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**APPENDIX A:**  
**National Register of Historic Places Nominations Forms**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Ferris Reform School

other names/site number Ferris Industrial School for Boys (Delaware Cultural Resources Survey #N-497)

## 2. Location

street & number 963 Centre Road  not for publication

city or town Wilmington  vicinity

state Delaware code DE county New Castle code 003 zip code 19805

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally.  See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:) _____ _____ _____	_____	_____

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	3	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
6	3	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Government – Correctional Facility - Youth

Education – School - Industrial/vocational

Education – Education related - Dormitory

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Government – Correctional Facility - Youth

Education – School - Industrial/vocational

Education – Education related - Dormitory

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic: Federal

Late 19<sup>th</sup> - and 20<sup>th</sup>-Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

Other: Contemporary

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Gable, gambrel, hipped, flat

other

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Ferris Reform School**

Name of Property

**New Castle County, Delaware**

County and State

**8 Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria considerations**

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Education
- Social History
- Architecture
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1885-1955

**Significant Dates**

1885  
1910-1931

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

**Primary location of additional data**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Delaware Dept.Of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families

**Ferris Reform School**

Name of Property

**New Castle County, Delaware**

County and State

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of property**     179.93

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title     V. Zeoli – C.R. Specialist, J. Davies – Director of Historical Services; E. Burling - H.P. Planner

organization     Kise Straw & Kolodner, Inc.     date     9/08/2005

street & number     123 South Broad Street, Suite 1270     telephone     215-790-1050

city or town     Philadelphia     state     PA     zip code     19109

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Property Owner**

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name     Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families (DSCYF)

street & number     1825 Faulkland Road     telephone     302-633-2500

city or town     Wilmington     state     Delaware     zip code     19805

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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### Narrative Description

While the 180-acre parcel includes eleven buildings dating from circa 1810-2004, the majority dating from the early to mid-twentieth century, the Ferris Reform School Historic District includes only a portion of the parcel and encompasses nine buildings. The overall property is over fifty percent wooded, with Faulkland and Centre roads bounding the property on the south and east, and the Little Mill Creek running roughly north/south through the center. The district retains its historic integrity because the educational purpose that ties the district together has remained intact, and the buildings added over the years further the purpose and mission of the Ferris School.

Instructional and residential capacity for the school has been added throughout the Ferris School's history, creating the district layout that exists today. The district was originally focused around the Harlan Building, with related dormitories built to face the original structure. Over time, additional structures were built fronting along Centre Road. The most recent addition to the oldest portion of the district is the new administration building attached to Murphy Cottage, which fronts Faulkland Road. Historically, buildings clustered around the Harlan Building and the driveways/courtyard area between the Harlan Building and Centre Road. While some of the historic buildings have been lost, some buildings remain, and the campus has continued to develop around this historic core. Building entrances, except for the Administration Building, face the interior of the campus.

The areas along the creek (the western edge of the district) are wooded, and the remainder of the parcel is largely grass. Trees are located in between the buildings and in the entrance area between the Harlan Building and Centre Road. Driveways and parking areas are generally asphalt. Sidewalks are concrete. The campus can be accessed by a driveway from Centre Road or a driveway from Faulkland Road.

### Harlan Building (.001 – contributing)

The oldest building on the property was constructed before the founding of the Ferris Reform School. The Harlan Building, as it is currently named, is a two-story, six-bay, stucco-covered, masonry, vernacular Federal style building constructed circa 1810. It originally served as the main dwelling on a farming estate owned by Philip Quigley called "Woodside." It later served as administration building for the Ferris Reform School. The foundation of the building is stucco and stone, with a partial basement. The Harlan Building has a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with paired end chimneys. Most windows are six-over-six wood double-hung sash with aluminum storms. Other windows are one-over-one aluminum double-hung sash replacements. On the east (primary) façade, gable dormers have asphalt shingle roofs with partial returns and slate-clad cheeks. The off-center, single-leaf wood panel door has a ten-pane transom. The south elevation has a fanlight window near the peak. The rear of the building (west elevation) features a corner cutout with a full-height open porch supported by one round wood column and one concrete square column at the northwest corner.

A massive addition to the north elevation was added between 1933 and 1968. This new wing connected the Harlan Building to a building called "Lincoln Barracks." The addition nearly doubled the size of the original building. This

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addition, including the Lincoln Barracks, was demolished in 2001, returning the Harlan Building to its original size. There is no fenestration on the north elevation of the Harlan Building.

The interior of the building features a detailed staircase and turned wood balustrades. The building served as living quarters and offices for the administration.<sup>1</sup> This building was recently mothballed<sup>2</sup>, and is no longer in use.

### **Cleveland D. White Community Services Building (.002 – contributing)**

The Cleveland D. White Community Services Building is a two-story, multi-bay building built circa 1910. The building is located northeast of the Harlan Building. It is clad in red brick, with nine courses running bond and one course Flemish bond. It has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles, with chimneys in the center of the east and west façades. A molded concrete water table band encircles the building. A concrete basement is visible at the north end of the east façade. The replacement windows are small one-over-one metal double-hung sash. The windows sit within the larger, original, arched openings that have been filled with brick and still contain flat stone sills.

This building has a unique arched arcade entry on the east (primary) façade with a hipped roof, rock-faced concrete block columns supporting the second story, and molded concrete trim with a keystone. The first story is open at the front, with two sets of concrete stairs leading to metal replacement doors. The sides have brick walls. A wooden ADA accessible ramp leads to a slab door on the front of the building toward the south end, and a concrete sidewalk and steps with a metal railing leads to a slab door at the northern end of the primary facade. There is an exterior metal stair to the second floor on the west facade of the building, leading to a metal slab door. An addition to the rear of the structure was built post-1933, but was completely removed between 1968 and 1986.<sup>3</sup> Fenestration on the rear (west) elevation includes aluminum 1/1 double hung-sash windows, which sit within larger, bricked opening that once held larger windows. Some windows opening have retained their original concrete sills.

The building has undergone extensive interior renovations to allow for conversion from classrooms to offices and a training center. The interior of the building contains few original details on the second floor.<sup>4</sup> The first floor serves as a Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families Training Academy.

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<sup>1</sup> Cindy Adams. "(Ferris School) Delaware Youth and Family Center – Cultural Resource Survey Main Building Identification Form – Harlan Building." CRS# N-00497.001. (Delaware: Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, 1999).

<sup>2</sup> The mothballing of a building generally refers to a structure being removed from active use because no productive use can be found, or there are not enough funds to maintain the historic building. This is a procedure which can "be a necessary and effective means of protecting the building" for the future. [Sharon Park. "Mothballing Historic Buildings." *Preservation Brief 31*. National Park Service Technical Preservation Services. Available at [www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/briefs/brief31.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/briefs/brief31.htm)]. The Harlan Building has been sealed and is no longer in use. Preparations for mothballing included replacing the roof, turning off the utilities, replacing windows, and sealing doors.

<sup>3</sup> State of Delaware, State Highway Department; Paul Ivins. Personal Communication, August 31, 2005.

<sup>4</sup> Cindy Adams. "(Ferris School) Delaware Youth and Family Center – Cultural Resource Survey Additional Information Form – Cleveland White Community Service Building." CRS# N-00497.002. (Delaware: Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, 1999).

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### **Maintenance Building (.003 – contributing)**

The maintenance building, built circa 1945, is a one-story, four-bay brick building with nine courses running bond. It has a rectangular plan and a flat roof with a metal chimney near the center. The building has multi-light metal awning windows with flat, molded concrete sills, on all sides. The west (primary) façade entrance contains a three-pane metal door with three lights above. There is also a pedestrian entrance on the north façade, along with two additional metal garage doors. Overhead garage doors on the north and west elevations accommodate automobiles and other large equipment. The interior of the building features an open plan with small offices, auto lifts, workbenches, and worktables.<sup>5</sup>

### **Wharton Hall (.004 – contributing)**

Wharton Hall, now vacant, was built circa 1930 and was once a multi-purpose facility, functioning as a gymnasium, kitchen, and dining hall. It is a two and one-half-story, seven-bay Flemish bond brick building with a stone foundation. The irregular roof has a large gable portion over the gymnasium and a flat portion along the northern elevation. The roof gable is clad in slate and is supported by metal trusses, creating a large open space for the second-floor gymnasium. The front (north) façade is approximately seven bays wide with a projecting central entrance. The east and west façades contain five full-height recessed brick panels that contain first-and second-story windows. The building has grouped six-pane metal casement windows. There are three large arched metal frame windows with awning or hopper sections at the second-story of the east and west facades. Doors on all facades are hollow core metal replacements. Metal stairs lead to a secondary entrance on the east façade. This entry is enclosed by a frame enclosure with a shed roof.

An addition was built on the northwest façade to house a kitchen. This was added prior to 1968 in anticipation of construction of the first Ferris School building, which was completed in two phases in 1973 and 1975. Wharton Hall served as the cafeteria for students while the new building was constructed, and the addition held the kitchen. The addition is a two-story brick structure. Unlike the original building, there is no stone foundation. Its north face has two bays and three windows. The upper left window is bricked in.

As documented during a 1999 survey, the interior of Wharton Hall contained many original features, including a slate entry floor and stairs, paneled wood doors, glazed brick walls, wood banisters and metal balustrades, and tongue and groove board floors on the second floor.<sup>6</sup>

### **Ball Cottage (.005 – contributing)**

Ball Cottage is also currently vacant and was built circa 1927. It is a three-story, four-bay building with a stone foundation and full basement. It is clad in red brick in five-course common bond. The front-gambrel roof has partial cornice returns and is clad in slate shingles. There is a five-bay shed dormer on the east slope clad in slate shingles, and a five-bay shed dormer on the west slope, clad in slate shingles. Each dormer has metal casement windows. The west

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<sup>5</sup> Cindy Adams. "(Ferris School) Delaware Youth and Family Center – Cultural Resource Survey Related Outbuilding Form – Maintenance Building." CRS# N-00497.003. (Delaware: Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, 1999).

<sup>6</sup> Cindy Adams. "(Ferris School) Delaware Youth and Family Center – Cultural Resource Survey Related Outbuilding Form – Wharton Building." CRS# N-00497.004. (Delaware: Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, 1999).

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elevation also has one gable roofed wall dormer near the front. An exterior brick chimney breaks through the wood boxed cornice at the northeast corner of the building. The windows are ten-pane metal casements, and are generally symmetrical across elevations. A fanlight window is located at the attic in the north gable end. The primary (north) façade contains a one-story shed-roof porch with square brick supports and arched openings. The porch also has a narrow board tongue and groove wood ceiling. It is centrally accessed via seven concrete steps. The main entrance is offset and contains paired pane and panel wood doors with a transom. At the rear of the east elevation, there is wood paneled door and stone steps. The rear elevation has a wood pane and panel door with an adjacent six-light window. As documented during a 1999 survey, the interior of the building contained few original features, including cast iron radiators and a metal staircase with wrought iron balustrades.<sup>7</sup>

### **Mowlds Cottage (.006 – non-contributing)**

Mowlds Cottage is one of three cottages built as dormitories in 1968. It is named for W. Lyles Mowlds, a member of what was then called the Youth Services Commission of Delaware. It is a two-story, seven-bay Colonial Revival brick building. The roof is side-gable, clad in asphalt shingles, with a dentiled cornice. There are partial cornice returns and chimneys on the east and west facades. The building has eight-over-eight double-hung sash wood windows with a concrete keystone above and flat concrete sills. There are two metal panels below the sills on the first floor windows of the primary facade. There is a brick water table along the bottom of the front façade. The front entry is centrally located, with Doric columns and pilasters supporting a flat portico roof with a wrought iron railing. A wooden ADA ramp has been added to the front façade leading to the front door. The door has small windows on either side, with a wood transom above. This building currently serves as housing for male juvenile offenders.

### **Snowden Cottage (.007 – non-contributing)**

Snowden Cottage is the eastern-most of three cottages built as dormitories in 1968. This was named for James H. Snowden, a member of what was when called the Youth Services Division of Delaware. It is located between Ball Cottage and Mowlds Cottage. It is a two-story, seven-bay Colonial Revival brick building. The side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. There are partial cornice returns and chimneys on the east and west facades. The building has two-light fixed replacement windows, with brick sills and a concrete keystone at the first floor windows, and flat concrete sills at the second floor. A brick panel is located below the sills at the first floor windows on the primary facade. The first floor windows on the west end of the building have been completely bricked in. The front entry is centrally located, with Doric columns and pilasters supporting a flat portico roof with a wrought iron railing. The full glass replacement door has two-light sidelights on either side. This building currently serves as housing for male juvenile offenders.

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<sup>7</sup> Cindy Adams. "(Ferris School) Delaware Youth and Family Center – Cultural Resource Survey Main Building Form – Ball Cottage Building." CRS# N-00497.005. (Delaware: Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, 1999).

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### **Grace Cottage (.008 – contributing)**

Grace Cottage is a two-story, four-bay building built in 1950. It is seven-bays deep, and is clad in five-course common bond brick. Grace Cottage has a side gable roof, and a brick exterior chimney at the rear. There is a brick soldier course above the basement level. The windows are paired two-light fixed with a brick belt course above. Overall the fenestration is symmetrical across each façade. A projecting center gable on the primary (east) façade contains the full glass replacement entry door, with two-light sidelights and a flat hood. Brick quoins and a dentiled pediment frame the projecting center gable. A one-story sunroom has been added to the south elevation, and a one-story brick addition was added to the north elevation. A wood fence screens nearby air conditioning equipment. This building currently serves as housing for female juvenile offenders. This is a contributing building.

### **Administration Building (Murphy Cottage) (.009 – non-contributing)**

The former Murphy Cottage is one of three cottages built as dormitories around 1968. Today, it houses the Division of Children's Mental Health Services and is connected to a recently completed Administration Building. The main block of the building closely resembles other cottages built at the same time – Snowden and Mowlds. It was originally a two-story, seven-bay Colonial Revival brick building; a wing has also been added to the southeast elevation. The main block roof is side-gable clad in asphalt shingles. There are partial cornice returns and chimneys on the southeast and northwest facades. The building has one-over-one double-hung sash windows with cement keystones above the first floor windows on the original part of the building. The second floor of the main block has retained its poured cement flat sills. Below the sills on the first floor windows is a two-pane metal panel. The original main entrance, on the northeast façade, has Doric columns supporting a flat portico roof with a metal iron balustrade. The front of this entryway is accessed by two brick stairs, while the right side has a cement ramp from the sidewalk to the top step. The front door has small windows on both sides, and a wood transom above.

The southeastern addition has seven bays, and a cross-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The main block of the addition contains three protruding bays facing southeast. This portion of the building also has partial cornice returns. This part of the building has one-over-one double-hung sash windows. The southeastern and southwestern entryways are centrally accessed by cement stairs with a metal pipe railing, leading to gabled porticos supported by square posts.

Murphy Cottage and its addition are also connected to a more recent Administration Building, a modern, two-story, multi-bay brick building. The new Administration Building connects to the eastern end of the original Murphy Cottage. Together, the three structures create an irregular, almost S-shaped plan.

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### *Statement of Significance*

This resource meets National Register eligibility Criteria A and C. The Ferris Reform School was the first vocational training school for delinquent boys in Delaware, and has evolved from a private concern to a state institution. The facility has developed in keeping with the educational and correctional practices of the day, including teaching methods, types of vocational and educational training, and housing and security methods (Criterion A). In addition, historic buildings remain on the campus from various portions of the period of significance, and they reflect the architectural style and forms of these periods (Criterion C). Although John Ferris and his cousin Dr. Caleb Harlan were critical to the founding and early years of the institution, their roles as a locally successful businessman and doctor, respectively, do not meet Criterion B. Although there is potential for archaeological remains on the property, the information likely contained in these sites may be available in annual reports and other available institutional records and other materials (Criterion D). It is unlikely that the buildings themselves have the potential to contain significance under Criterion D.

The Ferris Reform School is significant in the areas of Education, Social History and Architecture. The school reflects trends in education and social reform (corrections) for juveniles from the late 19th-century through the present day. The Educational and Social History significance lies in the evolution of the Ferris Reform School as a reflection of educational and correctional trends. The school has evolved from an institution focused on the use of vocational study and apprenticeship as a means of education and reform to an academic curriculum in response to the changing needs of juveniles as they re-enter the general population. The evolution of the facility has also changed from a private concern to a public entity, and from a place strictly for young males to include a growing female population. The architectural significance lies in the building design and campus layout. The historical campus focused on the Harlan Building and its related courtyard between this building and Centre Road. As more buildings were added, they surrounded this historic core and continued the orientation toward the center of the campus. Building types reflected the growing and changing needs of the Ferris Reform School based upon the evolving nature of the programs at the facility and the number of attendees. Over the years, the agrarian and industrial-based vocational programs have given way to academic training, and the building types have been demolished and/or constructed to suit the changing programs. The architecture of the facility borrows from the collegiate aesthetic of an educational institution rather than what many today associate with "prison" architecture. The continued use of Colonial Revival forms and styles through the mid-twentieth century reinforced the sense of a relatively cohesive campus setting. Later alterations to the cottages (though they are outside of the period of significance), such as the replacement of double-hung sash windows with fixed windows, respond to the ever-changing nature of security concerns.

### *Historical Information*

The former Ferris Reform School was founded in 1885 via the bequest of John Ferris as a "House of Refuge" for white and African American boys. It was intended as a "place for bettering wayward juveniles," when the executor of Ferris' estate, his cousin Caleb Harlan, began the 'Ferris Reform School' as a "House of Refuge" for white and African American boys.<sup>1</sup> The name was changed to the Ferris Industrial School in 1889,<sup>2</sup> and it became a state institution in 1919.<sup>3</sup> The

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<sup>1</sup> Walter A. Powell, *A History of Delaware*. (Boston: The Christopher Publishing House, 1928), p. 422.

<sup>2</sup> H. Clay Reed, *Delaware: A History of the First State*. (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc, 1947), pp. 832-33.

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school is located at the former country estate of Philip Quigley, called "Woodside." Deed records, historic maps and visual evidence indicate that the earliest building at Ferris dates from circa 1810. S. Canby was noted at this location on the 1849 Rea & Price map, and others are noted on the 1868 Beers map and the 1881 Hopkins map. The complex first appears as the Ferris School on the 1893 Baist atlas. The original manor house was reused as a school and is still incorporated within the campus (the Harlan Building).

There were initially eleven students enrolled at Ferris when the school opened in 1886. As with any boarding institution, there has been a history of escapes throughout its history. In 1887, only a year after the opening, legislation was passed specifically barring people from harboring runaways from the Ferris Reform School.<sup>4</sup> In 1891, Ferris Reform School, renamed to the Ferris Industrial School, set aside an area for interments of residents where there was no family to claim the deceased.<sup>5</sup> The location of this interment area, and whether it was ever used, are currently unknown. The programs of the institution have changed throughout its history, with vocational training forming the core of the educational program. Students were indentured to manufacturers and other firms from 1888-1908. Internal vocational training at the school was also available. A band was organized with donated instruments in 1895, and the group played at events outside of the institution for several years.

Since its inception, the school struggled to remain financially solvent. Operating from an endowment, the institution raised and sold crops and livestock to help fund the facility and its programs, as well as training students in agricultural practices. In the early twentieth century, many trees were removed from the grounds and sold for income.<sup>6</sup> This is evidenced on a 1928 aerial photograph. In order to maintain a reliable funding source and shift the responsibility for these "wayward" youth from a private institution to the state, the Ferris Industrial School became a state institution in 1918.<sup>7</sup> By 1928, there were over 100 boys at the school, 35 of whom were African American.<sup>8</sup>

According to a 1928 aerial photograph, the southeast quadrant of the property was farmed, the northeast quadrant contained an orchard and vocational training outbuildings, and the remaining half of the parcel was woodland. A Sanborn map from the 1920s indicates farm buildings in the southwest corner of the property including a piggery, chicken coops, tool sheds, and a slaughterhouse.<sup>9</sup> Due to changes in curriculum and infrastructure, the southeast quadrant is now fallow ground, the farm outbuildings in the southwest have been demolished, and new buildings occupy the former orchard. Other structures present in the 1920s that have since been demolished include Washington Cottage (indicated as containing a dining room and dormitories and located northeast of the Harlan Building), Dunbar Cottage (no purpose

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<sup>3</sup> Powell, p. 422.

<sup>4</sup> Raymond L. Townsend, *Ferris School for Boys, 1885-1940*, (n.p.), 1949, pp. 17-18. Unless otherwise noted, details about the history of the school are found in this source.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 21.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 27.

<sup>7</sup> Powell, p. 422.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> Sanborn Map Company. "Wilmington, Delaware, Vol. 2. [Territory shown on this sheet outside of corporate limits, page 247]." Sanborn Map Company, 1927.

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noted, located northwest of the Harlan Building), and the Farmers Cottage (no purpose noted, located just west of the current Cleveland White Community Services Building).<sup>10</sup>

In 1925, the school changed to a military approach of running the institution. An army reserve officer was hired to lead the transition.<sup>11</sup> By the mid-twentieth century, a wide variety of programs were offered at the school, including recreation, religion, arts and crafts and vocational training (farming, cooking, laundry, painting, carpentry, auto repair, plumbing and boiler room maintenance). Physical and psychological evaluations were also given, and a parole system allowed for off site employment and training.<sup>12</sup> The 1940s saw a policy shift away from taking in dependent boys. It was felt that boys that were strictly dependents of the state should not be housed at a school for delinquents.<sup>13</sup>

Capacity continued to be added throughout the Ferris School's history. New facilities were added around the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as the school gained increasing numbers of residents and programs. As the capacity and program needs evolved, buildings were added to the campus. A 1933 State of Delaware State Highway Department map shows the configuration of the campus, with 11 major buildings in place, and a baseball field adjacent to Ball Cottage. At that time, Wharton Hall, Cleveland White, Ball Cottage, and the Harlan Building were present, although they went by different names at the time. The Harlan Building had not yet been connected to the Lincoln Barracks. Several buildings present in 1933 have since been demolished to make way for facilities more responsive to the school's program, administrative and security needs, including the Washington Barracks, Dunbar Barracks, a dairy barn, and stables. In 1947, it was reported that the school contained "separate cottages for white and colored boys, a school building, administration building, trades building, quarters for employees, superintendents cottage, barn and outbuildings."<sup>14</sup>

Several cottages were added in the mid-twentieth century to provide additional space.<sup>15</sup> Grace Cottage was built in 1950, and a campaign to build new residential facilities was conducted in the 1960s. A 1968 map shows foundations in place for construction of Murphy, Mowlds, and Snowden Cottages. Snowden Cottage, completed in 1968, was named for James H. Snowden, a member of what was when called the Youth Services Division of Delaware. The architect for the project was J. George McDermott, AIA, ARA. C.J. Dougherty and Sons, Inc, served as general contractor. The same architect and contractor were used for all three cottages. Mowlds Cottage was named for another member of the Youth Services Division of Delaware, W. Lyles Mowlds. Mowlds was completed the same year as Snowden. By 1968, the Harlan Building had been expanded and was connected to the former Lincoln Barracks. At that time, the Harlan Building portion was used for administration, and the former Lincoln Barracks were used as the infirmary. The map also shows that by this time, the agricultural buildings (stable, dairy barn, etc) had all been demolished. After 1968, the northern driveway for the Ferris School, from Centre Road, was shifted northward. Formerly a symmetrical driveway, this

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Townsend, p. 45.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., p. 3.; Reed, p. 832-33.

<sup>13</sup> Reed, p. 832.

<sup>14</sup> Reed, p. 832-33.

<sup>15</sup> State of Delaware, State Highway Department, *Driveways – Ferris Industrial School*, August 18, 1933; CRS forms and file for Ferris Reform School (N-497).

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northern drive now exits the property directly across from the entrance to DuPont's Chestnut Run facility across Centre Road.

A Ferris School building was constructed in two phases in 1973 and 1975. It was located east of the Cleveland D. White Building, and can be seen on a 1997 U.S.G.S map of the area. The building served as more of a detention facility than a school, although a carpentry shop and automotive shop were included in its construction.<sup>16</sup> An addition to the west side of the Wharton Building was constructed to serve as a cafeteria while the Ferris School was under construction. Soon after its construction, the Ferris School building was considered outdated, and did not adequately serve the needs of the resident population and the staff at the school. In the 1990s, the building was the focus of an ACLU lawsuit, alleging overcrowding in the institution. The New Ferris School was constructed in 1997 as a result of the ACLU suit. The building is located on the recreational fields formerly associated with the previous Ferris School building, and the current fenced recreational field associated with the New Ferris School was established after the demolition of the previous building.

This transition from a vocational focus to an academic educational focus was complete with the construction of the New Ferris School in 1997. No vocational training facilities were included in its design, and the trades are no longer a part of the rehabilitation and educational offerings at the school.<sup>17</sup> The result is a New Ferris School building designed around a model program of education and rehabilitation, a program that is emulated in other facilities in the U.S. Institution residents can earn a GED from this facility.

The New Castle County Detention Center was added to the northern portion of the property near Centre Road in 1993 and expanded in 2000. A new administration building for the Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth, and their Families (DSCYF) was completed in 2004; this is attached to the northwestern end of the former Murphy Cottage.

Today, the Ferris School for Boys operates a maximum-security facility for adjudicated males, with programming centering on education and rehabilitation, and the New Castle County Detention Center focuses on a pre-adjudicated population of boys and girls under the age of 18.<sup>18</sup> The programs are considered models of education and reform, with buildings designed according to programmatic needs. Snowden, Mowlds, and Grace Cottages serve as program and dormitory space. Juvenile boys are sentenced to short-term incarceration at Snowden Cottage (up to 90 days), while girls stay at Grace Cottage. Mowlds serves as a six-week transitional location between the secure Ferris facility and returning home. These programs are administered by the DSCYF and the Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services.<sup>19</sup>

There are several contributing elements to the property. These are listed as follows:

- Caleb Harlan Building – circa 1810
- Cleveland White Community Service Building – circa 1907

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<sup>16</sup> Paul Ivins, Personal Communication, September 8, 2005.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> [http://www.state.de.us/kids/yrs\\_ferris.htm](http://www.state.de.us/kids/yrs_ferris.htm)

<sup>19</sup> State of Delaware. Delaware State Code. Title 31, Part IV, § 5102 and § 5112. Available at <http://www.delcode.state.de.us/title31/c051/>.

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- Wharton Hall – circa 1931
- Ball Cottage – circa 1927
- Maintenance Building – circa 1945
- Grace Cottage – circa 1950

The New Castle County Detention Center and current Ferris School for Boys are not within the National Register boundary for this Ferris Reform School Historic District. Since the Ferris Reform School property continued to evolve with its changing requirements for the housing and programming related to its mission, it is recommended that the period of significance be 1885 through 1955. Buildings constructed after 1955 are considered non-contributing features, as they are outside of the period of significance for this resource. This period of significance was developed in accordance with the guidance contained in the National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*.

See continuation sheet

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### *UTM References*

1. Zone 18 39° 44'52" N  
75° 36'37" W
2. Zone 18 39° 45'03" N  
75° 36'36" W
3. Zone 18 39° 45'02" N  
75° 36'39" W
4. Zone 18 39° 45'06" N  
75° 36'43" W
5. Zone 18 39° 44'58" N  
75° 36'56" W
6. Zone 18 39° 44'56" N  
75° 36'53" W

### *Narrative Boundary Description*

The National Register boundary for the Ferris Reform School is as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the parcel, continuing along the parcel line in a northwesterly direction along Faulkland Road approximately 1,621 feet; then northwest along the parcel line approximately 254 feet to its intersection with Little Mill Creek; then following the course of Little Mill Creek approximately 1,665 feet to a point in line with the southwestern fence around the recreational area just south of the New Ferris School; then following this line along the fence, approximately 838 feet to its intersection with the northern driveway into the Ferris School property from Centre Road; then eastward along the northern edge of this driveway approximately 400 feet to the property's eastern parcel line; then following the parcel line southward approximately 1162 feet to the point of beginning. The boundary is graphically represented on the attached USGS map and site plan.

### *Boundary Justification*

As directed in the guidance regarding National Register boundary delineation contained in the National Register bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, the proposed boundary encompasses all contributing elements and historic additions to the facility. Although it does not include the entire associated parcel, it does include the portion of the property that contributes to the significance of the Ferris Reform School as well as an ample setting for the property. The boundary includes the locations of former historic buildings and cartways within the property. The proposed boundary excludes buffer areas that do not necessarily contribute to the significance of the property, such as the wooded and wetland areas on the opposite side of the Little Mill Creek. In addition, the boundary excludes the recently constructed New Ferris School and the New Castle County Detention Center. These facilities represent a departure in

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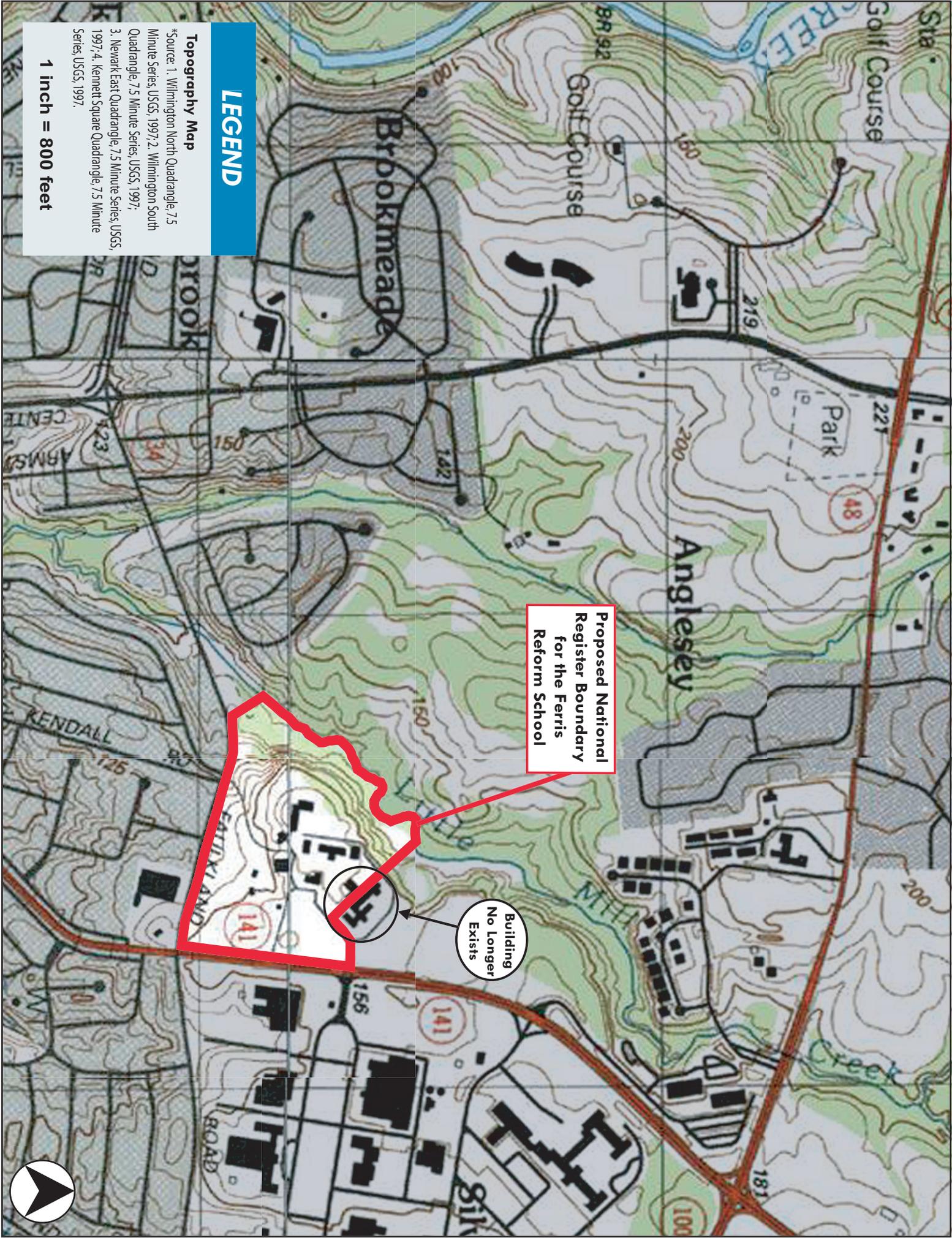
## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

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architectural style and form, as well as a departure in programming at the facility. Vocational training was a mainstay of the rehabilitation component of the residents' stay at the facility. With the construction of these new buildings, vocational training ceased at the site in favor of fully academic education. The boundary is primarily composed of tax parcel lines, as well as natural and manmade landscape features. These features generally constitute changes in the nature and/or use of the landscape, both within and outside of property bounds. Parcel boundaries have remained fairly consistent over time, having lost only seventeen acres in the northern portion of the property.

See continuation sheet



Proposed National Register Boundary for the Ferris Reform School

Building No Longer Exists

# LEGEND

## Topography Map

- \*Source: 1. Wilmington North Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series, USGS, 1997; 2. Wilmington South Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series, USGS, 1997;
- 3. Newark East Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series, USGS, 1997; 4. Kennett Square Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series, USGS, 1997.

1 inch = 800 feet



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- #1**  
Harlan Building, circa 2001  
Ferris Reform School  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southwest  
December 2001
- #2**  
Cleveland White Community Services Building  
Ferris Reform School  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the west  
November 2005
- #3**  
Maintenance Building  
Ferris Reform School  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northeast.  
November 2005
- #4**  
Maintenance Building  
Ferris Reform School  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northwest.  
November 2005
- #5**  
Wharton Hall.  
Ferris Reform School  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southwest.  
December 2001
- #6**  
Ball Cottage  
Ferris Reform School  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the south.  
November 2005
- #7**  
Ball Cottage  
Ferris Reform School  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the east.  
November 2005
- #8**  
Mowlds Cottage  
Ferris Reform School  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southwest.  
November 2005
- #9**  
Snowden Cottage  
Ferris Reform School  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southwest.  
November 2005
- #10**  
Snowden Cottage  
Ferris Reform School  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR. View to the northeast.  
November 2005

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**#11**

Grace Cottage  
Ferris Reform School  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southwest.  
November 2005

**#12**

Grace Cottage  
Ferris Reform School  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the north.  
November 2005

**#13**

Murphy Cottage.  
Ferris Reform School  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the south.  
December 2001

**#14**

Murphy Cottage and Administration Building  
Ferris Reform School  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northwest.  
November 2005

See continuation sheet

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# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Woodland Apartments

other names/site number Delaware Cultural Resource Survey Number N14270 (.001-.058)

## 2. Location

street & number 1201 Centre Road  not for publication

city or town Wilmington  vicinity

state Delaware code DE county New Castle code 003 zip code 19805

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally.  See continuation sheet for additional comments.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet for additional comments.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:) _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

**Woodland Apartments**

Name of Property

**New Castle County, Delaware**

County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

private

public-local

public-State

public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

building(s)

district

site

structure

object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

58

0

buildings

\_\_\_\_\_

sites

\_\_\_\_\_

structures

\_\_\_\_\_

objects

58

0

Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic – Multiple dwelling

Domestic – Secondary structure

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic – Multiple dwelling

Domestic – Secondary structure

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals – Colonial Revival

Modern Movement – International Style

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick; stucco

\_\_\_\_\_

roof Asphalt shingles

other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Woodland Apartments**

Name of Property

**New Castle County, Delaware**

County and State

**8 Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria considerations**

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Community Planning and Development
- Architecture
- Government
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1952-1953

**Significant Dates**

1952-1953

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Anthony P. Miller, Inc. (contractor)

**Primary location of additional data**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

**Woodland Apartments**

Name of Property

**New Castle County, Delaware**

County and State

**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of property 29.31**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**name/title Elizabeth Burling – Historic Preservation Planner; Johnette Davies – Director of Historical Servicesorganization Kise Straw & Kolodner date September 7, 2005street & number 123 S. Broad Street, Suite 1270 telephone 215-790-1050city or town Philadelphia state PA zip code 19109**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Woodland Apartments, LPstreet & number 1201 Centre Road telephone 302-994-9003city or town Wilmington state Delaware zip code 19805**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.470 *et seq.*)**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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### Narrative Description

This 30-acre property is located along the northwest side of Centre Road, and is a sub-development of the Brookland Terrace subdivision outside of Wilmington, Delaware. A large apartment complex built circa 1953, it contains 58 buildings of four types: a two-story, brick, Colonial Revival building with one-story flanking dependencies (each containing three residential units); a long, central one-story, stucco, side-gable section with a two-story hipped-roof section at each end (containing between five and seven residential units); a one-story, stucco side gable building (each containing two residential units); and a one-story, stucco garage with an offset gabled roof (each containing four to eight individual garage units). The dwelling units are grouped in sets of three around central courtyards. Constructed of brick, the majority of the apartment buildings are stuccoed, and the upper portion of the two-story section is clad in vertical vinyl siding. The windows are generally vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with inoperable louvered shutters. International Style details are also present, particularly represented as corner bands of windows. Original multi-pane metal windows have been completely replaced by three types of windows: a set of three vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows, a large bay window, or a large fixed window with six-lights and snap-in dividers.

In addition to the replacement windows, other exterior alterations have occurred at this property. Vinyl siding has been added around the second story of some of the buildings, between the stucco finish above the first floor and the eaves. There is also vinyl siding in the gable ends of the one-story garage buildings. A historical photograph of a twin development, Brookview Apartments in Claymont, Delaware, reveals that the Woodland Apartments were likely stucco and brick, depending upon the building type, from the time of their construction.<sup>1</sup> Concrete door and window overhangs evident at Brookview Apartments have been removed at Woodland Apartments, and are now only visible as concrete trim around some windows and doors. Over the last 15 years, there have been upgrades in the roofs, windows, and utilities for all buildings.<sup>2</sup>

There are six options for interior plans. Two-unit styles have one bedroom, with either an eat-in kitchen or a dining room. There are two-bedroom ranch (one-story) units, one with an eat-in kitchen, and one with a dining room. Two unit styles are townhouse-style with a bi-level plan. One of these has two bedrooms, and the other has three.<sup>3</sup>

Generally, three to four buildings surround a central courtyard, with concrete walkways linking the buildings to this green space. Concrete sidewalks surround each block in the subdivision, encouraging pedestrian activity. These walkways have had sections replaced, but the new paths follow the original alignment. Walkways leading to the entrances of the individual apartment units are also concrete, and have stairs with wrought iron railings where necessary. A service road is located between Woodlawn Apartments and Centre Road (Route 141). The general landscape consists of mature pine, crabapple, mulberry, and sycamore trees. Some shrubs and plantings are adjacent to the buildings, and for an additional charge, residents may maintain a private flower garden. There are also asphalt pads in the rear of the three-unit U-shaped

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<sup>1</sup> Martha Schick, *Claymont*, (Charleston, SC: Arcadia), 2000, p. 128.

<sup>2</sup> Personal Communication, Woodland Apartment Staff, September 2005.

<sup>3</sup> Woodland Apartments brochure, September 2005.

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apartment buildings. These contain permanent metal pipe supports for clotheslines, and are slightly overgrown with vegetation.

Private garages are also available for rent for an additional fee. These buildings contain four or eight individual garage units. The one-story, four-bay buildings have offset side gable roofs clad in asphalt shingles. They are one bay deep. The buildings are clad in stucco, and have a brick soldier course and leader row at the bottom similar to those found on the apartment units. There is vinyl siding on the gable ends. Each of the bays has an aluminum folding overhead door.

See the following pages for descriptions of each building in the Woodland Apartments Complex.

### *Building Descriptions*

There are four main building typologies present in the Woodland Apartments complex. Type A includes structures with five, six, or seven residential units. They are arranged in an S- or L-shape, with a long, main one-story section flanked by two-story units. The Type B structures are three residential units grouped into a U-shaped building. Type B buildings are always one two-story main Colonial Revival section flanked by a one-story residential unit on either side. There are only two Type C structures, each with two residential units arranged in a rectangular plan. Type D structures are the multi-unit garages. There are four- and eight-car structures. The interiors of these buildings were not accessible at the time of survey, but floor plans are available for residential units of the Type A and Type B buildings.

**A1 (N-14270.001)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of six apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, and 1237 Centre Road. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the upper portion of the second story.

The primary façade (facing north) has five residential units. The fenestration is irregular, with a combination of vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and a large, six-light fixed window with snap-in dividers. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl, and the double-hung sash windows all have inoperable louvered shutters. There is one door per residential unit. These doors are wood paneled with aluminum storm doors. The doors have concrete trim at the top. There is one concrete stoop per entrance.

Two of the residential units front on the south elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the south façade is irregular, with vinyl 1/1

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double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large bay window. The large bay windows are replacements for the original large window in these units. The bay windows on this building have wood shingles on the roof, and the base is covered in stucco.

The east elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and a large bay window. The bay window has wood shingles on the roof and stucco on the base. There is concrete trim remaining from the original large window opening visible behind the bay window.

The west elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and a large multi-light fixed window. There is concrete trim above the large fixed window.

**A2 (N-14270.002)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 1205-1217 Centre Road. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the upper portion of the second story.

The primary façade (facing south) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the north elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the north elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The east elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and a large bay window. The bay window has wood shingles on the roof and stucco on the base. There is concrete trim remaining from the original large window opening visible behind the bay window.

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The west elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and a large bay window, with wood shingles on its roof and a stuccoed base. There is concrete trim visible behind the bay window.

**A3 (N-14270.003)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at one end. A one story segment extends from the side of the two-story unit, creating an L-shaped plan. There are a total of six units in this building, including 1201 & 1203 Centre Road, and 1, 3, 5, 7 Lowry Drive. This building also contains the main office for the Woodland Apartments complex. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on the two-story residential unit, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story section has vertical aluminum siding at the upper portion of the second story.

The primary elevation (facing north) has 4 residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. The entrance to each residential unit consists of one wood paneled door with concrete trim, an aluminum storm, and a concrete stoop.

One of the residential units fronts to the south. This unit also has wood panel door with an aluminum storm, and a concrete stoop. The fenestration on the south elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and a large bay window with a wood shingled roof.

The east elevation is two residential units wide, with one residential unit fronting in this direction. This unit functions as the main office for the Woodland Apartment complex. Windows on the east are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and a large bay window. The bay window has wood shingles on the roof and stucco on the base. There is concrete trim remaining from the original large window opening visible behind the bay window.

The west elevation is one residential unit wide with no units fronting in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers. The windows have wood and vinyl trim.

**A4 (N-14270.004)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of three apartment units, with one two-story unit and a one-story unit at one end. A one story segment extends from the side of the two-story unit, creating an L-shaped plan. There are a total of five units in this building, including 1160 Centre Road, and 2, 4, 6, and 8 Lowry Drive. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the one-story sections, and a

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hipped roof on the two-story residential unit, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story section has vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing south) has 4 residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large bay window with a wood shingled roof. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

One residential unit fronts on the north elevation. This unit also has a wood paneled door with an aluminum storm, and a concrete stoop. The fenestration on the north elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and a large bay window with a wood shingled roof.

The east elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and a large bay window. The bay window has wood shingles on the roof and stucco on the base. There is concrete trim remaining from the original large window opening visible behind the bay window.

The west elevation is one residential unit wide. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

**A5 (N-14270.005)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, and 1167 Centre Road. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing north) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and a large, six-light fixed window with snap-in dividers. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the south elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the south façade is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and two large fixed windows, similar to that on the north elevation.

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The east elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The west elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and a large bay window, with wood shingles on its roof and a stuccoed base. There is concrete trim visible behind the bay window.

**A6 (N-14270.006)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, and 1147 Centre Road. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing south) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large, six-light fixed window with snap-in dividers. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the north elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the north façade is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and two large fixed windows of the same type as present on the south elevation.

The east elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The west elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large fixed window of the same type as the south façade.

**A7 (N-14270.007)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, and 1131 Centre Road. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a

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soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing north) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large, six-light fixed window with snap-in dividers. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the south elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the south elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large fixed window similar to the type found on the north façade.

The east elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The west elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large fixed window, similar to those found on other façades on the building.

**A8 (N-14270.008)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, and 1113 Centre Road. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing south) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large, six-light fixed window with snap-in dividers. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

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Two of the residential units front on the north elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the south elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers. This elevation also has one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers.

The east elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The west elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large fixed window, similar to those on the north and south elevations.

**A9 (N-14270.009)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, and 50 Delvin Terrace. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing south) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large, six-light fixed window with snap-in dividers. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the north elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the south elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers. This elevation also has two large six-light fixed windows with snap-in dividers.

The east elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The west elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large bay window with a wood shingled roof. There is concrete trim from the original window visible behind the bay window.

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**A10 (N-14270.010)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 Delvin Terrace. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing north) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the south façade. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the south elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers. This elevation also has one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers.

The east elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The west elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

**A11 (N-14270.011)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 Delvin Terrace. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing north) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

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Two of the residential units front on the south façade. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the south elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers. This elevation also has two large, six-light windows with snap-in dividers.

The east elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large bay window with a wood shingled roof. There is concrete trim from the original window visible behind the bay window.

The west elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large bay window with a wood shingled roof. There is concrete trim from the original window visible behind the bay window.

**A12 (N-14270.012)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 2 Delvin Terrace, and 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 Lowry Drive. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing east) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the west elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the south elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers. Also serving as replacement windows are a set of triple vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows, which have replaced an original large fixed window.

The north elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers. There is concrete trim from the original window visible above this large window.

The south elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large fixed window similar to the one on the north façade.

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**A13 (N-14270.013)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, and 27 Lowry Drive. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing west) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the east elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the south elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers.

The north elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers. There is concrete trim from the original window visible above this large window.

The south elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

**A14 (N-14270.014)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at one end. A one story segment extends from the side of the two-story unit, creating an L-shaped plan. There are a total of six units in this building, including 1 and 3 Morton Avenue, and 35, 37, 39, and 41 Lowry Drive. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on the two-story residential unit, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story section has vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing east) has 4 residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large bay window with asphalt shingles on its roof.

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There is concrete trim from the original window visible behind the bay window. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the west elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the west elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The north elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers. There is concrete trim from the original window visible above this large window.

The south elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

**A15 (N-14270.015)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at one end. A one story segment extends from the side of the two-story unit, creating an L-shaped plan. There are a total of six units in this building, including 2 and 4 Morton Avenue, and 43, 45, 47, and 49 Lowry Drive. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on the two-story residential unit, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story section has vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing west) has 4 residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and two large, six-light fixed windows with snap-in dividers. There is concrete trim at the top of the fixed windows. The double-hung sash windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the east elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the east elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large fixed window, similar to that on the west façade.

The north elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large bay window, which has asphalt shingles on its roof. There is concrete trim from the original window visible above this large window.

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The south elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

**A16 (N-14270.016)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, and 69 Lowry Drive. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing east) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the west elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the west elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers.

The north elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The south elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

**A17 (N-14270.017)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, and 86 Lowry Drive. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

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The primary façade (facing east) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the west elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the west elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The north elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The south elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large bay window with asphalt shingles on its roof.

**A18 (N-14270.018)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, and 66 Lowry Drive. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing west) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the east elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the east elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The north elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The south elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large bay window with asphalt shingles on its roof.

See continuation sheet

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**A19 (N-14270.019)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35 Delvin Terrace. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing east) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers. In place of an original large fixed window, the building has one set of three 1/1 double-hung sash windows. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the west elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the west elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large, six-light fixed window with snap-in dividers. There is concrete trim above this window.

The north elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large bay window with asphalt shingles on its roof.

The south elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

**A20 (N-14270.020)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15 Delvin Terrace. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

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The primary façade (facing west) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large, six-light, fixed window with snap-in dividers. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. The fixed window also has concrete trim above it. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the east elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the east elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The north elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large bay window with asphalt shingles on its roof.

The south elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large fixed window, similar to the one on the west elevation.

**A21 (N-14270.021)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, and 52 Lowry Drive. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing east) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large fixed windows. The fixed window consists of two 1/1 windows on either side of two 4/4 windows. Additionally, the west façade features a set of three 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl windows, which are a modern replacement for an original fixed window. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the west elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the west elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and two large, six-light windows with snap-in dividers. There is concrete trim above this window.

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The north elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large bay window with asphalt shingles on its roof.

The south elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large fixed window, similar to the one found on the west façade.

**A22 (N-14270.022)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 1 Delvin Terrace and 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 Lowry Drive. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing west) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters for the double-hung sash windows. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the east elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the east façade is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The north elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large fixed window similar to the one on the west elevation.

The south façade is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large fixed window, similar to the one on the west elevation.

**A23 (N-14270.023)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, and 49 Delvin Terrace. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the

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two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing east) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers. One unit contains a set of three 1/1 double-hung sash windows, functioning as a replacement for an original fixed window. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the east elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the east elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and one large, six-light, fixed window with snap-in dividers and concrete trim.

The north elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large fixed window similar to the one on the east elevation.

The south elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large fixed window, similar to the one on the east elevation.

**A24 (N-14270.024)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, and 69 Delvin Terrace. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing east) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters for the double-hung sash windows. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the west elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the west elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

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The north elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large bay window with wood shingles on its roof.

The south elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large fixed window, similar to the one on the east elevation.

**A25 (N-14270.025)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, and 84 Delvin Terrace. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing east) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters for the double-hung sash windows. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the west elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the west elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The north elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large fixed window, similar to the one on the east elevation.

The south elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large fixed window, similar to the one on the east elevation.

**A26 (N-14270.026)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. A one story segment extends from the side of the two-story unit, creating an L-shaped plan. There are a total of six units in this building, including 58, 60, 62, and 64 Delvin Terrace, and 5 and 7 Caleb Terrace. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each

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of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing west) has 4 residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, one large fixed window, and one set of three 1/1 double-hung sash windows acting together as a replacement for an original, larger fixed window. The fixed window consists of two 1/1 windows on either side of two 4/4 windows, with concrete trim above. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters for the double-hung sash windows. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the east elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the east elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The north elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The south elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large fixed window, similar to the one on the west elevation.

**A27 (N-14270.027)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of four apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. A one story segment extends from the side of the two-story unit, creating an L-shaped plan. There are a total of six units in this building, including 42, 44, and 46 Caleb Terrace, and 52, 54, and 56 Delvin Terrace. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing south) has 3 residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one set of three 1/1 double-hung sash windows acting together as a replacement for an original, larger fixed window. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters for the double-hung sash windows. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the north elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the north elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and two large, six-light fixed windows with snap-in dividers.

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The west elevation is two residential units wide, and contains the entrance to one unit. There is a concrete stoop and stairs leading to the entrance. The door is wood paneled, with an aluminum storm. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and a large bay window with wood shingles on its roof.

The east elevation is one residential unit wide, and no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

**A28 (N-14270.028)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 Caleb Terrace. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing north) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters for the double-hung sash windows. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the south elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the south elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and two large fixed windows similar to the large fixed window on the north façade.

The east elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The west elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and a large bay window with wood shingles on its roof

**A29 (N-14270.029)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan.

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There are a total of seven units in this building, including 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 Caleb Terrace. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing south) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large bay window with asphalt shingles on its roof. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters for the double-hung sash windows. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the north elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the north elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and two large, six-light fixed windows with snap-in dividers and concrete trim.

The east elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large bay window, with wood shingles on its roof.

The west elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

**A30 (N-14270.030)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of six apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. A one story segment extends from the side of the two-story unit, creating an L-shaped plan. There are a total of six units in this building, including 2, 4, and 6 Caleb Terrace, and 1752, 1754, and 1756 Faulkland Road. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing north) is five residential units long, and has 3 units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and a large bay window with asphalt shingles on its roof. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters for the double-hung sash windows. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

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Two of the residential units front on the south elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the south elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large six-light fixed window. There is also one set of three 1/1 double-hung sash windows functioning as a replacement for a larger original window.

The west elevation is two residential units wide, with one residential unit fronting in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and a large bay window with asphalt shingles on its roof. The entryway has a wood paneled door with aluminum storm, and a concrete stoop.

The east elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

**A31 (N-14270.031)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of three apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end, and a one-story unit off the side of the northernmost unit. A one story segment extends from the side of the two-story unit, creating an L-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 1 and 3 Caleb Terrace, and 1800, 1802, 1804, and 1806 Faulkland Road. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing west) is five residential units long, and has 4 units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and a large fixed window. The large fixed window is a six-light window with snap-in dividers with concrete trim. All double-hung sash windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the east elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the west elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large, six-light fixed window with concrete trim.

The north elevation is two residential units wide, with no residential units fronting in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and a large bay window with wood shingles on its roof.

The south elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

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**A32 (N-14270.032)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952. It exhibits a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a main one-story block of five apartment units, with a two-story unit at each end. One story segments extend from the sides of the two-story units, creating an S-shaped plan. There are a total of seven units in this building, including 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, and 1826 Faulkland Road. For the purposes of this description, each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the central one-story section, and a hipped roof on each of the two-story residential units, all clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story sections have vertical aluminum siding at the second story.

The primary façade (facing east) has five residential units fronting in this direction. The fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large, six-light window with snap-in dividers, with concrete trim above. All double-hung sash windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl with inoperable louvered shutters. There is one wood paneled door, with an aluminum storm, per residential unit. The entryways have concrete trim above the door and a concrete stoop.

Two of the residential units front on the west elevation. These units also have wood pane and panel doors with aluminum storms, and one concrete stoop per entry. The fenestration on the west elevation is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large fixed window, similar to the one on the east elevation. There is also one set of three 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl windows, replacing an original larger fixed window.

The north elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large bay window, with wood shingles on its roof.

The south elevation is two residential units wide, although no units front in this direction. Windows here are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash with 6/6 snap-in dividers, and one large fixed window, similar to those on the east and west elevations.

**B1 (N14270.033)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952 in the Colonial Revival style. The building consists of a main two-story block of one apartment unit, with a one-story unit on either side, creating a U-shaped plan. There are a total of 3 units in this building, including 1808, 1810, and 1812 Faulkland Road. Each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in brick, and has a soldier course of brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the one-story sections, and a hipped roof on the central two-story section. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story central section has vertical aluminum siding at the upper portion of the second story.

The primary façade (facing north) has three residential units. Generally the fenestration is symmetrical across the front of the building. The two one-story units have vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The central two-story unit also has vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows, but one large, six-light, fixed window with snap-in dividers to the right of the central entryway alters the pattern. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl, and the double-hung sash windows all have inoperable louvered shutters. There is one door per residential unit. These doors are wood paneled with aluminum

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storms. The doors have concrete trim at the top. There is also one concrete stoop per entrance. Additionally, the central two-story section has six metal full-height columns supporting an overhanging roof.

The south elevation is the rear of the three residential units. Fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Each window has inoperable louvered shutters. There are concrete steps down to the basement level, with a wrought iron railing, leading to a single-leaf metal slab door.

The east elevation of the building is one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows and inoperable louvered shutters.

The west elevation of the building is also one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with inoperable louvered shutters.

**B2 (N14270.034)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952 in the Colonial Revival style. The building consists of a main two-story block of one apartment unit, with a one-story unit on either side, creating a U-shaped plan. There are a total of three units in this building, including 66, 68, and 70 Delvin Terrace. Each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in brick, and has a soldier course of brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the one-story sections, and a hipped roof on the central two-story section. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story central section has vertical aluminum siding at the upper portion of the second story.

The primary façade (facing south) has three residential units. Generally the fenestration is symmetrical across the front of the building. The two one-story units have vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The central two-story unit also has vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows, but one large, fixed six-light window to the right of the central entryway alters the pattern. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl, and the double-hung sash windows all have inoperable louvered shutters. There is one door per residential unit. These doors are wood paneled with aluminum storms. The doors have concrete trim at the top. There is also one concrete stoop per entrance. Additionally, the central two-story section has six metal full-height columns supporting an overhanging roof.

The north elevation is the rear of the three residential units. Fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Each window has inoperable louvered shutters. There are concrete steps down to the basement level, with a wrought iron railing, leading to a single-leaf metal slab door.

The east elevation of the building is one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows and inoperable louvered shutters.

The west elevation of the building is also one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with inoperable louvered shutters, and one large fixed window similar to that on the south elevation. There are no doors or entrances on the east or west elevations.

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**B3 (N14270.035)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952 in the Colonial Revival style. The building consists of a main two-story block of one apartment unit, with a one-story unit on either side, creating a U-shaped plan. There are a total of three units in this building, including 22, 24, and 26 Caleb Terrace. Each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in brick, and has a soldier course of brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the one-story sections, and a hipped roof on the central two-story section. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story central section has vertical aluminum siding at the upper portion of the second story.

The primary façade (facing west) has three residential units. Generally the fenestration is symmetrical across the front of the building. The two one-story units have vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The central two-story unit also has vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows, but one large, fixed six-light window to the right of the central entryway alters the pattern. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl, and the double-hung sash windows all have inoperable louvered shutters. There is one door per residential unit. These doors are wood paneled with aluminum storms. The doors have concrete trim at the top. There is also one concrete stoop per entrance. Additionally, the central two-story section has six metal full-height columns supporting an overhanging roof.

The east elevation is the rear of the three residential units. Fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Each window has inoperable louvered shutters. There are concrete steps down to the basement level, with a wrought iron railing, leading to a single-leaf metal slab door.

The north elevation of the building is one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows and inoperable louvered shutters, and one large bay window with wood shingles on its hood.

The south elevation of the building is also one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with inoperable louvered shutters, and one large bay window with wood shingles on its hood. There are no doors or entrances on the north or south elevations.

**B4 (N14270.036)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952 in the Colonial Revival style. The building consists of a main two-story block of one apartment unit, with a one-story unit on either side, creating a U-shaped plan. There are a total of three units in this building, including 51, 53, and 55 Delvin Terrace. Each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the one-story sections, and a hipped roof on the central two-story section. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story central section has vertical aluminum siding at the upper portion of the second story.

The primary façade (facing north) has three residential units. Generally the fenestration is symmetrical across the front of the building. The two one-story units have vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The central two-story unit also has vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows, but one large, fixed six-light window to the right of the central entryway alters the pattern. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl, and the double-hung sash windows all have inoperable louvered

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shutters. There is one door per residential unit. These doors are wood paneled with aluminum storms. The doors have concrete trim at the top. There is also one concrete stoop per entrance. Additionally, the central two-story section has six metal full-height columns supporting an overhanging roof.

The south elevation is the rear of the three residential units. Fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Each window has inoperable louvered shutters. There are concrete steps down to the basement level, with a wrought iron railing, leading to a single-leaf metal slab door.

The east elevation of the building is one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows and inoperable louvered shutters.

The west elevation of the building is also one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with inoperable louvered shutters, and one large bay window with wood shingles on its roof. There are no doors or entrances on the east or west elevations.

**B5 (N14270.037)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952 in the Colonial Revival style. The building consists of a main two-story block of one apartment unit, with a one-story unit on either side, creating a U-shaped plan. There are a total of three units in this building, including 68, 70, and 72 Lowry Drive. Each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the one-story sections, and a hipped roof on the central two-story section. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story central section has vertical aluminum siding at the upper portion of the second story.

The primary façade (facing south) has three residential units. Generally the fenestration is symmetrical across the front of the building. The two one-story units have vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The central two-story unit also has vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows, but one large, fixed six-light window to the right of the central entryway alters the pattern. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl, and the double-hung sash windows all have inoperable louvered shutters. There is one door per residential unit. These doors are wood paneled with aluminum storms. The doors have concrete trim at the top. There is also one concrete stoop per entrance. Additionally, the central two-story section has six metal full-height columns supporting an overhanging roof.

The north elevation is the rear of the three residential units. Fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Each window has inoperable louvered shutters. There are concrete steps down to the basement level, with a wrought iron railing, leading to a single-leaf metal slab door.

The east elevation of the building is one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows and inoperable louvered shutters.

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The west elevation of the building is also one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with inoperable louvered shutters, and one large fixed window similar to that on the south elevation. There are no doors or entrances on the east or west elevations.

**B6 (N14270.038)** - This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952 in the Colonial Revival style. The building consists of a main two-story block of one apartment unit, with a one-story unit on either side, creating a U-shaped plan. There are a total of three units in this building, including 34, 36, and 38 Delvin Terrace. Each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in brick, and has a soldier course of brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the one-story sections, and a hipped roof on the central two-story section. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story central section has vertical aluminum siding at the upper portion of the second story.

The primary façade (facing south) has three residential units. Generally the fenestration is symmetrical across the front of the building. The two one-story units have vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The central two-story unit also has vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows, but one large, fixed six-light window to the right of the central entryway alters the pattern. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl, and the double-hung sash windows all have inoperable louvered shutters. There is one door per residential unit. These doors are wood paneled with aluminum storms. The doors have concrete trim at the top. There is also one concrete stoop per entrance. Additionally, the central two-story section has six metal full-height columns supporting an overhanging roof.

The north elevation is the rear of the three residential units. Fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Each window has inoperable louvered shutters. There are concrete steps down to the basement level, with a wrought iron railing, leading to a single-leaf metal slab door.

The east elevation of the building is one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows and inoperable louvered shutters.

The west elevation of the building is also one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with inoperable louvered shutters. There are no doors or entrances on the east or west elevations.

**B7 (N14270.039)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952 in the Colonial Revival style. The building consists of a main two-story block of one apartment unit, with a one-story unit on either side, creating a U-shaped plan. There are a total of three units in this building, including 17, 19, and 21 Delvin Terrace. Each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in brick, and has a soldier course of brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the one-story sections, and a hipped roof on the central two-story section. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story central section has vertical aluminum siding at the upper portion of the second story.

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The primary façade (facing north) has three residential units. Generally the fenestration is symmetrical across the front of the building. The two one-story units have vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The central two-story unit also has vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows, but one large, fixed six-light window to the right of the central entryway alters the pattern. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl, and the double-hung sash windows all have inoperable louvered shutters. There is one door per residential unit. These doors are wood paneled with aluminum storms. The doors have concrete trim at the top. There is also one concrete stoop per entrance. Additionally, the central two-story section has six metal full-height columns supporting an overhanging roof.

The south elevation is the rear of the three residential units. Fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Each window has inoperable louvered shutters. There are concrete steps down to the basement level, with a wrought iron railing, leading to a single-leaf metal slab door.

The west elevation of the building is one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows and inoperable louvered shutters.

The east elevation of the building is also one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with inoperable louvered shutters, and one large fixed window similar to that on the south elevation. There are no doors or entrances on the west or east elevations.

**B8 (N14270.040)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952 in the Colonial Revival style. The building consists of a main two-story block of one apartment unit, with a one-story unit on either side, creating a U-shaped plan. There are a total of three units in this building, including 31, 33, and 35 Lowry Drive. Each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in brick, and has a soldier course of brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the one-story sections, and a hipped roof on the central two-story section. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story central section has vertical aluminum siding at the upper portion of the second story.

The primary façade (facing north) has three residential units. Generally the fenestration is symmetrical across the front of the building. The two one-story units have vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The central two-story unit also has vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows, but one large, fixed six-light window to the right of the central entryway alters the pattern. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl, and the double-hung sash windows all have inoperable louvered shutters. There is one door per residential unit. These doors are wood paneled with aluminum storms. The doors have concrete trim at the top. There is also one concrete stoop per entrance. Additionally, the central two-story section has six metal full-height columns supporting an overhanging roof.

The south elevation is the rear of the three residential units. Fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Each window has inoperable louvered shutters. There are concrete steps down to the basement level, with a wrought iron railing, leading to a single-leaf metal slab door.

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The west elevation of the building is one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows and inoperable louvered shutters.

The east elevation of the building is also one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with inoperable louvered shutters, and one large bay window with wood shingles on its roof. There are no doors or entrances on the east or west elevations.

**B9 (N14270.041)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952 in the Colonial Revival style. The building consists of a main two-story block of one apartment unit, with a one-story unit on either side, creating a U-shaped plan. There are a total of three units in this building, including 29, 31, and 33 Lowry Drive. Each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the one-story sections, and a hipped roof on the central two-story section. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story central section has vertical aluminum siding at the upper portion of the second story.

The primary façade (facing north) has three residential units. Generally the fenestration is symmetrical across the front of the building. The two one-story units have vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The central two-story unit also has vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows, but one large, fixed six-light window to the right of the central entryway alters the pattern. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl, and the double-hung sash windows all have inoperable louvered shutters. There is one door per residential unit. These doors are wood paneled with aluminum storms. The doors have concrete trim at the top. There is also one concrete stoop per entrance. Additionally, the central two-story section has six metal full-height columns supporting an overhanging roof.

The south elevation is the rear of the three residential units. Fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Each window has inoperable louvered shutters. There are concrete steps down to the basement level, with a wrought iron railing, leading to a single-leaf metal slab door.

The east elevation of the building is one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows and inoperable louvered shutters.

The west elevation of the building is also one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with inoperable louvered shutters, and one large fixed window similar to that on the north elevation. There are no doors or entrances on the east or west elevations.

**B10 (N14270.042)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952 in the Colonial Revival style. The building consists of a main two-story block of one apartment unit, with a one-story unit on either side, creating a U-shaped plan. There are a total of three units in this building, including 1219, 1221, and 1223 Centre Road. Each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in brick, and has a soldier course of brick at ground level. It has

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a side gable roof on the one-story sections, and a hipped roof on the central two-story section. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story central section has vertical aluminum siding at the upper portion of the second story.

The primary façade (facing east) has three residential units. Generally the fenestration is symmetrical across the front of the building. The two one-story units have vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The central two-story unit also has vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows, but one large, fixed six-light window to the right of the central entryway alters the pattern. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl, and the double-hung sash windows all have inoperable louvered shutters. There is one door per residential unit. These doors are wood paneled with aluminum storms. The doors have concrete trim at the top. There is also one concrete stoop per entrance. Additionally, the central two-story section has six metal full-height columns supporting an overhanging roof.

The west elevation is the rear of the three residential units. Fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Each window has inoperable louvered shutters. There are concrete steps down to the basement level, with a wrought iron railing, leading to a single-leaf metal slab door.

The north elevation of the building is one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows and inoperable louvered shutters.

The south elevation of the building is also one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with inoperable louvered shutters. There are no doors or entrances on the north or south elevations.

**B11 (N14270.043)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952 in the Colonial Revival style. The building consists of a main two-story block of one apartment unit, with a one-story unit on either side, creating a U-shaped plan. There are a total of three units in this building, including 9, 11, and 13 Lowry Drive. Each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in brick, and has a soldier course of brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the one-story sections, and a hipped roof on the central two-story section. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story central section has vertical aluminum siding at the upper portion of the second story.

The primary façade (facing north) has three residential units. Generally the fenestration is symmetrical across the front of the building. The two one-story units have vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The central two-story unit also has vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows, but one large, fixed six-light window to the right of the central entryway alters the pattern. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl, and the double-hung sash windows all have inoperable louvered shutters. There is one door per residential unit. These doors are wood paneled with aluminum storms. The doors have concrete trim at the top. There is also one concrete stoop per entrance. Additionally, the central two-story section has six metal full-height columns supporting an overhanging roof.

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The south elevation is the rear of the three residential units. Fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Each window has inoperable louvered shutters. There are concrete steps down to the basement level, with a wrought iron railing, leading to a single-leaf metal slab door.

The east elevation of the building is one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows and inoperable louvered shutters.

The west elevation of the building is also one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with inoperable louvered shutters, and one large bay window with wood shingles on its roof. There are no doors or entrances on east or west elevations.

**B12 (N14270.044)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952 in the Colonial Revival style. The building consists of a main two-story block of one apartment unit, with a one-story unit on either side, creating a U-shaped plan. There are a total of three units in this building, including 1149, 1151, and 1153 Centre Road. Each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in brick, and has a soldier course of brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the one-story sections, and a hipped roof on the central two-story section. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story central section has vertical aluminum siding at the upper portion of the second story.

The primary façade (facing east) has three residential units. Generally the fenestration is symmetrical across the front of the building. The two one-story units have vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The central two-story unit also has vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows, but one large, fixed six-light window to the right of the central entryway alters the pattern. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl, and the double-hung sash windows all have inoperable louvered shutters. There is one door per residential unit. These doors are wood paneled with aluminum storms. The doors have concrete trim at the top. There is also one concrete stoop per entrance. Additionally, the central two-story section has six metal full-height columns supporting an overhanging roof.

The west elevation is the rear of the three residential units. Fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Each window has inoperable louvered shutters. There are concrete steps down to the basement level, with a wrought iron railing, leading to a single-leaf metal slab door.

The south elevation of the building is one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows and inoperable louvered shutters, and one large bay window with wood shingles on its roof.

The north elevation of the building is also one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with inoperable louvered shutters, and one large fixed window similar to that on the east elevation. There are no doors or entrances on the north or south elevations.

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**B13 (N14270.045)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952 in the Colonial Revival style. The building consists of a main two-story block of one apartment unit, with a one-story unit on either side, creating a U-shaped plan. There are a total of three units in this building, including 32, 34, and 36 Delvin Terrace. Each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in brick, and has a soldier course of brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the one-story sections, and a hipped roof on the central two-story section. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story central section has vertical aluminum siding at the upper portion of the second story.

The primary façade (facing west) has three residential units. Generally the fenestration is symmetrical across the front of the building. The two one-story units have vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The central two-story unit also has vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows, but one large, fixed six-light window to the right of the central entryway alters the pattern. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl, and the double-hung sash windows all have inoperable louvered shutters. There is one door per residential unit. These doors are wood paneled with aluminum storms. The doors have concrete trim at the top. There is also one concrete stoop per entrance. Additionally, the central two-story section has six metal full-height columns supporting an overhanging roof.

The east elevation is the rear of the three residential units. Fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Each window has inoperable louvered shutters. There are concrete steps down to the basement level, with a wrought iron railing, leading to a single-leaf metal slab door.

The north elevation of the building is one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows and inoperable louvered shutters, and one large fixed window similar to that on the west façade.

The south elevation of the building is also one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with inoperable louvered shutters, and one large bay window with wood shingles on its roof. There are no doors or entrances on the north or south.

**B14 (N14270.046)** – This building is a one to two-story, brick apartment building built in 1952 in the Colonial Revival style. The building consists of a main two-story block of one apartment unit, with a one-story unit on either side, creating a U-shaped plan. There are a total of three units in this building, including 1115, 1117, and 1119 Centre Road. Each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in brick, and has a soldier course of brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof on the one-story sections, and a hipped roof on the central two-story section. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The two-story central section has vertical aluminum siding at the upper portion of the second story.

The primary façade (facing east) has three residential units. Generally the fenestration is symmetrical across the front of the building. The two one-story units have vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The central two-story unit also has vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows, but one large, fixed six-light window to the right of the central entryway alters the pattern. All windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl, and the double-hung sash windows all have inoperable louvered shutters. There is one door per residential unit. These doors are wood paneled with aluminum storms. The doors have

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concrete trim at the top. There is also one concrete stoop per entrance. Additionally, the central two-story section has six metal full-height columns supporting an overhanging roof.

The west elevation is the rear of the three residential units. Fenestration is irregular, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Each window has inoperable louvered shutters. There are concrete steps down to the basement level, with a wrought iron railing, leading to a single-leaf metal slab door.

The north elevation of the building is one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows and inoperable louvered shutters, and one large bay window with asphalt shingles on its roof.

The south elevation of the building is also one residential unit wide. It has irregular fenestration, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with inoperable louvered shutters, and one large fixed window similar to that on the east elevation. There are no doors or entrances on the north or south elevations.

**C1 (N14270.047)** – This building is a one-story brick apartment building built in 1952, in a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a one-story block of two apartment units with a rectangular plan. There are two residential units in this building – 5 and 7 Lowry Drive. Each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles.

The primary façade (facing north) has two residential units. The fenestration is symmetrical, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and inoperable louvered shutters. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl. There is one wood paneled door per residential unit, each with an aluminum storm door. The doors have concrete trim at the top. There is one concrete stoop per entrance.

The south elevation is the rear of the two residential units. No units front in this direction. The fenestration on the south elevation is irregular, with large and small vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The east elevation is one residential unit wide. There is one 1/1 double-hung sash window on this elevation, trimmed in vinyl and wood. The west elevation also has one vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash window.

**C2 (N14270.048)** – This building is a one-story brick apartment building built in 1952, in a blend of the Colonial Revival and International styles. The building consists of a one-story block of two apartment units with a rectangular plan. There are two residential units in this building – 1 and 2 Terrace Place. Each residential unit is considered a bay. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. It has a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles.

The primary façade (facing south) has two residential units. The fenestration is asymmetrical, with vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers and inoperable louvered shutters. The windows are trimmed in wood and vinyl.

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There is one wood paneled door per residential unit, each with an aluminum storm door. The doors have concrete trim at the top. There is one concrete stoop per entrance.

The north elevation is the rear of the two residential units. No units front in this direction. The fenestration on the south elevation is irregular, with large and small vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows with 6/6 snap-in dividers.

The east elevation is one residential unit wide. There is one 1/1 double-hung sash window on this elevation, trimmed in vinyl and wood. The west elevation also has one vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash window.

**D1 (N14270.049)** – This building is a one-story brick garage building built in 1952. The building consists of four one-car garage bays, with a rectangular plan. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. The north façade is the front of the structure, with three functioning garage bays. The garage bays have overhead metal garage doors, except the western-most bay, which has been in-filled with concrete blocks. Bays are separated with a brick pilaster clad in stucco. The east and west elevations are one bay deep, with a vent in the gable peak. The gable ends are also clad in aluminum siding that matches the color of the stucco. The rear elevation contains no window or door openings.

**D2 (N14270.050)** – This building is a one-story brick garage building built in 1952. The building consists of four one-car garage bays, with a rectangular plan. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. The southern façade is the front of the structure, with four functioning garage bays. The garage bays have overhead metal garage doors. Bays are separated with a brick pilaster clad in stucco. The east and west elevations are one bay deep, with a vent in the gable peak. The gable ends are also clad in aluminum siding that matches the color of the stucco. The rear elevation contains no window or door openings.

**D3 (N14270.051)** – This building is a one-story brick garage building built in 1952. The building consists of four one-car garage bays, with a rectangular plan. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. The north façade is the front of the structure, with four functioning garage bays. The garage bays have overhead metal garage doors. Bays are separated with a brick pilaster clad in stucco. The east and west elevations are one bay deep, with a vent in the gable peak. The gable ends are also clad in aluminum siding that matches the color of the stucco. The rear elevation contains no window or door openings.

**D4 (N14270.052)** – This building is a one-story brick garage building built in 1952. The building consists of four one-car garage bays, with a rectangular plan. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. The north façade is the front of the structure, with three functioning garage bays. The garage bays have overhead metal garage doors, except the western-most bay, which has been in-filled with concrete. Bays are separated with a brick

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pilaster clad in stucco. The east and west elevations are one bay deep, with a vent in the gable peak. The gable ends are also clad in aluminum siding that matches the color of the stucco. The rear elevation contains no window or door openings.

**D5 (N14270.053)** – This building is a one-story brick garage building built in 1952. The building consists of four one-car garage bays, with a rectangular plan. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. The north façade is the front of the structure, with four functioning garage bays. The garage bays have overhead metal garage doors. Bays are separated with a brick pilaster clad in stucco. The east and west elevations are one bay deep, with a vent in the gable peak. The gable ends are also clad in aluminum siding that matches the color of the stucco. The rear elevation contains no window or door openings.

**D6 (N14270.054)** – This building is a one-story brick garage building built in 1952. The building consists of four one-car garage bays, with a rectangular plan. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. The south façade is the front of the structure, with three functioning garage bays. The garage bays have overhead metal garage doors, except the western-most bay, which has been in-filled with concrete. Bays are separated with a brick pilaster clad in stucco. The east and west elevations are one bay deep, with a vent in the gable peak. The gable ends are also clad in aluminum siding that matches the color of the stucco. The rear elevation contains no window or door openings.

**D7 (N14270.055)** – This building is a one-story brick garage building built in 1952. The building consists of four one-car garage bays, with a rectangular plan. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. The north façade is the front of the structure, with four functioning garage bays. The garage bays have overhead metal garage doors. Bays are separated with a brick pilaster clad in stucco. The east and west elevations are one bay deep, with a vent in the gable peak. The gable ends are also clad in aluminum siding that matches the color of the stucco. The rear elevation contains no window or door openings.

**D8 (N14270.056)** – This building is a one-story brick garage building built in 1952. The building consists of four one-car garage bays, with a rectangular plan. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. The south façade is the front of the structure, with four functioning garage bays. The garage bays have overhead metal garage doors, except the western-most bay, which has been in-filled with concrete. Bays are separated with a brick pilaster clad in stucco. The east and west elevations are one bay deep, with a vent in the gable peak. The gable ends are also clad in aluminum siding that matches the color of the stucco. The rear elevation contains no window or door openings.

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**D9 (N14270.057)** – This building is a one-story brick garage building built in 1952. The building consists of eight one-car garage bays, with a rectangular plan. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. The north façade is the front of the structure, with eight functioning garage bays. The garage bays have overhead metal garage doors. Bays are separated with a brick pilaster clad in stucco. The east and west elevations are one bay deep, with a vent in the gable peak. The gable ends are also clad in aluminum siding that matches the color of the stucco. The rear elevation contains no window or door openings.

**D10 (N14270.058)** – This building is a one-story brick garage building built in 1952. The building consists of eight one-car garage bays, with a rectangular plan. The building is clad in stucco, and has a soldier course of painted brick at ground level. The south façade is the front of the structure, with eight functioning garage bays. The garage bays have overhead metal garage doors, except the western-most bay, which has been in-filled with concrete. Bays are separated with a brick pilaster clad in stucco. The east and west elevations are one bay deep, with a vent in the gable peak. The gable ends are also clad in aluminum siding that matches the color of the stucco. The rear elevation contains no window or door openings.

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### *Statement of Significance*

This resource is significant under National Register eligibility Criterion A for its association with an FHA multiple-family housing program. This complex represents a multiple-family housing development, which was becoming increasingly common after World War II. With the exception of Brookview Apartments and Kynlyn Apartments, research to date has revealed no additional known examples of FHA-sponsored multi-family housing developments in New Castle County, Delaware.<sup>1</sup> The Woodland Apartments was associated with an important mid-twentieth-century Federal housing program, and, despite some integrity loss, still conveys its period of significance.

Woodland Apartments also represents the intersection of Colonial Revival and International styles, as well as a cohesive, identifiable multi-unit development (Criterion C). The Woodland Apartments has curving streets on a modified grid, limited access points, and limited architectural variety, in keeping with the criteria for eligibility established in the context for *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware, 1880-1950+/-*.<sup>2</sup> The same building types repeat throughout the development. The architectural design features of this facility, however, appear to be nearly unique. Rather than one specific style, the buildings in the complex represent elements of the transition between the conservative Colonial Revival style and the International Style. This resource does not meet NR eligibility Criteria B or D. Archival research has produced no information indicating the resource to be significant for its association with significant persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria B and D). A number of developers and builders operated in New Castle County during this period; Anthony P. Miller, Inc. and their associates do not appear to be any more significant or influential than others of the day.

Woodland Apartments is significant in the areas of Community Planning and Development, Architecture and Government. The plan of this subdevelopment is reminiscent of garden apartments, with buildings oriented toward courtyards and ample plantings. The garages and service drive along Centre Road (Route 141) indicate the automobile-reliant nature of this subdevelopment and its intended occupants. Both the garden apartments movement and shift toward auto-focused transportation modes were significant in the planning and development of communities in the mid-twentieth century. The Architectural significance is found in the combination of Colonial Revival and International architectural styles. This combination illustrates the transitional nature of the era, encompassing the comfort and familiarity of the Colonial Revival as well as the forward-looking modern aesthetic of the International Style. The association of Woodland Apartments with the FHS and its sponsorship of multi-family housing developments leads to the significance in the area of Government.

The period of significance is 1952-1953, corresponding with the construction period of the complex.

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<sup>1</sup> This issue will require additional research in the future.

<sup>2</sup> Chase, Susan Mulchahey, David L. Ames, and Rebecca J. Siders. "Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware, 1880-1950+/-: A Historic Context," University of Delaware, College of Urban Affairs and Public Policy, 1992.

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### *Historical Information*

According to deed record D-29-605, the original Brookland Terrace subdevelopment was created in 1920. The area platted for development encompassed 241.4 acres of land between Faulkland Road and Kirkwood Highway and between Ferris Road (also known as Centre Road or Route 141) and Centerville Road. This includes the present-day communities of Woodland Heights, Woodland Apartments, Davis Terrace, Brookland Terrace, and Prices Corner. Lots in the portion of Brookland Terrace platted in 1920 were laid out on a grid with straight streets, multiple access roads, and regular lots sizes.

Anthony P. Miller, Inc., a New Jersey-based corporation, purchased the acreage for the Woodland Apartments complex from William and Marie Armstrong in 1950.<sup>3</sup> The commercial area, where the strip mall and gas station are now located, was owned by Nicholas DuPont, et al, at the time. Later that year, the company received a loan from Wilmington Trust Bank of \$1,743,000 for construction of Federal Housing Administration (FHA) – sponsored rental housing. Anthony P. Miller, Inc. sold the property to Woodland Apartments, Inc. for \$5, and received an extension of a construction contract and building loan agreement for this FHA project (no. 032-42023). The project was to be completed in 1952.

A final plat block map with street and road information (no building footprints) was prepared for Woodland Apartments in December 1952.<sup>4</sup> This map shows that the service road fronting the apartment complex was dedicated along with the other roads in the complex. Tax records and visual evidence indicate that Woodland Apartments dates from circa 1952-53. Newspaper ads from the time indicate that by December of 1952, T.B. O'Toole served as the managing director, and was soliciting residents for the property, along with apartments at Clifton Park, Kynlyn (or Kenlyn, as it was also known), and Brookview Apartments. "Woodland at Willow Run" was marketed as being "ideally located for Newark's new Chrysler and DuPont industries."<sup>5</sup> By November 1953, the ads were advertising the property as "Close by to General Motors, DuPont Louviers, and Chrysler at Newark."<sup>6</sup>

During this period, Anthony P. Miller, Inc. was also building a similar complex, the Brookview Apartments, in Claymont, Delaware. This land was conveyed to the Anthony P. Miller Company as part of lands willed to the company, in fee, by James C. McComb.<sup>7</sup> The company transferred ownership to Brookview Apartments, sections 1, 2, and 3. The Brookview Apartments was also an FHA-sponsored rental housing project (No. 032-42021) for which Anthony P. Miller, Inc. was the contractor. In a loan consolidation document dated 1968, Mr. Anthony P. Miller is noted as the President of

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<sup>3</sup> New Castle County Recorder of Deeds. "Anthony P. Miller, Inc. to Woodland Apartments, Inc, property surveyed by Damon and Foster, Civil Engineers and Surveyors." Deed Book D-53, p. 244. December 1, 1952.

<sup>4</sup> Myers-Richardson Assoc., Consulting Engineers. "Woodland Apartments, Final Plat Block Map, Street & Road Plan #9, Section 1." December 10, 1952. Available at the New Castle County Department of Land Use.

<sup>5</sup> Classified Ad. *Wilmington Journal – Every Evening*. December 6, 1952, p. 19.

<sup>6</sup> Classified Ad. *Sunday Morning Star*. November 29, 1953, p. 42.

<sup>7</sup> New Castle County Recorder of Deeds. "Anthony P. Miller Corp. to Brookview Apartments, Section 2." Deed Book Z-49, p. 387. April 18, 1950.

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Brookview Apartments Corp. (subsequently a partnership).<sup>8</sup> Mr. Miller maintained a similar relationship at Woodland Apartments, and was also noted as their President in 1968.<sup>9</sup> The Anthony P. Miller, Inc. Company worked throughout the region, also participating in projects in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.<sup>10</sup> Only three apartment complexes built by this firm are currently known.<sup>11</sup>

An associate from the Woodland Apartments and Brookview Apartments boards, William H. Radcliffe, had previously joined Mr. Miller in the development of the Kynlyn Apartments, located along Governor Printz Boulevard, in the late 1940s. The Kynlyn Apartments (FHA project no's. 032-42001, 002 and 003), though of a similar pattern as the Woodland Apartments, did not share the stylistic features of the Woodland and Brookview apartments. The Kynlyn Apartments still exist, and are currently called the Village at Fox Point. The integrity of the complex is good, although changes to the buildings – such as window replacements – have occurred, similar to changes at other developments.

The Woodland Apartments have remained in the ownership of the Woodland Apartments group to the present day, although they have gone from a corporation, to a partnership, to a limited partnership. The buildings at Woodlawn Apartments were renovated in the late twentieth century, including replacement windows, cladding, roofing, and updated utilities.

### *Recommendations for Further Research*

There are several opportunities for further research related to the Woodland Apartments. These include researching additional information regarding contractors and other related persons, as well as research regarding the layout and style of the Woodland Apartments complex and the other developments. These opportunities for research are identified below.

- The circulation system is composed of a series of narrow concrete pathways. An impressed maker's oval signature is located on one of the access paths to a courtyard area behind the area just west of Centre Road. It appears to say "Frontera" above "Elliott," both curved to fit into the oval. City directories from the period could be checked for information about the firm.
- City directories could also be consulted to gather additional information about William Radcliffe and Anthony P. Miller, Inc. New Jersey directories and corporate data should be consulted regarding Anthony P. Miller, Inc.

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<sup>8</sup> New Castle County Recorder of Deeds. "Brookview Apartments (Corp.) to Brookview Apartments (Partnership), (Anthony P. Miller, President.) Deed Book E-81, p. 258. June 24, 1968.

<sup>9</sup> New Castle County Recorder of Deeds. "Woodland Apartments, Inc. (Corp.) to Woodland Apartments (Partnership). Deed Book O-81, p. 437. November 11, 1968.

<sup>10</sup> Philadelphia Architects and Buildings website, <http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org>.

<sup>11</sup> Village at Fox Point (aka Kynlyn Apartments) brochure, November 2005.

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- Design guidelines produced by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) in the 1940s and 1950s, particularly regarding multi-family housing, could be consulted to determine if/how Woodland Apartments illustrates the design guidance set forth by the FHA in the years following World War II.

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### *UTM References*

1. Zone 18 39° 44' 48" N  
75° 36' 43" W
2. Zone 18 39° 44' 39" N  
75° 36' 46" W
3. Zone 18 39° 44' 41" N  
75° 36' 55" W
4. Zone 18 39° 44' 55" N  
75° 36' 52" W
5. Zone 18 39° 44' 53" N  
75° 36' 43" W

### *Narrative Boundary Description*

The National Register boundary encompasses the entire Woodland Apartments parcel and the related service road, which parallels Centre Road in front of the complex. Beginning at the northeast corner of the parcel; continue parcel line eastward to the outer (eastern) curb of the service drive; continue southward along the outer (eastern) edge of the service road's curb, approximately 1,283 feet, to the point parallel with the southeastern edge of the parcel; continue northwest along the parcel line approximately 724 feet, crossing Morton Road, to the southwestern edge of the parcel; continue northward along the parcel line approximately 1,406 feet to the northwestern corner of the parcel; continue east along the parcel line approximately 498 feet to the northeastern corner; continue south approximately 383 feet, and east 580 feet, along the parcel line to the point of beginning. Included are buildings along Lowry Drive, Delvin Terrace, Morton Avenue, and Caleb Terrace, Faulkland Road, and Centre Road. The boundary is graphically represented on the attached map.

### *Boundary Justification*

As directed in the guidance regarding National Register boundary delineation contained in the National Register bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, the proposed boundary encompasses all contributing elements of the facility. It also includes the service road that parallels Centre Road in front of the Woodland Apartments. Although this road is not currently within the parcel, according to the subdivision plat plan, it appears that it was dedicated at the same time as the other roads within the complex. Therefore, it contributed to the functioning of the property, and is considered a contributing element. The parcel line represents the boundary between the Woodland Apartments and neighboring developments (Woodland Heights and a commercial strip mall).

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The current ends of the existing service road are not included in the National Register boundary. At the northern end, the historic terminus and exit of the service road has been removed and consolidated with the current entrance to the adjacent shopping center. The area of the historic curb cut has been filled with a concrete sidewalk. The location of the historic northern terminus is within the National Register boundary. The current southern terminus of the service drive at Wagoner Road was not included in the plans for Woodland Apartments. The historic terminus was across from the Montgomery Road where a curb cut still exists. The segment from Montgomery Road to Wagoner Road was likely built with the construction of neighboring Woodland Heights, circa 1955. The location of the historic southern terminus is within the National Register boundary.

See continuation sheet

**Proposed National Register Boundary for the Woodland Apartments**

## LEGEND

### Topography Map

\*Source: 1. Wilmington North Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series, USGS, 1997; 2. Wilmington South Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series, USGS, 1997; 3. Newark East Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series, USGS, 1997; 4. Kennett Square Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series, USGS, 1997.

**1 inch = 800 feet**



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- #1**  
Building A-1  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the west.  
November 2005.
- #2**  
Building A-2  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northeast.  
November 2005.
- #3**  
Building A-3  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southwest.  
November 2005.
- #4**  
Building A-4  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northwest.  
November 2005.
- #5**  
Building A-5  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southwest.  
November 2005.
- #6**  
Building A-6  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the east.  
November 2005.
- #7**  
Building A-7  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northeast.  
November 2005.
- #8**  
Building A-8  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northwest.  
November 2005.
- #9**  
Building A-9  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the north.  
November 2005.
- #10**  
Building A-10  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southeast.  
November 2005.

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**#11**

Building A-11  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southeast.  
November 2005.

**#12**

Building A-12  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the north.  
November 2005.

**#13**

Building A-13  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the east.  
November 2005.

**#14**

Building A-14  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southwest.  
November 2005.

**#15**

Building A-15  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southwest.  
November 2005.

**#16**

Building A-16  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the south.  
November 2005.

**#17**

Building A-17  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northwest.  
November 2005.

**#18**

Building A-18  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northeast.  
November 2005.

**#19**

Building A-19  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northwest.  
November 2005.

**#20**

Building A-20  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northwest.  
November 2005.

**#21**

Building A-21  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the south.  
November 2005.

**#22**

Building A-22  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the north.  
November 2005.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**#23**

Building A-23  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the north.  
November 2005.

**#24**

Building A-24  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northwest.  
November 2005.

**#25**

Building A-25  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northwest.  
November 2005.

**#26**

Building A-26  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northeast.  
November 2005.

**#27**

Building A-27  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northwest.  
November 2005.

**#28**

Building A-28  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the east.  
November 2005.

**#29**

Building A-29  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the west.  
November 2005.

**#30**

Building A-30  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southeast.  
November 2005.

**#31**

Building A-31  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northeast.  
November 2005.

**#32**

Building A-32  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northwest.  
November 2005.

**#33**

Building B-1  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the south.  
November 2005.

**#34**

Building B-2  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the north.  
November 2005.

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**#35**

Building B-3  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the east.  
November 2005.

**#36**

Building B-4  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the south.  
November 2005.

**#37**

Building B-5  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northwest.  
November 2005.

**#38**

Building B-6  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the north.  
November 2005.

**#39**

Building B-7  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the south.  
November 2005.

**#40**

Building B-8  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southwest.  
November 2005.

**#41**

Building B-9  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the west.  
November 2005.

**#42**

Building B-10  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the west.  
November 2005.

**#43**

Building B-11  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southwest.  
November 2005.

**#44**

Building B-12  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the west.  
November 2005.

**#45**

Building B-13  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southeast.  
November 2005.

**#46**

Building B-14  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the west.  
November 2005.

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**#47**

Building C-1  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southeast.  
November 2005.

**#48**

Building C-2  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northwest.  
November 2005.

**#49**

Building D-1  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southwest.  
November 2005.

**#50**

Building D-2  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northwest.  
November 2005.

**#51**

Building D-3  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southwest.  
November 2005.

**#52**

Building D-4  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northeast.  
November 2005.

**#53**

Building D-5  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southeast.  
November 2005.

**#54**

Building D-6  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northeast.  
November 2005.

**#55**

Building D-7  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southwest.  
November 2005.

**#56**

Building D-8  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northwest.  
November 2005.

**#57**

Building D-9  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the southwest.  
November 2005.

**#58**

Building D-10  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the northwest.  
November 2005.

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**#59**

Typical Landscape Features.  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the west.  
November 2005.

**#60**

Parking Area.  
Woodland Apartments  
New Castle County, Delaware  
EXTERIOR View to the north.  
November 2005.

See continuation sheet