

The following is a description of each of the historic properties with the APE for this project. These locations of these properties are illustrated in Figures 20 and 21.

PREVIOUSLY EVALUATED PROPERTIES

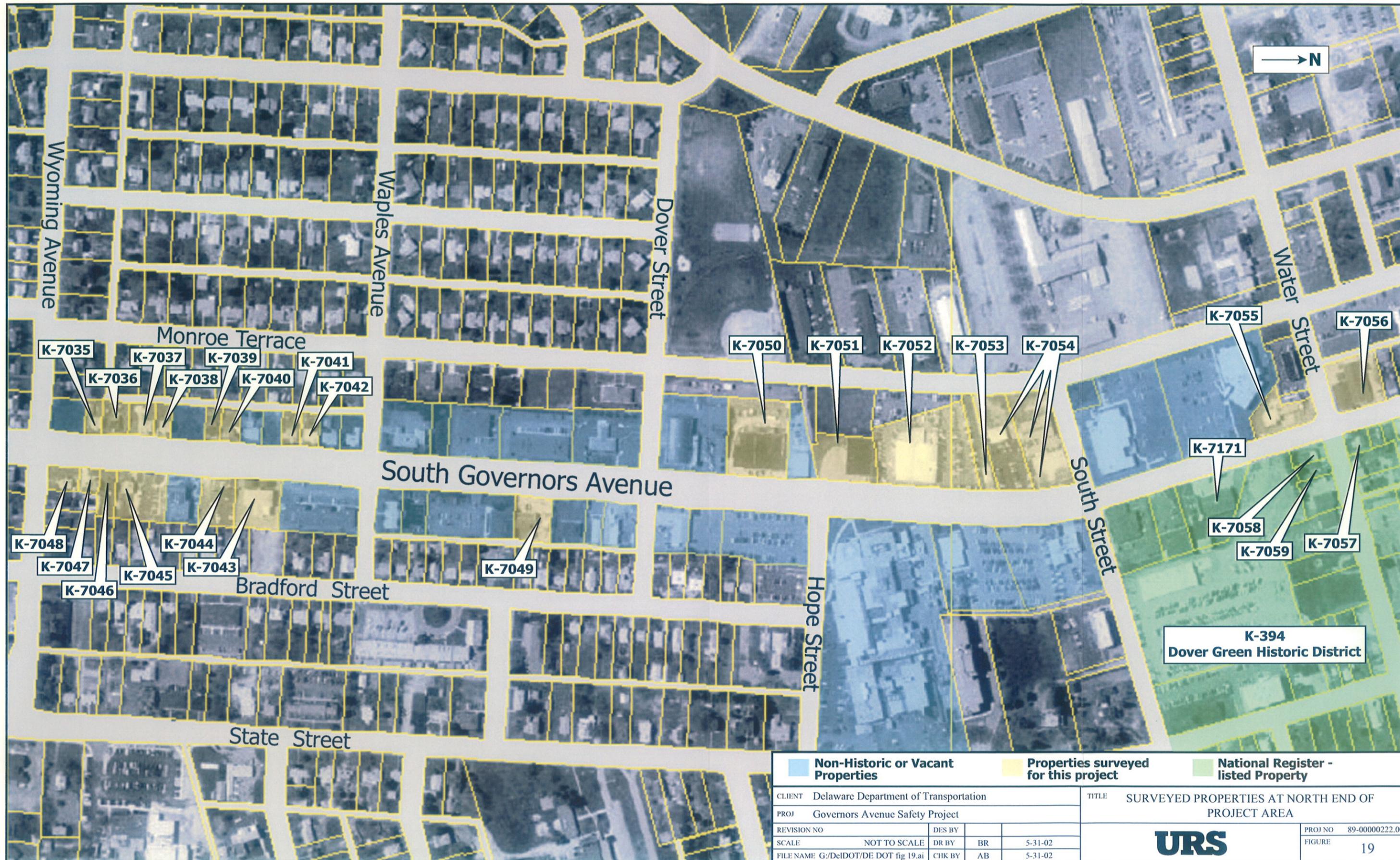
Through research at the Delaware SHPO, it was determined that the properties on the east side of South Governor's Avenue between Water and South Streets are included in the National Register as part of the Dover Green Historic District (K-394). The nomination form, prepared in 1976, does not indicate if these buildings are contributing or non-contributing resources in the district.

Historic buildings that are included in both the Dover Green Historic District and the project APE are a house at 120 Water Street, a house at 447 South Governor's Avenue, Larrivee Designer Hardware Center at 505 South Governor's Avenue, and an industrial/storage facility at 547 South Governor's Avenue.

In addition, several properties within the APE have previously been inventoried. These include Bridge 3B (K-6464), a circa 1920s gambrel roof house at 1147 South Governor's Avenue (K-1011), the Dover Animal Hospital (K-1012), a frame foursquare dwelling at 1362 South Governor's Avenue (K-6725), a residence (K-6726) that was demolished at the site of the Rite-Aid near the intersection of South Governor's Avenue and Webbs Lane, and two bungalows at 1411 and 1417 South Governor's Avenue (K-6727 and K-6728 respectively).

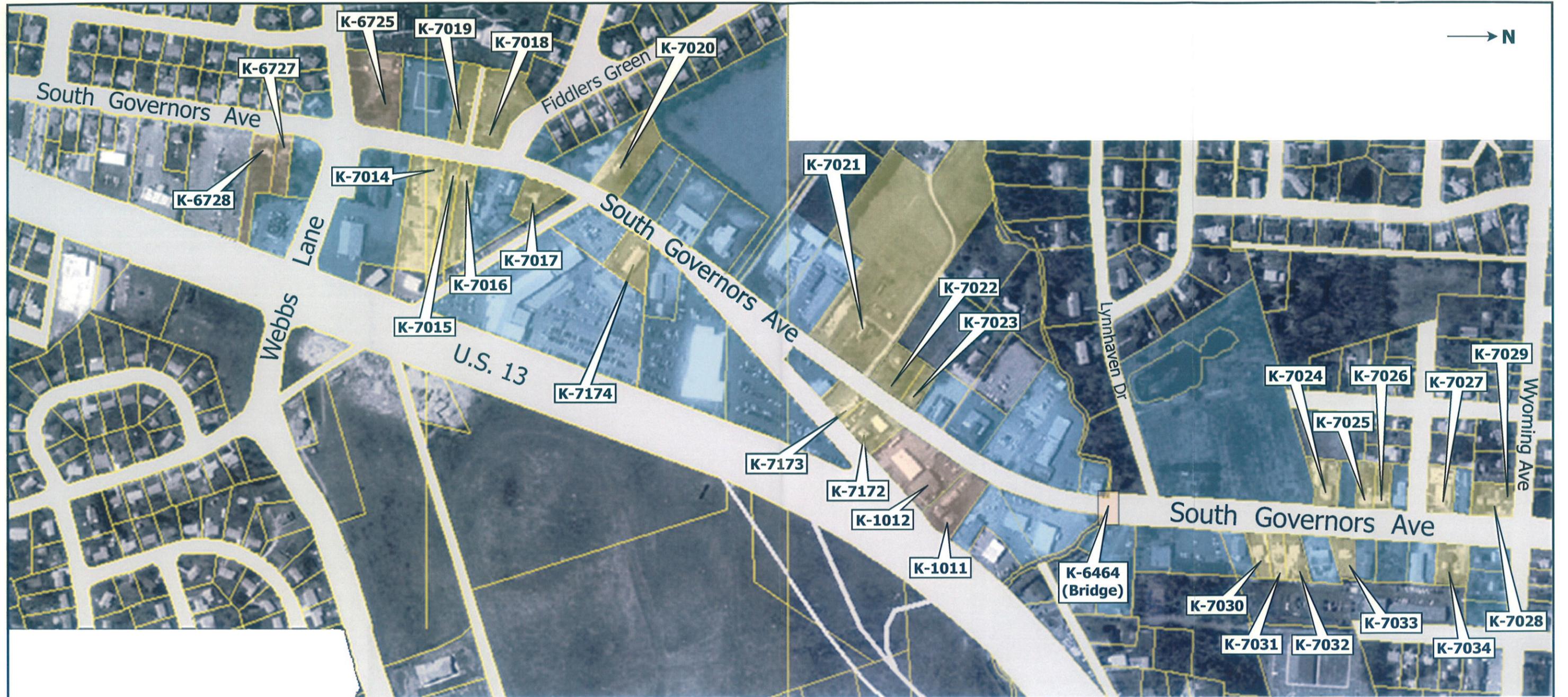
K-394 Dover Green Historic District

The Dover Green Historic District (K-394) was listed in the National Register in 1976; however, the buildings were not individually identified as contributing or non-contributing. Although no specific criteria for listing was discussed in the nomination, the district's late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century resources were generally discussed for their significance in both individual architectural design and overall urban planning. Four properties within both the Dover Green Historic District and the project APE were surveyed for this undertaking (K-7057, K-7058, K-7059, and K-7171). None of these properties was determined to be eligible for individual listing.



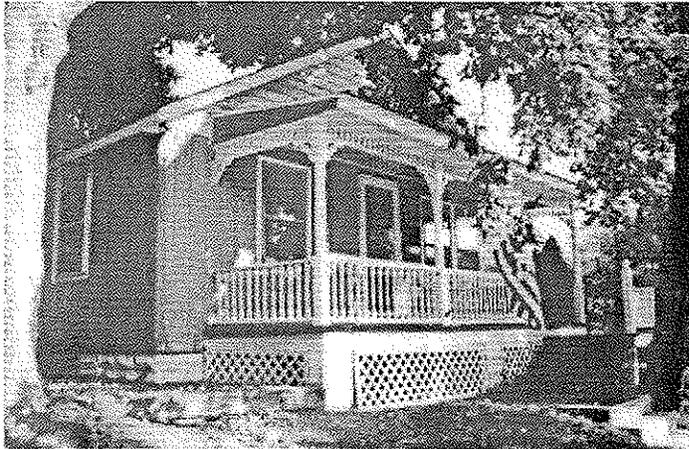
■ Non-Historic or Vacant Properties		■ Properties surveyed for this project		■ National Register - listed Property		
CLIENT	Delaware Department of Transportation			TITLE	SURVEYED PROPERTIES AT NORTH END OF PROJECT AREA	
PROJ	Governors Avenue Safety Project					
REVISION NO		DES BY				PROJ NO 89-00000222.00
SCALE	NOT TO SCALE	DR BY	BR	5-31-02		FIGURE 19
FILE NAME	G:/DelDOT/DE DOT fig 19.ai	CHK BY	AB	5-31-02		





- Non-Historic or Vacant Properties
- Properties Surveyed for this Project
- Previously Surveyed Properties

CLIENT Delaware Department of Transportation				TITLE SURVEYED PROPERTIES AT SOUTH END OF PROJECT AREA		
PROJ Governors Avenue Safety Project						
REVISION NO	DES BY					FIGURE
SCALE NOT TO SCALE	DR BY	BR	5-31-02			20
FILE NAME J:/DelDOT/DE DOT fig 7.ai	CHK BY	AB	5-31-02			

K-7057 Gable-Front Bungalow, 447 South Governor's Avenue

The building at 447 South Governor's Avenue (K-7057), built circa 1925 is a one-and-a-half story gable-front bungalow featuring a shed roof over the primary or southeastern façade. The open porch features replacement woodwork demonstrating Victorian-inspired elements, including turned posts, balustrade and brackets.

The building does not feature bay windows, a character-defining feature of the property type. In addition, extensive alterations, including the installation of T-111 plywood siding and the replacement of the original windows, have compromised the integrity of the building in design, materials, and feeling. This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A either as a contributing resource in the Dover Green Historic District or on an individual basis.

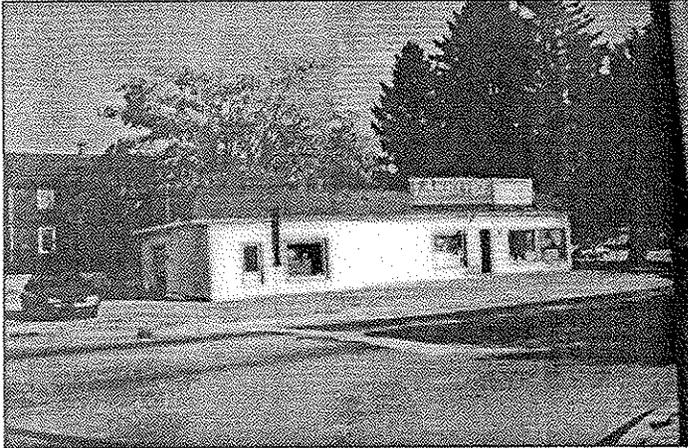
Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B either as a contributing resource in the Dover Green Historic District or on an individual basis.

Because its integrity has been compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a gable-front house, as defined in the research design. The building's original wood clapboard siding has been obscured by the installation of T-111 siding. Clapboard siding is considered to be an important character-defining feature of early twentieth-century gable-front houses. In addition, the use of replacement Victorian-inspired woodwork on the front porch is more characteristic of Folk Victorian buildings than the visual simplicity that defined the later bungalow building type. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C either as a contributing resource to the Dover Green Historic District or on an individual basis.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Therefore, above-ground portions of this property are not considered

eligible for listing under Criterion D either as a contributing resource in the Dover Green Historic District or on an individual basis.

K-7058 Larrivee Hardware Design Center, 505 South Governor's Avenue



Larrivee Hardware Design Center at 505 South Governor's Avenue (K-7058) is a commercial building but may have originally served as an outbuilding for a demolished house. An interview in November 2001 with the property owner, Mr. Larrivee, revealed that the building may have been constructed in the early nineteenth century, but was substantially altered when it was converted to commercial use.

The gable-roof building with vertical board siding is obscured by the circa 1945 cinder block addition. The original building may feature a pegged-timber frame. The building features vertical board siding underneath the cinder block exterior. The primary or western façade features irregularly placed single-pane windows and a circa 1960 mansard roof, which was added to the cinder block addition.

Through the drastic alterations made to the original building, key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced. More importantly, the original building is no longer discernable as a distinctive building type, as its important character-defining features have been almost completely obscured by the twentieth-century commercial addition. Similarly, the 1945 addition is not compatible with the older building in terms of materials, form, and massing. For example, the roof form is different and out of character with the building type. Thus, this property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

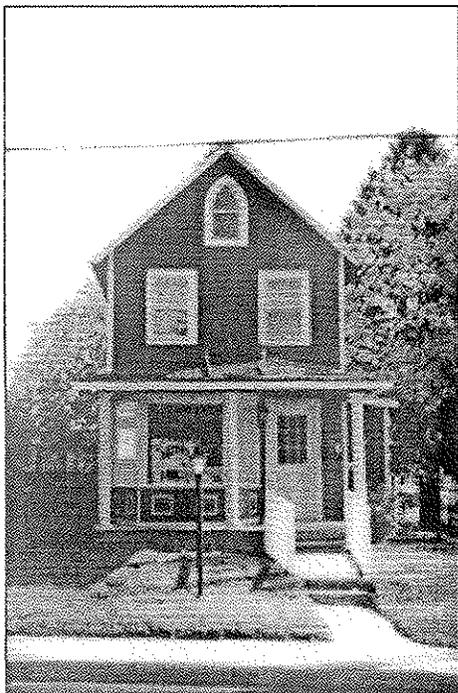
While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, both Industrialization and Early Suburbanization (1830-1880+/-) as well as Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to those contexts. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in either of those contexts. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A either as a contributing resource in the Dover Green Historic District or on an individual basis.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B either as a contributing resource in the Dover Green Historic District or on an individual basis.

As described above, this property has undergone major alterations. Because of these modifications, the building lacks important character-defining features and is not readily classifiable as a building type as either a frame outbuilding or as a commercial building. The original building's wood clapboard siding has been obscured by the 1945 addition. Furthermore, the addition's cinder block façade does not feature expansive symmetrically divided glass windows, which are an important character-defining feature of the modern enframed window wall building type. As a result of the alterations, the building does not contribute to an understanding the district's visual environment, which is more residential in character. Therefore, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C either as a contributing resource in the Dover Green Historic District or on an individual basis.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that more completely document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D either as a contributing resource in the Dover Green Historic District or on an individual basis.

K-7059 Gable-Front House, 120 Water Street



The house at 120 Water Street (K-7059) is considered a contributing element of the district. The two-and-a-half-story gable-front residence was built circa 1890 and has been converted to commercial use. The building's exterior is faced with wooden clapboard siding with corner boards. The building includes an undecorated bargeboard in its front gable, and features a symmetrical division of fenestration, with 1/1 plain wood sash windows, and a pointed arch window in the attic on the building's primary or northern façade. The first story on the primary façade also features a modern bay window addition, flanked by a modern 6-light door. The façade is flanked by a hip roof porch featuring three wood Tuscan columns.

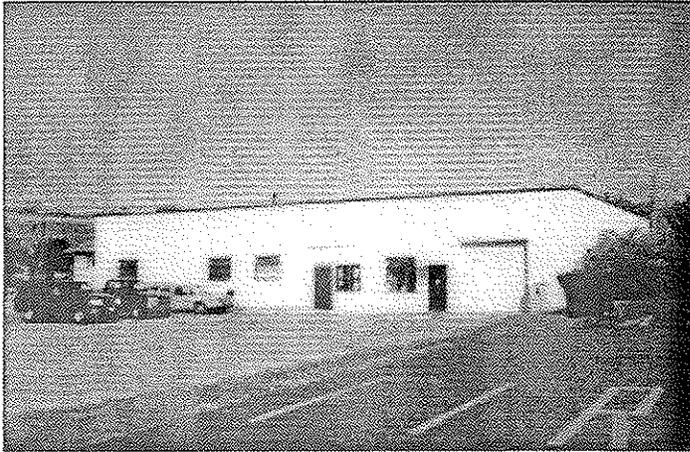
The house at 120 Water Street retains key character-defining features of the Folk Victorian and gable-front cottage housing types. The building retains a simple bargeboard and a symmetrical primary façade, both of that are key characteristics of Folk Victorian residences from the late-nineteenth-century. The retention of the original wood siding and wood windows also lend to the integrity of this structure. This building also retains its original park-like setting. Thus, the building maintains integrity of materials, design, setting, location and feeling. Although the association has been altered by conversion to commercial use, relatively few alterations have been made to the building's design and materials. The building is able to convey important visual information about its past.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A either as a contributing resource within the Dover Green Historic District or on an individual basis.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B either as a contributing resource in the Dover Green Historic District or on an individual basis.

The building maintains several key character-defining characteristics of the Folk Victorian and gable-front building types. The symmetrical façade, roof pitch, and bargeboard, lend a sense of verticality that is further accentuated by the pointed arch central window in the attic. Accordingly, the building possesses Gothic Revival elements that were often present in late-nineteenth-century Folk Victorian houses. In addition, the building possesses exterior materials (clapboard and wood windows) and gable-front form, all of that are important in the identification of the gable-front building type popular in American suburbs during the early twentieth century. The building, which was likely constructed from pre-cut materials, exhibits the significant and deliberate transition between the Folk Victorian house and the less ornamented early gable-front cottage building type. This transitional theme of early suburban residential architecture is an important theme in the district. Accordingly, the building is considered as a contributing resource to the district under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Therefore, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D either as a contributing resource in the Dover Green Historic District or on an individual basis.

K-7171 Industrial/Storage Facility, 547 South Governor's Avenue

The industrial/storage facility at 547 South Governor's Avenue (K-7171), constructed circa 1950, features a rectangular form, exterior walls of unornamented cinder block, a flat roof, and metal multi-pane windows with pivoting center panes set in an asymmetrical fashion. The building features two metal rolling garage bay doors on its primary or eastern façade.

While this building is associated with patterns of events in history, Early Suburbanization and commercial roadside architecture, it does not maintain an important association to that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A either as a contributing resource in the Dover Green Historic District or on an individual basis.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

The building does not demonstrate critical character-defining elements of a modern encased window wall building type. It features smaller fenestration than is associated with the building type, and the fenestration is not set within a symmetrical fashion. The lack of expansive fenestration prevents this building from being considered as a truly representative example of its property type. This building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C either as a contributing resource in the Dover Green Historic District or on an individual basis.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

In addition, the building is considered non-contributing due to its more recent construction date and associated architectural and historic contexts, which puts it outside the defined context period of significance for the Dover Green Historic District.

OTHER PREVIOUSLY EVALUATED PROPERTIES

In addition to the properties described above, research at Delaware SHPO indicated that five other properties within the APE were identified during a 1981 survey of historic resources in the area. No eligibility assessments had been prepared for these properties for the purposes of the 1981 survey. However, these properties have subsequently been evaluated in relation to other projects.

The following information provides descriptions and National Register eligibility assessments for these previously inventoried properties.

Of the previously surveyed properties, Bridge 3B (K-6464) has already been determined ineligible for listing in the National Register. The reinforced concrete bridge was constructed circa 1931 and enlarged from a single to a double span circa 1962. According to *Delaware's Historic Bridges: Survey and Evaluation of Historic Bridges with Historic Contexts for Highways and Railroads*, revised in 2000, Bridge 3B is ineligible due to the non-historic alterations, which doubled the bridge's width and have compromised its historic integrity (Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers 265).

The house at 1147 South Governor's Avenue (K-1011) is a circa 1920s Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling with a gambrel roof. The building currently houses an animal boarding facility. Located at a considerable distance from the project area, the house has previously been determined ineligible for listing in the National Register by the Delaware SHPO (Frucht).

The circa 1910 foursquare dwelling at 1362 South Governor's Avenue (K-6725), which currently houses The Shepherd's Place, was evaluated in 1994 for its National Register eligibility during a previous improvement project at the intersection of Webbs Lane and South Governor's Avenue. At that time, it was determined ineligible for listing (Frucht).

A circa 1930s Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling (K-6726), which was located on the northeast corner of Webb's Lane and South Governor's Avenue, was demolished for the recent construction of a Rite-Aid pharmacy. A CRS Survey Update form has been prepared to indicate the loss of this inventoried property.

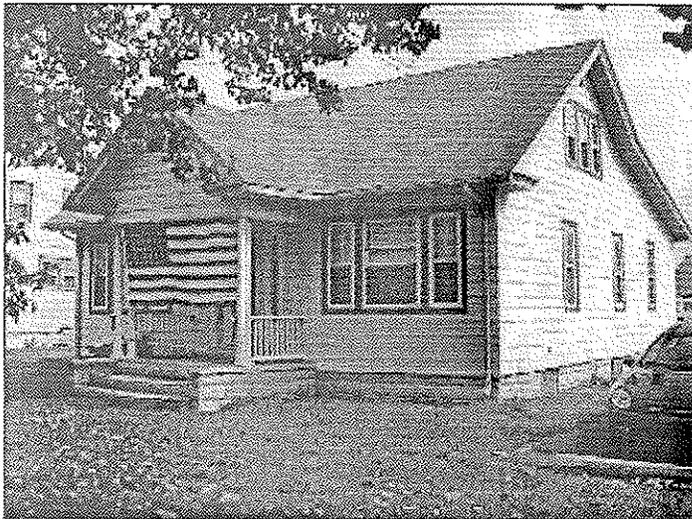
Similarly, the Moderne-style concrete block Dover Animal Hospital (K-1012) was demolished and has been replaced with a new animal hospital in the same location. A CRS Survey Update form has been prepared to reflect this change to the state's CRS inventory.

Two previously surveyed bungalows at 1411 and 1417 South Governor's Avenue (K-6727 and K-6728, respectively) are not within the APE for this project.

Kent General Hospital, while over fifty years of age, was not included in this survey. The Delaware SHPO does not require this property to be surveyed because of the extensive alterations and expansions to the complex, which have obscured the original 1927 building (letter from Therese Fulmer of DelDOT to Mark Edwards of URS, dated August 2, 2001).

NEWLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES

In addition to the previously identified properties described above, forty-seven individual properties and one potential historic district were identified and surveyed during this project. All of these properties appear to be over fifty years of age and were therefore considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register for the purposes of this project. Descriptions and eligibility assessments are provided below for these newly identified historic properties.

K-7014 Doll-House Kindergarten School/Side-Gable Cottage, 1339 South Governor's Avenue

This side-gable one-and-a-half-story cottage, built circa 1925, features a rectangular plan with a projecting porch and rear ell with a one-story rear shed addition. The wood frame building is three bays wide and features vinyl siding, which obscures the original wood siding. The side-gable roof also features an intersecting gable porch roof with cornice returns on the western or primary façade. The porch is wood frame with a cast concrete block foundation and wing walls with Tuscan columns. The central porch features a modern replacement door flanked by original 4-pane sidelights. The residence features regular, symmetrical fenestration on the primary or western façade with large 1/1 vinyl replacement windows flanked on either side by smaller 4/4 vinyl replacement windows.

This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including original wooden clapboard siding, wood sash windows, and a wood door.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Therefore, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a side-gable cottage, as defined in the research design. The building's original wood clapboard siding has been obscured by replacement vinyl siding. Clapboard siding is considered to be an important character-defining feature of early twentieth-century side-gable cottages. In addition, side-gable cottages were notable for their wood sash windows, which the building also does not possess. This building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7015 Side-Gable House, 1333 South Governor's Avenue



This two-story, side-gable house, built circa 1900, features vinyl siding, which obscures the original wood siding. The rectangular, wood-frame building is three bays wide and features original 1/1 wood sash windows, with regular fenestration on the first floor and offset on the second floor. The building features an offset masonry chimney set below the ridgeline, and a central hipped-roof porch flanking the western primary façade, which is supported by Tuscan columns. The site also features a gravel driveway and wood-frame two-car gable-front garage, built circa 1940, which features vertical board siding.

This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including original wooden clapboard siding.

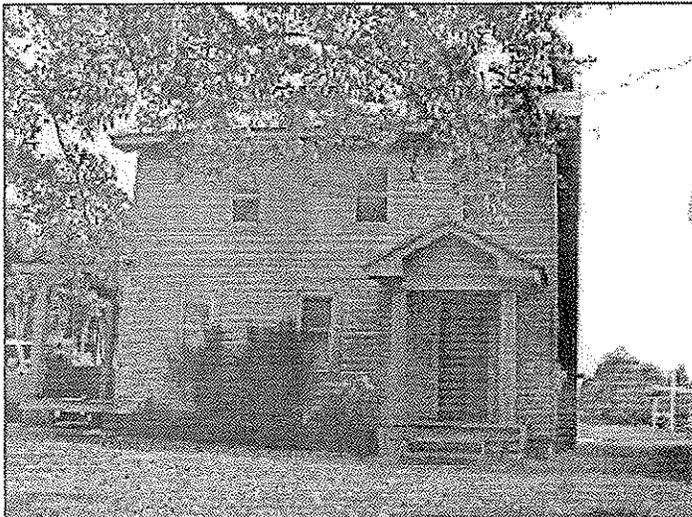
While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a side-gable house, as defined in the research design. The building's original wood clapboard siding has been obscured by replacement vinyl siding. Clapboard siding is considered to be an important character-defining feature of early twentieth-century side-gable houses. In addition, side-gable houses were notable for symmetrical placement of windows (windows are not regularly spaced on the primary façade) and were often one story (this building is two stories). This building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7016 Accu-Arc Custom Welding/Side-Gable House, 1331 South Governor's Avenue



This side-gable, two-story frame house, which was built circa 1900, features wooden drop siding and is three bays wide on its primary west façade. The gabled roof features asphalt shingles and simple box cornice with returns. Windows are 1/1 wood sash and are irregularly spaced on the 1st and 2nd floors. The primary entrance, set within the primary or northern façade, is wood paneled. The secondary entrance, an unornamented paneled wood door with an original screen door, is located at the southwestern corner of the western façade. The building features a gabled porch with simple wood supports flanking the western façade, and an enclosed hipped-roof porch flanking the northern façade. A front-gabled wood frame garage, circa 1935, with wood siding is situated to the northeast of the residence. Asymmetrical arrangement of the building's windows may be an indication of alteration either through the addition of an upper story or the relocation of windows.

This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including the gable-roof porch addition, which obscures the primary façade.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer

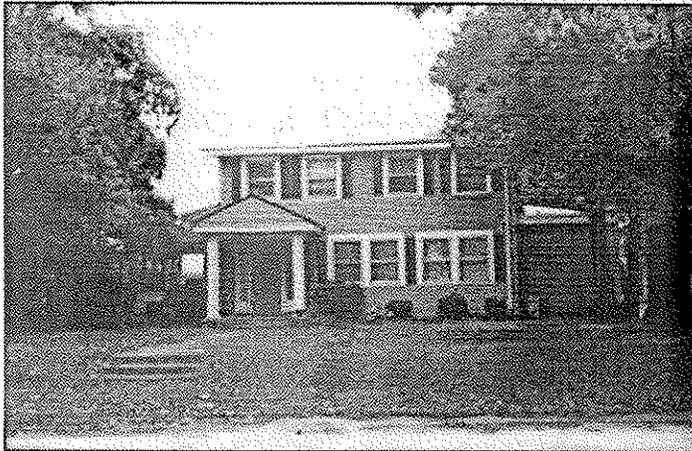
retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a side-gable house, as defined in the research design. The building's original primary façade has been obscured by a porch addition. This building lacks critical character-defining feature associated with its property type: the plain, uninterrupted primary façade which defines the simple geometric visual composition of a side-gable house. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7017 KB's Plumbing/Side-Gable House, 1305 South Governor's Avenue



A frame side-gable house, this example dates to circa 1915 and features two stories and incorporates Colonial Revival details, including a pediment porch entrance and an end gable with a cornice following the rake. The pediment porch features a wood door flanked by sidelights. The frame building features vinyl siding, which obscures the original clapboard, and one-story enclosed additions on the south, north and east façades. The foundation consists of pressed, textured concrete block, and the building features a masonry exterior chimney on the south façade. The gabled roof features modern asphalt shingles. The original wood windows have been replaced with vinyl-clad units. The building is three bays wide (typical of side-gabled houses). The site also features a circa 1960 side-gable garage to the southeast of the residential structure. The residence is flanked by several mature deciduous and coniferous trees.

This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including the original wood clapboard siding. Furthermore, enclosed additions on three of the building's four façades have interrupted the historic massing and scale. Because of these additions, the building does not maintain the architectural rhythm and symmetrical division

into a commercial entrance. The interior floor plan has also been altered during the building's commercial conversion. The rear addition is surrounded by a parking lot.

This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including the building's original wood clapboard siding and wood sash windows. The use of wood is identified as an important, character-defining feature for this property type. In addition, the original front porch has been enclosed. Open porches, which provided for increased air circulation, were also considered to be an important character-defining feature of this property type. Finally, the building is no longer associated with its original use.

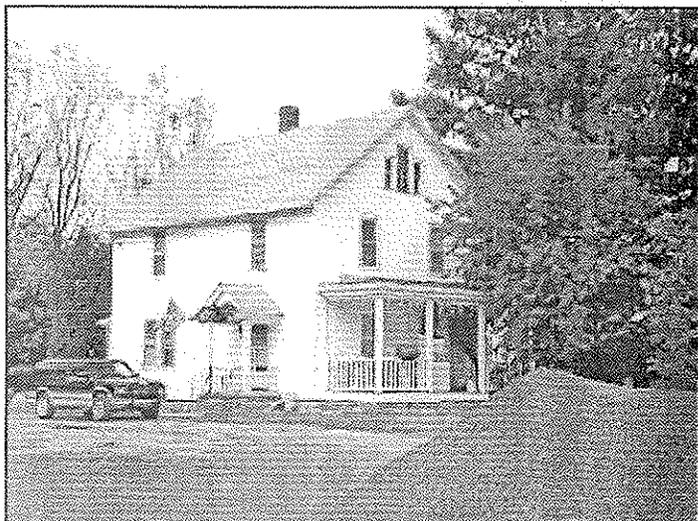
While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been severely compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a bungalow cottage, as defined in the research design. The building's original wood clapboard siding has been obscured by replacement vinyl siding. Clapboard siding is considered to be an important character-defining feature of bungalows. In addition, open-air porches were an important design feature of this property type (further expressing its naturalistic origins). Thus, this building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type and is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7020 Gable-Front House, 1200 South Governor's Avenue



This gable-front two-story house, built circa 1905, features a rectangular plan and a hip roof porch, which is open with wood posts and square balusters and that shelters the eastern or primary façade. The building is faced with asbestos shingles obscuring the original wood materials. The foundation is brick masonry, and the building features a corbelled brick masonry chimney set along the central roofline, with a secondary exterior masonry chimney flanking the west façade. The building features original 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows, and a tripartite window atop the original door in the eastern façade's gable. The primary functional entrance has been moved to the rear or western façade. A small rectangular garage, built circa 1930, is placed to the southwest of the primary building. The gabled garage features double sliding doors and is covered with sheet metal.

This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including the building's original wood clapboard siding. The use of wood is identified as an important, character-defining feature for this property type.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Therefore, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a side-gable cottage, as defined in the research design. The building's original wood clapboard siding has been obscured by replacement vinyl siding. Clapboard siding is considered to be an important character-defining feature of bungalows. In addition, open-air porches were an important design feature of this property type. This building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7021 Gable-Front House and Outbuildings, 1198 South Governor's Avenue

The house at 1198 South Governor's Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story frame gable-front house constructed circa 1880-90. The house is two bays wide and three bays deep and is built on a side-hall plan under a front gable roof. The foundation is brick and siding consists of "brick patterned" asbestos panels on the first floor and asbestos shingles in an ornamental shape on the second floor.

The 6-panel front door enters at the northern end of the east façade under an attached shed roof frame porch. Windows are 2/2 wood sash within molded wood frames. The attic window on the east façade is 2/2 with a fixed upper sash within a pointed arch frame.

Two one-story additions were added on the west end of the north and south façades. Both of these additions rest on concrete foundations with hip roofs. The southern addition appears to be an enclosed porch and bathroom. The northern addition may be a kitchen addition. Both additions were added in the early twentieth century.

It is highly probable that the building was constructed with pre-cut materials ordered from a catalogue. Accordingly, the building serves as an interesting precedent for later pre-manufactured and catalogue housing, which define surrounding twentieth-century suburban residential building types.

In addition to the main dwelling, there are several outbuildings present on the property. A one-story equipment shed is located to the southwest of the house. Two large bays face north and the south façade is left open for the storage of farm equipment. The eastern end of the building is enclosed and is used for storage. A car garage sits to the east of the house. It is frame with vertical board siding and a gable roof. A single car bay opens to the south. A small shed with gable roof is located to the north of the garage. This building has three aluminum sliding windows on the east side and a door on the north. Prior to its present use, this building may have once been a former chicken house that was later enclosed as a workshop or canning shed.

Landscape features at 1198 South Governor's Avenue include the open land stretching to the west of the buildings and two large sycamore trees on the east lawn. These trees appear to be at least 75 years of age and are located between the house and South Governor's Avenue, approximately 12 feet from the roadbed.

The property is not easily identifiable as a tenant farm complex, although it retains some specific features that characterize small-scale farming in the late nineteenth century. "Since very few sites have been positively identified so far, however, further research on such sites throughout the zone is required before the existence of a particular pattern can be proven (Siders et al. "Agricultural Tenancy" 22). Research did not identify tenant occupants. In addition, surviving acreage of this property is somewhat less than what was typical of tenant farmsteads. While the property exhibits important character-defining features of a tenant farmstead, the buildings at 1198 South Governor's Avenue are more typical of the "house and garden" property type. For example, the residential building and immediate features are set upon a small parcel of land. In addition, the gable-front house has a small attached kitchen and mature vegetation that may indicate the presence of a small associated garden, both important property type characteristics. The house retains mature landscape features and associated outbuildings, from the period of significance which are also important character-defining features.

Thus, this property retains the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features of the residence, including roof pitch, wood frame windows, and porch, are present, as well as the attached kitchen and associated vegetation that help define the property as a "house and garden" type. Most importantly, the property maintains setting and location. Associated outbuildings from the period of significance are also present. Together, these features possess the feeling, setting, materials, and association that allow the property to relay important historic information.

In studying three marginal farms in Kent County, David Grettler et al. noted "a major shift in consumption patterns between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries from self-sufficiency to consumer culture" (Hardesty & Little 121). The buildings at 1198 South Governor's Avenue still convey elements of self-sufficiency, but the property is also set within a broader local context, which demonstrates the transition to mass production emblematic of Early Suburbanization. Thus, the property retains the integrity of setting.

This building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Agricultural Industrialization and Early Suburbanization, and maintains an important association to that context. In addition, this building retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context.

Specifically, this site features associative properties that clearly demonstrate a significant, specific relationship to settlement and agricultural patterns of the lower Upper Peninsula region in the late nineteenth century. Although the farmstead's agrarian beginnings are in stark contrast to the surrounding later suburban development, the standardization of pre-cut, catalogue building materials used to assemble the residence demonstrate the transformative impact of late-nineteenth-century industrialization upon agricultural properties in the lower Upper Peninsula's "mixed farming" region. This pattern of events is further evidenced by the site's location, which is proximate to both a major road and railroad. As farmers in the lower Upper Peninsula region were no longer able to keep pace with larger commercial farming developments, local transportation routes were used to bring small-scale produce to market. In addition, the site also reflects a drift towards suburbanization as land values for small-scale farms began to fall in the

late nineteenth century in the “mixed farming” region. Therefore, this building is considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

This building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type. Although the site displays character-defining features of a “house and garden” agricultural complex, the residential building (a critical feature of the site’s property type) is missing a key character-defining feature of the Folk Victorian and gable-front residential property types. The use of patterned asphalt siding obscures the building’s original wood clapboard siding, which is an important character-defining feature of the period of significance and property type. This prevents the building from displaying important information about its original design and property type. Although the overall site and building retain physical integrity for listing under Criterion A, the residential building is not considered a significant and excellent representative example of its property type. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7022 Lepores Enterprises/Side-Gable Cottage, 1184 South Governor’s Avenue



This one-and-a-half story side-gable cottage, built circa 1940, features a center hall plan and two front gable dormers punctuating the primary or eastern façade. The wood frame building is three bays wide and features a large rear shed roof one-story addition flanking the western façade. The exterior walls feature vinyl replacement siding that obscures the original wood siding. The foundation is faced with ornamental concrete block. The window openings maintain regular fenestration, but feature 6/6 vinyl replacements. A window flanks each side of a central primary entrance on the eastern façade. The central entrance is set beneath a front-gable protrusion, and features a vinyl unornamented door. The southern façade is flanked by a small gabled addition. A small gable-front shed and garage are set to the west of the cottage, set along a rough dirt road.

and an ornamental concrete block foundation. The primary or eastern façade features a central entrance set in the porch, consisting of a divided light wood door. The building features original clapboard on all façades, and 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows. The building features an enclosed chimney set along the ridgeline. There is a small gabled rear entrance asymmetrically placed on the western façade. A metal shed, built circa 1970, is set to the northwest of the building.

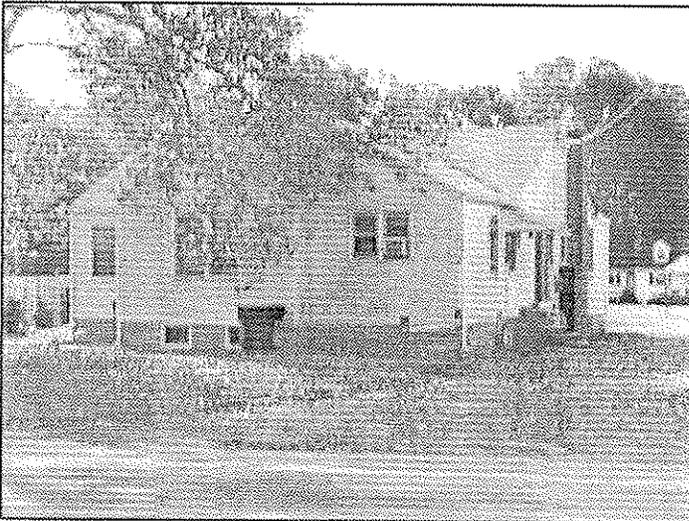
While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

While this property retains several character-defining features of a gable-front cottage as defined in the research design it is not an important example within the context of a gable-front cottage and is a modest example of the type. In addition, numerous modifications to the interior have affected its integrity. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7024 Apartment/Bungalow, 1030 South Governor's Avenue



This one-story bungalow, which was built circa 1930, features a cross-gable roof with a projecting gable on the eastern or primary façade. The foundation is of poured concrete, and the building's exterior is faced with composition board, which obscures the original siding. The building's windows are 1/1 double-hung sash with irregular spacing. The building's original entrance, on the eastern façade, has been covered over. Two sliding doors along the north façade now serve as the primary entrance. A small gable completes the cross on the building's western façade. The northern façade is surrounded by a parking lot. The bungalow currently serves as an apartment.

To the west of the bungalow are an equipment shed and barn, constructed circa 1930, which have been converted into apartments. The two-story frame buildings are covered with composition board on exterior façades. The gable-front former shed, which is located closest to the bungalow, features two large bay openings with sliding doors, and 1/1 double-hung sash windows above. The gambrel-roofed barn is connected to the shed by an enclosed breezeway, and features 1/1 double-hung windows and an exterior brick chimney on the north façade.

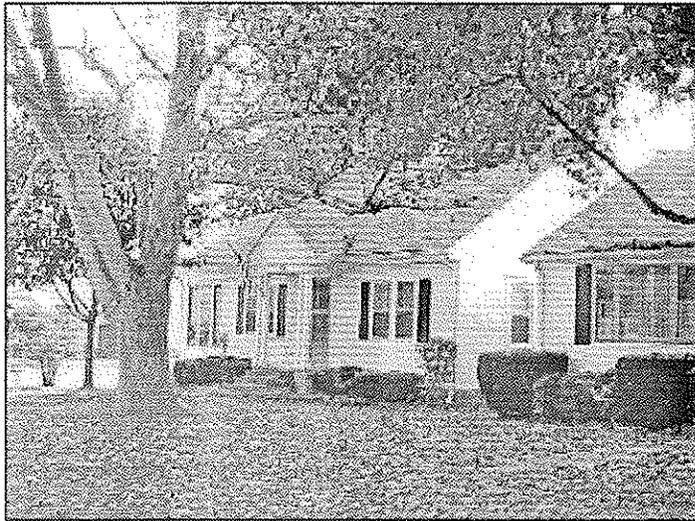
This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The original open-air porch on the primary façade has been enclosed. Open-air porches are integral to the character of this property type. In addition, the house, shed and barn are no longer associated with their original use. The primary residential building is now commercial, and the two outbuildings are now associated with residential uses.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Agriculture, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

This property lacks important character-defining features of a bungalow, as defined in the research design. Open-air porches were an important design feature of this property type, and this feature is now absent from this example. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7025 Side-Gable Cottage, 1024 South Governor's Avenue

This one-story side-gable cottage, built circa 1940, features a typical 3-bay rectangular center-hall plan. The exterior siding consists of composition board, and the building features 1/1 double-hung sash wooden windows, symmetrically placed and paired on the eastern or primary façade. The façade also features a central gabled entrance with a multi-light door, and paired Tuscan columns. The building features an exterior masonry chimney on the southern façade, and is also flanked by a gabled addition (enclosed porch) on the southern façade. A small gable-front garage, built circa 1940, is set to the west of the primary building. A large sycamore partially obscures the eastern façade.

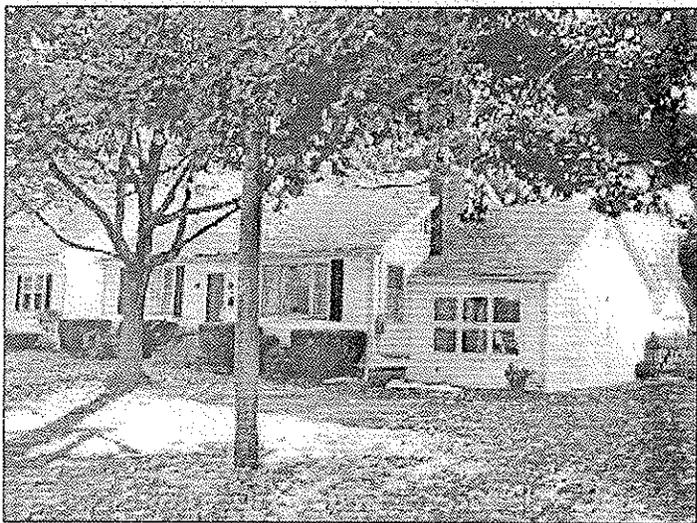
While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

This building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type. The building features composition siding rather than clapboard wood siding. The use of wood siding is considered to be an important character-defining feature. Thus, this property is not an important example of its property type, and is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7026 Side-Gable Cottage, 1022 South Governor's Avenue



This one-story side-gable cottage, built circa 1940, features a typical 3-bay rectangular center hall plan. The original siding has been obscured by vinyl replacement siding. The building also features 1/1 sash double-hung vinyl-clad replacement windows, with the exception of two “Chicago style” windows that flank either side of the central entrance on the eastern primary façade. The building features a concrete foundation and a small side-gable entrance flanking the northern façade.

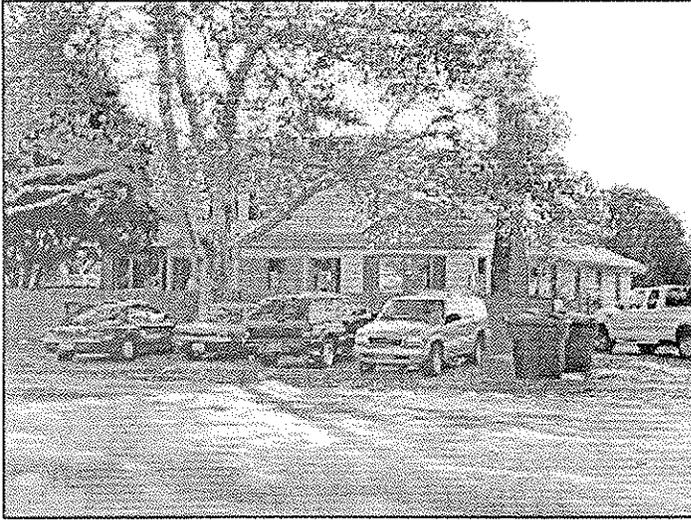
This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including the building’s original wood clapboard siding and wood sash windows.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been largely compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a side-gable cottage, as defined in the research design. The building’s original wood clapboard siding has been obscured by replacement vinyl siding. In addition, many original windows have been replaced with vinyl-clad units. This building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7027 Early Learning Preschool/Side Gable House, 1012 South Governor's Avenue

This two-story side-gable building, originally a residence, was built circa 1900 and features 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. The side-gable roof features molding with box cornice returns. The building's primary or eastern façade features a brick veneer recessed porch with wood square posts and beaded vertical wood siding, with an asymmetrical 6-paneled unornamented wood door. The original side-gable residence is flanked by large recent additions on the north façade and west façade. The additions are covered with aluminum siding.

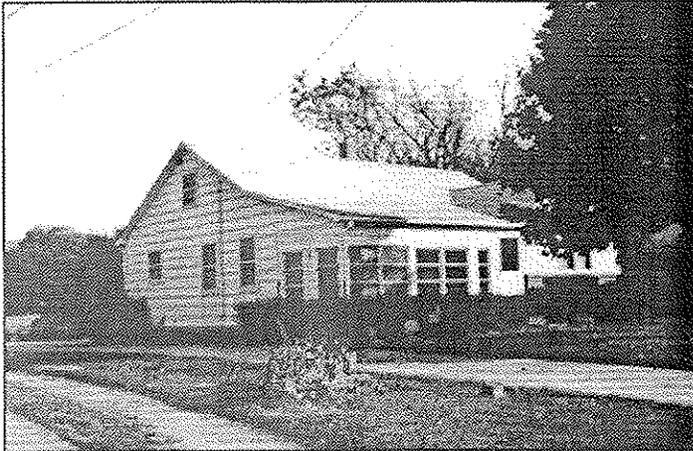
This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured through several recent additions, which do not reflect the form or massing of the original building. In particular, the original building's roof pitch and exterior siding are not continued in the new additions.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been seriously compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a side-gable cottage, as defined in the research design. In particular, the original building's form and exterior has been severely altered by two recent large additions, which do not continue the visual massing and exterior materials of the original. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7030 Side-Gable Cottage, 1049 South Governor's Avenue

This side-gable cottage is one-and-a-half stories in height. Constructed circa 1950, the building features an enclosed front porch along its western façade, with louvered fenestration. The building is clad with composition board and brick veneer, and an interior chimney set along the gable ridge. The building is flanked by an attached gabled garage along the east façade.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Open air front porches are defined as an integral character-defining feature of side-gable cottages. Because this building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7031 Side-Gable Cottage, 1047 South Governor's Avenue

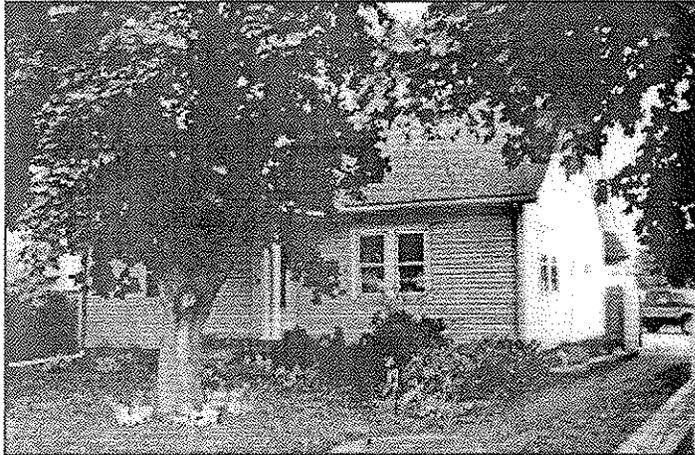
This side-gable cottage is one-and-a-half stories in height. Constructed circa 1945, the building is clad with composition board and features a central gable entrance on the primary or western façade. The porch for this entrance was once open but has been enclosed. The entrance is flanked by 1/1 sash wood windows on either side, and also features two front gable dormers and an exterior masonry brick chimney.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Therefore, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Open air front porches are defined as an integral character-defining feature of side-gable cottages. Because this building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7032 Side-Gable Cottage, 1041 South Governor's Avenue

The side-gable cottage, one-and-a-half stories and constructed circa 1945, features vinyl replacement siding. The foundation is of poured concrete, and the simple frame building features 1/1 sash vinyl replacement windows. The building features a gabled primary replacement vinyl door in the primary or western entrance, and is flanked by a rear gabled addition on the eastern façade. The gabled entrance is flanked on either side by vinyl replacement windows, and the entrance featured poured concrete Tuscan columns.

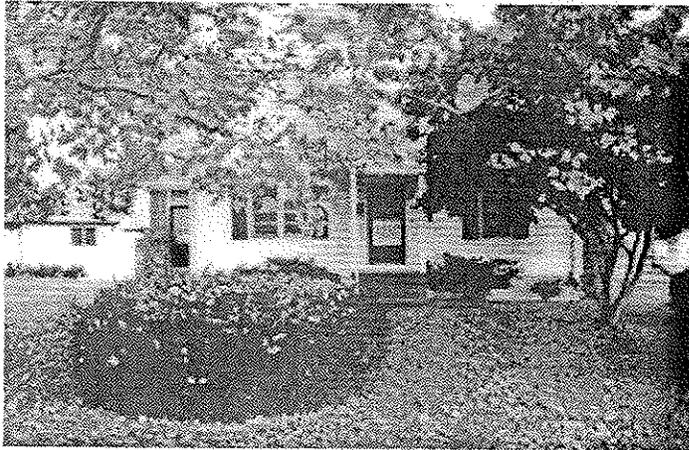
This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including the building's original wood clapboard siding and wood sash windows.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a side-gable cottage, as defined in the research design. In particular, the replacement of its exterior wood siding and simple double-hung windows prevent the building from being identified as an exemplary specimen of its building type. Therefore, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7033 Minimal Traditional House, 1027 South Governor's Avenue

This minimal traditional one-story building, built circa 1945, features a low-pitched hipped roof. All exterior façades are covered with composition board. The primary or western façade features a central gabled entrance with a simple wood door. Irregularly spaced fenestration features 2/2 double-hung wood frame windows. The building's northern façade is flanked by an enclosed shed roof porch with unornamented wood posts.

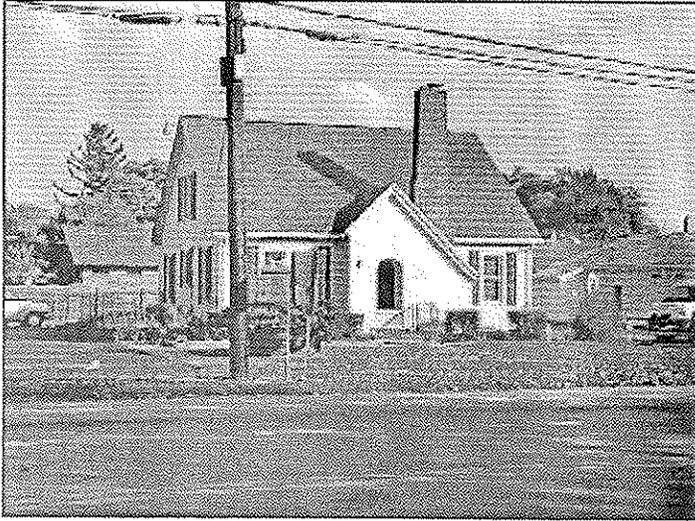
While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

The building is clad on all façades with composition board siding. The use or combined use of wood, brick or stone is considered to be an important character-defining feature. Therefore, this property is not a truly representative example of its property type, and is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7034 Bruce Clifford Insurance/Tudor Revival Cottage, 1011 South Governor's Avenue



This one-story Tudor Revival cottage, built circa 1930, features an arched central entrance on the primary or western façade. The recessed door also features an arched top. The rectangular, side-gable building features vinyl siding on its exterior façades, which obscure the original masonry material. The building also features 1/1 double-hung vinyl-clad replacement windows. The building's eastern façade has a large modern, flat-roof addition, which connects the building to a gabled structure, possibly the original garage.

This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including the building's original masonry siding and wood sash windows. In addition, the flat-roof addition is not consistent with the form, massing or materials of the original building.

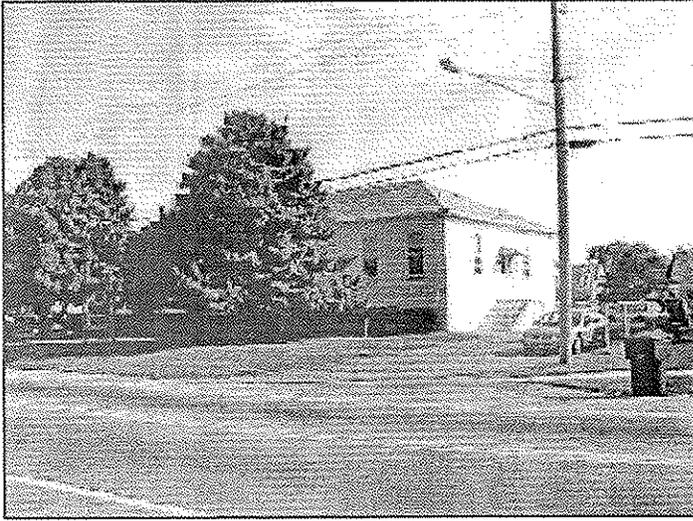
While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a side-gable cottage, as defined in the research design, including the building's original masonry siding and wood sash windows. Exterior materials that reflected both standardized production and rustic (textured) appeal were important. In addition, the building's flat-roof addition is not consistent with the form, massing or materials of the original building. Therefore, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7043 Capital Grange Hall, 911 South Governor's Avenue



The Capital Grange Hall building faces west and is located at 911 South Governor's Avenue. It was constructed in 1949-50 by the Grange members as their permanent meeting hall to replace a series of rented spaces. The T-shaped building is constructed of concrete block masonry with brick details. The exterior is parged with a cementitious material, leaving a cornerstone at the south end of the west façade exposed. This stone bears the inscription "Capital Grange 1950." Two large holly trees, which were likely planted at the time of construction, grace the lawn on either side of the front walk.

The main body of the building has a hip roof, while the rear extension (the base of the T) has a gable roof. A small addition was built in the crux between this ell and the north portion of the main wing. The symmetrical façade features four 9/9 sash windows on each side of a centrally located entrance. Double doors with six lights above wood paneling open off an elevated stoop, which is covered by a hip roof porch with square supports. The porch is flanked by much smaller 4/4 sash windows. Window lintels consist of a row of brick stretchers surmounted by a flat arch of brick soldiers. Sills are comprised of projecting brick rowlocks and have been left unparged and unpainted.

The building consists of a large interior meeting room, a kitchen, and offices. The Grange members currently use it for their meetings and also lease it to several community and church groups.

The Capital Grange Hall is the local chapter of the Delaware State Grange, which, in turn, is a chapter of the National Grange. Officially known as the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, the Grange is a fraternal organization that was established to promote agricultural matters and community service interests. The society was founded in 1867 by Oliver H. Kelley.

At the end of the Civil War, Isaac Newtown, the first United States Commissioner of Agriculture, sent Kelley into the South to survey the conditions on southern farms. According to Kelley's memoirs, it was because of his Masonic membership that he was able to intermingle with the southern farmers without fear of being lynched (Passmore 7). Upon his return Kelley formed the concept of a fraternal organization of farmers that would loosely follow the outline of the English feudal farms, or "granges." Each chapter had a Master, Overseer, Lecturer, Steward,

Assistant Steward, Lady Assistant Steward, and Chaplain. The Order of Patrons of Husbandry was unique at the time of its founding because women were invited to join the society.

The first grange chapter to be established was the Potomac Grange in 1868. After its formation Kelley left the society to travel and form other chapters. However, the idea was not well received and only one other grange was formed in Fredonia, New York. It was not until circa 1873-1875 in the Midwest that the grange concept took root. From those societies came the establishment of a State Grange system with individual chapters in various sections of the state. Grange members contributed to cooperative farming efforts and traded information on new farming ideas, techniques, and equipment. Members established their own mutual fire and lightning insurance companies, farm implement manufacturing companies, paint companies, and soap factories (Passmore 8).

In 1875, the Delaware Granges, previously under the jurisdiction of the Maryland State Grange, formed their own independent State Grange. The earliest Delaware Grange was the West Brandywine Grange followed by Talleyville Grange #13. One of the more famous and productive State Masters was John James Roosa, former Master of the Milford Grange #6. It was during his tenure of 1875-1882 that the Capital Grange #18 in Dover was formed. During the period 1882-1949, the Capital Grange #18 was located in various rental properties throughout Dover. In September 1949, the society purchased the present site on South Governor's Avenue from Nettie Norris (Kent County Deed Book G18:187). The Grange's new chapter house was officially dedicated the following year.

This building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Agriculture, and maintains an important association to that context. The building's location alongside an early roadway demonstrates both the impact that transportation had and continues to have on small-scale farming operations, and the increasing rise of suburbanization and industrialization that helped to spur the creation of the Grange and the continued need to have regular socialization. In addition, the building is associated with the local persistence of the Grange movement well into the twentieth century, which has continued historical nineteenth-century patterns of both local community social organization and progressive agrarian collectivism. The property continues to provide a strong social bond for small-scale farmers and former small-scale farmers in the "mixed farming" region in the face of an increasingly industrialized economy, and clearly demonstrates the integrity of relationship needed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the property maintains its original design and demonstrates associative physical features that clearly relate the property as a traditional social meeting place set within a suburbanized and industrialized economy. The property is associated with a pattern of events in the project area that reach back to the late nineteenth century and for its historic importance as the meeting house of the Capital Grange, which is one of Delaware's oldest fraternal associations. The Capital Grange Hall is recognizable as an important community facility that continued to serve as a social center well into the twentieth century. Thus, this building is considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

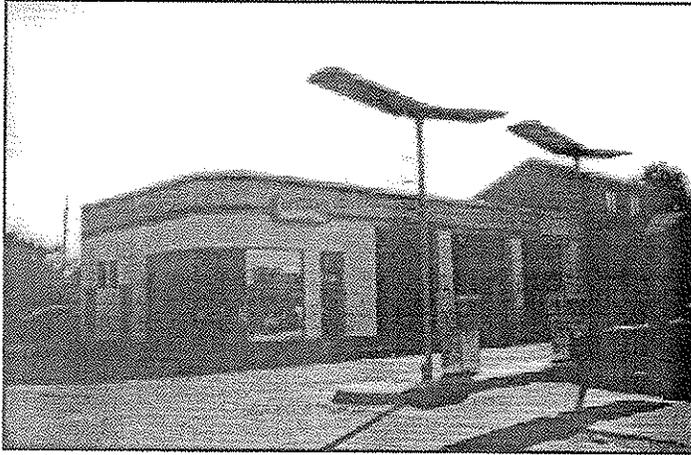
Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

This building is considered eligible for listing under Criterion C. It is a very good example of a community building. The property maintains its original design and demonstrates associative

physical features that clearly relate the property as a meeting place set within an increasingly suburbanized and industrialized economy.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Therefore, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7049 Stubb's Sinclair/Joe's Garage, 825 South Governor's Avenue



The gas station located at 825 South Governor's Avenue was constructed circa 1940. The building is constructed of porcelain enamel panels hung on a steel frame. Historic multi-pane rolling doors shield the three car bays on the main façade. A standard size door enters into an office with a canted corner with a large plate glass window. The building contains restrooms along the south side with exposed concrete block construction to the rear. Islands with historic lights are still located in the front, although the original gas pumps have been replaced with newer pumps.

This building was constructed as a filling station with attached store (currently the office) and service garage. From at least 1948 through 1967, it was operated as Stubb's Sinclair Station by Archie Stubb's, who resided a block south on South Governor's Avenue (City Directories 1948-49, 1964, and 1967). It is currently used as a car repair shop called Joe's Garage. A restaurant formerly abutted the south side. It is not currently known what, if any, relationship the restaurant may have had with the gas station.

The station and restaurant were located on a strip that was, at one time, nearly entirely dedicated to automobile-oriented businesses and services. In 1948, South Governor's Avenue from South Street to Waples Avenue was lined with car dealerships, car service businesses, a motel, and at least one other restaurant and filling station. The presence of these businesses is typical of the circa 1920-60 car-oriented nature that predominated on major thoroughfares on the outskirts of towns. While some businesses catering to the automobile-focused economy remain (i.e., Holden Dodge, Matthews Pontiac, Joe's Garage, and Body Shop Supply), many have been demolished and replaced with other businesses. The continued presence of this service station along Governor's Avenue symbolizes the former automobile associations of South Governor's Avenue.

In its construction, form, and materials, Joe's Garage is a representative and fairly intact example of gas station architecture from the 1940s. Typical stations of this era were porcelain enamel on metal frame boxes "with aluminum accents and all-glass fronts" (Margolies 86). The choice of porcelain enamel panels was quintessential in station design of the period, as it was "perfectly suited for use in gas stations. It was inexpensive (at least it was then) and it was durable and nearly maintenance-free. Its baked enamel surface was impervious to damage, and could be easily cleaned by hosing it off." (Margolies 96). According to Daniel Vieyra such materials were frequently employed in what he refers to as "Streamlined Moderne" gas station designs:

Standardized company stations introduced the Streamlined Moderne to many communities. Streamlined designs discard the ornamentation of the Zig-zag in favor of smooth, sweeping curved forms that create cohesive packages. These buildings do not celebrate or reveal the technology of their structural systems and a continuous slick sheathing unifies all of the parts of the building. As their name implies, these Streamlined stations project a sensation of speed through their aerodynamic imagery, conveying an aura of futuristic transportation (Vieyra 67).

While gas stations were able to be identified as distinct forms and types, their designs were also personalized by individual companies, such as Sinclair, as

most companies sought to give their stations at least some minor design motif to set them apart from those of rival firms. Stations stood in the landscape as much as signs as structures. They were icons by that the company and its products were readily recognizable, and thus readily accessed. The total customer knew what to expect from such a place, eliciting, as it did, the familiar. At night whole buildings, when illuminated, stood out sharply signlike (Jakle & Sculle 42).

Accordingly, gas station architecture acted as distinctive advertisements not only for a new automobile culture, but as commercial signs for individual companies. Sinclair stations often used green as a unifying color (Jakle and Sculle 42). Additionally, post-World War II Sinclair stations have been identified as prefabricated "oblong boxes" with curved offices, porcelain-enamel exteriors, two restrooms, and two service bays (Durbin 81).

This type of station was ubiquitous in the 1940s and into the 1950s, but by the 1960s, was being "'remodeled' by removing or covering the porcelain enamel panels and transforming the buildings into suburban ranch-style stations to blend in with newer suburbs. Most of the rest were razed and replaced" (Margolies 97). However, Joe's Garage remains with its original cladding and doors as one of a dwindling number of service stations from this era.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization and Commercial Roadside development, it does not maintain an important association to that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. For example, the building cannot be associated with a prominent individual who owned a chain of similar stations. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

This building is an important example of roadside architecture. The building is an example of a standardized design and the site was designed specifically to accommodate automotive traffic, as well as the set back building. The parking/driving space in the foreground bears a relationship to

the streetscape, which is considered to be a defining characteristic of the property type. In addition, the building is an example of systematic architecture being used for marketing purposes. It is identifiable as an affiliate gas station that follows a standardized Sinclair design. The replacement or absence of gas station pumps is typical for the property type, and does not detract from the building's eligibility as it continues to retain its historic association and design. The building retains important character-defining features of roadside architecture in general and service stations in particular, and is considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an important and truly representative example of the associated property type.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7050 Commercial Building, 716-722 South Governor's Avenue



This one-story commercial enframed window wall building, built circa 1945, features a flat roof with a stepped parapet along the east and west façades. Beneath the parapet are expansive bays of rolling metal doors. The exterior walls are faced with parged concrete block, although vinyl replacement siding has been added to 720 and 722 South Governor's Avenue. The eastern or primary façade features four paired plate glass windows, each flanked by a metal and glass door, and interrupted by a pair of metal rolling doors indicating a car bay. The fenestration on the southern façade is three pairs of 12-pane fixed metal frame windows, and four 25-pane metal frame windows along the northern façade (with one opening filled in). The western façade features three rolling metal doors for car bays.

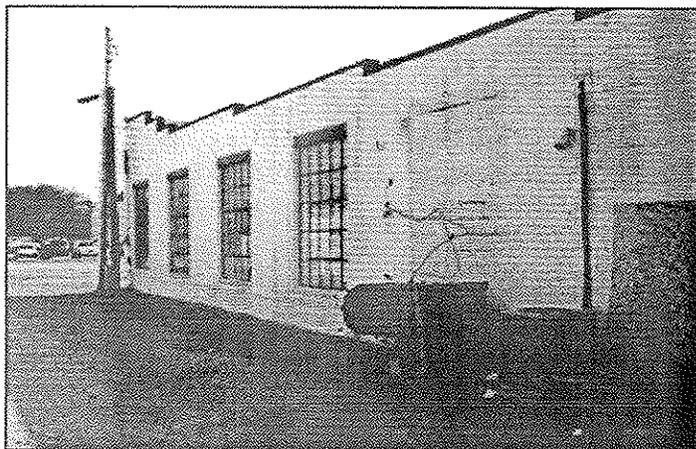
While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization and historic commercial roadside architecture, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

This building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type. The building's plate glass windows do not form a continuous border. The primary façade accordingly features a disrupted rhythm and fenestration, and is not treated as a single visual compositional unit. Thus, this property is not a truly representative example of its building type and is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7051 Shore Distributors/Commercial Building, 650 South Governor's Avenue



This one-story commercial building, built circa 1945 features simple, unornamented features. The exterior walls along the primary or eastern façade feature a tan brick veneer placed over the original concrete block construction found on other exterior walls. The roofline features brick corbelling above a belt course of rowlocks. Large plate glass openings have replaced the original multi-paned steel windows along the primary or eastern façade. Three bands of plate glass are flanked by metal doors, with a simple wood shed roof over the northern door. The north façade features three large multi-pane steel windows.

This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including the replacement of multi-paned steel windows on the primary façade. In addition, the original concrete block construction on the primary façade has been obscured by brick veneer. Thus, the building does not retain the integrity of materials, design, or feeling.

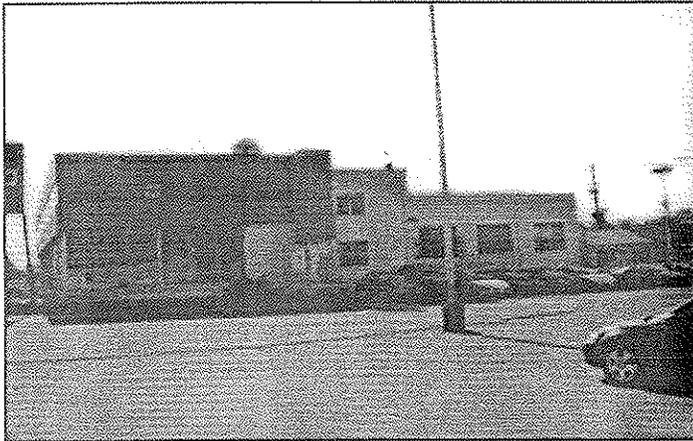
While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization and historic commercial roadside architecture, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, such as the replacement of multi-paned steel windows on the primary façade. In addition, the original concrete block construction on the primary façade has been obscured by brick veneer. These alterations prevent the building from relaying important visual information about its property type. Thus, this property is not a truly representative example of its building type and is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7052 Holden Dodge/Automobile Showroom, 640 South Governor's Avenue



This two-story automobile showroom, built circa 1945, features a central shed roof flanked by two smaller arched roofs, all with parapets. The primary or eastern façade was altered when it was encased in metal panels in 1971. This façade also features a continuous wall of spandrel windows. The northern, southern and western façades feature the building's original multi-pane large steel frame windows with pivoting center sections. There are three garage bay entrances at the rear western façade.

This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including the encasement of the original primary façade with replacement metal panels in 1971. The building does not retain the integrity of materials, design, or feeling.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization and historic commercial roadside architecture, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

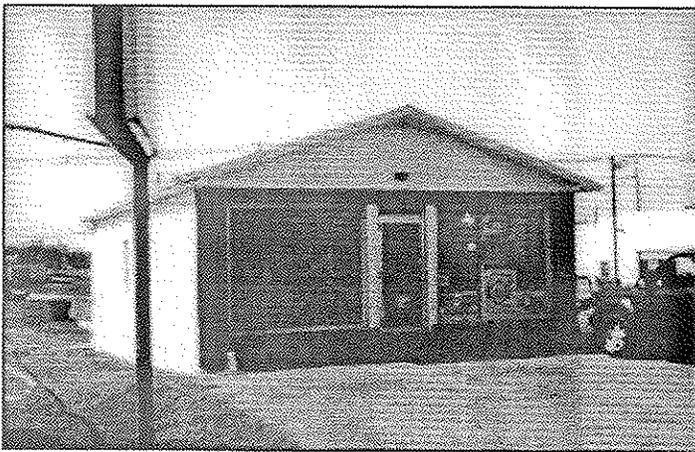
Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including the encasement of the original primary façade with replacement metal panels in 1971. Interior alterations have also

removed important character-defining features from the property's period of significance. Thus, this property is not a truly representative example of its building type and is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7053 Body Shop Supply/Commercial Building, 624 South Governor's Avenue



The one-story commercial enframed window wall building, built circa 1950, features concrete block walls with brick veneer on the eastern primary façade. Two large plate glass windows flank the central metal and glass door. The rear western façade features a rolling metal door, indicating a car bay. Two 6/6 steel framed windows punctuate the southern façade. The building features a flat roof.

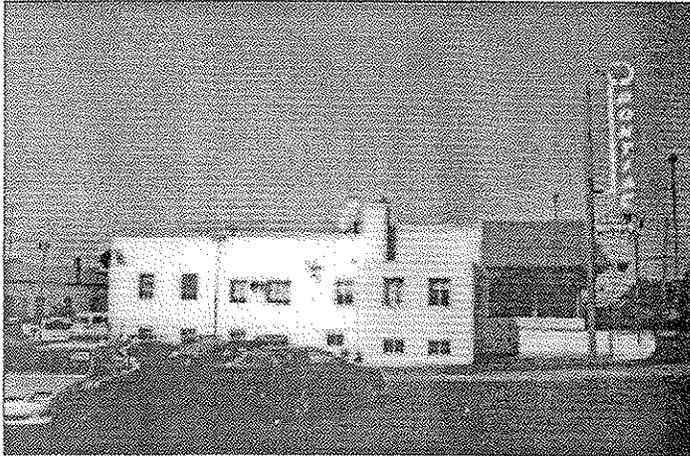
While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization and historic roadside commercial architecture, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

The building's plate glass windows do not form a continuous border. The primary façade accordingly features a disrupted rhythm and fenestration, and is not treated as a single visual compositional unit. This building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type and cannot be considered a truly representative example. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7054 Matthews Pontiac, 600 South Governor's Avenue

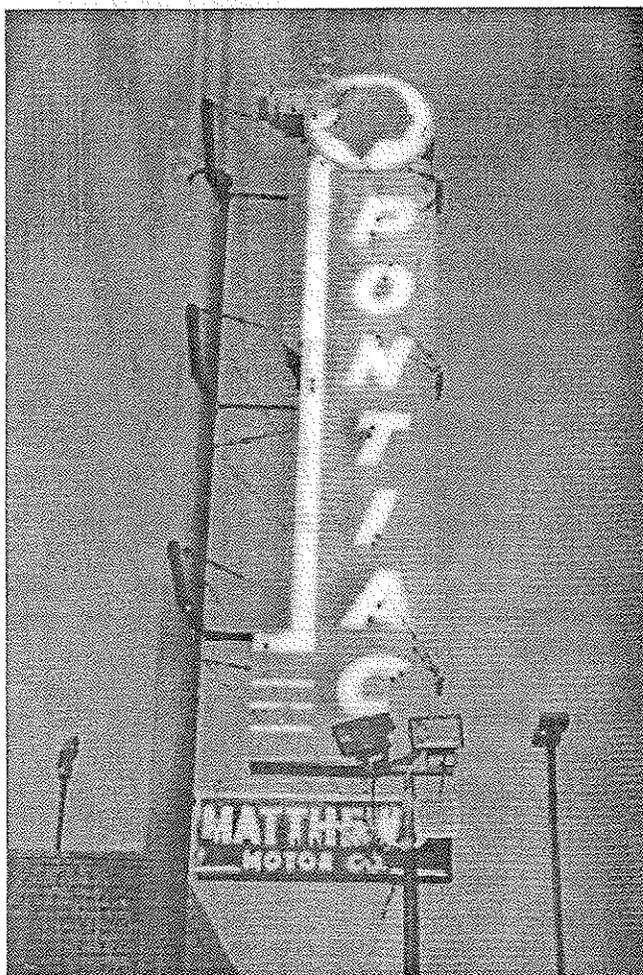


The Matthews Pontiac property at 600 South Governor's Avenue consists of four historic buildings and a historic sign. The main building was rebuilt after a fire in 1952, although portions of the foundation date to the original construction in 1936.

The main building is constructed of concrete block on an ornamental concrete block foundation. It is roughly divided in half with the south side occupied by the sales department and the north half dedicated to automotive service. The main façade, facing east, reflects this division with two metal and glass doors, canted at angles towards each other that enter into each half of the building. Two car bays with modern metal doors enter into the service area on the east façade. Windows on this side are spandrel glass display windows, installed circa 1970-75. The upper portion of the east façade has been partially covered with a false Mansard roof, also added circa 1970-75. On the south and west façades, the original 6/3 steel awning windows remain. The north façade contains large multipane steel-frame windows with center pivoting panels. The building is flanked on the north and south by low brick retaining walls, which were installed due to the site's slope to the west. The northern wall is more ornate with buttressing and pyramidal caps at the corners.

To the west of the main building is the auto shop/garage, which was built circa 1940. The building is concrete block with an interior steel truss system and steel-framed pivoting windows. It faces north to South Street with stepped parapets at the north and south ends of the gable roof. Each end contains a large single bay opening. Presumably, this building served as the body/service shop for Matthews, but is now leased to East Coast Auto Body.

To the west of the shop is a long gable roof shed. Constructed circa 1940, the shed has corrugated metal siding over a wood frame. Double corrugated metal doors open at each gable end. There are no windows. The shed was used for storage of cars, with a circa 1950 capacity of 20 cars.



A second shed, constructed circa 1955, is located the southwest of the main building in the center of the car lot. The small frame building has a shed roof, vertical board siding, a large sliding wood door, and a standard size door under a shed on the east façade. Its current use is unknown.

The sign advertising the Matthews car dealership likely dates to the original construction of the business in 1936. The freestanding sign stands near the southeast corner of the main building on a metal pole approximately thirty feet in height. The vertically oriented sign is approximately 15 feet tall by four feet wide. It contains the word PONTIAC spelled vertically below the Native American silhouette logo of the Pontiac Company. A smaller sign containing the text "MATTHEWS MOTOR CO." is mounted below the Pontiac sign. Neon tubes illuminated both signs.

Signs similar to the Matthews Pontiac sign were designed on a large scale to attract attention from motorists who might be traveling at a fast rate. The signs were simple, readable from both sides, and, most

importantly, featured the company's logo. The logo was the "quickest way to acquaint customers with the identity of a business" (Genat 52) and the Pontiac head itself was "one of those highly identifiable automobile logos" (Ibid. 48).

The image of Chief Pontiac was used with the promotion of Pontiac's earliest models. The first Pontiac model in 1926 was named for its home city of Pontiac, Michigan. The City of Pontiac itself was named for Pontiac, an eighteenth-century leader of the Ottawa, who unified the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomic nations against British forces in 1763 by opposing the Treaty of Paris (Buskenkell 15). As highly technological machines, automobiles were sold to the public with the association of individual freedom and tradition assigned to the image of Chief Pontiac. It was clear from the earliest uses of the image in 1926 that Chief Pontiac was more than a visual logo, but one that was intended to convey an important association. According to Thomas Bonsall:

Although the car was actually named for the city, it was a useful fiction to say that the legendary Chief Pontiac was the inspiration. Thus the final medallion consisted of two interlocking bronze circles. The first bore a likeness of Chief Pontiac and the legend "Pontiac, Chief of the Sixes." The second bore a laurel wreath enclosing the words, "product of General Motors" (Bonsall 11).

In 1935 Pontiac commissioned a well-researched formal portrait of Chief Pontiac by Jeffrey Farnsworth, a well-known portrait artist. Pontiac officials were sufficiently proud of the portrait to use it as a major symbol of the division for many years.

Copies of the painting were distributed to Pontiac dealers for display in local dealerships across the nation and a smaller version of the portrait graced the front cover of the lovely 1938 sales catalogue. After the war, a color post card was issued. A huge, life size statue on a mound was even created for Pontiac dealers with high ceilings” (Bonsall 37).

The simplified head used on the Matthew’s Pontiac sign appeared in Pontiac advertisements from 1928 until 1954, and was also used as a stylized hood ornament. In 1958, Pontiac officially unveiled a simplified arrowhead as its new logo.

Matthews Motor Company, which was in existence at least as early as 1926 when it was located on Loockerman Street, moved to its current location at 600 South Governor’s Avenue in 1936. This move was made possible by improvements and paving along Governor’s Avenue in 1931. The road developed as an early car-oriented strip due to its use as the major road leading south out of Dover prior to the construction of a bypass to the east.

Other car-oriented businesses on this strip included Holden and Mundy Auto Dealers, today’s Holden Dodge, was built at 640 South Governor’s Avenue in 1944-45. Another car dealer is nearby and faces east to U.S. 13. Several service stations were historically located along the road, including the existing Joe’s Garage, and a demolished Amoco station. At least one restaurant and a motel named the Hillcrest Tourist Home, also served the automobile trade, or the travel business that was made possible by it. The presence of these businesses is typical of the car-oriented nature that predominated on major thoroughfares on the outskirts of towns.

While the buildings on the Matthews Pontiac property are historic and do relate to the automotive nature of South Governor’s Avenue, their architectural integrity has been diminished by non-historic alterations. The buildings are not considered eligible for listing in the National Register. According an interview in November 2001 with the building’s owner, Charles F. Matthews, the main building has been substantially altered, once because it was rebuilt after a fire and again in the 1970s, when the interior and exterior were dramatically altered in appearance.

The sign at Matthews Pontiac is especially intact and is one of the few remaining examples of its kind in Dover. Two known examples of auto-related commercial signage have been evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as objects. The Bekins Storage Company Roof Sign in Pasadena, California was formally listed on the National Register of Historic places in 1997, and was nominated using the evaluation criteria outlined in the Early Auto-Related Properties in Pasadena, California Multiple Property Documentation Form. In addition, the Multiple Property Documentation Form notes that the Acme Rents Neon Sign in Pasadena was also eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in 1996. In both examples, the signs were evaluated as objects. Accordingly, they did not necessarily need to maintain a direct association with the buildings they were attached to (which, in both examples, were not listed in the National Register of Historic Places). However, it was considered important that historic commercial signage (in an area related to early automotive development) maintain its visibility and relationship with the road, and continue to serve its original purpose.

More specifically, the Multiple Property Documentation Form noted that, while “auto-related signage such as road markers, street signs, and commercial signage” were not predominate auto-related resources in number, they were an individual auto-related property types, which could be considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Accordingly, auto-related commercial signage could be evaluated with criteria established for other auto-related resources, such as service stations and automobile showrooms. Generally, the Multiple Property Documentation Form noted that “the emergence of a drive-in culture, as manifested in theaters, restaurants, markets, gas stations etc, is a direct reflection of how the automobile changed the American lifestyle” (Grimes 17). In addition, the Multiple Property Documentation Form noted several common themes that were used in generating character-defining features for auto-related properties. These included the use of architecture for marketing, the standardization of design and its use in product identification, and the role of automobile-related architecture in the development of a new form of commerce. Accordingly, it is important that auto-related commercial signage demonstrate a spatial and visual relationship to the street, and that signage demonstrate an important association with standardized marketing techniques.

While this site is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, the main building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Therefore, the Matthews Pontiac buildings are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

The overall property, particularly the main building, lacks the necessary physical integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including the expansive plate glass windows. The building’s original geometric symmetry and visual simplicity (which were important features in advertising to potential customers driving along Governor’s Avenue) have been altered by the addition of a 1970s mansard roof. Although the outbuildings retain many of their original exterior materials, they feature little or no fenestration. As expansive fenestration is a critical character-defining feature of automobile service facilities, the outbuildings are not considered to be important examples of the property type. Accordingly, neither the main building nor associated outbuildings are considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

The Matthews Pontiac sign is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The sign is an important example of a distinct period and type of auto-related design. The sign demonstrates the use of visual and construction techniques to relay an advertisement uniquely geared (both in design and function) to the developing automobile-related culture. The sign used simple forms, combined with the illumination of neon gas, to convey a standardized corporate image. The simplified design of the sign made it readable through a windshield that played the developing landscape at a higher rate of speed (Liebs 4-7). The sign relies upon the Pontiac logo in an attempt to create a unified, standardized visual association with a nationwide company. The use of commercial signage created standardized designs that were reproduced across the nation. The design of illuminated signage to be viewed through a traveling automobile represented a fundamental shift in American architectural history, in that architecture increasingly relied upon simplified visual methods to convey its message to an audience that literally saw the landscape faster than ever before.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

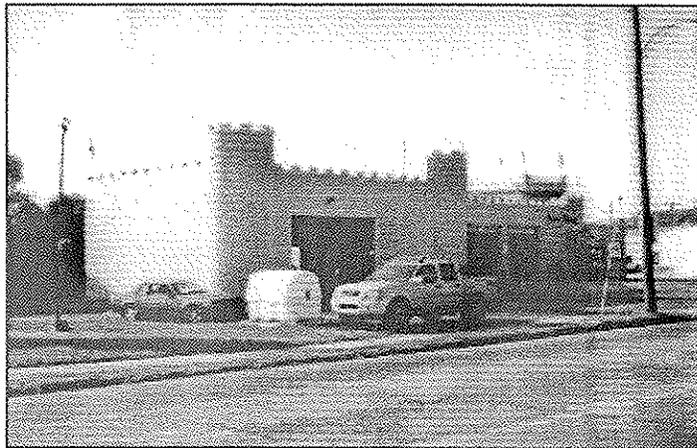
The sign possesses the necessary aspects of integrity. Specifically:

- Location – the sign maintains its location along the roadside;
- Design – the sign retains the combination of elements (including plan, space scale, and materials) that reflect its original design and function;
- Setting – the sign maintains its setting to the roadside and surrounding service facilities. It is possible to understand how the sign served its historic marketing function;
- Materials – the sign maintains its original physical elements with minimal alteration;
- Workmanship – the sign demonstrates the skill and craftsmanship of neon-gas illumination indicative of the early to mid-twentieth century;
- Feeling – the sign maintains its relationship to both the roadside and automotive commerce. It continues to express important character-defining elements that convey historic character; and
- Association – the sign and surroundings are sufficiently intact to readily convey its relationship to early automobile-related design and culture.

Hence, the sign retains its integrity and demonstrates critical character-defining features that make it an important example of how automobile culture transformed American architecture and design.

Based upon known contextual information for the property type, it is particularly vital that historic commercial auto-related signage retain its location and setting proximate to the roadside. In addition, it is vital that the sign retain its association with a standardized corporate advertising image.

The Matthews Pontiac sign demonstrates significance as an important example of early auto-related roadside commercial design. It represents the visual transformation of design that advertised visual messages discernable at a high rate of speed. In addition, the sign symbolizes the integration of graphic design, advertising, and the built environment.

K-7055 Tire King/Commercial Building, 502 South Governor's Avenue

This one-story automotive service building, built circa 1955-1960, features crenellated concrete block along the eastern or primary façade, joined to a false turret set atop the southeast corner. The exterior walls feature parged concrete block, and 4-pane steel frame windows on the north and west façades. The primary façade features three garage bays.

This building appears to have originally been constructed to serve as a gas station but has been converted to function as an automobile repair center. The building was also altered from its original unornamented “oblong box” form to a “decorated shed” with the addition of crenellation and a turret to the primary façade circa 1975. This alteration of this façade obscures the building from presenting important visual information about its original unornamented design. The building is not able to be readily identified with a standardized design, which may be considered a vital character-defining feature of the property type. The addition of design features to the primary façade has altered the historic feeling, design and materials of this properties, as it is now categorized as an example of associative postmodern design rather than its original unornamented “oblong box” design. This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Historic Commercial Roadside Architecture, it does not maintain an important association to that context. This building is not readily associated with a recognized standardized design. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. In addition, the property is not associated with a local, regional or national owner or designer of multiple like properties. Therefore, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been greatly compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a recognized standardized building design associated with a national or regional chain. Exterior materials that reflected the unornamented “oblong box” shape have been altered with the circa 1975 addition of crenellation and a turret. This addition to the primary façade has also severely compromised this property’s historic feeling and materials. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Therefore, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

In addition, this building may be less than 50 years old. As this building lacks key character-defining features of its property type, it is not considered to be of exceptional importance or highly significant example of its property type, and accordingly fails to meet Criterion Consideration G.

K-7056 Box Outlet/Party Good Store/Commercial Building, 446-448 South Governor's Avenue



The building at 446-448 South Governor's Avenue was constructed in two phases. The northern portion (446) was constructed in circa 1932-33 and southern portion (448) was added circa 1934-35. Both portions are similar in style, form, and materials. They are both front-gable masonry buildings constructed of ornamental concrete block cast to look like rough-cut stone. Each has a false-front high-frame parapet with modest cornice.

The earlier building (446) is longer, extending further to the west. The main façade has two large display windows, one on either side of the central metal and glass replacement door. Each window opening is divided into four fixed panes. A single-pane transom surmounts the door. The part of the south façade left exposed after the addition was put on contains two large bay loading doors. A concrete block shed addition was placed along the entire north façade circa 1945-55.

The later portion of the building (448) mirrors the original structure in many ways. With its front-gable form and false front parapet, it looks nearly identical. Large windows flank the central double doors. Each window opening contains two large fixed panes surmounted by six-pane transoms. The south façade is divided into six bays by projecting ornamental concrete block piers. The original windows on this side, including a large window opening at the east end, have been bricked over. A modern door opens into the third bay from the right. A large loading bay, covered by a rolling metal door, opens into the west end of 448.

This building was originally constructed as a garage. By 1948, it had been converted to use as the Sears Roebuck & Co. Farm Store, which remained in business through at least 1964. By 1967, it was referred to as the Sears Annex (Dover City Directories 1948-49, 1964, and 1967). Currently, the property is leased to a party goods supply company. The building bears little

evidence of its former initial use as a garage. However, the large display windows and false fronts are indicative of its historic use as a store. The use of false fronts for commercial architecture was common throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, acting as an identifying feature for this building type.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Historic Commercial Roadside Architecture and Agricultural Development, it does not maintain an important association to those contexts. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

The building at 446-448 South Governor's Avenue provides an interesting example of an early small-scale commercial building in Dover. The building displays important character-defining features identified in the twentieth-century commercial building type, One-Part Block. These buildings feature large glass windows, which provided a visual advertisement for the commercial goods inside. In addition, the primary façade extends upward on a false front, which makes the buildings appear larger in size. This design feature is highly representative of the building's relationship to the adjacent roadside (an important character-defining feature in historic commercial roadside architecture).

The building is considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The building illustrates a pattern of features common to vernacular twentieth-century commercial buildings (often classified as One-Part Block buildings), in its scale (one-story height), design (glass display windows and false front), and setting (roadside). The building retains enough characteristics to be considered truly representative of a vernacular One-Part Block building. Its later adaptation from a garage to a Sears retail building is significant as it illustrates the evolution of the project area's historic character in the early to mid-twentieth century. In particular, the building demonstrates the evolution and interdependence of the region's transportation corridors and agricultural modes in the early to mid-twentieth century. Agricultural settlement and industry persisted into the twentieth century, although the effects of the rise of both new transportation systems and larger commercial farming operations threatened the survival of small-scale farm operations. However, twentieth-century farming operations, which did survive in or near the project area were dependent upon transportation to bring goods to nearby markets. These operations were also dependant upon a large standardized commercial operation (Sears) to distribute new technological (and standardized) farming tools. Clearly, the building's use as an agricultural commercial center is representative of the unique relationship of the project area's historic geography. The building is related to the region's agricultural context through the building's location, setting and association.

In addition, the setting along an early roadside landscape also demonstrates the application of traditional urban commercial forms to the emerging automotive landscape. This evolution or variation was an important part of the architectural development of the greater Dover area, in that much commercial development of the early to mid-twentieth century shifted from the traditional urban core to the suburban fringe. This building reflects an important architectural transition between traditional urban commercial architecture and later "miracle miles" of roadside-oriented commercial architecture.

The building retains sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The location, setting and association of commercial use in a roadside context are clearly present. In addition, the building retains historic materials, design and workmanship. Minor alterations to the building have occurred on secondary façades along the side and rear of the structure. Despite these modifications, the building is able to convey the historic feeling of its period of significance.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7172 Side-Gable House and Outbuildings, Access Road Between South Governor's Avenue and U.S. 13



This side-gable, two-story house, built circa 1925, features Colonial Revival features including a pedimented box cornice. The exterior walls feature composition board, and the eastern or primary façade features a central door flanked by a shed roof open porch with simple square posts. The building features 1/1 double-hung replacement vinyl-clad windows flanked by black vinyl shutters.

Critical character-defining design features and materials associated with side-gable houses from the early twentieth century have been removed or obscured through the replacement of original clapboard with asbestos siding, the replacement of the original double-hung wood sash windows with vinyl-clad units, and the addition of vinyl shutters. Thus, this property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

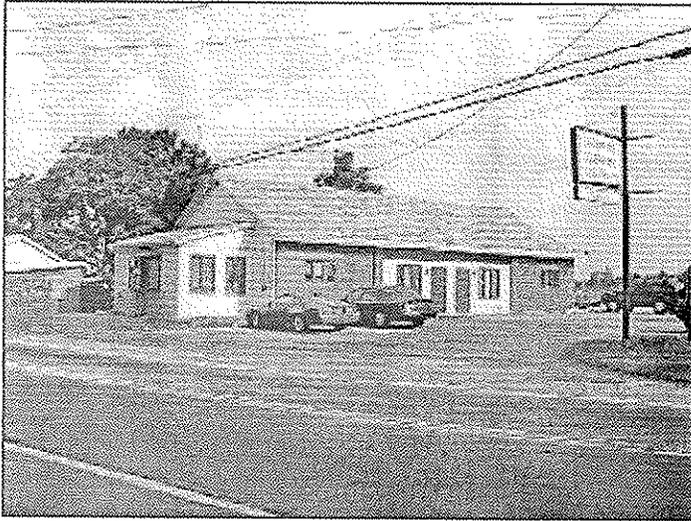
Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a side-gable house. Clapboard siding and windows are both considered important

character-defining features of this property type, and both have been replaced. The new shutters give a false impression of historic design elements. Overall, the building does not present a balanced design, which is the simple most important characteristic of the property type. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7173 Czerny Doctor's Office/Commercial Building, 1177 South Governor's Avenue



This one-story simple gable-front commercial building, built circa 1940, features concrete block exterior walls. The southern façade has a brick veneer that obscures the original wall material. A projecting addition on the western or primary façade has filled in original fenestration with masonry. The building features vinyl-clad replacement windows. Two metal doors are located in the center of the southern façade.

The covering of the original exterior material with a brick veneer, and the use of vinyl-clad replacement windows have removed critical character-defining design features and materials associated with commercial gable-front buildings from the early to mid-twentieth century. In addition, some original fenestration has been filled in with masonry. This building is no longer able to convey historical information and is not fully identifiable as a representative of its gable front property type. This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

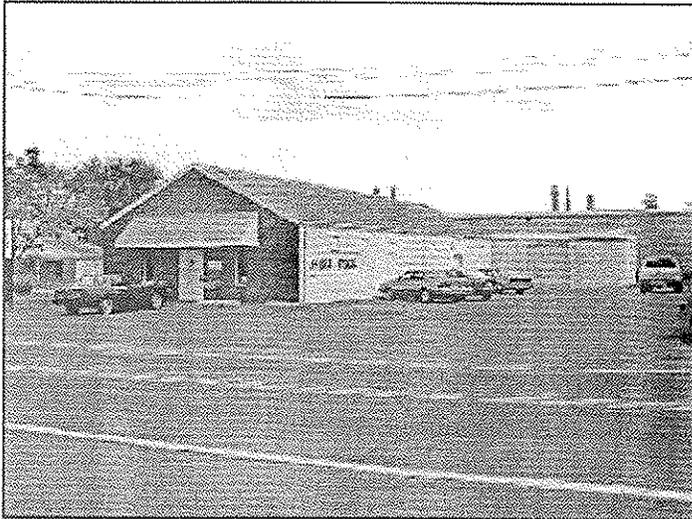
While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been seriously compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a gable-front building. Original masonry siding and windows are both considered important character-defining features of this property type, and both have been replaced. In addition, this building is not fully representative of its building type, as most commercial properties of the era were not gable-front structures, and most gable front structures were constructed as residences. The design of this building is neither truly representative of either gable-front residential construction, or of vernacular commercial modern enframed window wall construction (both of that are represented in the project area). Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7174 Avenue Medical/Commercial Building, 1277 South Governor's Avenue



This simple one-story commercial building features a gable-front façade with a modern encased window wall. Constructed ca. 1940, the building originally had a concrete block exterior. A brick veneer obscures the original exterior material on the primary or western façade. A recent shed addition also obscures the primary entrance, which features a central replacement door. The building also features original fenestration openings along the east and west façades, which have been bricked in but have original projecting brick masonry sills. A small garage addition features a rolling metal bay door.

The application of the brick veneer, the replacement of fenestration openings with brick masonry fill obscures the modern encased window wall, and the shed-roof addition above the entrance disrupts the form and massing of the simple geometry of the window wall. These alterations have obscured the building's primary façade and visual relationship to the roadside. This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been mostly compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of an encased window wall building type. Siding and windows are both considered important character-defining features of this property type, and both have been replaced. In addition, the roof pitch is representative of gable front residential building types, and not of modern encased window wall buildings. The building combines some elements of each building type but does not represent an identifiable transition. Accordingly, it is not a representative example of its building type. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

Potential South Dover Residential Historic District

A potential historic district, the South Dover Residential Historic District, was found within the project area. The potential district includes several properties that lie within the APE for this project. These houses are located along both sides of South Governor's Avenue between Waples Street and Wyoming Avenue (Figure 14). Delineating district boundaries is a detailed task, and requires a survey of each house within a proposed district. Such a detailed investigation was beyond the scope of this study and was not undertaken for the historic building survey for the Governor's Avenue Safety Project. However, a preliminary evaluation of the potential district's eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as well as the individual evaluations of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, have been included. The limited nature of the survey was the result of consultation between DeIDOT and the Delaware SHPO.

Potential boundaries for this district are on both sides of State and Bradford Streets from Hope Street southward to Wyoming Avenue, on both sides of South Governor's Avenue from Waples Avenue to Wyoming Avenue, and on both sides of Wyoming Avenue from State Street to Westview Terrace. The houses on Monroe Terrace and Sunset Terrace were built together as a development and are all non-historic. On South Governor's Avenue, the blocks to the north and south of Waples and Wyoming, respectively, are less cohesive in terms of use and dates of construction, with more commercial properties and later infill development.

The houses in the potential South Dover Residential Historic District appear to be individually constructed or built in twos or threes by speculative builders. The buildings represent a range of house styles common in America from the 1920s through the post-war period. The houses in the potential district, which is concentrated on Bradford Street, appear to present a prototypical image of suburban development at the edge of a small city.

On South Governor's Avenue and within the district as a whole, intact examples of housing types and styles remain from the 1920s through the mid-1940s, which add to the body of knowledge of suburban residential development trends. All houses are one-, one-and-a-half, or two-story single-family frame homes. Many of them stand on ornamental concrete block foundations, which was a preferred material for foundations in the area, likely made in a former concrete block manufactory located a few blocks to the north. Judging by their size, simplicity, and similarities, these houses may be mail order or pattern book houses, built at a low cost to their builders.

The three houses at 967, 975, and 979 South Governor's Avenue appear to have been constructed by the same builder. The houses at 956, 960, 968, and 974 South Governor's Avenue also exhibit similarities in their size and form. Larger two-story homes are located primarily to the west on Wyoming Avenue, with some foursquare residences to the east on Bradford and State Streets.

Many of the homes dating to the 1920s and 1930s are one or one-and-a-half-story bungalows or cottages. Side-gable or clipped-gable roofs are predominant with common features such as full-width front porches, paired or tripled windows, and contemporary garages. The houses demonstrate a variation of style, including Craftsman-inspired, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, in addition, the setback, form, and size of the houses within the potentially district are fairly constant.

In the immediate post-WWII era, housing styles changed to one or one-and-a-half-story side-gabled "Cape Cod" cottages. Colonial Revival details were dominant, porch size diminished into stoops, picture windows began to gain popularity, and eaves were reduced in depth. These houses were simple and met the demand for single-family homes, which increased dramatically after the Second World War.

The area around the potential historic district was laid out on a rectilinear grid plan when the Waples Farm was divided into 553 lots by owner George Burton in 1913. The subdivision roughly included an area from Queen Street to State Street and from Hope Street to Wyoming Avenue. Streets were laid out and parcels platted in varying sizes, from very small lots between Bradford (formerly the southern portion of Governor's Avenue) and State Streets to slightly larger lots on the west side of Bradford. Lots between one-and-a-half and two acres lined the extant roads Wyoming Avenue and West Street and the newly platted roads Waples Avenue and Dover Street. The land between Dover and Waples was reserved as a 24-acre parcel with several farm buildings, which were probably the remainder of the Waples Farm. While this subdivision existed on paper, however, roads were not immediately created, nor were many of the lots sold until decades later. Development in the Waples Farm subdivision occurred slowly beginning in the 1920s and continuing through the 1950s. As previously mentioned, some small scale speculative building was probable, such as at 967, 975, 979 South Governor's Avenue.

This potential district features numerous residential buildings that no longer retain their original or historic key character-defining materials for their respective property types. Ames notes that "whenever built, the great majority of dwellings in the subdivision must retain the key exterior materials" (Ames 40). No distinct features reflecting the automobile are present, and the potential district displays less historic feeling as a direct result. The setting and design are also compromised as the district does not retain specific features that provide a park-like landscaping.

While this potential district is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. Therefore, this district is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

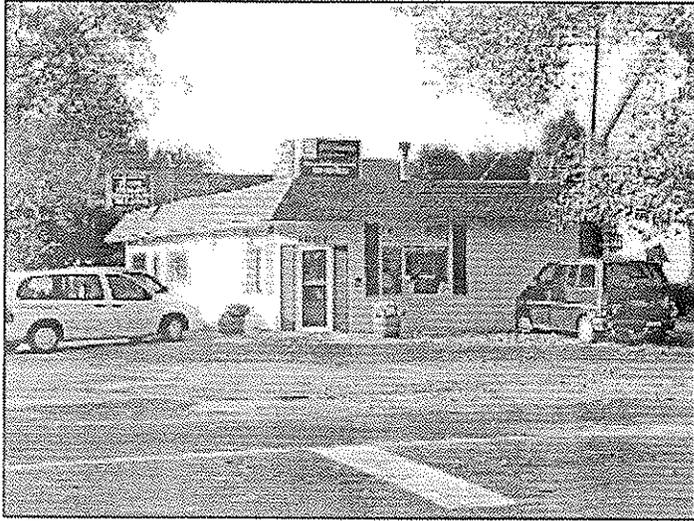
Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

In his draft *Context and Guidelines for Evaluating America's Historic Suburbs for the National Register of Historic Places*, David Ames defines the suburb as a "homogeneous residential area built near the edge of the existing city" (2). This type of development is made possible by the widespread availability of public transportation, or, as in the case of Dover, the automobile. However, this particular subdivision does not have intact general design characteristics. There is no identified common space. Design features do not reflect a picturesque, naturalistic style or curvilinear patterns associated with inter-war or post-World War II subdivisions. Rather, the potential district was haphazardly built over a three-decade period. While there is a variation of building types, it is not a deliberately *planned* variation. Information regarding the developer was researched, and was not able to be placed in an identifiable context with any regional or national suburban development historic contexts. The number of alterations of form, material and feeling within the potential district preclude consideration for listing under Criterion C for purposes of this project.

This potential district does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this potential district are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

The buildings within the APE do not exhibit integrity and cohesion as part of a potential district. The streetscape no longer illustrates a suburban residential neighborhood of the early to mid 20th century, but an altered remnant thereof.

However, a full evaluation of the potential South Dover Historic District (specifically individual documentation of buildings within the district that lie outside the APE) has not been undertaken. For the purposes of the South Governor's Avenue project, the potential district is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

K-7028 Commercial Building, 1002 South Governor's Avenue

Special consideration was given to the commercial building at 1002 South Governor's Avenue, which may be taken under the proposed improvement project.

This building was likely built in the mid-1940s by Joseph and Maisie Calhoun, who purchased the property, including the house at 210 Wyoming Avenue, in 1941. The building is still on the same parcel as 210 Wyoming. The Calhouns operated a business called Calhoun's Clover Farm Store here until 1952. The building then operated as the Avenue Soda Shop in the 1950s and 1960s, when an addition was made to the building. The building was later used as a tennis equipment store and now houses a Nationwide Insurance office and the Majestic Hair salon.

While the commercial property at 1002 South Governor's Avenue may have once contributed to an understanding of residential development as a former corner market, it no longer possesses the ability to do so. The building has been greatly altered. A large non-historic addition was placed on the south side, which more than doubled the original size of the building. This addition is incompatible with the original scale of the building and the scale of other surrounding buildings. In the 1970s, a false Mansard roof was added, which projects from the north and east façades. This addition obscures the original roofline and may cover original patterned brickwork. The brick walls have been painted, window openings have been added through the original walls and are of non-historic materials and sizes. Non-historic shutters have been added. All of these alterations have compromised the building's integrity of design, feeling, association, materials, and workmanship.

This building was determined to be non-contributing to the potential historic district because it does not contribute to an understanding of the development of suburban residential patterns and housing styles. It no longer possesses the ability to convey an understanding of the associated suburban residential characteristics.

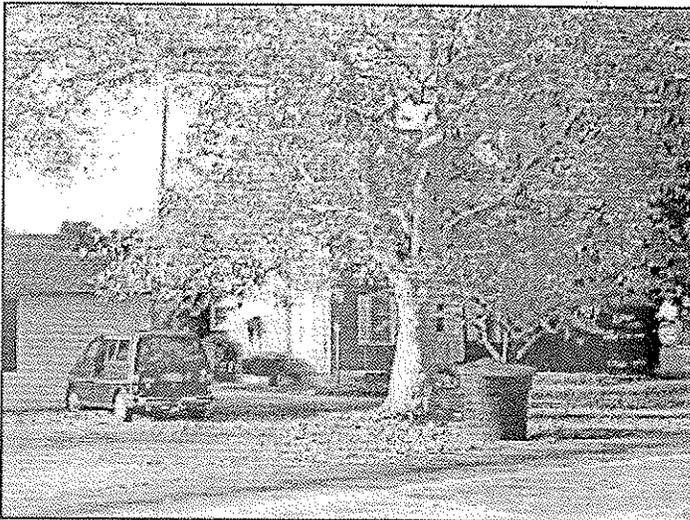
While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. Thus, this district is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Therefore, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

The building's addition of the Mansard roof disrupts the massing and form of the building. The building is no longer able to convey an uninterrupted geometric form, which is a critical feature of the encased window wall property type. Because this building lacks critical character-defining design features associated with its property type, it is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this building are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7029 Side-Gable House, 210 Wyoming Avenue



This two-story, side-gable house features a central entrance on the north or primary façade. The entrance is unsheltered and is flanked by 1/1 wood double-hung sash windows with louvered shutters, which are symmetrically placed in the rest of the building. The building features white clapboard trim and unornamented side-gables. The building is flanked by a historic gable front clapboard garage, constructed circa 1930, which is located to the southeast of the house.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

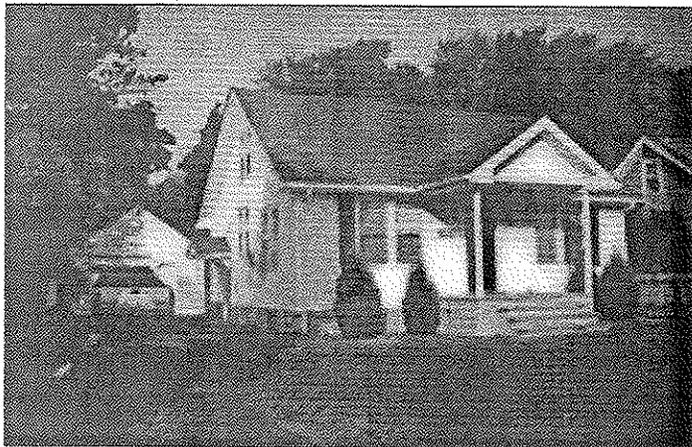
Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Overall, the building does not follow convention as it lacks classically-designed ornamentation around the entry door and window shutters. For example, the door is not surrounded by fan lights and/or side lights, nor is it accentuated by a decorative pediment or pilasters. Because this

building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type, it is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Therefore, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7035 Side-Gable Cottage, 974 South Governor's Avenue



This one-story side-gable cottage, built circa 1925, features a central entrance set beneath a gable-front open porch with metal supports, projecting from the roof, on the building's primary or eastern façade. The open concrete porch features wide steps. The entrance is flanked on either side by a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows. The building features a small gable-front side entrance on the southern façade, set into the raised concrete block foundation.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

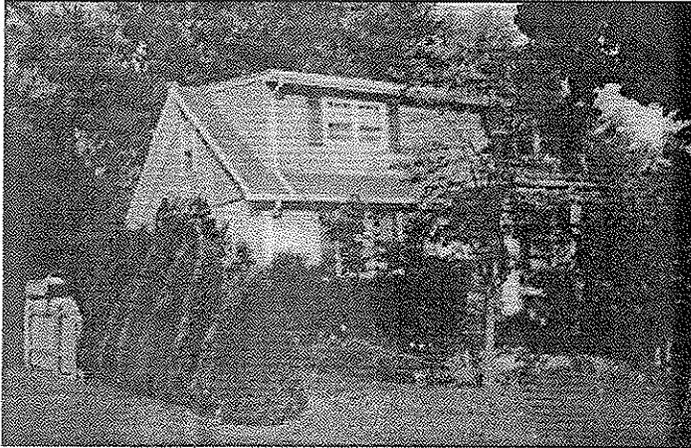
Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

While this building features overhanging eaves, it cannot be classified as a side-gable cottage as it lacks a low roof pitch (a character-defining feature of the property type). Another deviation from the side-gable cottage are the building's overhanging eaves (such overhanging eaves are associated with bungalows and the absence of overhanging eaves is a character-defining feature for side-gable cottages). This building is not a deliberate transformation or mixture of stylistic influences, but instead serves as a side-gable cottage with bungalow features likely added only as an afterthought. Because this building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type, it is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7036

Side-Gable Cottage, 968 South Governor's Avenue



This circa 1935 one-and-a-half story side-gabled cottage is three bays wide and features regular fenestration of 6/6 double-hung vinyl-clad replacement windows. The building features an exterior of parged concrete on the first floor, with vinyl siding on the second floor. The building features large “dustpan” dormers on both slopes of the gable roof, and a flat roof open porch over the central entrance on the primary or eastern façade, which features Tuscan columns. The building is bordered by a gravel driveway to the north, and a hedge row of pine trees to the south.

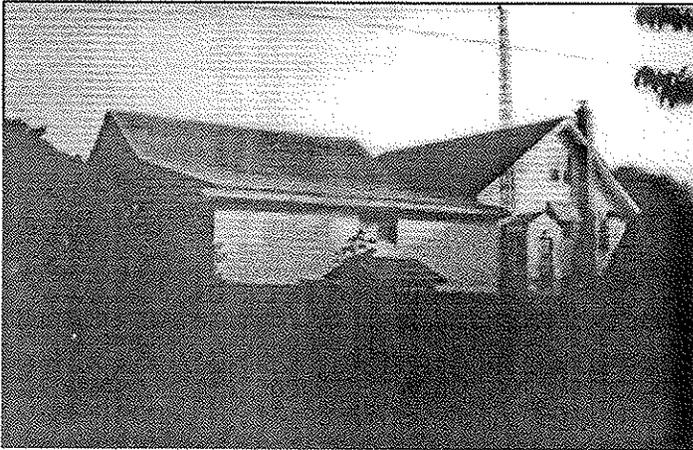
This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including original wooden clapboard siding and wood sash windows.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

The building’s exterior features composition board siding. Clapboard siding is considered to be an important character-defining feature of early twentieth century side-gable cottages. In addition, two “dustpan” dormers, which are later additions, disrupt the massing and scale of this property and obscure the side-gable roof, which, as the property type name suggests, is an important character-defining feature. Because this building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type, it is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7037 Side-Gable Bungalow, 960 South Governor's Avenue

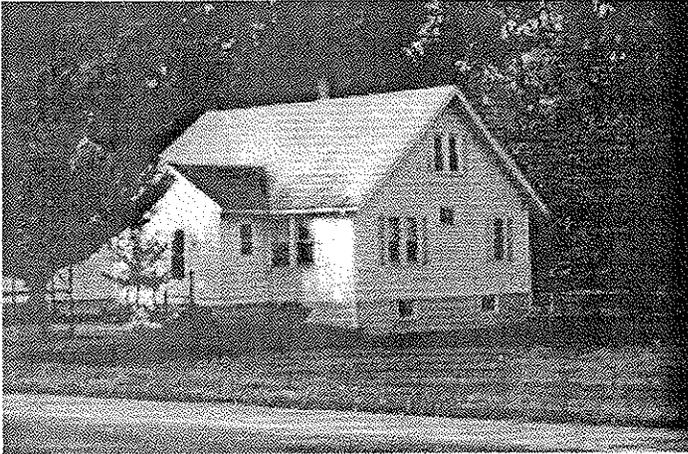
This one-story side-gable bungalow, built circa 1930, features a central gabled entrance with an unornamented wood door on the eastern or primary façade. The entrance is flanked by 1/1 wood sash windows on either side. The windows are paired on the north and south façades. The small porch on the eastern façade has been enclosed. The building's exterior is faced with composition board. The enclosed porch is flanked by a pair of cherry trees. A circa 1945 gable-front two-car garage, faced with composition board is set to the southeast of the residence.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

The building's exterior features composition board siding. Clapboard siding is considered to be an important character-defining feature of early twentieth century side-gable bungalow cottages. In addition, this bungalow has an enclosed front porch, and an open porch is considered an important character-defining feature. Because this building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type, the property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7038 Side-Gable Bungalow, 956 South Governor's Avenue

This one-story side-gable bungalow, built circa 1930, features a central gabled enclosed front entrance projecting from the primary or eastern façade. The entrance is flanked on either side by 1/1 replacement vinyl-clad double-hung sash windows. Other façades feature regularly spaced fenestration and an ornamental concrete block foundation. The building features a central masonry chimney set along the ridge. The building's exterior features replacement asbestos shingle siding.

This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including original wooden clapboard siding, wood sash windows, and a wood door.

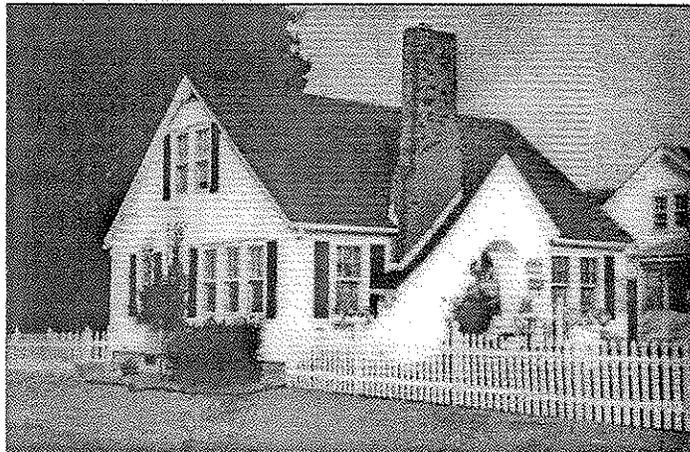
While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Therefore, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

The building's exterior features composition board siding. Clapboard siding is considered to be an important character-defining feature of early twentieth century side-gable bungalows. In addition, this bungalow has an enclosed front porch, and an open porch is considered an important character-defining feature. Because this building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type, it is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7039 Tudor Revival Cottage, 880 South Governor's Avenue



This one-and-a-half story Tudor Revival Cottage, constructed circa 1935, features a central entrance with an arched wood door along the primary or eastern façade. The door is flanked to the north by a pair of 6/1 vinyl-clad sash windows and to the south by a single 6/1 vinyl-clad sash window. Paired or tripled windows are featured on the northern and southern façades. The western façade features an offset unornamented secondary entrance. The building features vinyl replacement siding on the exterior and a shouldered brick chimney on the eastern or primary façade. The yard is enclosed by a picket wood fence, and a small gabled garage, built circa 1960 is set to the northwest of the residence.

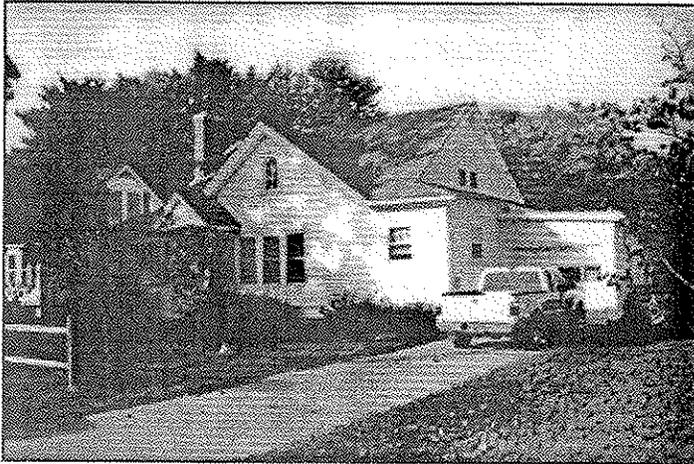
This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including original wooden or masonry siding and wood sash windows. The property lacks integrity of materials, feeling, and craftsmanship.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been largely compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a side-gable Tudor Revival Cottage, as defined in the research design. The building's original wood clapboard or masonry siding has been obscured by replacement vinyl siding. Clapboard or masonry siding, even in combination, is considered to be an important character-defining feature of early twentieth century Tudor Revival cottages. In addition, Tudor Revival cottages were notable for their wood windows, which the building also does not possess. Therefore, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7040 Side-Gable Cottage, 878 South Governor's Avenue

This one-and-a-half-story side-gable cottage, built circa 1910, is seven bays wide and features a large complex cross gable along the eastern or primary facade, above the central entrance. The roof's northern gable is hipped and pent. The southern façade is flanked by an enclosed porch with vinyl siding and louvered vent plastic windows. A small one-car garage with a shed roof, built circa 1960, flanks the northern façade. The building's façades feature 6/1 vinyl replacement windows, which flank the central entrance, and are covered with vinyl replacement siding.

This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including original wooden clapboard siding and wood sash windows. In addition, the shed roof garage and enclosed porch alter the scale and feeling of the building.

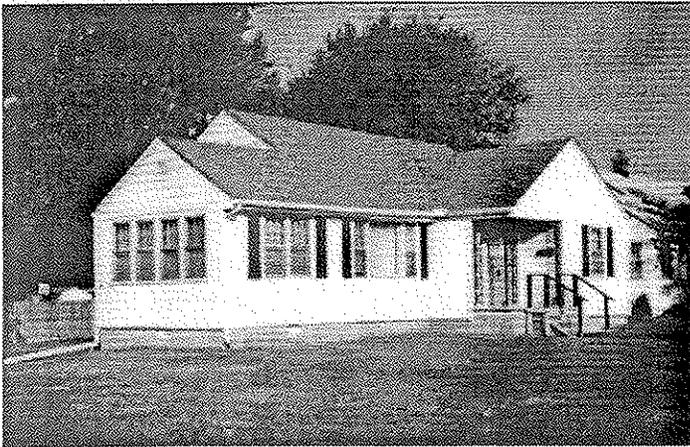
While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a side-gable bungalow cottage, as defined in the research design. The building's original wood clapboard siding has been obscured by replacement vinyl siding. Clapboard siding is considered to be an important character-defining feature of early twentieth century bungalow cottages. In addition, side-gable bungalow cottages were notable for their wood windows, which the building also does not possess. The building features an out-of-scale enclosed porch, which is unlike the open front porch characteristic of the building type. Because this building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type, it is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Therefore, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7041 Side-Gable Cottage, 820 South Governor's Avenue



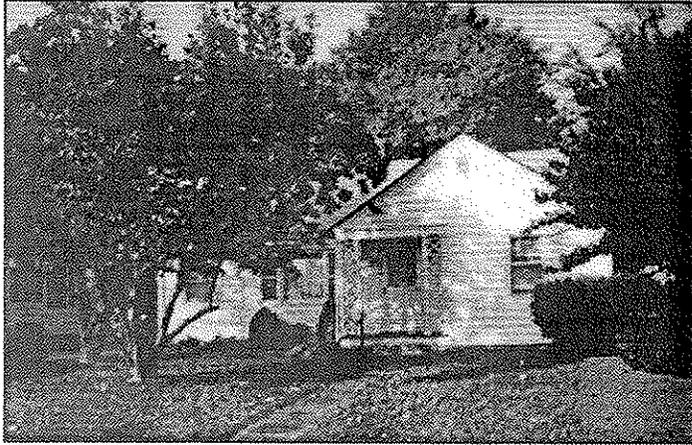
This one-story side-gable cottage, built circa 1948, features a large projecting gable along the eastern or primary façade. A recessed entrance and porch, with metal supports, is beneath the gable. The building features 6/1 wood sash windows, which are irregularly spaced. A Chicago-style picture window (fixed flanked on either side by narrow fixed windows) is set to the south of the entrance. A smaller side-gable porch protrudes from the building's southern façade. A small secondary door is featured on the rear or western façade. The building features an ornamental concrete block foundation and its exterior is faced on the exterior is faced with composition board siding.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

The building features composition board siding rather than clapboard siding. Clapboard siding is considered to be an important character-defining feature of early to mid-twentieth century side-gable cottages. This building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type. Thus, this property is not a true representative of the building type and is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Therefore, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7042 Side-Gable Cottage, 814 South Governor's Avenue

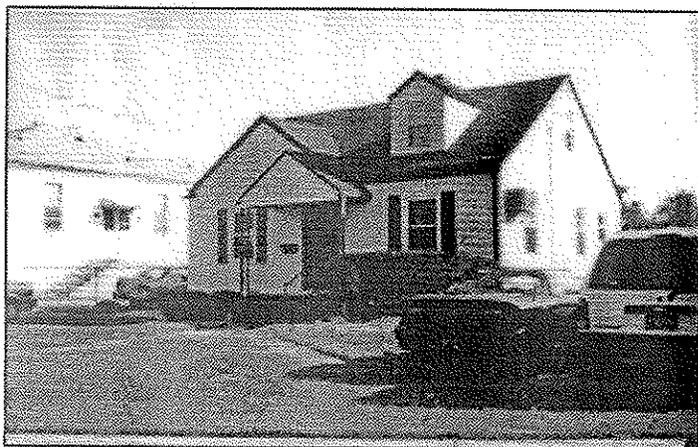
This side-gable one-story cottage, built circa 1948, is four bays wide and features an offset projecting gable. A multi-light door is set within a recessed primary entrance underneath the projection. A Chicago-style picture window (fixed flanked on either side by narrow 1/1 windows) is set to the south of the entrance. The building features a screened frame porch with a shed roof flanking the southern façade. The building features irregularly placed 6/1 wood sash windows. The building's façades are faced with composition board.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

The building features composition board siding rather than clapboard siding. Clapboard siding is considered to be an important character-defining feature of early to mid twentieth-century side-gable cottages. In addition, the shed roof porch addition disrupts the massing of the building. This building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type. Thus, this property is not a true representative of the building type and is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Therefore, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7044 A Touch of Heaven Practitioners/Side-Gable Cottage, 939 South Governor's Avenue

This one-and-a-half-story side-gable cottage, built circa 1945, features an offset gabled dormer on the western or primary façade and a central gabled dormer on the eastern façade. A modern replacement door is set beneath a small gable with metal supports. The building features 1/1 replacement vinyl-clad sash windows flanking the entrance and regularly spaced on the side and rear façades. The building's façades are faced with replacement vinyl siding.

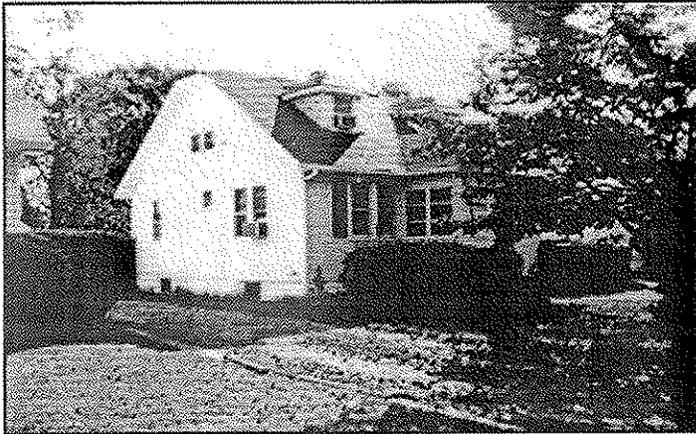
This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including original wooden clapboard siding, wood windows, and a wood door.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a side-gable cottage, as defined in the research design. The building's original wood clapboard siding has been obscured by replacement vinyl siding. Clapboard siding is considered to be an important character-defining feature of early to mid twentieth century side-gable cottages. In addition, side-gable cottages were notable for their wood sash windows, which the building also does not possess. Because this building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type, it is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7045 Side-Gable Bungalow, 967 South Governor's Avenue

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gable bungalow, built circa 1925, features two hipped-roof dormers along the roofline of the western or primary façade. Beneath the dormers is a projecting hipped-roof enclosed porch, with a central entrance. The building features 4/1 vertical pane sash replacement vinyl windows, which are irregularly spaced and paired on the southern façade. A small gable-roofed garage, constructed circa 1960, is set to the southeast of the building.

This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including original wooden clapboard siding, wood sash windows, and open porch. The building lacks the integrity of feeling, design and materials.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Therefore, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

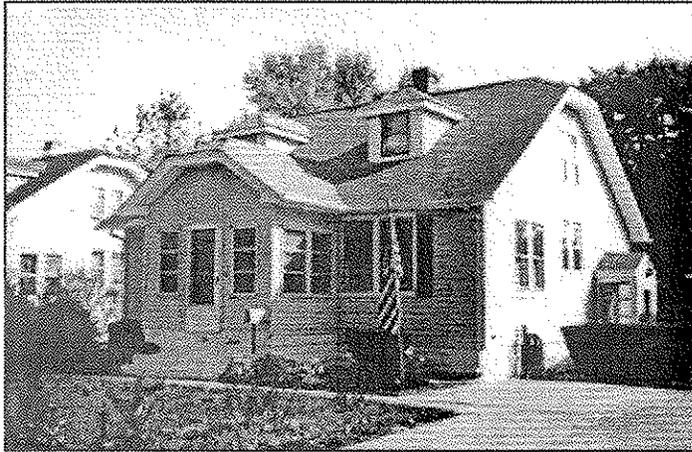
Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a bungalow cottage, as defined in the research design. The building's original wood clapboard siding has been obscured by replacement vinyl siding. Clapboard siding is considered to be an important character-defining feature of early twentieth-century bungalows. Bungalows were also notable for their wood windows, which the building also does not possess. In addition, the once-open porch on the primary façade has been enclosed. Open porches were an important character-defining feature in bungalows. Because this building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type, it is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7047 Side-Gable Bungalow, 979 South Governor's Avenue



This one-and-a-half-story, side-gable bungalow, built circa 1925, is three bays wide and features a jerkinhead side-gable roof with a central projecting gabled-roof porch, which is flanked on either side by small hipped-roof dormers. A central entrance is set beneath the projecting gable, within an enclosed porch. The building features paired 1/1 double-hung sash windows flanking either side of the entrance and spaced regularly throughout the rest of the building. The building's façades are faced with vinyl replacement siding. A small gable-roof garage, constructed circa 1960, stands to the east of the house.

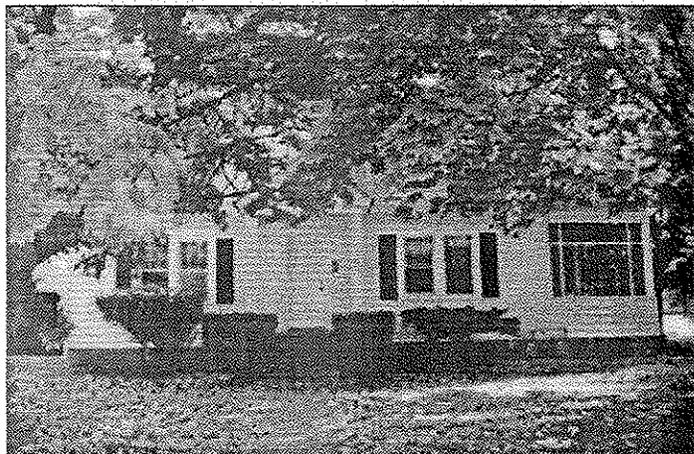
This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including original wooden clapboard siding, wood sash windows, and an open porch.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been especially compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a bungalow, as defined in the research design. The building's original wood clapboard siding has been obscured by replacement vinyl siding. Clapboard siding is considered to be an important character-defining feature of early twentieth-century bungalows. Bungalow cottages were also notable for their wood sash windows, which the building also does not possess. In addition, the once-open porch on the primary façade has been enclosed. Open porches and the associated air circulation were an important character-defining feature in bungalows. Because this building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type, is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Therefore, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.

K-7048 Side-Gable Cottage, 983 South Governor's Avenue

This one-and-a-half story side-gable cottage, constructed circa 1945, is five bays wide and features two gabled dormers on the western or primary façade, and a single gabled central dormer on the eastern façade. A central four-paneled wood door is set beneath a small projecting gabled entrance, and is flanked on either side by paired 6/1 replacement vinyl-clad windows, which are also irregularly placed on other façades. The building features a side-gable enclosed porch addition flanking the southern façade. The building's façades are faced with vinyl replacement siding.

This property lacks the necessary physical integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Key character-defining features have been obscured or replaced, including original wooden clapboard siding, and wood windows. Thus, the building no longer retains integrity of material, design, or feeling.

While this building is associated with a pattern of events in history, Early Suburbanization, it does not maintain an important association to that context. In addition, this building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important information about its role in that context. Thus, this building is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Research did not reveal any association with individuals who have made identifiable contributions to local, regional, state or national history. Thus, this property is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Because its integrity has been largely compromised, this property lacks important character-defining features of a side-gable cottage, as defined in the research design. The building's original wood clapboard siding has been obscured by replacement vinyl siding. Clapboard siding is considered to be an important character-defining feature of early twentieth-century side-gable cottages. In addition, side-gable cottages were notable for their wood windows, which the building also does not possess. Because this building lacks critical character-defining features associated with its property type, it is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion C.

This building does not likely contain data that would reveal important information about its history or property type. There are other archival sources of information that document and describe this property type. Thus, above-ground portions of this property are not considered eligible for listing under Criterion D.