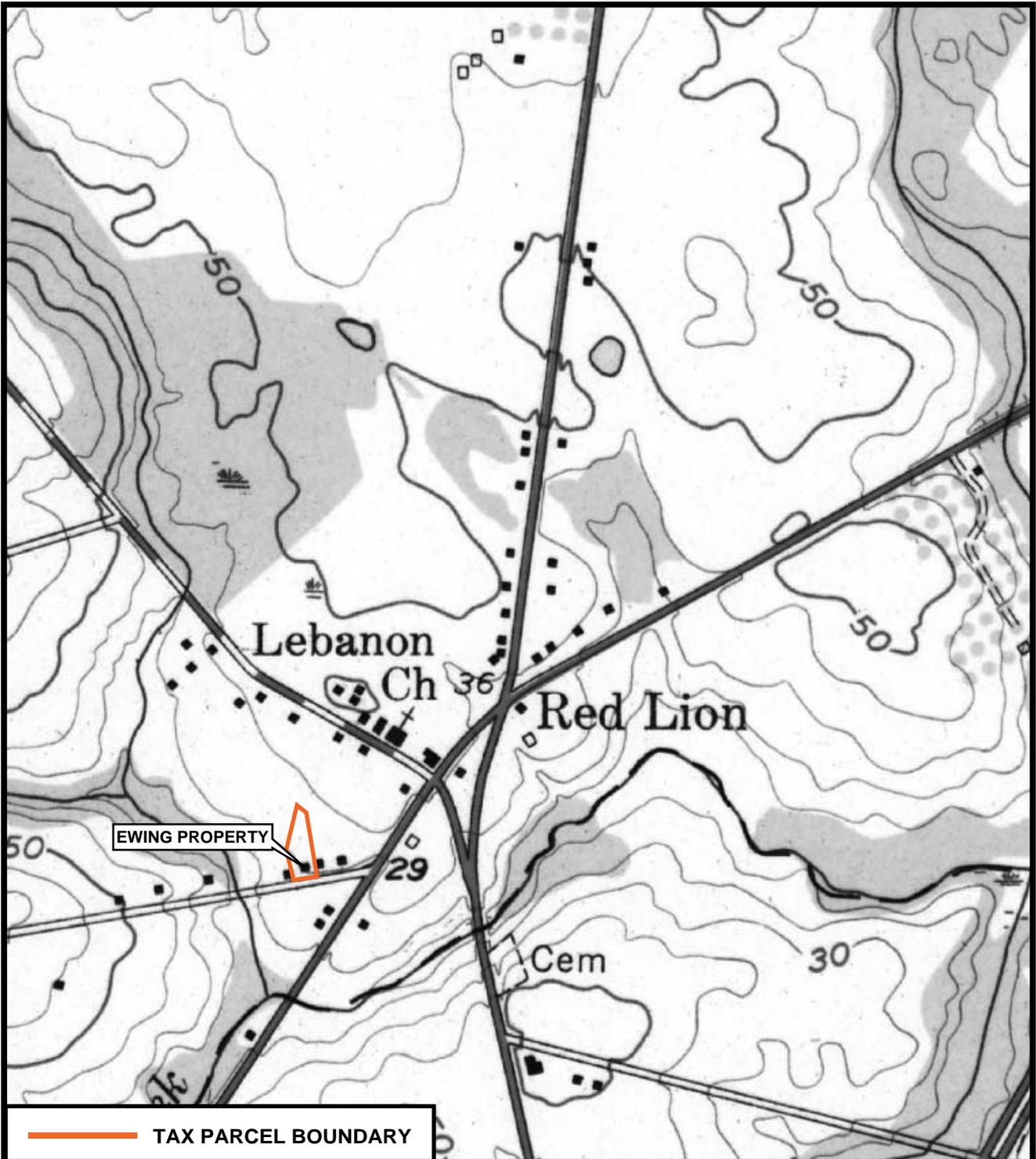
0m 27.43m

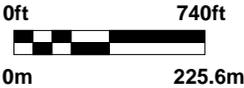
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**SOURCE**

GOOGLE EARTH  
2010

**EWING PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**



	SCALE	SOURCE
	 <p>0ft 740ft</p> <p>0m 225.6m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1953 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

EWING PROPERTY CIRCA 1953

**N07471**

**J. Edwin Ratledge Property  
1071 Red Lion Road**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY**

The J. Edwin Ratledge Property is located at 1071 Red Lion Road in New Castle, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Abigail Ratledge, Trustee, and the tax parcel number is 1004900040. The 2.7-acre property contains a ca. 1950 dwelling with an attached garage and a mid-twentieth-century shed. The property is located on the north side of Red Lion Road, approximately 600 feet northeast of the intersection of Red Lion and Bear Corbitt Roads.

The J. Edwin Ratledge Property contains a one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling. It comprises a five-bay, cross-gable main section, a two-bay attached garage on the west side and a one-bay addition on the east side. The main core of the cross-gable dwelling is five bays wide and there is a one-bay addition on the east side of the dwelling. The main elevation faces south onto a U-shaped driveway. The western four bays of the main section have been obscured by a late twentieth-century, one-story, shed-roof brick addition. This addition contains a pair of swinging glass doors in the westernmost bay and paired casement windows in each of the other three bays. The fifth bay of the main section of the dwelling has a front-facing gable and a three-window bay; it is largely obscured by vegetation. On the roof, above the front addition, is a gabled dormer window with a single six-over-six, wood window. The foundation of the dwelling is obscured by the addition and the vegetation.

Attached to the western side of the dwelling is a two-bay garage. Because the brick color and Common bond pattern appears the same as the original dwelling and the front addition, it is unclear whether this garage is original to the dwelling or if it was added later. It has a side-gable roof and there is a brick interior end chimney where the garage attaches to the main section of the dwelling. On the east elevation of the dwelling is a one-story, shed-roof addition with one aluminum door on its south elevation. The rear, north elevation of the dwelling is largely obscured by vegetation. A second-story addition is visible. The gable roof was raised into a large, shed-roof wall dormer to provide additional second-floor space.

At the time of the survey, the property was overgrown with vegetation; the rear of the property was not accessible. A shed is visible from aerial photography; it is, or was recently, located north of the dwelling (Google Earth 2010).

Because the original core of the dwelling has been obscured by the large front and rear additions and the smaller eastern addition, the J. Edwin Ratledge Property has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. It appears there is at least one original window, but the overall changes take away from the original design and feeling of the property.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

In 1940, William Silver and Sarah (or Sallie) Walton, heirs of the prominent Silver family in Red Lion, conveyed a 4.53-acre parcel of vacant farmland to John T. and Gertrude Ratledge of Red Lion Hundred in consideration of \$5 (New Castle County Deed Book R41:477).

John and Gertrude Ratledge raised three children in a dwelling on Bear Corbitt Road, in the northwestern part of the 4.53-acre parcel. In 1950, John and Gertrude conveyed a 1.27-acre parcel of the property fronting on Red Lion Road to their son and daughter-in-law, J. Edwin and Abigail Ratledge (New Castle County Deed Book L50:509). New Castle County land use records indicate that a dwelling was constructed in 1950. This is likely true, as no building is visible in aerial photography until a 1953 USGS map, which was based off of 1951 photography (Anonymous 1945; USGS 1953). Six years later, after John Ratledge died, Gertrude conveyed another 1.5-acre piece of land to J. Edwin and Abigail Ratledge. The two parcels were not merged into one property, but rather referred to as two parcels in the subsequent deed (New Castle County Deed Book 2144:202). By 1956, the J. Edwin Ratledge Property contained 2.77 acres; current tax records describe the property as containing 2.7 acres.

J. Edwin Ratledge died in 1993, leaving Abigail as the sole owner of the property. At the time of the survey, Abigail was still the property owner, though she had in 1996 conveyed the property to Abigail C. Ratledge, Trustee (New Castle County Deed Book 2144:202).

#### NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The J. Edwin Ratledge Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. Due to the front, rear, and east additions, much of the original J. Edwin Ratledge Property is obstructed from view. It does not represent a particular style that distinguishes it from other residential dwellings in the area. The J. Edwin Ratledge Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.

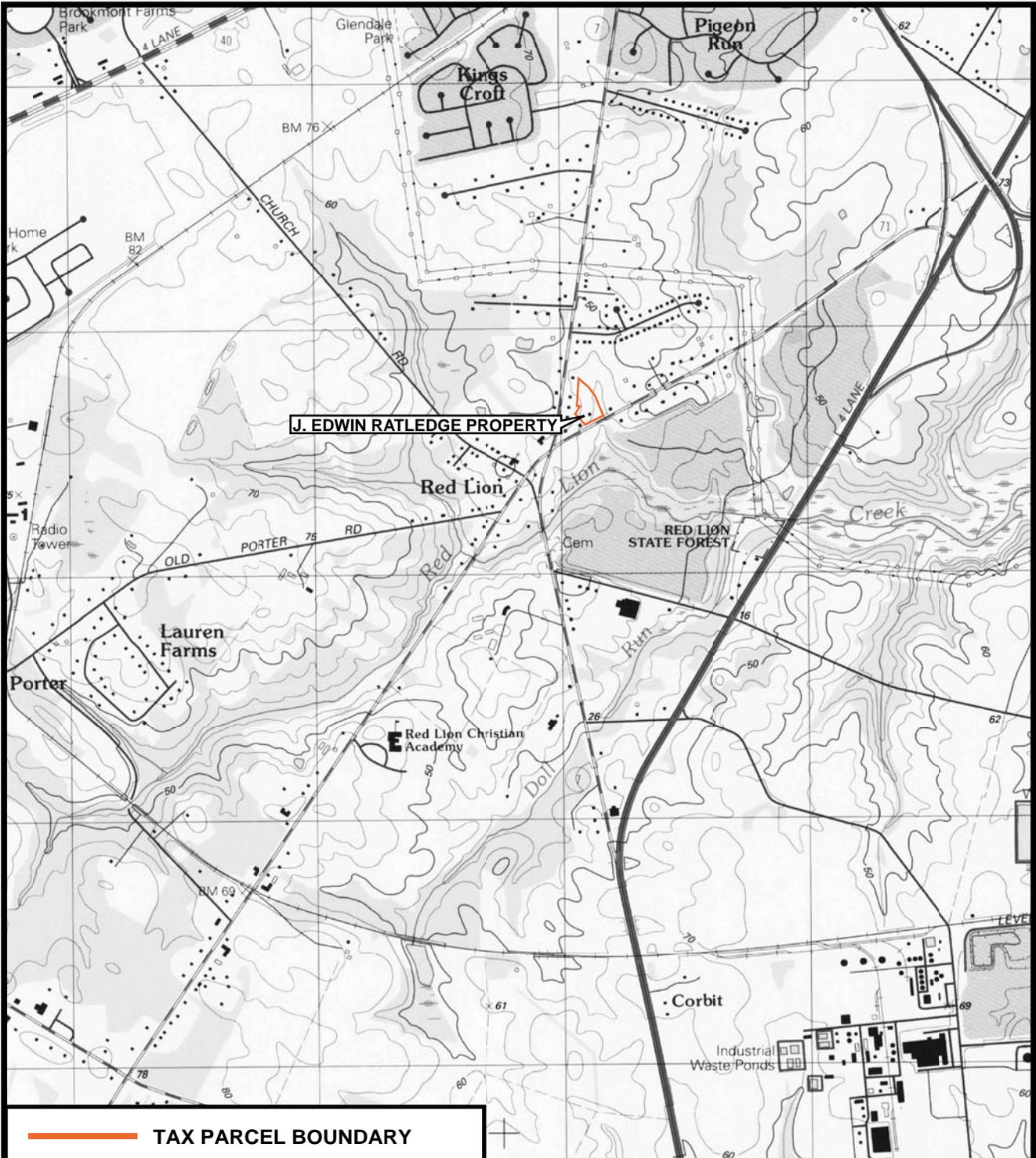
J. Edwin Ratledge Property, New Castle, New Castle County, Delaware

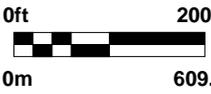


**Photograph 1—J. Edwin Ratledge Property:** View of the front, south elevation of the dwelling, facing northwest.

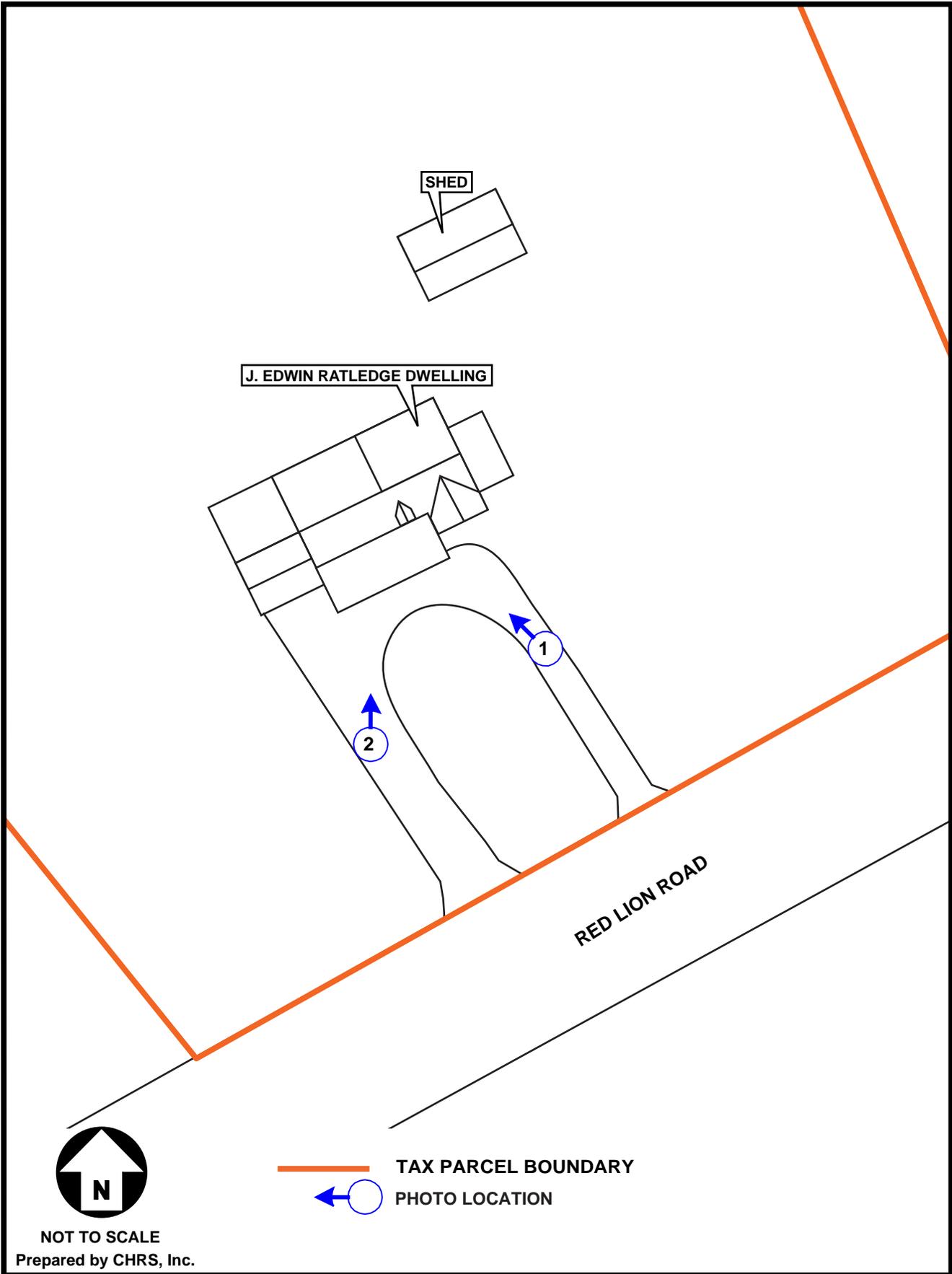


**Photograph 2—J. Edwin Ratledge Property:** View of the front, south elevation of the dwelling, facing north.

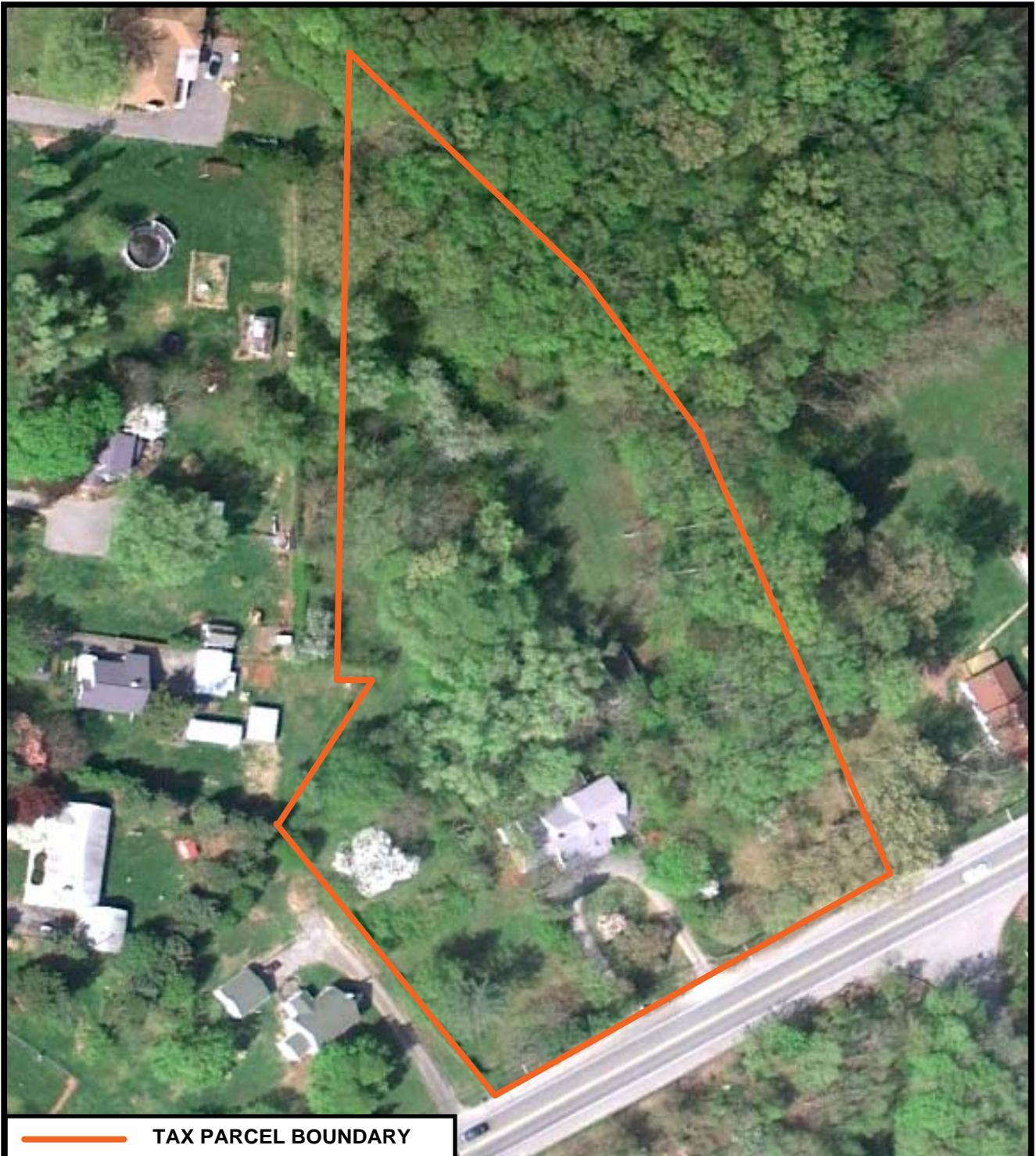


QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**J. EDWIN RATLEDGE PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



**J. EDWIN RATLEDGE PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY



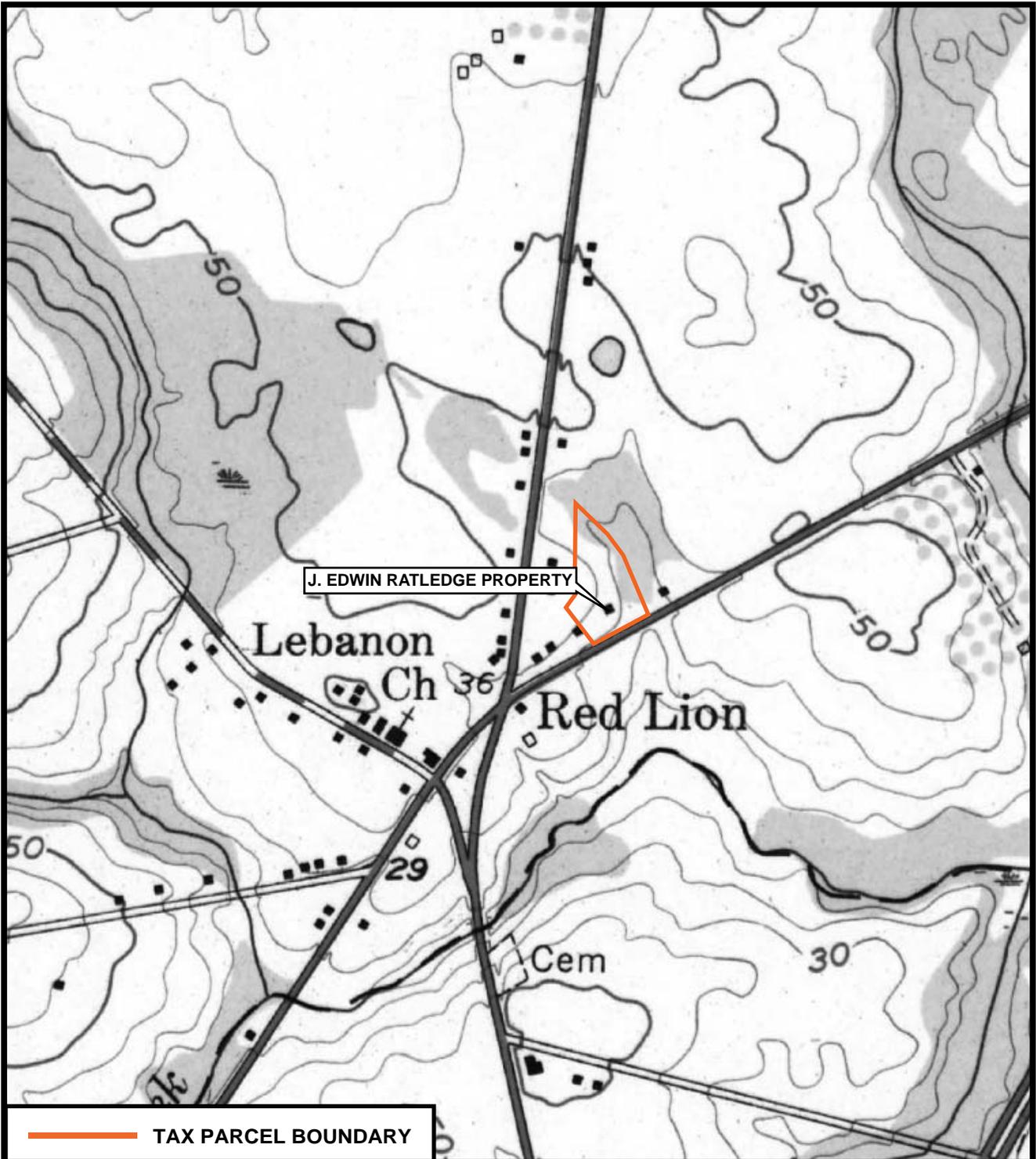
0ft 95ft  
  
0m 28.96m

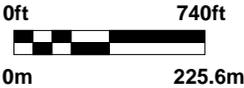
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

SOURCE

GOOGLE EARTH  
2010

J. EDWIN RATLEDGE PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH



	SCALE	SOURCE
	 <p>0ft 740ft</p> <p>0m 225.6m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1953 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

J. EDWIN RATLEDGE PROPERTY CIRCA 1953

**N07472**

**Harry V. Appleby Property  
1075 Red Lion Road**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY**

The Harry V. Appleby Property is located at 1075 Red Lion Road in New Castle, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Estelle Appleby and the tax parcel number is 1004900075. The 0.56-acre property contains a ca. 1954 dwelling and detached garage. The property is located on the north side of Red Lion Road, approximately 450 feet northeast of the intersection of Red Lion and Bear Corbitt Roads.

The Harry V. Appleby Property contains a small, one-story vernacular dwelling and a detached garage, both constructed ca. 1954. The dwelling is three bays wide and two rooms deep and it has a one-room addition on the west elevation and another on the western end of the north, rear elevation. The wood frame structure was constructed on a concrete-block foundation, is clad in wide asbestos siding, and has a side-gable roof which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The front, south elevation is symmetrical. The outer bays each contain one original eight-over-eight, wood window on the main level and an original two-light window through the concrete block foundation into the basement level. The door, placed in the center of the elevation, is the original wood paneled door, which has two lights at the top. It is protected with an aluminum storm door.

On the eastern elevation is an exterior concrete block end chimney. There are three original, six-over-six, wood windows—one in the gable peak and two on the main level. At the basement level, below the main level windows, are two original two-light windows. The rear elevation of the dwelling contains an original six-over-six, wood window in the eastern bay and a boarded window opening in the middle bay. The western bay contains a one-room, front-gable addition. There is a six-over-six window on the western, northern, and eastern elevations of the addition; because the addition was added at a later date, the windows are slightly smaller and newer than the original wood windows on the main section of the dwelling. Also on the north elevation of the addition is a wood paneled door with nine lights.

The west elevation is largely made up of a one-room, side-gable addition oriented parallel to the main section of the house. It is located in the center of the elevation and is flanked by the original six-over-six, wood windows on the original section of the dwelling. In the gable peak of the original section of the dwelling is a pair of original six-over-six, wood windows. The addition contains a six-over-six window on each elevation, identical to the windows used in the rear addition.

Just behind the dwelling is the detached garage. It is two bays wide with a front-gable roof. The structure is clad in the same asbestos siding and asphalt shingles as the dwelling. There is one original six-over-six, wood window on the rear, west elevation. The garage doors are modern, aluminum doors.

The Harry V. Appleby Property was designed in a Minimal Traditional style, with Cape Cod embellishments. It has a simple rectangular plan and close eaves, and has a symmetrical façade

often found on Cape Cod dwellings. It does retain several original architectural details, including windows and doors. However, while the two additions to the dwelling were done using similar materials, the dwelling no longer exhibits its original configuration. It has therefore lost integrity of design and workmanship.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The 0.5-acre property containing the Harry V. Appleby Property was originally part of the large Silver Farm. Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, heirs of the prominent family began to divide the farmland and sell parcels for residential development. In September 1948, Sarah (or Sallie) Walton, Frank and Hazel Silver, and Edna and Preston Kemp conveyed a 0.56-acre parcel to Harry D. Appleby for \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book L48:4). The next month, Harry D. and his wife, Anna, conveyed the property to their son and daughter-in-law, Harry V. and Estelle Appleby, for \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book F48:523). The property was located adjacent to Harry V. Appleby's brother and sister-in-law, Alfred D. and Catherine Appleby, who had purchased the property on Bear Corbitt Road about five years earlier.

It was not until ca. 1954 that the dwelling was constructed. An aerial photograph taken in 1954 shows that the dwelling had yet to be built, though it appears the land was being cleared for future construction (ASCS 1954). An aerial photograph taken two years later shows a fully built structure (Anonymous 1956). Harry and Estelle lived together on the property for the remainder of Harry's life. New Castle County land use records indicate that Estelle became the sole property owner after Harry died in 2009; she still owns the property today (New Castle County Will Record 145787).

## NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Harry V. Appleby Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. Due to the rear and west additions, the original dwelling no longer reflects its original design. Additionally, it does not represent a particular style that is significantly distinguishable from other mid-twentieth-century residential dwellings in the area. The Harry V. Appleby Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.

Harry V. Appleby Property, New Castle, New Castle County, Delaware



**Photograph 1—Harry V. Appleby Property:** View of the front, south elevation of the dwelling, facing west-northwest.



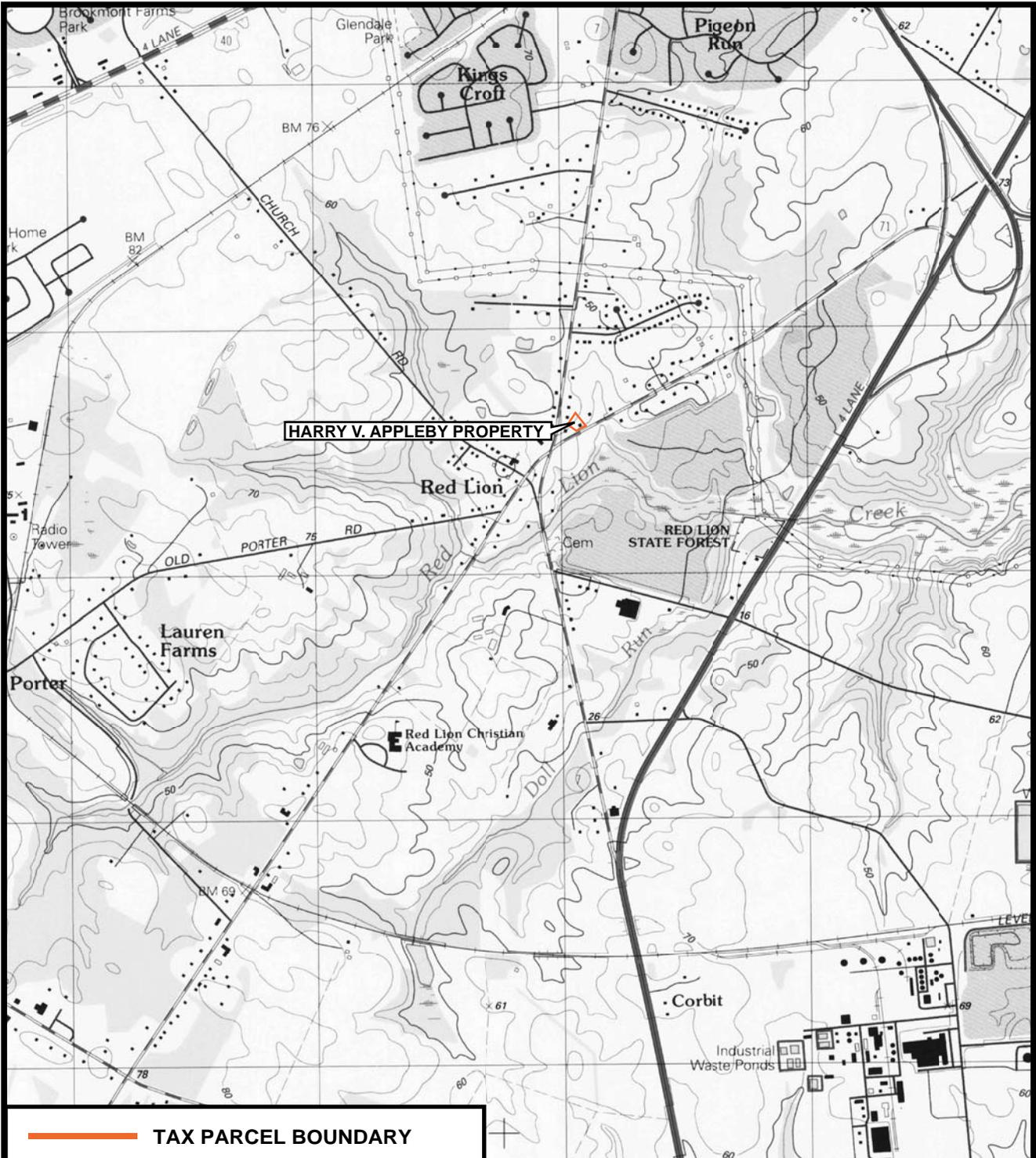
**Photograph 2—Harry V. Appleby Property:** View of the northeast corner of the dwelling, facing south.

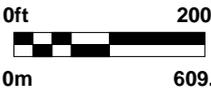


**Photograph 3—Harry V. Appleby Property:** View of the southwest corner of the dwelling, facing north-northeast.

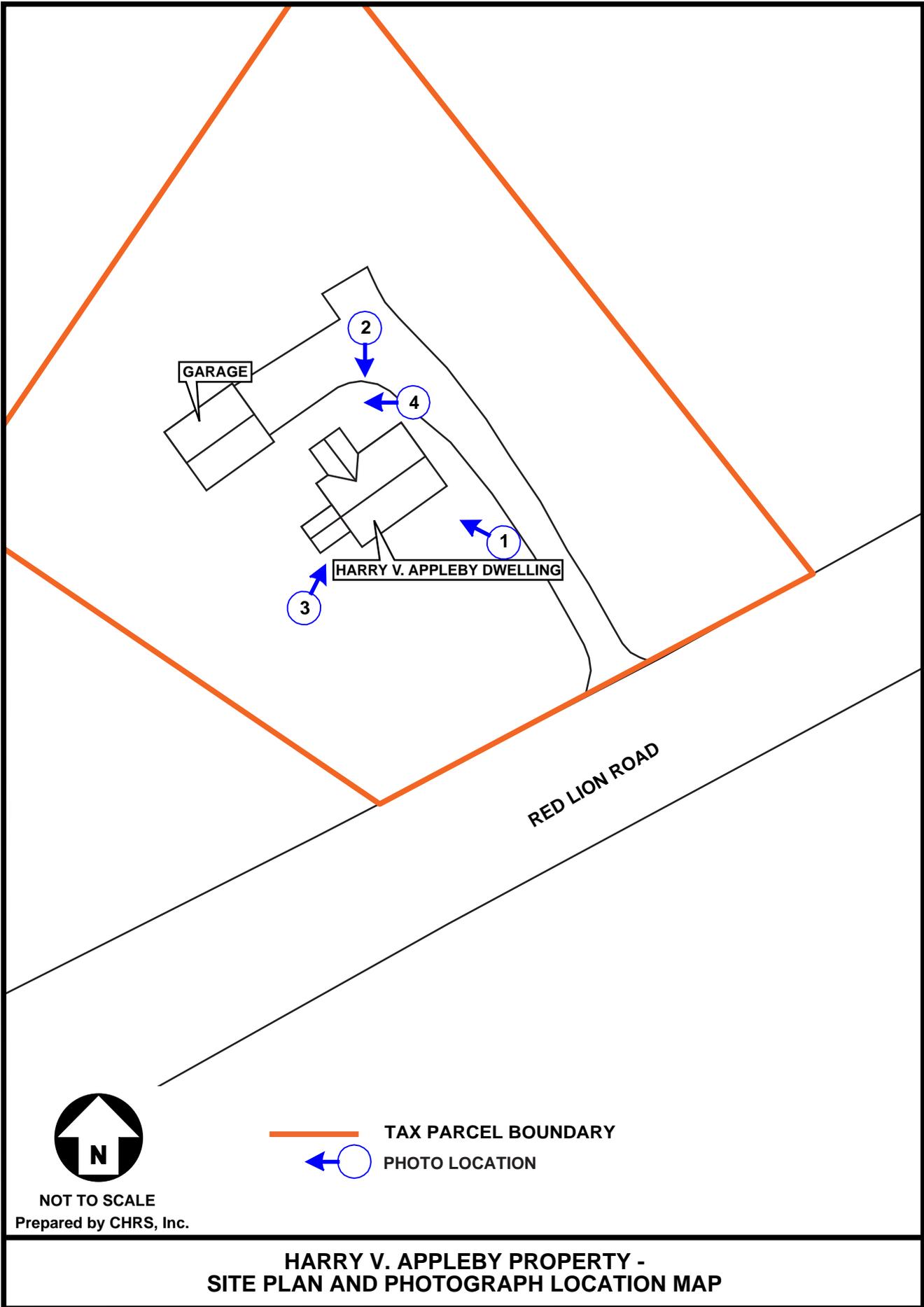


**Photograph 4—Harry V. Appleby Property:** View of the east elevation of the detached garage, facing west.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**HARRY V. APPLEBY PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



**HARRY V. APPLEBY PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

		SOURCE
	<p>0ft <span style="float: right;">65ft</span></p>  <p>0m <span style="float: right;">19.81m</span></p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>GOOGLE EARTH 2010</p>

**HARRY V. APPLEBY PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**

**N07473**

**Adelardi Property  
1157 Red Lion Road**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY**

The Adelardi Property is located at 1157 Red Lion Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Ronald Lindsey and his wife, and the tax parcel number is 1005300010. The 1.7-acre property contains a ca. 1955 dwelling and two late twentieth-century sheds. The property is located on the west side of Red Lion Road, approximately 150 feet northeast of the intersection of Red Lion and Old Porter Roads.

The Adelardi Property dwelling is a small, mid-twentieth-century residential dwelling. It is composed of a one-and-one-half-story main section, a one-story enclosed porch and a one-bay attached garage. The core of the main section was originally constructed as a one-story dwelling; the back elevation of the dwelling has been expanded to include a rear addition and a second story. The original portions of the dwelling are clad in brick; the addition is clad in vinyl siding. The foundation is not visible from the exterior. The front, east elevation is three bays wide and has a window-door-window pattern. The southern bay is a one-over-one window that appears to be a replacement window. The main entrance is emphasized by a small, front-gable overhang that is supported by two simple wood posts. The door is an original wood paneled door with six lights and is shielded by an aluminum screen door; the entrance has a wide wood surround. The northern bay consists of a projecting bay with three original windows.

The north elevation largely consists of the gable end of the core of the dwelling. This section has a pair of one-over-one windows in the eastern bay and a single one-over-one window in the western bay and in the gable peak; all appear to be replacement windows. The rear addition, which extends the overall width of the dwelling, contains two windows on its northern elevation.

The rear, west elevation consists of a large modern addition which spans the length of the original core of the dwelling. The addition adds a second story and extends the width of the dwelling to three rooms deep. The first floor of the addition consists of a pair of one-over-one vinyl windows in the outer bays and a pair of sliding glass doors in the middle bay. On the second story are three sets of sliding vinyl windows. The addition also extends the width of the one-story enclosed porch on the south side of the dwelling core. The addition to this room contains one screen door.

The south elevation of the dwelling core is largely obscured by the enclosed porch and the attached garage. The porch takes up the rear half of the elevation; there are two windows in the east half of the elevation, both of which appear to be replacement one-over-one windows. There is also one window in the gable peak. The porch is a one-bay, side-gable structure that contains a replacement window and door on the east elevation and one replacement window on the south elevation. The upper majority of the exterior wall is clad in vinyl siding; the lower section of the wall is clad in brick. Attached to the porch is the one-bay attached garage. This structure has a cross-gable roof, with a side-gable roof on the front half and a front-gable on the back half. Like the

rest of the original core of the dwelling, the garage is constructed of brick. There is an original, six-over-six, wood window near the western end of the south elevation.

In the rear of the property are two late twentieth-century sheds.

The Adelardi Property, while maintaining the original location and setting, has undergone significant alterations and has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Current New Castle County tax assessment records indicate that the dwelling at 1157 Red Lion Road (or at least the original brick portion) was erected in 1955 (New Castle County Department of Land Use 2012). This contention is supported by aerial photographs taken in 1951 and 1956. No structures were apparent on the site of the dwelling on circa-1951 aerial photography consulted by USGS cartographers in the course of compiling a topographic quadrangle published in 1953 (USGS 1953). On an aerial photograph taken on November 14, 1956, at least one structure—with a smaller footprint than the present dwelling—was apparent on the site (Anonymous 1956).

Deed records suggest that this ca. 1955 structure—presumably the brick portion of the current dwelling—was constructed by or for New Castle County resident Saverio Adelardi, who acquired the site as part of a 1-acre lot fronting on Red Lion Road, by a deed dated March 18, 1954 (New Castle County Deed Book N54:279). Adelardi paid \$10 for the lot, which the previous owner—the Industrial Trust Company, of Delaware—had owned since 1943 (New Castle County Deed Book A44:474). Adelardi owned the property for five years, during which time he conveyed an area on the lot’s west side back to the Industrial Trust Company (more specific data concerning this conveyance was not included in subsequent deeds associated with the Adelardi Property).

Adelardi moved to Rising Sun, Maryland sometime prior to August 27, 1959, on which dated he conveyed the property (containing something less than 1 acre) to Clifford T. Fausnaugh and his wife Mary, who owned and occupied the adjoining property to the east (New Castle County Deed Book P64:581). The Fausnaughs paid only \$10 for Adelardi’s property, and the following day (August 28, 1959) they conveyed it for the same minimal consideration to widow Mildred S. Davidson, of Red Lion Hundred (New Castle County Deed Book P64:567).

Mildred Davidson owned the property for the remaining eight years of her life. Between 1960 and 1967 she acquired an adjoining parcel to the west, while also selling off at least four small parcels. When she died intestate on January 28, 1967, the “total area” of her two adjoining parcels along Red Lion Road, “taking into account all of the exceptions,” was said to be “approximately two acres” (New Castle County Deed Book W79:439). This real estate was inherited by her three children: Edna E. Thomas, John S. Davidson, and Evelyn F. Davidson. By a deed dated November 14, 1967, these heirs conveyed the property to unmarried New Castle County resident Evelyn F. Davidson, in consideration of \$10,000 (New Castle County Deed Book W79:439) (congenital relationship between the grantors and grantee, if any, was not stated in the deed).

On an aerial photograph taken in 1968, the dwelling on Evelyn Davidson's property appeared to be no larger than it had been when it was recorded on the 1956 aerial photograph (Anonymous 1956; ASCS 1968). A survey of the property conducted on October 23, 1970 established the size of the lot occupied by the circa-1955 dwelling as 0.8935 acres, while the associated lot to the west was said to contain 0.309 acres (New Castle County Deed Book F84:397). Six days after this survey (October 29, 1970), Davidson conveyed the adjoining parcels to New Castle County residents Harry P. Hines and his wife Virginia, in consideration of \$17,500 (New Castle County Deed Book F84:397).

Harry and Virginia Hines owned the conjoined parcels with the circa-1955 brick dwelling for five years. When they conveyed the property to the current owners (Ronald L. Lindsey and his wife Lara) on September 1, 1975, the consideration was \$45,000—three times the consideration paid for the property five years earlier (New Castle County Deed Book Y90:747). The dramatic increase in consideration may reflect significant enhancements of the circa-1955 brick dwelling effected by the Hineses between 1970 and 1975. The improvements may have included the large, vinyl-clad addition that extended the width of the dwelling to three rooms deep, while adding a second story. This expansion was completed between 1968 and 1992, as reflected on aerial photographs taken in those years (ASCS 1968; Google Earth 1992).

#### NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Adelardi Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. Due to the window replacements and the large rear addition, the Adelardi Property no longer reflects its original design. Additionally, it does not represent a particular style that is significantly distinguishable from other mid-twentieth-century residential dwellings in the area. The Adelardi Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.



**Photograph 1—Adelardi Property:** View of the east elevation of the dwelling, facing west-northwest.



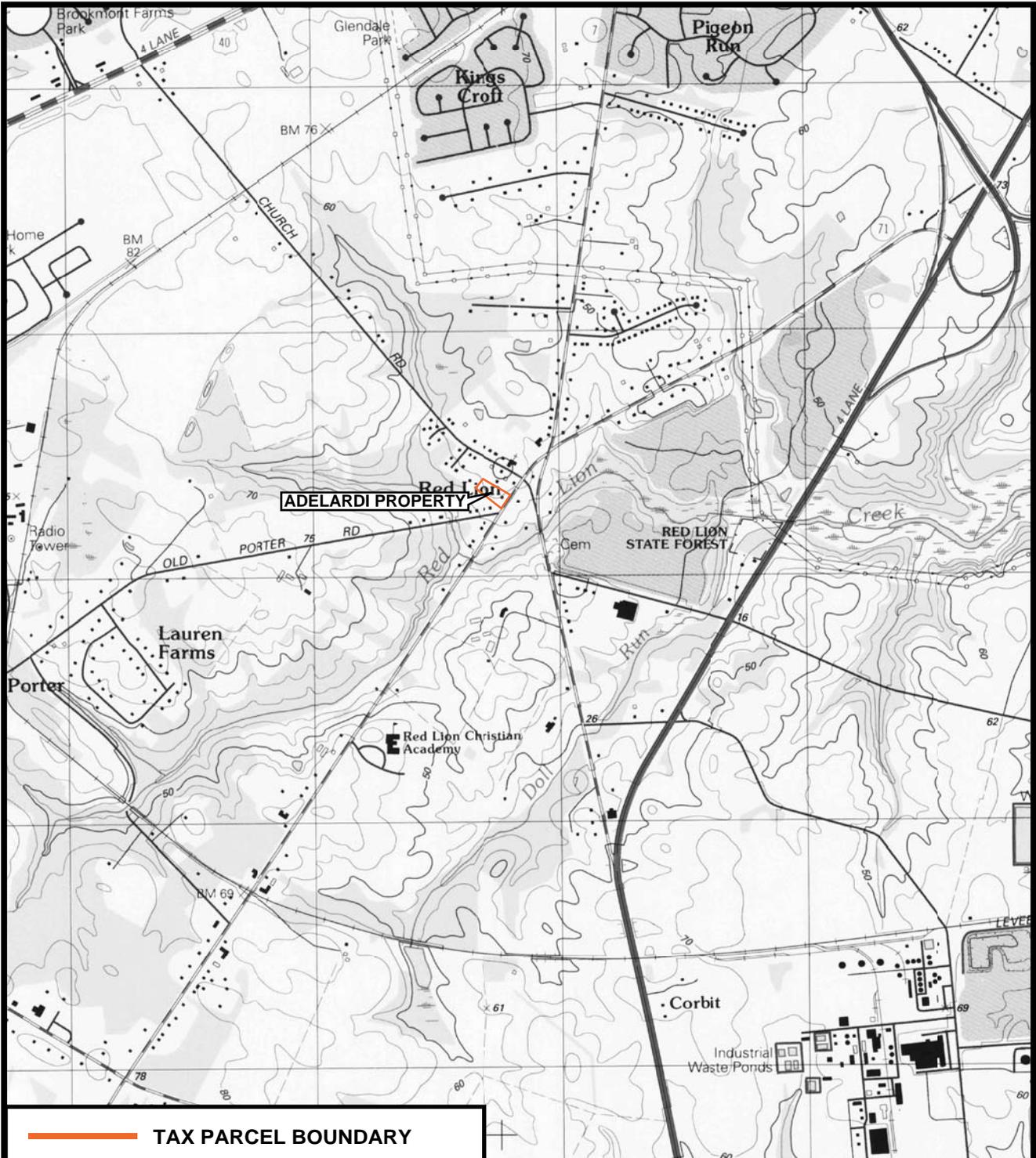
**Photograph 2—Adelardi Property:** View of the south elevation of the dwelling, facing north.



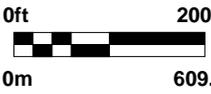
**Photograph 3—Adelardi Property:** View of the west elevation of the dwelling, facing east.



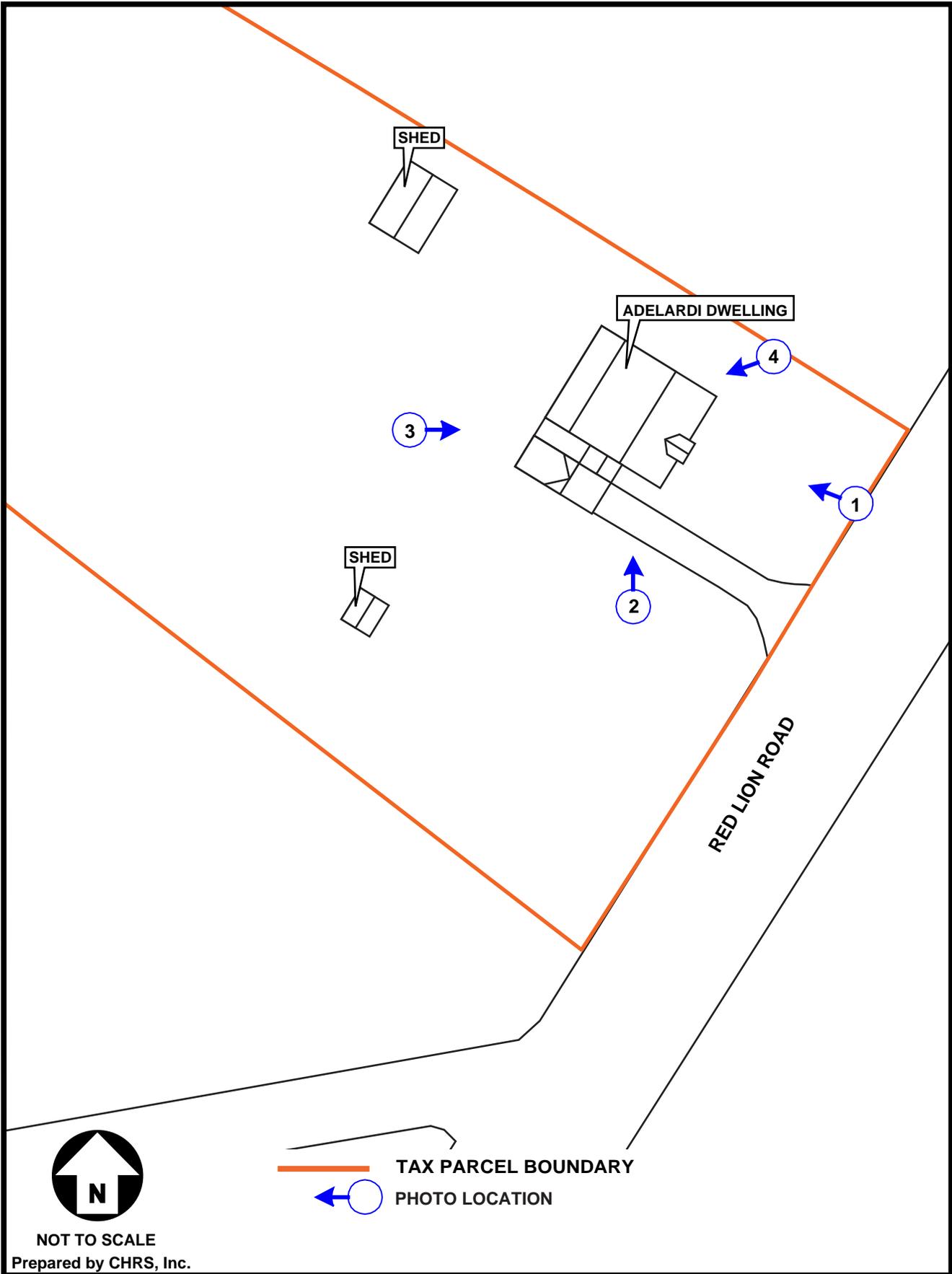
**Photograph 4—Adelardi Property:** View of the north elevation of the dwelling, facing west-southwest.



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**ADELARDI PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



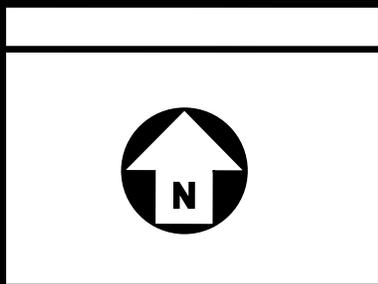
NOT TO SCALE  
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.



**ADELARDI PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY



0ft 90ft  
  
 0m 27.43m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

SOURCE

GOOGLE EARTH  
 2010

**ADELARDI PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**

**N07474**

**Wilson Property**

**1206 Red Lion Road**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY**

The Wilson Property is located at 1206 Red Lion Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Scott and Christine Lively and the tax parcel number is 1005300023. The 1.88-acre property contains a ca. 1959 dwelling, a detached garage, and a shed. The property is located on the east side of Red Lion Road, just south of the intersection of Red Lion and Old Porter Roads.

The ca. 1959 dwelling consists of a three-bay core that is original to the design of the dwelling, a late twentieth-century, two-bay southern addition, and a mid-twentieth-century, one-bay, northern addition. The core walls are clad in brick, while the additions are clad in both brick and vinyl siding. The foundation of the core cannot be determined from the exterior; the south addition has a concrete foundation. The structure has a side-gable roof which is sheathed in asphalt shingles; the roof of the northern addition is slightly shorter than the rest of the structure. The dwelling, including the additions, is two rooms deep. All of the windows on both the original core and the additions appear to be modern vinyl replacement windows.

The front, west elevation has a total of seven bays. The northernmost bay is on the north addition and consists of a pair of one-over-one windows. The next bay, located on the original core of the dwelling, contains a large picture window made up of a large square window flanked by narrow, one-over-one windows. South of the picture window is the main entrance. The front door appears to be a metal replacement door with a narrow arched window in the center. The southern two bays of the core of the dwelling and the two bays of the addition contain single, modern, one-over-one windows.

The north elevation of the dwelling contains a door which is flanked by two modern, one-over-one windows. The majority of this elevation is clad in vinyl siding, though the corners of the addition are made of brick. The south elevation of the dwelling is brick, and it contains two one-over-one windows. The rear, east elevation of the original core of the dwelling is also brick. There is a back door located in the center of the core of the dwelling and a modern sliding door in the south addition. There are two modern, one-over-one windows both north and south of the door. On the east elevation of the north addition is a pair of modern, one-over-one windows.

The detached garage is located east of the dwelling. It is a side-gable, brick structure likely constructed at the same time as the dwelling. It has one wide garage door on the west, eaves-side elevation and one pedestrian door on the south elevation. There is a shed-roof addition along the rear, east elevation. Just south of the garage is a front-gable, wood-frame shed. It appears to have been built in the late twentieth century.

The Wilson Property has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the widespread replacement of windows, the additions, and the vinyl siding. The property does, however, retain location, setting, feeling, and association because the dwelling still exhibits

characteristics typical of the vernacular mid-twentieth-century style in which it was originally constructed.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

In August 1910, Henry M. Silver, the second generation to own and operate the large Silver Farm, died and left the farm to his three family members: his widow, Jennie Silver, his son, William F. Silver, and his daughter, Sallie (or Sarah) E. Walton. Twelve years later, Jennie Silver died, dividing her interest in the farm between the two surviving children, William and Sallie. Over the course of the following 25 years, the Silver Farm was subdivided and sold to a number of different property owners (New Castle County Deed Book K44:413).

In 1944, Sallie Walton conveyed her half-interest in two parcels to her brother, William F. Silver, for \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book K44:413). One of the parcels was an approximately 9-acre triangular piece of land between Bear Corbitt Road, Church Road, Red Lion Road, and the Red Lion Creek. William F. Silver conveyed the property to his son and daughter-in-law, W. Frank and Hazel Silver, in 1946 for \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book U45:276).

Several times over the subsequent 20 years, the property was subdivided for residential development. The first split occurred in 1949 when W. Frank Silver conveyed the southern 4.2 acres (which would later contain the Wilson Property) to Arthur and Tola Hastings for \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book S49:288). The Hastings further divided the land, eventually keeping a 0.77-acre parcel abutting the southern border of the Silver property. In February 1959, the Hastings conveyed the 0.77-acre property to Elwood and Helen Wilson for \$1,000 (New Castle County Deed Book L63:250). At the same time, the Wilsons purchased an approximately 1-acre parcel from the Silvers for \$1,500 (New Castle County Deed Book L63:252). Before the year was over, Helen died, leaving her husband, Elwood, as the sole owner of the property. By 1961, the dwelling which now occupies the 1.88-acre property was finally built (Anonymous 1956; ASCS 1961).

Sometime after the death of Helen, Elwood remarried. He retained ownership until his death in 1996. The property was subsequently passed to his wife, Hilda, who maintained ownership until her death in 2001. The following year, Gerald E. Molin, executor of the estate of Hilda Wilson, sold the property to Scott Lively for \$175,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 20020215:0015675). Lively, along with his wife Christine, still owns the property today (New Castle County Deed Book 20070509:0042053).

## NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Wilson Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. The Wilson Property does not

possess any outstanding details that cannot be found on other nearby properties. Additionally, the property has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the replacement of windows, the north addition, and the use of vinyl siding. The Wilson Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.



**Photograph 1—Wilson Property:** View of the west elevation of the dwelling, facing east-southeast.



**Photograph 2—Wilson Property:** View of the northeast corner of the dwelling, facing southwest.



**Photograph 3—Wilson Property:** View of the east elevation of the dwelling, facing west-southwest.



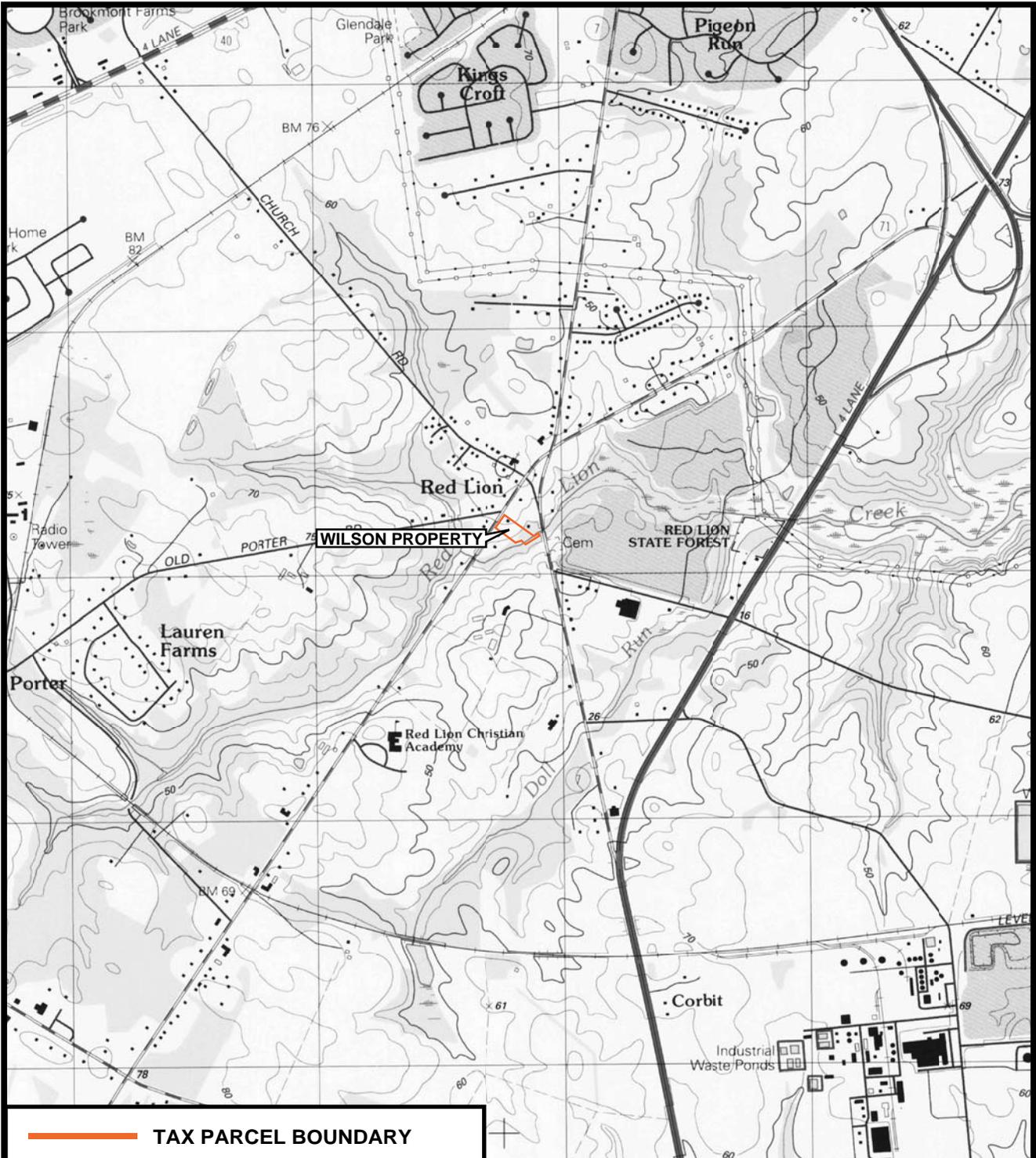
**Photograph 4—Wilson Property:** View of the south elevation of the dwelling, facing northeast.

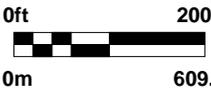


**Photograph 5—Wilson Property:** View of the western corner of the garage, facing east.

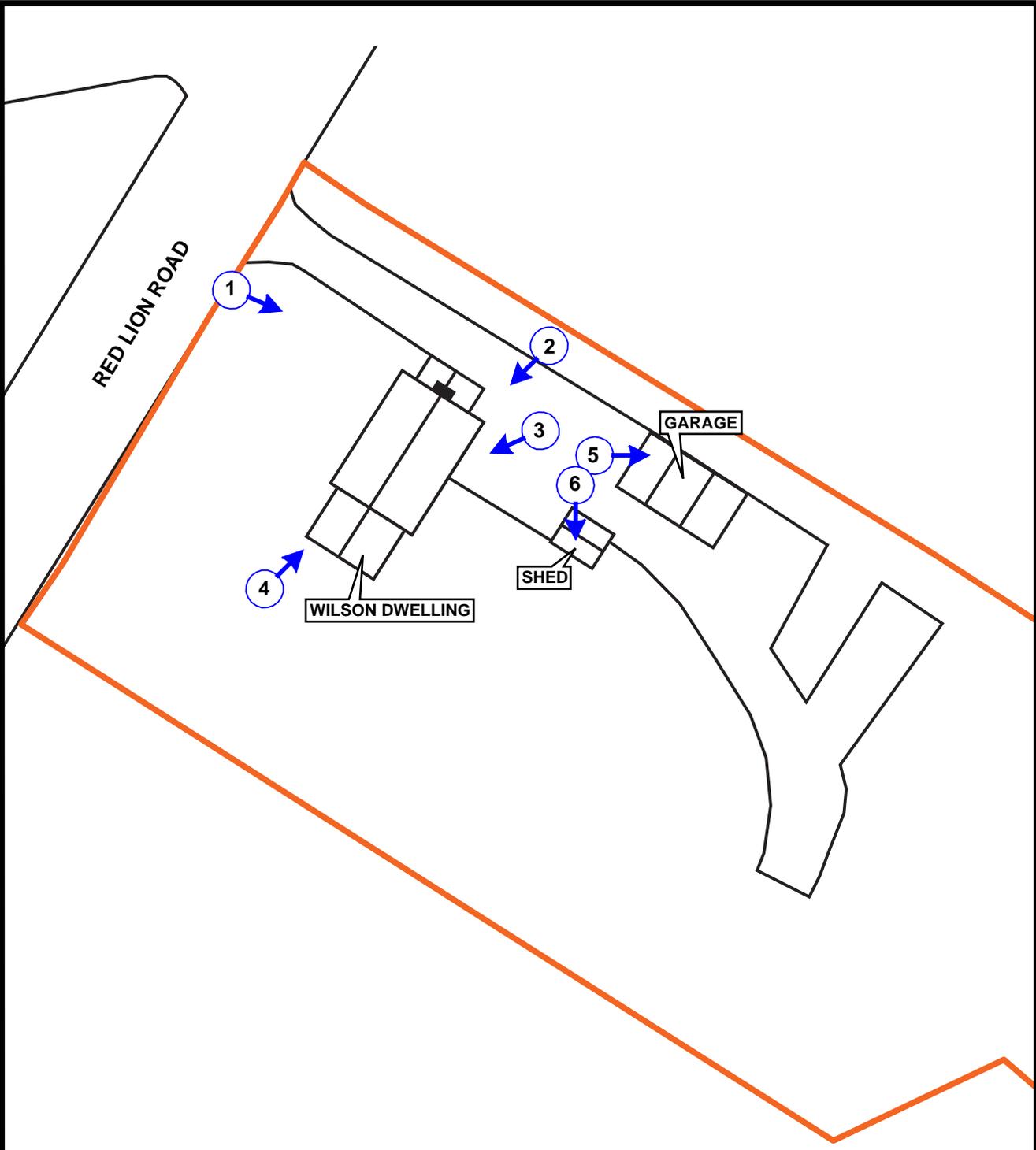


**Photograph 6—Wilson Property:** View of the northern corner of the shed, facing south.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**WILSON PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



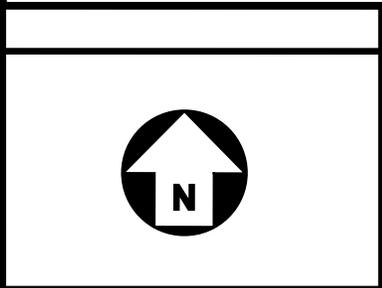
NOT TO SCALE  
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY  
← PHOTO LOCATION

**WILSON PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY



0ft 100ft  
  
0m 30.48m

Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.

SOURCE  
GOOGLE EARTH  
2010

**WILSON PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**

**N07475**

**Nelson Property**

**1211 Red Lion Road**

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY

The Nelson Property is located at 1211 Red Lion Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Richard and Dawn Smith and the tax parcel number is 1005300017. The 0.41-acre property contains a ca. 1950 dwelling and two detached late twentieth-century garages. The property is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Red Lion and Old Porter Roads.

The Nelson Property dwelling is one story tall, four bays wide and two rooms deep. The northernmost bay is a late twentieth-century addition which is slightly shorter and narrower than the main block of the dwelling. Constructed on a concrete foundation, the dwelling has a wood frame which is clad in vinyl siding and a side-gable roof which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Near the southern end of the gable roof is an interior brick chimney. All of the windows appear to have been replaced with vinyl windows.

The front, east elevation has a window-door-window-window pattern. The southernmost bay contains a short picture window which consists of a square window flanked by two one-over-one windows. The next bay is the main entrance. The original door appears to have been replaced with an aluminum door with a half-circle light. Just north of the entrance is a group of three tall, one-over-one windows. The northernmost bay is located on the addition. It consists of a pair of one-over-one windows.

The north and south elevations of the dwelling both contain two one-over-one windows. The rear, west elevation contains four one-over-one windows, one of which is on the north addition. There is also a pair of glass sliding doors which open onto the back deck on the main block of the dwelling.

Just north of the dwelling are two garages. It is unclear whether the older of the two garages is original to the construction of the dwelling. Both are two bays wide and have side-gable roofs. The older one has two garage doors, while the newer one has a double-wide garage door.

Due to the dwelling alterations, including vinyl siding, replacement windows, and the northern addition, the Nelson Property dwelling has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It does not reflect the original dwelling despite the being in the same location and setting.

#### HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

While current New Castle County tax assessment records indicate that the dwelling on the Nelson Property was erected in 1955, aerial photographs reveal that a structure with a footprint similar to that of the present dwelling was built sometime between June 23, 1945 and the end of 1951 (New Castle County Department of Land Use 2012; Anonymous 1945; USGS 1953).

The dwelling appears to have been erected by Joseph Adelardi, who had acquired the building site on December 29, 1941 when he purchased from the St. Georges Trust Company and Saverio Adelardi two tracts of agricultural land on the west side of Red Lion Road and the south side of Old Porter Road “near the village of Red Lion.” Adelardi paid \$4,000 for the 40.37-acre and 4.67-acre tracts (New Castle County Deed Book X42:494). No structures were apparent on either tract on aerial photographs taken on June 23, 1945 (Anonymous 1945).

By the close of 1951, Adelardi had at least partially constructed two houses side-by-side on the northwest side of Red Lion Road within the bounds of the tracts acquired in 1941. These two dwellings were apparent on aerial photographs taken in 1951, which USGS cartographers consulted in the course of compiling a topographic quadrangle published in 1953 (USGS 1953). On August 20, 1952, the dwellings were placed on separate parcels when “a Plat of lots of Joseph Adelardi [was] prepared by J.B. DeLancey, surveyor.” The easternmost dwelling (now known as 1211 Red Lion Road) was placed on a parcel purportedly containing 0.5 acres, bounded on the southeast by Red Lion Road and on the north by Old Porter Road. Adelardi conveyed this property to Robert Nelson and his wife Shirley, of St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, by a deed dated September 9, 1952 (New Castle County Deed Book S52:508). The consideration was only \$10, suggesting that Adelardi and the Nelsons had agreed to other terms of payment. The metes and bounds description in the deed was later discovered to be inaccurate and confusing. “For the purpose of correcting errors which existed in prior legal descriptions of the [Nelson] premises,” the Nelsons conveyed the property to New Castle County resident Barbara Jane Maxwell on or shortly before January 6, 1956, and Maxwell then conveyed the property back to the Nelsons on that date (New Castle County Deed Book S56:43). The property was said in the associated deed to comprise 0.448 acres. The corrected metes and bounds were similar to the present metes and bounds of the Nelson Property, which is said to comprise 0.41 acres.

The Nelsons owned the Nelson Property for nearly a decade before conveying it to New Castle County husband and wife Marion W. and Doris V. Dill by a deed dated December 14, 1961 (New Castle County Deed Book T68:551). The consideration was only \$5, suggesting that the Nelsons and the Dills had agreed to other terms of payment.

By a deed dated July 28, 1977, Marion and Doris Dill conveyed the 0.41-acre Nelson Property to Donald and Betty Napolski, in consideration of \$38,500 (New Castle County Deed Book W97:317). The Napolskis became the property’s longest tenured owner-occupants. They were joint owners until Betty’s death on November 3, 1997, and then Donald was sole owner until his death on October 3, 2005 (New Castle County Will Record 136916; New Castle County Deed Instrument 20060316-0025623). By a deed dated March 13, 2006, the Napolski heirs conveyed the property to New Castle County resident Dean Walter, in consideration of \$206,000 (New Castle County Deed Instrument 20060316-0025623). Seven months later, by a deed dated October 27, 2006, Walter conveyed the property to the current owners—Richard and Dawn Smith—in consideration of \$255,000 (New Castle County Deed Instrument 20061030-0102805).

## NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Nelson Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. The Nelson Property does not possess any outstanding details that cannot be found on other nearby properties. Additionally, the property has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the replacement of windows, the north addition, and the use of vinyl siding. The Nelson Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.



**Photograph 1—Nelson Property:** View of the east elevation of the dwelling, facing west.



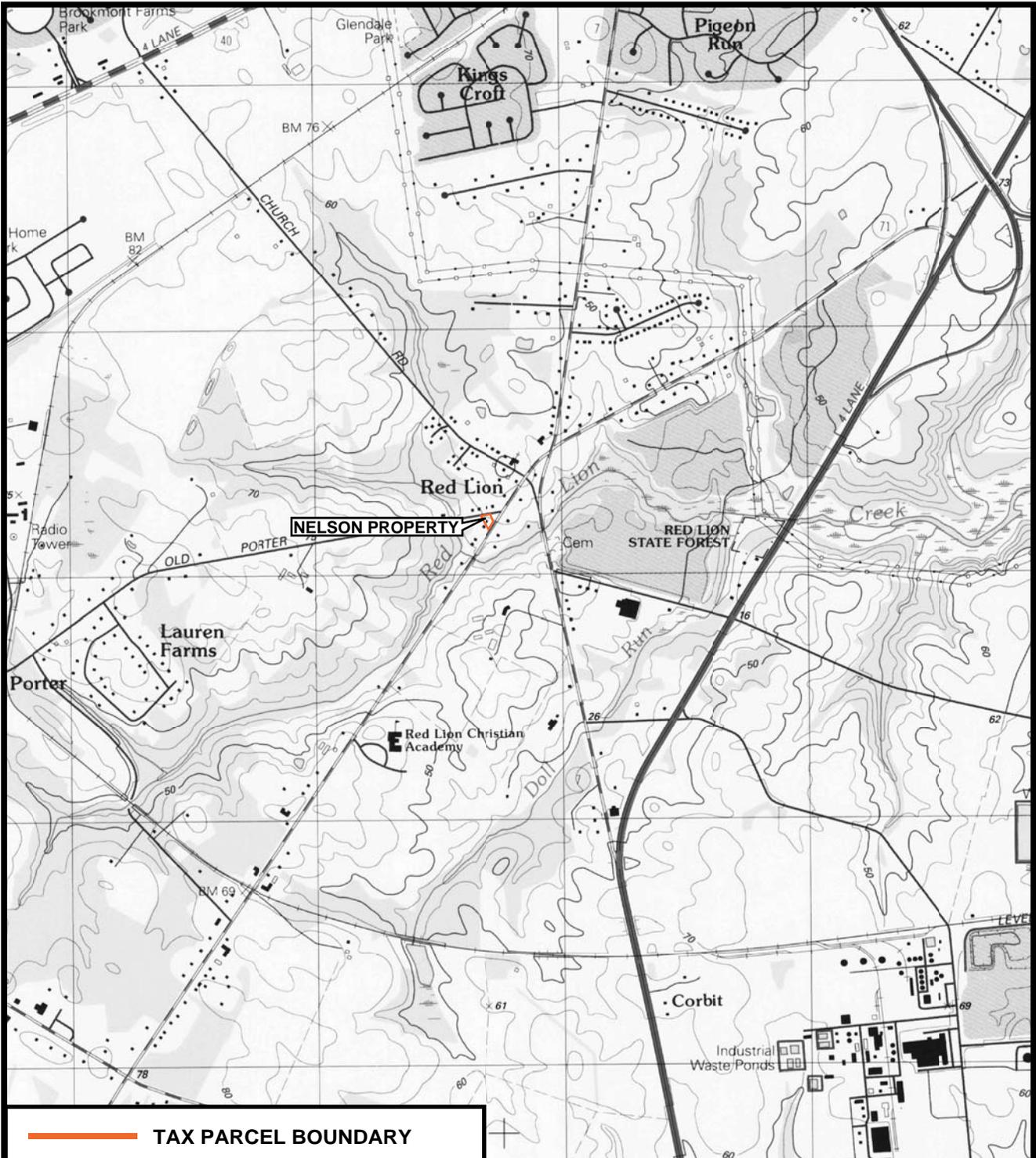
**Photograph 2—Nelson Property:** View of the southeast corner of the dwelling, facing north.



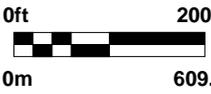
**Photograph 3—Nelson Property:** View of the west elevation of the dwelling, facing southeast.



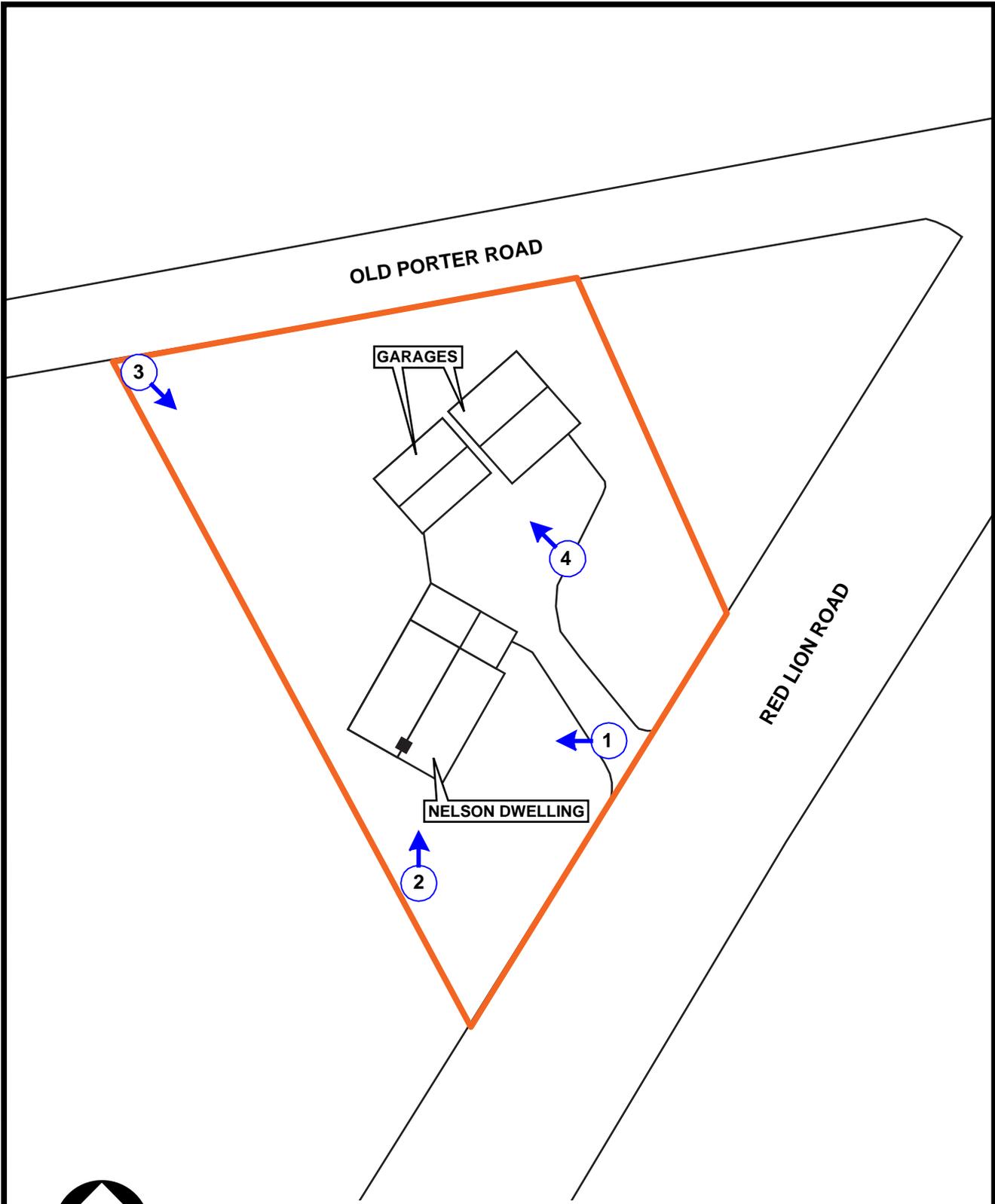
**Photograph 4—Nelson Property:** View of the two garages, facing northwest.



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**NELSON PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**



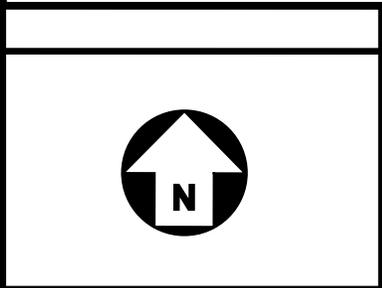
NOT TO SCALE  
 Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY  
 ← PHOTO LOCATION

**NELSON PROPERTY -  
 SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY



0ft 90ft



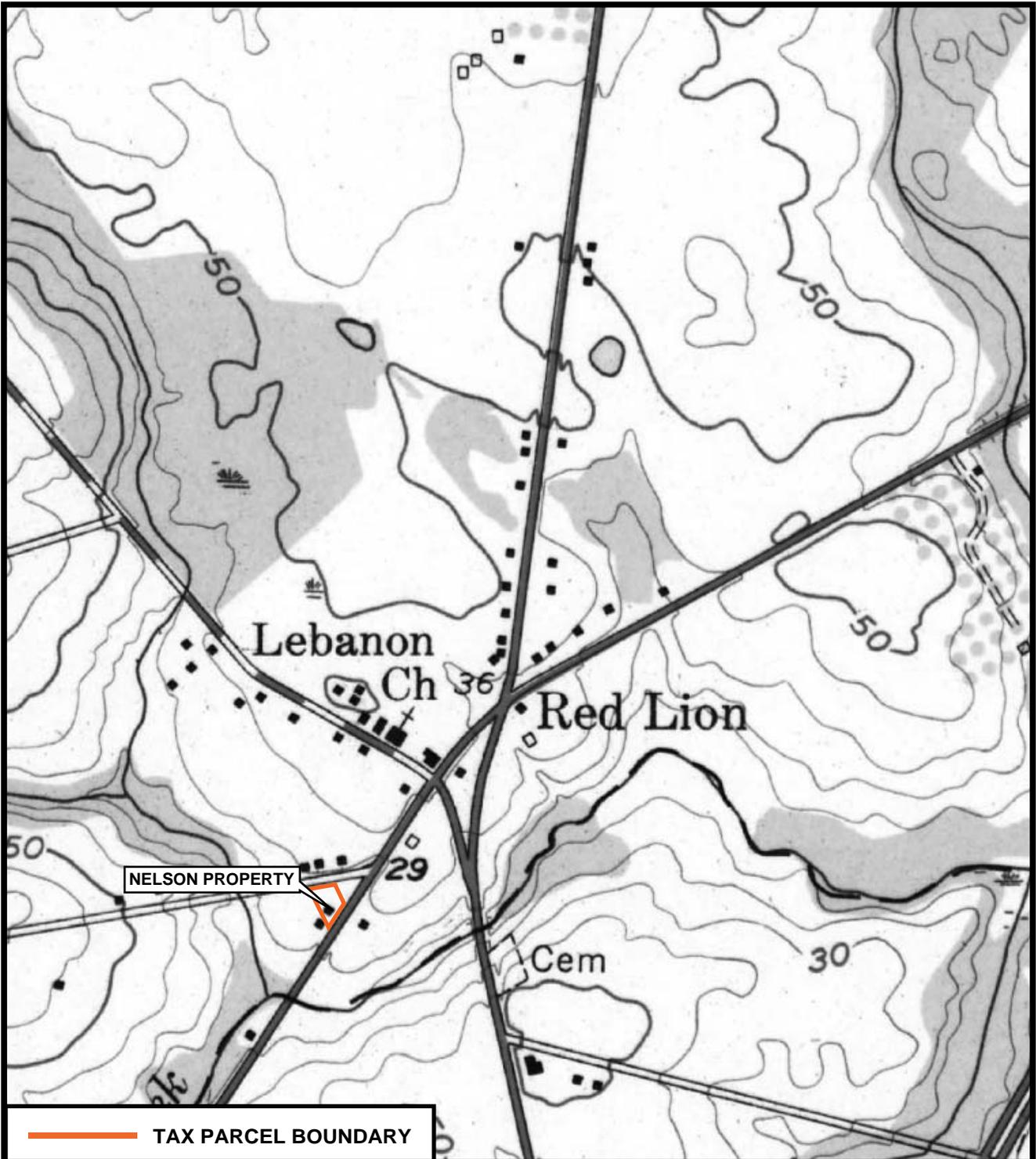
0m 27.43m

Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.

**SOURCE**

GOOGLE EARTH  
2010

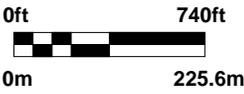
**NELSON PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

SCALE

SOURCE



USGS 1953  
SAINT GEORGES, DE

Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.

**NELSON PROPERTY CIRCA 1953**

**N07476**

**Fogler Property**

**1831 Bear Corbitt Road**

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND INTEGRITY

The Fogler Property is located at 1831 Bear Corbitt Road in Bear, New Castle County, Delaware. The property is owned by Shaun and Heather McCoy and the tax parcel number is 1005300028. The 3.4-acre property contains a ca. 1962 dwelling, a ca. 2003 dwelling, a ca. 2003 pole barn and two small outbuildings. The property is located on the west side of Bear Corbitt Road, just south of the intersection of Bear Corbitt and Red Lion Roads.

The one-story, wood frame structure is clad in brick on the main, west elevation and vinyl siding on the sides and rear elevations. The foundation is constructed of concrete and the cross-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling is composed of a main, side-gable section, a small, one-bay extension on the south, and a large, front-gable patio on the front. The main elevation is seven bays wide and contains three different window patterns. Starting with the northernmost bay, the first bay contains an original eight-over-eight wood window. The second bay contains an original six-over-six wood window. The front door is located in the third bay and consists of a wood door with a large oval light. It is unclear whether or not the door is original to the dwelling. The fourth bay contains a pair of six-over-six vinyl windows, which, based on the size of the window opening, likely replaced earlier eight-over-eight windows. The fifth bay contains a pair of six-light vinyl casement windows, which appear to have replaced an earlier six-over-six wood window. The sixth bay, the last on the main section of the dwelling, contains a replacement eight-over-eight vinyl window. The seventh bay, located on the southern extension, appears to be a replacement window. The large front-gable overhang is supported by three square posts and spans the middle four bays of the main section of the dwelling. The large overhang does not appear to be original to the dwelling.

The extended southern bay features a large exterior brick end chimney which is flanked by two small windows. The roof of this bay is slightly shorter than the roof of the main section of the dwelling. On the rear, east side of the dwelling is a large, elevated wood deck. The rear elevation features a row of windows which do not appear original to the dwelling. The north elevation contains two pairs of replacement six-over-six vinyl windows.

North of the Fogler Property is a ca. 2003 dwelling and to the northeast of the Fogler dwelling are a large ca. 2003 pole barn and a small shed. East of the dwelling are a pool and a small pool house.

The Fogler Property has undergone several alterations. It retains only a small portion of its original windows and it features a large modern overhang on the front elevation. The rear elevation also appears to have been redone. These changes result in a loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Although the dwelling remains in its original location, the addition of a second dwelling alters the property's setting and feeling.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

In August 1910, Henry M. Silver, the second generation to own and operate the large Silver Farm, died and left the property to his three family members: his widow, Jennie Silver, his son, William F. Silver, and daughter, Sallie (or Sarah) E. Walton. Twelve years later, Jennie Silver died, dividing her interest in the farm between the two surviving children, William and Sallie. Over the course of the following 25 years, the Silver Farm was subdivided and sold to a number of different property owners (New Castle County Deed Book K44:413).

By 1947, William F. Silver died, leaving his half-interest in the property to his surviving children, Edna Kemp and William Frank Silver. In July, Sallie (or Sarah) Walton and her niece and nephew sold a 5.4-acre parcel “on the Easterly side of the concrete highway (at 60 feet wide) running between DuPont Highway and Red Lion” to George Widger and his wife, Audrey, of Pennsville, New Jersey for \$500 (New Castle County Deed Book N48:514). The Widgers, five years later, conveyed the 5.4-acre property to Roland Kreimeier and Sarah Estelle Lee for \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book O52:218).

In March 1953, Kreimeier and Lee conveyed the property to Alice Schumacher, a single woman from Wilmington, for \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book H53:268). Before the year was over, Schumacher died, giving the property back to Kreimeier (New Castle County Deed Book H53:268). Around 1955, Kreimeier divided the 5.4-acre property into two parcels—the northern parcel containing 3.4 acres and the southern parcel containing two acres. According to an aerial photograph taken around that time, the dwelling which now occupies the property was not yet built (Anonymous 1956).

Kreimeier held onto the northern parcel for nine years, eventually conveying the land to Eugene and Helen Fogler in 1962 for \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book K69:329). Over the course of the following four years, the property changed hands several times before Helen Fogler became the sole proprietor in 1966 (New Castle County Deed Book E76:510, E76:555, F78:677). It was before or during these conveyances that the dwelling was constructed, as it does not appear on aerial photographs until 1968 (ASCS 1961, 1968).

Helen Fogler, who eventually married Eugene Lawley, sold the property to Anthony Testa Jr. and his wife Robbie in 1984 for \$75,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 183:16). Six years later, the Testas sold the property to Sharon Morris for \$189,900 (New Castle County Deed Book 1005:41). Morris lost her home to foreclosure in 1992 and the property was sold to the Sun Life Insurance Company of America through a Sheriff’s sale for \$155,000 in that same year (New Castle County Deed Book 1461:64). By 1994, the property was sold to William Cox III and his wife Barbara for \$150,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 1731:169). William and Barbara divorced a year later and the property was transferred to William’s name. Within three years, William had remarried and in 1998, Joanna Cox was added to the deed as the wife of William Cox III. The current owners, Shaun and Heather McCoy purchased the property from the Coxes in 2003 for \$355,000; Heather McCoy’s name was added to the deed in 2008 (New Castle County Deed Book 20030807:094824, 20080314:0017538). Aerial photographs show that the second dwelling and the large pole barn were constructed after the McCoy’s purchased the land in 2003 (Google Earth 2001, 2005).

## NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Fogler Property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin*: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” (National Park Service 1997). The property is not associated with any significant trends or events in history and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not known to have been associated with any notable individuals or significant historic events and is recommended not eligible for Criterion B. The Fogler Property has undergone several changes, including the replacement of windows and the addition of the large front overhang. It does not possess any outstanding details not found on other nearby properties and it does not represent a specific style unusual to the time or region in which it was built. The Fogler Property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D, as there is no historical evidence of former structures on the property; furthermore, the existing buildings appear to have common construction methods and techniques that are already widely understood.



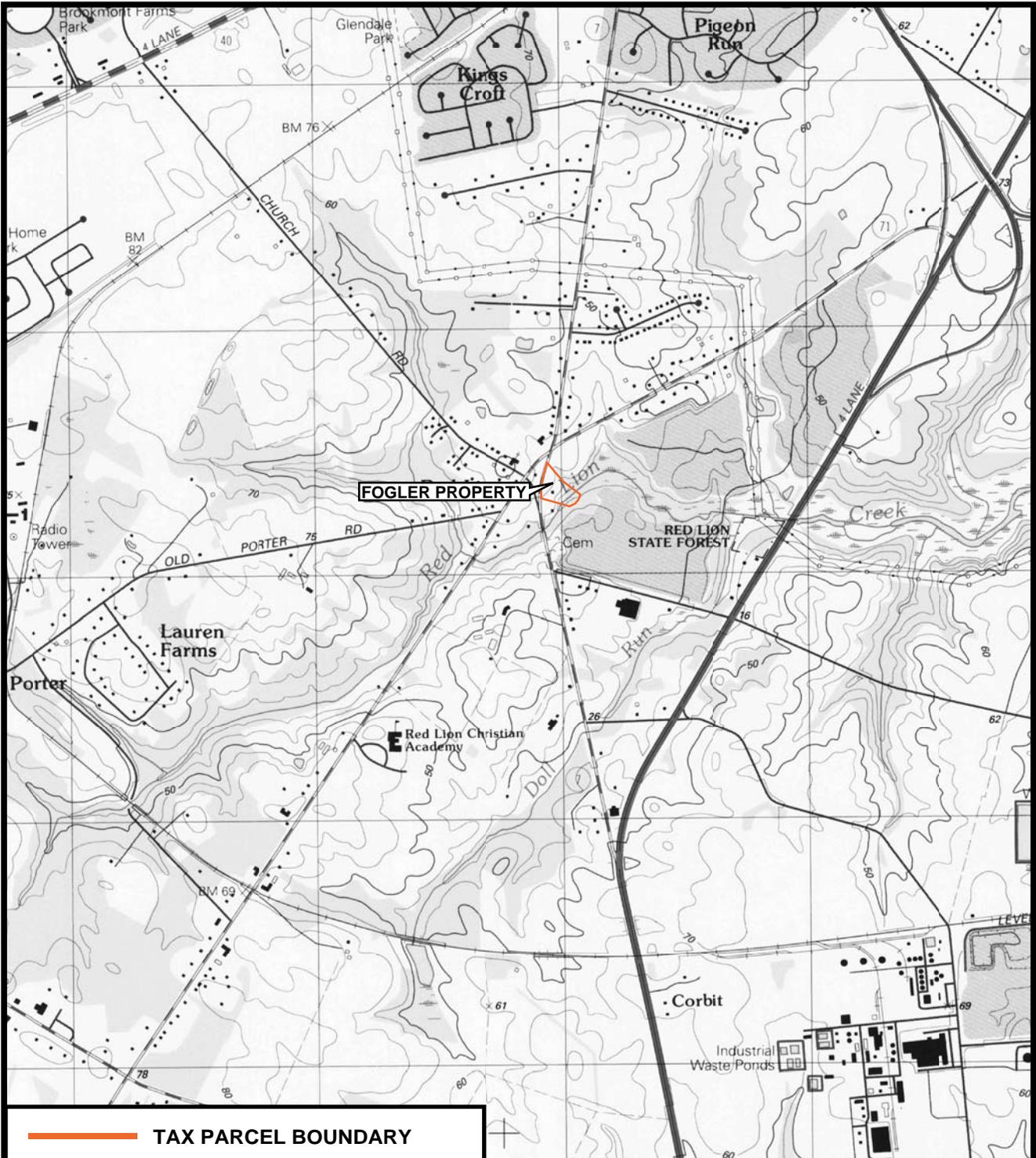
**Photograph 1—Fogler Property:** View of the west elevation of the dwelling, facing east-southeast.



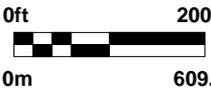
**Photograph 2—Fogler Property:** View of the south elevation of the dwelling, facing northeast.



**Photograph 3—Fogler Property:** View of the northwest corner of the dwelling, facing southeast.



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY

QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 <p>DELAWARE</p> 	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1993 SAINT GEORGES, DE</p>

**FOGLER PROPERTY - RESOURCE LOCATION MAP**

BEAR CORBITT ROAD

CA. 2003 DWELLING

SHED

POLE BARN

3

1

POOL HOUSE

FOGLER DWELLING

2



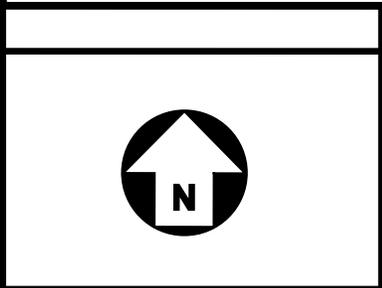
— TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY  
← PHOTO LOCATION

NOT TO SCALE  
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**FOGLER PROPERTY -  
SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP**



 TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY



0ft 100ft  
  
0m 30.48m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

SOURCE

GOOGLE EARTH  
2010

**FOGLER PROPERTY - MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**

## SUMMARY OF RESOURCES

The table below provides a summary of the NRHP evaluations for all 24 resources in the APE for the S.R. 0071 Transportation Improvements Project. All resources were evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997).

<b>TABLE 1: Summary of National Register of Historic Places Evaluations</b>				
<b>CRS #</b>	<b>Resource Name (Address)</b>	<b>UTM; Lat./Long.</b>	<b>NRHP Eligible</b>	<b>Evaluation Summary</b>
N00498	Red Lion Church; Red Lion United Methodist Church (1545 Church Road)	442786.17 m E 4384464.22 m N; 39°36'28.85"N 75°39'59.29"W	No	The Red Lion United Methodist Church is too altered to convey historical or architectural significance. The resource is recommended not eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N01237	Silver Farm (1554 Church Road)	442816.28 m E 4384376.74 m N; 39°36'26.02"N 75°39'58.00"W	No	Silver Farm does not have the integrity to convey historical significance as an agricultural complex due to the loss of farmland and original outbuildings. The farmhouse and remaining outbuildings are too altered to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N05065	Rhodes House (Beers); AGCX- Church St. (1534 Bear Corbitt Road)	442732.39 m E 4384447.97 m N; 39°36'28.31"N 75°40'1.54"W	No	The Rhodes House does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The small dwelling is too altered to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N05078	Moore Property; DWLGCX-Rte. 7 (1750 Bear Corbitt Road)	442964.48 m E 4384573.19 m N; 39°36'32.43"N 75°39'51.84"W	No	The Moore Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The dwelling, with vinyl siding, modern windows, and new roofing, is too altered to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N05079	Vickers Property; DWLGCX-Rte. 7 (1745 Bear Corbitt Road)	443020.29 m E 4384585.50 m N; 39°36'32.84"N 75°39'49.51"W	No	The Vickers Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The dwelling has undergone too many changes to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N05080	Former Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Parsonage; DWLGCX-Rte. 7 (1718 Bear Corbitt Road)	442975.47 m E 4384683.56 m N; 39°36'36.01"N 75°39'51.42"W	No	The Former Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, with asbestos siding, an enclosed porch, and a rear addition, is too altered to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N07459	Schauer Property (1706 Bear Corbitt Road)	442979.17 m E 4384733.17 m N; 39°36'37.62"N 75°39'51.28"W	No	The Schauer Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The dwelling, which now has vinyl siding, modern windows, and a new porch, is too altered to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.

**TABLE 1: Summary of National Register of Historic Places Evaluations (cont.)**

<b>CRS #</b>	<b>Resource Name (Address)</b>	<b>UTM; Lat./Long.</b>	<b>NRHP Eligible</b>	<b>Evaluation Summary</b>
N07460	John T. Ratledge Property (1707 Bear Corbitt Road)	443039.38 m E 4384716.39 m N; 39°36'37.09"N 75°39'48.75"W	No	The John T. Ratledge Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The dwelling, though a good example of the Minimal Traditional style, does not exhibit distinctive characteristics that cannot be found on other nearby properties or within the region of New Castle County. It is not eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N07461	Gray Property (1719 Bear Corbitt Road)	443038.62 m E 4384677.24 m N; 39°36'35.82"N 75°39'48.77"W	No	The Gray Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The dwelling, which now has vinyl siding, modern windows, and a porch addition, is too altered to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N07462	Sutherland Property (1728 Bear Corbitt Road)	442972.34 m E 4384647.21 m N; 39°36'34.83"N 75°39'51.54"W	No	The Sutherland Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The dwelling, which now has vinyl siding, modern windows, and two small additions, is too altered to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N07463	Alfred D. Appleby Property (1729 Bear Corbitt Road)	443031.20 m E 4384641.53 m N; 39°36'34.66"N 75°39'49.07"W	No	The Alfred D. Appleby Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. Although the dwelling retains physical integrity as a vernacular Ranch dwelling, it does not possess distinctive characteristics that cannot be found on nearby structures or within the New Castle County region. It is not eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N07464	Henry Property (1744 Bear Corbitt Road)	442965.29 m E 4384597.31 m N; 39°36'33.21"N 75°39'51.82"W	No	The Henry Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The dwelling and garage no longer reflect their original design; both have replaced exterior siding, modern windows, and additions, and are too altered to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N07465	Kreimeier Property (1816 Bear Corbitt Road)	442904.45 m E 4384399.21 m N; 39°36'26.77"N 75°39'54.31"W	No	The Kreimeier Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The dwelling, which now has vinyl siding, modern windows, and a new front entrance, is too altered to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.

**TABLE 1: Summary of National Register of Historic Places Evaluations (cont.)**

<b>CRS #</b>	<b>Resource Name (Address)</b>	<b>UTM; Lat./Long.</b>	<b>NRHP Eligible</b>	<b>Evaluation Summary</b>
N07466	Smith Property (1851 Bear Corbitt Road)	442963.59 m E 4384269.60 m N; 39°36'22.58"N 75°39'51.79"W	No	The Smith Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The dwelling, though a good example of the Ranch style, does not exhibit distinctive characteristics that are unique from Ranch-style dwellings in the surrounding area or within the New Castle County region. It is not eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N07467	Silver Property (1610 Church Road)	442837.90 m E 4384301.05 m N; 39°36'23.57"N 75°39'57.07"W	No	The Silver Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. Although the dwelling retains physical integrity, it does not exhibit distinctive characteristics that are unique from structures in the surrounding area or within the New Castle County region. It is not eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N07468	Clark Property (309 Old Porter Road)	442721.50 m E 4384266.77 m N; 39°36'22.43"N 75°40'1.94"W	No	The Clark Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. Although the dwelling is the only bi-level Ranch in the immediate area, it is a vernacular example of an immensely popular style found throughout the New Castle County region. It is not eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N07469	Ellis Property (317 Old Porter Road)	442700.31 m E 4384271.55 m N; 39°36'22.58"N 75°40'2.83"W	No	The Ellis Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The dwelling, which has vinyl siding and modern windows, is too altered to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N07470	Ewing Property (323 Old Porter Road)	442677.14 m E 4384266.17 m N; 39°36'22.40"N 75°40'3.80"W	No	The Ewing Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The dwelling, which has vinyl siding, modern windows, and a side and rear addition, is too altered to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N07471	J. Edwin Ratledge Property (1071 Red Lion Road)	443129.53 m E 4384652.83 m N; 39°36'35.05"N 75°39'44.95"W	No	The J. Edwin Ratledge Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The dwelling, which has front, rear, and side additions, is too altered to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.

<b>TABLE 1: Summary of National Register of Historic Places Evaluations (cont.)</b>				
<b>CRS #</b>	<b>Resource Name (Address)</b>	<b>UTM; Lat./Long.</b>	<b>NRHP Eligible</b>	<b>Evaluation Summary</b>
N07472	Harry V. Appleby Property (1075 Red Lion Road)	443077.26 m E 4384613.75 m N; 39°36'33.77"N 75°39'47.13"W	No	The Harry V. Appleby Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The dwelling, which no longer reflects its original design due to side and rear additions, is too altered to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N07473	Adelardi Property (1157 Red Lion Road)	442772.72 m E 4384322.81 m N; 39°36'24.26"N 75°39'59.81"W	No	The Adelardi Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The dwelling, which has vinyl siding, modern windows and a large rear addition, is too altered to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N07474	Wilson Property (1206 Red Lion Road)	442777.83 m E 4384209.00 m N; 39°36'20.57"N 75°39'59.56"W	No	The Wilson Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The dwelling, which has vinyl siding, modern windows, and a large addition, is too altered to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N07475	Nelson Property (1211 Red Lion Road)	442707.24 m E 4384208.91 m N; 39°36'20.55"N 75°40'2.52"W	No	The Nelson Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The dwelling, which has vinyl siding, modern windows, and an addition, is too altered to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.
N07476	Fogler Property (1831 Bear Corbitt Road)	442972.25 m E 4384344.45 m N; 39°36'25.01"N 75°39'51.45"W	No	The Fogler Property does not have the integrity to convey historical significance. The dwelling, which has vinyl siding, modern windows, and a replaced front overhang, is too altered to be eligible under all NRHP Criteria.

Historic District

CHRS, Inc. was tasked with considering the potential of a historic district for the village of Red Lion. Although the village has a long history, initially established as a crossroads community during the mid-eighteenth century, Red Lion no longer exhibits characteristics of this early community. The Red Lion Inn, around which the village developed, no longer exists (it is recorded at the SHPO as an archaeological site, CRS N05936), and any of the original eighteenth- and nineteenth-century structures, including farmsteads and dwellings, have been demolished. Much of the once-agricultural landscape has since been filled in with post-WWII residential housing. Only a few scattered mid- and late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century dwellings remain. Based on the lack of original buildings, property alterations, and infill development, CHRS, Inc. found that there was an insufficient concentration of resources, significance, and integrity to constitute a historic district for the village of Red Lion.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the results of a Phase II Historic Resource Survey Evaluation for the proposed S.R. 0071 Transportation Improvements Project in the village of Red Lion, New Castle County, Delaware (Figure 1; USGS 1993). In November, 2011, CHRS, Inc. completed a Phase Ia Reconnaissance Survey of the APE (Allen and Ruth 2011). CHRS, Inc., in collaboration with the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) found 24 resources in the approximately 43.2-acre APE to be 50 years of age or older, meeting the minimum age requirement for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). CHRS, Inc. recommended that a Phase II Evaluation Report be completed in order to document the 18 resources which had not already been documented, and to update documentation of the six resources already recorded at the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs.

The Phase II Historic Resource Survey Evaluation began in December 2011, after the Phase Ia Reconnaissance Survey was submitted and approved. CHRS, Inc. completed additional field views and performed extensive historical deed research to gain a better understanding of the APE and the resources contained within. Research revealed gaps in the resources available for mid-twentieth-century architectural history of Delaware. After World War II, residential development nationwide proliferated; several new architectural styles and adaptations of previous styles emerged to meet the growing demand for housing. Mid-twentieth-century architecture is found throughout the region; over 60% of the resources in the APE for this project were constructed after 1946. Since buildings constructed as late as 1962 are now being considered for the National Register of Historic Places, future projects would benefit from a historic context on the mid-twentieth-century architecture of Delaware.

This report presents the architectural and historical discussions and evaluations for each of the 24 resources recommended for further study in the Phase Ia report. CHRS, Inc. determined that none of the resources are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. They lack either sufficient historical significance or physical integrity due to alterations and additions, or they reflect widespread architectural styles and possess characteristics commonly found on surrounding properties and within the New Castle County region.

The Phase I Reconnaissance Survey, the Phase II Historic Resource Survey Evaluation, and all Cultural Resource Survey Forms (CRS Forms) for the proposed S.R. 0071 Transportation Improvements Project in the village of Red Lion can be found at the offices of DelDOT and the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs (the State Historic Preservation Office).

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