

**APPENDIX III:**  
**DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY 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 for individual properties and 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 from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 100-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Churchman, Henry L., House

other names/site number Jarber House; CRS # N-1603

**2. Location**

street and number 648 Churchmans Road  not for publication

city or town Newark  vicinity

state Delaware code DE county New Castle code 003 zip code 19702

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby 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 the 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	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		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**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

House

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid- 19<sup>th</sup> Century

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone  
walls Stucco  
roof Asphalt  
other chimneys (4) covered in stucco

**Narrative Description**

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

This property is located on Churchmans Road in White Clay Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. When the house was constructed its location was rural and development in the area was scattered. Churchmans Road was a rural roadway, in the southeast outskirts of Newark and southwest outskirts of Newport. Over the years the road has undergone a number of improvements including realignment. Churchmans Road lied to the north of the house instead of the south which explains why the historic rear of the house presently serves as the principal façade. Historic maps verify this roadway positioning. Today, the road is set within a suburban setting, with neighborhood developments and modern commercial businesses flanking the roadway. The Churchman property is located within a section of the road that is bound to the southeast by Airport Road and to the northwest by Interstate 95. The house is on the north side of the road, immediately south of Interstate 95 and immediately north of The Woods neighborhood development.

Historically, the property encompassed hundreds of acres of agricultural land. Late twentieth-century development now closely surrounds the mid-nineteenth-century dwelling, which is centered on approximately one-acre of land. Tall pine trees are planted along the front of the property along Churchmans Road. A circular driveway lies to the front of the property, with a short extension to the north, which leads to the garage. A large, single tree is planted in the center of the circular drive provides shade across the front of the dwelling. Low-cut shrubs are planted along the front of the house, flanking the entrance. A wood, picket fence extends from both the northwest and southeast ends of the house with gates accessing the rear lawn at both ends. Chain link fencing is attached to both corner ends and encompasses a rectangular-shaped rear lawn. Clusters of trees growing in arbitrary locations shade the rear lawn. A concrete patio with a masonry built grill is located northeast of the rear wall. A circular concrete fishpond trimmed and accented with loose stone is located northwest of the patio.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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### 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 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.)

The property located at 648 Churchmans Road is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C. Under Criterion A, the property possesses local significance as one of the area's larger agricultural properties. It is a fine, representative example of a mid-nineteenth-century farmhouse of the Mid-Atlantic region. Under C, the dwelling is significant as an example of a building type, a residential farmhouse that is a well-executed example of a vernacular, Georgian-plan dwelling. This building type was common in the Mid-Atlantic region during the nineteenth-century. With the fast-growing modern development and the sprawling suburban neighborhoods, good examples of this building type are becoming more and more difficult to find. The property relates to the following historic context in the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan: Piedmont; 1830 – 1880 +/- Industrialization and early Urbanization; Agriculture; Settlement patterns and demographic changes; Architecture, Engineering and decorative arts.

### Overview

In the first half of the nineteenth century, methods and routes of transportation underwent substantial changes in New Castle County, as first turnpikes, then canals and finally railroads were introduced. Throughout the century, improved transportation was the key to urban, agricultural, and industrial development (Clark et al 2004; 12).

Throughout the nineteenth century New Castle County was predominately agricultural. In 1815, it was reported "the greater part of the inhabitants of this state are devoted to agricultural pursuits, and they have rendered it very productive. The principal produce

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

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### Period of Significance

1859-1896

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### Significant Dates

1859

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### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

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### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

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### Architect/Builder

unknown

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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### Bibliography

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

Anonymous

1896 *Wilmington Morning News*. January 18, 1856. Microfilmed copy obtained from Wilmington Public Library. Wilmington, Delaware.

Clark, Courtney L., Douglas C. McVarish and Wade P. Catts

2004 *I-95/ Delaware Turnpike Project, New Castle County, Delaware. Historic Architectural Investigation*. John Milner Associates, Inc. West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Foster, Gerald

2004 *American Houses: A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home*. New York, New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Melish, John

1815 *Travels through the United States of America in the Years 1806, and 1807, 1809, 1810 and 1811*. John Melish, Philadelphia.

New Castle County Deeds

Office of the Recorder of Deeds. Wilmington, Delaware.

Poppeliers, John C., Allen Chambers, Jr., Nancy B. Schwartz

1983 *What Style is it?: A Guide to American Architecture*. National Trust for Historic Preservation. New York, New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

### 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  
# \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Delaware Department of Transportation

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 1 \_\_\_\_\_

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 445454 4393227

Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

Zone Easting Northing

4 \_\_\_\_\_

### 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 Courtney L. Clark, Project Architectural Historian

organization John Milner Associates, Inc.

date May 2004

street & number 1216 Arch Street

telephone 215-561-7637

city or town Philadelphia

state PA zip code 19107

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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 SHPO or FPO.)

name/ title Allen F. Goodfellow

street & number 648 Churchmans Road

telephone (302) 368-7377

city or town Newark

state DE

zip code 19702

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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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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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648 Churchmans Road  
New Castle County, DE

## Description (continued)

### *Exterior*

This mid-nineteenth-century vernacular style house faces southwest towards Churchmans Road. The two-and-one-half story rectangular-shaped house is constructed of granite block, eighteen inches thick, sheathed in stucco. The foundation is obscured by stucco. Small, rectangular-shaped basement level windows pierce the front and rear elevations. The awning-style windows feature double-panes. The side-gabled medium-pitched roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Three gable-front dormers, equally spaced from each other, rise from the front and rear roof slopes. Open eaves with enclosed rafters are featured along the roofline, seen across the southwest and northeast facades. Four chimneys rise from the interior of the dwelling, two from each gable end. The chimneys appear to be attached by a stucco-covered bridging parapet that was added in the mid-twentieth-century. A small gabled entrance porch extends from the center of the front façade sheltering the present-day main entrance of the house. Concrete steps rise up to the entrance. Two additions extend from both ends of the house: from the northwest a modern three-car garage, and from the southeast a historic single-story enclosed sun-porch.

The southwest elevation of the house measures five bays wide (three rooms). A single-story portico porch extends from the center of the dwelling sheltering the main entrance. The gabled-roof porch is supported by square-shaped wood post on concrete decking. The panel-and-glass wood door is protected by a modern aluminum-framed storm door. Two windows flank both sides of the first floor entrance. The second level is fenestrated with five equally spaced windows. All of these bays contain double-hung, two-over-two windows, flanked by the dwellings original wood, panel inset shutters. The gabled dormers are lit by double-hung windows that feature gothic detailing. The sashes appear to be primarily two-over-two, with diamond-shaped peaks highlighting the center of each. On the northwest end of this facade stands an attached mid-to-late twentieth-century car garage. The single-story, gabled addition measures three bays wide. The garage is constructed of concrete-block and sheathed in stucco. Entrance is obtained only through the panel-and-glass wood garage doors.

The southeast elevation measures one bay deep (two rooms). A single-story, enclosed screen porch is attached to the southeast end of the house, sheltering a south corner entrance. Within one-half of the porch stands a modern wood enclosure built by Mr. Goodfellow (the current owner). The wood-framed enclosure is clad in wood paneling and is accessed through a modern door, which pierces its southwest side. A modern double-hung, one-over-one window provides light from the southeast side. Located at the south corner of the screened porch is a wood-framed, screened door accessing the interior of the porch. Concrete steps lie across the south corner rising up to the door. A double-door metal bulkhead is located adjacent to the steps, allowing access into the basement. Wood railings trim the perimeter of the flat-roofed porch. The second level is fenestrated by three double-hung, two-over-two windows. The windows are equally spaced across the façade and are each flanked by wood paneled shutters. A pair of double-hung, four-over-four windows is featured in the center of the gable peak flanked by wood louvered shutters. Modern air conditioning units extend from the lower half of each bay.

The northeast elevation measures five bays wide (three rooms). The entrance contains a centered door (the historic front entrance) flanked by two windows on either side. The wood-paneled door possesses Italianate characteristics with its two narrow, side-by-side arched panels featured in its upper half. Two smaller, square-shaped panels are located directly below. The entrance is doubly highlighted by flanking three-pane sidelights and a triple-pane transom and a plain door surround with flanking wood pilasters and a wood entablature. Concrete steps rise to the entry stoop. The second level is fenestrated with five equally spaced windows. All of the windows across the first and second levels are double-hung, two-over-two windows, flanked by wood panel shutters. According to the Mr. Goodfellow, these shutters are replicas made to look like the original, which are featured across the front of the dwelling. The gabled dormers are lit by double-hung windows that feature gothic detailing. The sashes appear to be primarily two-over-two, with diamond-shaped peaks highlighting the center of each. A single entrance, sided by a modern window to one side pierces the northeast wall of the modern garage attachment. The door is wood-and-glass and the window is a double-hung, one-over-one.

Lastly, the northwest side measures two rooms wide. The first floor is completely obscured and covered by the modern addition attached to this end of the house. The second level is fenestrated by three double-hung, two-over-two windows. The windows are equally spaced across the façade and are each flanked by wood paneled shutters. A pair of double-hung, four-over-four windows is featured in the center of the gable peak flanked by wood louvered shutters. Modern air conditioning units extend from the lower half of each window.

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648 Churchmans Road  
New Castle County, DE

### Description (continued)

#### *Interior*

Entering the dwelling from either the front or rear entrance, one first enters into the dwelling's central hall. Immediately noticeable is the wooden stairwell located on the interior southwest elevation rising to the second floor. A small wood landing is apparent from the bottom of the stairwell. A large parlor occupies the entire west side of the first floor and a library and mid-twentieth-century kitchen occupy the east side. Ceiling height in all the rooms is approximately ten feet, six inches. Historic and reproduction crown and baseboard molding accent each room. Interior doorways and window openings are also accented with the same molding. The doors entering each room are paneled wood and are additionally highlighted by their eight-foot + height. Four-inch plank flooring is seen throughout the house and is believed to be long leaf yellow pine.

According to Mr. Goodfellow, the former owner was a carpenter and constructed the kitchen, located in the south corner of the first floor, during the mid-twentieth-century. Prior to that time, it is believed that the present Kitchen acted as a sitting room. The kitchen was in the basement. The present kitchen has wooden cabinetry made of knotty pine paneling and floors covered in linoleum. A door along the southwest elevation accesses the basement. The library has a fireplace on the southeast wall with a simple mantle surround. The opening is flanked by tall built-in bookshelves. Mr. Goodfellow had the bookcases built to add height to that area of the wall. Painted wainscoting, installed by the previous owner, covers one-half of all the walls in the room. A glass-and-panel door is featured in the east corner of the room and accesses a small bathroom and closet enclosure seen within the screen porch. A modern brass light fixture that hangs from the center of the ceiling lights the library. The parlor is accessed through large double doors. A door leading to the attached garage pierces the north corner of the northwest façade. Mr. Goodfellow had a faux wood transom applied above the door to give the visual effect of being the same height as the other doors on this floor of the house. On the same wall is a painted granite fireplace surround and mantle. It is believed that it was salvaged from a building, or house in Philadelphia. Four large floor-to-ceiling windows light this room. A pair of windows pierces both the southwest and northeast elevations.

Access was limited on the second level of the house and prohibited to the third. Again, the stairwell is located in the center of the second level and continues to the third. Two bedrooms flank either side of the stairwell on the second level. The main bathroom is located on the center of the northeast elevation. Over the years, an additional bathroom was added between the rooms on the east side of the house. Separate doorways access the bathroom from its respective room. Some rooms have ceiling tiles covering the original plaster ceiling. The floors vary in covering with hardwood in some and carpet in the others.

### Statement of Significance (continued)

is wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, and flax. Grasses are abundant, and thrive very luxuriantly, furnishing food for many cattle – and every sort of vegetable...thrives well here. The staple produce is wheat, of which a great quantity of flour is made for export" (Melish 1815: 181). The farming practices of the nineteenth century mimicked those of the previous century with the use of the four-field system of cropping. Wheat continued to be the dominant crop, fertilizers were infrequent, and a large number of tenants worked the land. By 1860, New Castle County implemented improved drainage techniques, fertilizers, and machinery was to become one of the finest agricultural counties in the United States. In comparison to Kent and Sussex counties New Castle's rich natural resources, transportation network, and proximity to other large cities helped it advance quicker (Clark et al 2004; 13).

It was not uncommon for farm sizes to average 200 to 400 acres. This was plenty of land for those farmers that had agriculture and livestock production. Prior to 1850, the area of eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Northern Delaware had been known for its cattle feeding industry. More importantly, dairy farming began to become a predominate function of these farms. Between 1840 and 1860 farmers throughout the state produced various fruits, the area was especially known for peach production. Apples were also grown in large numbers. During this same time period the county was experiencing a change in production of their formally popular produce. Goods more desired by the nearby urban communities created a shift in New Castle County's earlier agricultural production. Market gardening became the more sensible option for farmers (Clark et al 2004; 14-15).

According to Thomas J. Scharf in his 1888 History of Delaware, the Churchman House was situated, and originally part of a patent track of 800 acres, granted in 1672 by Governor Nichols to Thomas Wollaston, John Ogle, John Hendrick and Harmon Jansen or Johnson. The tract was known by the name "Muscle Cripple" and was located along White Clay Creek (Scharf 1888:932). By 1881,

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648 Churchmans Road  
New Castle County, DE

## Statement of Significance (continued)

Mr. Churchman is known to have owned a substantial tract of land in northeastern White Clay Creek Hundred near the Christiana. Hopkins's 1881 map depicted his unmeasured tract on the north side of present Churchmans Road, a tract that may have extended as far north as White Clay Creek. He also owned 422 acres on the south side of present Churchmans Road.

It is known that Henry L. Churchman was a prominent cattle raiser along the Christiana River in New Castle County. Agricultural census records from 1860 indicate that Mr. Churchman farmed nearly 200 acres of his land. His livestock consisted of horses (6), cows (12), oxen (4), swine (6) and other cattle (20). That same year he produced bushels of Indian corn (1500), potatoes (200), and had orchards. He also produced butter (1300 pounds) and hay (100 tons) (US Census 1860:5). By 1870 Mr. Churchman was recorded as having farmed over 390 acres of land. His livestock inventory had substantially increased to included horses (13), a mule, cows (7), oxen (10), sheep (123), swine (13) and other cattle (108). Production had increased to include bushels of wheat (1200), Indian corn (2000), oats (400), and potatoes (100). He also continued producing wool (384 pounds), butter (800 pounds), hay (200 tons) and orchards (US Census 1870:7). US Census records of 1880 include a lot more information from farmers such as farm values, fencing and fertilizer costs, and labor information. Records indicate that Mr. Churchman tilled 420 acres of land. Grasslands included the production of 72 acres of hay. Cattle included horses (39), oxen (10), cows (7) and other (2). His farm also included swine (9), barnyards of poultry (9) and other (5). Cereal production included bushels of barley (50), Indian corn (1400), oats (2000), and wheat (1200). Orchards, butter and wood for forest products were also produced that year (US Census 1880:12). In all this, let it be known that Henry L. Churchman did not own, nor produce the most land in the area. In comparison to other farmers and their records posted in the census records, Mr. Churchman's farm production appears to have been above average.

## Style and plan of dwelling

As explained by Gerald Foster in his book *American Houses: A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home*, early architecture found in the Mid-Atlantic (Delaware River region) built by early settlers tended to be more complex than other regions along the east coast. Immigrants from Europe adapted themselves to the surrounding landscape, which at that time was fertile, with rolling countryside and rich of resources like clay, lime and stone. The settlers brought with them vernacular building traditions that were reflected in the various buildings and homes that they built for themselves. As with construction today, there were considerable variations in the house types built. The floor plans distinguished the homes, not the façades or exterior ornaments. The primary building materials used during this time period, wood, brick and stone, gave the area outward character. More identifying features of the "Mid-Atlantic Georgian" dwelling were:

The form of the house was typically a two-story block under a gable ended or hipped roof with chimneys at each gable roof. Entries were centered under front eaves. A five bay symmetrical façade reflected the symmetrical floor plan. Stylistic details included pent roofs over the first level on the front façade occasionally extending along the gable ends also. Projecting door hoods and rectangular transom lights were common, as were paneled shutters and doors. Construction material was typically of stone however occasionally brick and wood frame houses covered in weatherboard or stucco were also seen. Brick tended to be more common in Southern New Jersey and stone in Pennsylvania (Foster 2004; 55-66).

As Georgian style became universally popular as a sign of gentility, it came to dominate the rural vernacular landscape as well as affluent estates. Houses in urban areas tended to be larger and grander than the rural versions. More ornaments such as quoins, pilasters, and pedimented center pavilions were seen on these fancier dwellings. The Georgian house was also known for its partial versions. A two-thirds three-bay model and a one-third, two-bay model became common (Foster 2004; 68). The hiatus of construction of the Georgian period of architecture essentially ended during the Revolutionary war years, however builders continued to used the style into the nineteenth-century. Nineteenth century examples included elements that made the former Georgian style more vernacular by changing the scale and emphasizing and over-emphasizing areas of the exterior (Poppeliers et al 1983; 20-21).

The Churchman house, located at 648 Churchmans Road is a good representative example of a vernacular mid-nineteenth century dwelling with a Georgian plan. Originally built in a rural section of New Castle County the house retains many of its original features, both on the exterior and interior. The two-and-one-half-story, five-bay dwelling is constructed of stone and sheathed in stucco.

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648 Churchmans Road  
New Castle County, DE

## Statement of Significance (continued)

The original front façade is pierced in the center by a wood panel door framed by a rectangular transom and sidelights. The rear, now entrance façade is pierced in the center by an entrance covered by a gabled hood. The house continues to be lit by its original windows, which are all flanked by wood panel shutters. The upper level dormers seen on both the front and rear facades continue a sense of balance and symmetry with their equal spacing between each structure.

### *History of the property*

Henry L. Churchman, the house's namesake, was born on Quarry Farm near Chester, Pennsylvania, on November 20, 1821. He was the son of Caleb Churchman (1783-1864), a native of East Nottingham, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and Martha Shelley. Henry L. Churchman began farming and grazing practices at the age of 22 while assisting his father on a family farm in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. Outside of farming, Mr. Churchman held financial and political positions within the community. He was a known member of the Republican Party and president of the National Bank of Newport. His industry, economy and habits all rendered him successful. Henry Churchman was married to Sarah Reed in December of 1842 (Runk 1899; 1368-1369). The United States census records account for the birth of ten children between 1850 and 1870 (US Census 1850, 1860, 1870).

As early as 1842 it is believed Mr. Churchman came to New Castle County and purchased "Spring Garden," a farm, which he greatly improved and resided at for ten years, when he returned to his old homestead known as "Marsh Farm," in Philadelphia County. In June of 1859 he purchased what I known as "Cripple Farm," located in White Clay Creek Hundred (Runk 1899; 1368). Mr. Churchman died in 1896 his obituary read the following:

DIED  
CHURCHMAN – At Stanton, Delaware, on January 13, 1896, Henry L.  
Churchman, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, January 16. Services at his late home at 1' o  
clock. Interment at Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery. Carriages will meet 10:30am train at Stanton, Delaware  
(Wilmington Morning News, January 15, 1896).

Documentary and architectural evidence suggest that the dwelling was constructed circa 1859. The first tract had its genesis in a 304-acre and 15 perch parcel sold by James Webb and Lydia P. Webb to Henry L. Churchman in 1859 for \$16,725.15 (New Castle County Deed Book E7:374, June 15, 1859). Anesley and Elizabeth G. Newlin sold him a 97-acre parcel in March 1869 for \$8,000 (New Castle County Deed Book W7:101, March 25, 1869). The third tract was sold by Francis C. Simpson to Thomas Strafford in 1898 (New Castle County Deed Book T7:225, October 5, 1898). The fourth tract had its genesis in a 525 acre parcel that Giles Lambson, sheriff of New Castle County, sold to Benjamin and Rebecca Clyde in 1887 for \$14.29 (New Castle County Deed Book X13:202, May 25, 1887).

The first two parcels remained in Churchman family ownership for several generations. Henry L. Churchman died in January 1896 leaving his estate to his three daughters, Annie C. Churchman, Rebecca P. Churchman, and Sally B. Churchman. Annie C. Churchman died in December 1920 and left her estate to her two surviving sisters. Upon Rebecca's death in February 1936, her estate was left to her surviving sister Sally (Sarah B.).

Sally Churchman lived but an additional month. Upon her death, ownership of the parcels passed to her heirs and their spouses: William C. Springer of Newport Delaware; Mary R. Morgan of Philadelphia; Henry L. Churchman of Richardson Park, Christiana Hundred; Bertha C. and Edward M. Phillips of Wilmington; Helen A. Cranston of Wilmington, J. Paul and Elizabeth Cranston, and James and Senie Cranston of Westchester County, New York.

Thomas Strafford sold the third parcel, measured at 107.26 acres, to the Country Club for \$15,000 (New Castle County Deed Book R40:231, September 1, 1937). The fourth parcel remained in Clyde ownership until 1928 when the Brooklyn Trust Company of New York, George W. Clyde, George M. Holstein and John Gennell, Jr., trustees of William Clyde, and Girard Trust Company, trustee of Benjamin and Caroline B. Clyde, sold the 525-acre parcel with a 70-acre exclusion to Harry R. Loose for \$15,500 (New Castle County Deed Book T35:556, March 12, 1928). Six years later, Harry and Beatrice Loose sold the 525-acre tract with the exclusion to

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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648 Churchmans Road  
New Castle County, DE

## Statement of Significance (continued)

John B. Roberts for the token sum of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book E39:172, August 16, 1934). The following year, Roberts sold the parcel back to Loose for the token sum of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book K39:2561, January 15, 1935).

In August 1937, William C. Springer sold two tracts, the first of 232.23 acres and the second of 2.98 acres, to the Wilmington Country Club for \$12,500 (New Castle County Deed Book N40:420, August 21, 1937). The same month, Harry R. and Beatrice Loose sold the 431.23-acre parcel to the Country Club for \$16,000 (New Castle County Deed Book R40:232, August 25, 1937).

In March 1949, the Wilmington Country Club conveyed four tracts of land with the buildings located upon them to Lewis C. Strafford, Alice Strafford, and Ernest Strafford for the token sum of 10 dollars. The tracts measured as follows: 1) 332.23 acres; 2) 2.95 acres; 3) 107.26 acres; and 4) 431.23 acres (New Castle County Deed Book A49:19, March 28, 1949). Later the same year, the Straffords conveyed the parcels to the Artesian Water Company in exchange for \$30,000 (New Castle County Deed Book H49:273, September 1, 1949). The following year, the water company conveyed the parcel of land on which the house is situated to John W. Moore for \$5,000 (New Castle County Deed Book Z49:561, May 19, 1950).

John Moore died in 1951, and ownership passed to his heirs. In 1953, Moore's heirs conveyed the parcel containing the dwelling to John J. and Elsie M. Garber. The deed was subject to the following restrictions: 1) no building shall be erected nearer the front of the lot line than the present buildings; 2) all outbuildings shall be set back at least 150 feet from Churchmans Road; 3) the property shall not be re-subdivided into building plots having a frontage on Churchmans Road of less than 100 feet; 4) no single story buildings with a floor area of less than 700 feet or 2 ½ story buildings with a floor area of less than 550 feet shall be constructed; 5) no building shall be erected unless its plans and specifications are approved by Artesian Water Company; 6) no trailer, basement, tent shack, garage, barn or other outbuilding shall be used as a residence (New Castle County Deed Book H53:148, February 27, 1953).

In 1965, John J. Garber and Elsie M. Garber sold the parcel of land containing the house to George W. and Mary Jane Garber for \$30,000. The deed spelled out easements and rights of access held by the Artesian Water Company (New Castle County Deed Book I76:253, December 17, 1965).

In 1978, the Garbers sold the property to Allen F. Goodfellow for \$72,000 (New Castle County Deed Book F102:147, July 31, 1978). In 1996, ownership passed from Goodfellow to himself as trustee under a revocable trust (New Castle County Deed Book 2137:217, July 17, 1996).

## **Significance**

The property at 648 Churchmans Road possesses significance under National Register Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the property possesses local significance as one of the area's larger agricultural properties. It is a fine, representative example of a mid-nineteenth-century farmhouse of the Mid-Atlantic region. Under C, the dwelling is significant as an example of a building type, a vernacular residential farmhouse with aspects of a Georgian-plan. This building type was common in the Mid-Atlantic region during the eighteenth and nineteenth-century. With the fast-growing modern development and the sprawling suburban neighborhoods, good examples of this building type are becoming more and more difficult to find. Overall, the property retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Original elements reminiscent of the Georgian plan that remain intact include the fenestration patterns, entry and porch details. The design characteristics are all-intact and remain well preserved. These elements are evident in the dwelling's height, shape and form both on the interior and exterior. The dwelling's materials, fenestration patterns and openings, and simple ornamentations highlight these aspects. The integrity of materials is seen in its stone construction and stucco cladding. The integrity of workmanship is seen in the interior woodwork both on the first and second levels of the house. Overall the dwelling has been well preserved.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9,10 Page 6

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**648 Churchmans Road  
New Castle County, DE**

## References (Continued)

Runk, J.M. and Company

1899 *Biographical and Genealogical History of the State of Delaware*. Volume 2. Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Scharf, Thomas J.

1888 *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*. Volume II. L.J. Richard, Philadelphia.

United States Agricultural Census

1860 U.S. Agricultural Census for Delaware. Microfilmed copies in collection of the Delaware Public Archives. Hall of Records. Dover, Delaware.

1870 U.S. Agricultural Census for Delaware. Microfilmed copies in collection of the Delaware Public Archives. Hall of Records. Dover, Delaware.

1880 U.S. Agricultural Census for Delaware. Microfilmed copies in collection of the Delaware Public Archives. Hall of Records. Dover, Delaware.

United States Bureau of Census

1850 U.S. Census for Delaware. Microfilmed copies in collection of the National Archives and Records Administration Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1860 U.S. Census for Delaware. Microfilmed copies in collection of the National Archives and Records Administration Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1870 U.S. Census for Delaware. Microfilmed copies in collection of the National Archives and Records Administration Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1992 *Newark West, Md.-Del.-Pa.* 7.5-minute quadrangle. U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia.

## Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the property located at 648 Churchmans Road is shown in bold on the accompanying map. The boundary follows the legal tax parcel of the property and is rectangular in shape. Beginning at the property's most northern point, the boundary moves southeast, measuring a distance of approximately 44.25 meters. From the eastern point the boundary moves southwest approximately 88.5 meters. From the property's southern point the boundary then moves northwest along Churchmans Road approximately 46.5 meters. Lastly, the boundary moves northeast back to the north point, the original point of origin, a distance measuring approximately 87.5 meters.

## Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses approximately one-acre of ground space and the dwelling, legal tax boundaries that have been in-place since 1950. Historically, the property included approximately 400-acres of land however, over the years the surrounding acreage was sold off to other parties, which led to further subdivision of land. None of the former property contains or encompasses areas that would contribute to the property.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

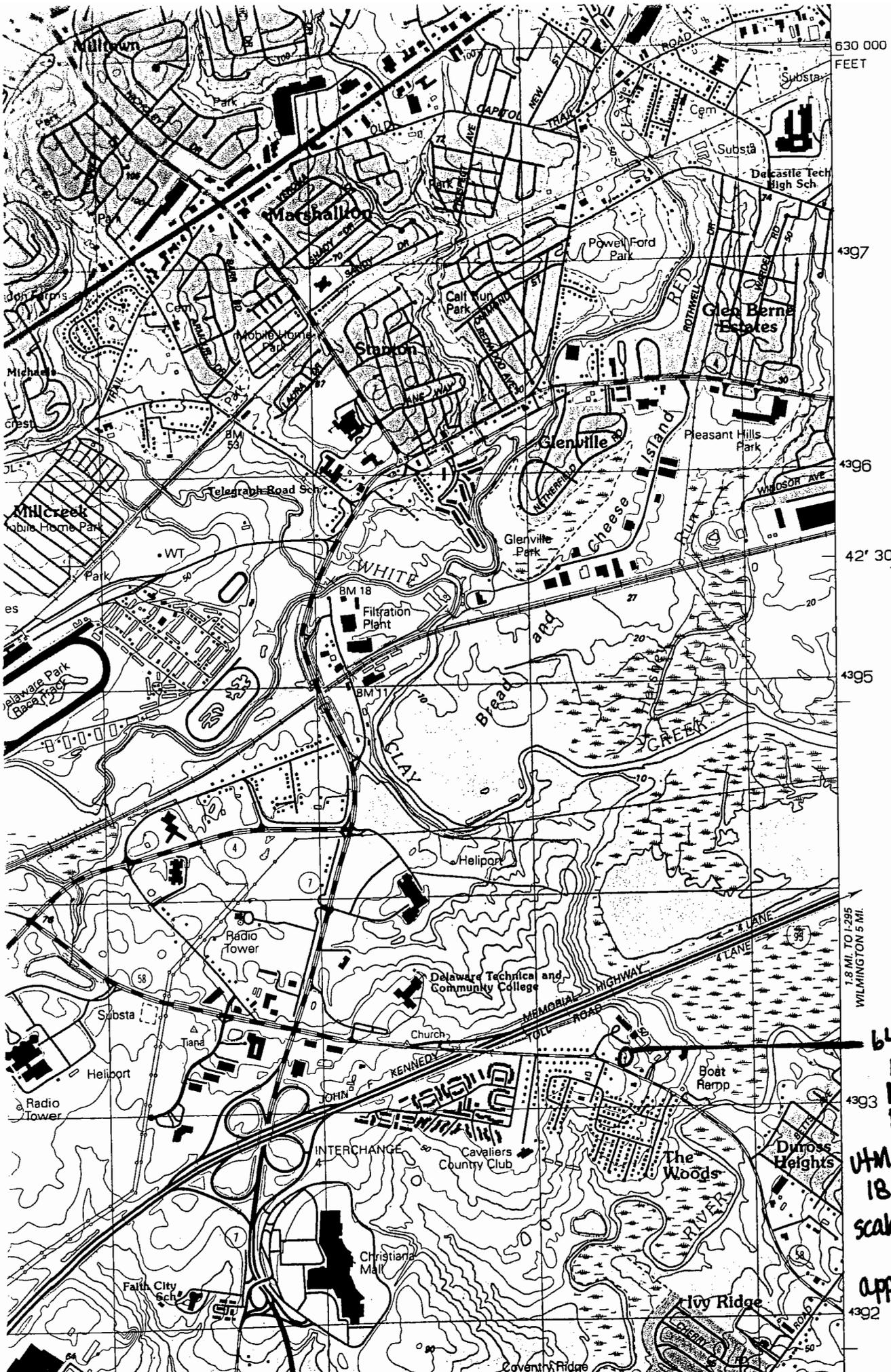
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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**648 Churchmans Road  
New Castle County, DE**

## **Photographs**

- Photograph 1. View of SW façade.
- Photograph 2. View of NE façade.
- Photograph 3. View of entrance on NE façade.
- Photograph 4. View of typical dormer.
- Photograph 5. View of window bay in gable end.
- Photograph 6. View of typical window.
- Photograph 7. View of interior; library.
- Photograph 8. View of typical interior door.
- Photograph 9. View of interior; hall and stairwell.
- Photograph 10. View of 2<sup>nd</sup> floor bedroom; SE corner.
- Photograph 11. View of 1<sup>st</sup> floor parlor.



630 000  
FEET

4397

4396

42' 30"

4395

1.8 MI. TO 1-295  
WILMINGTON 5 MI.

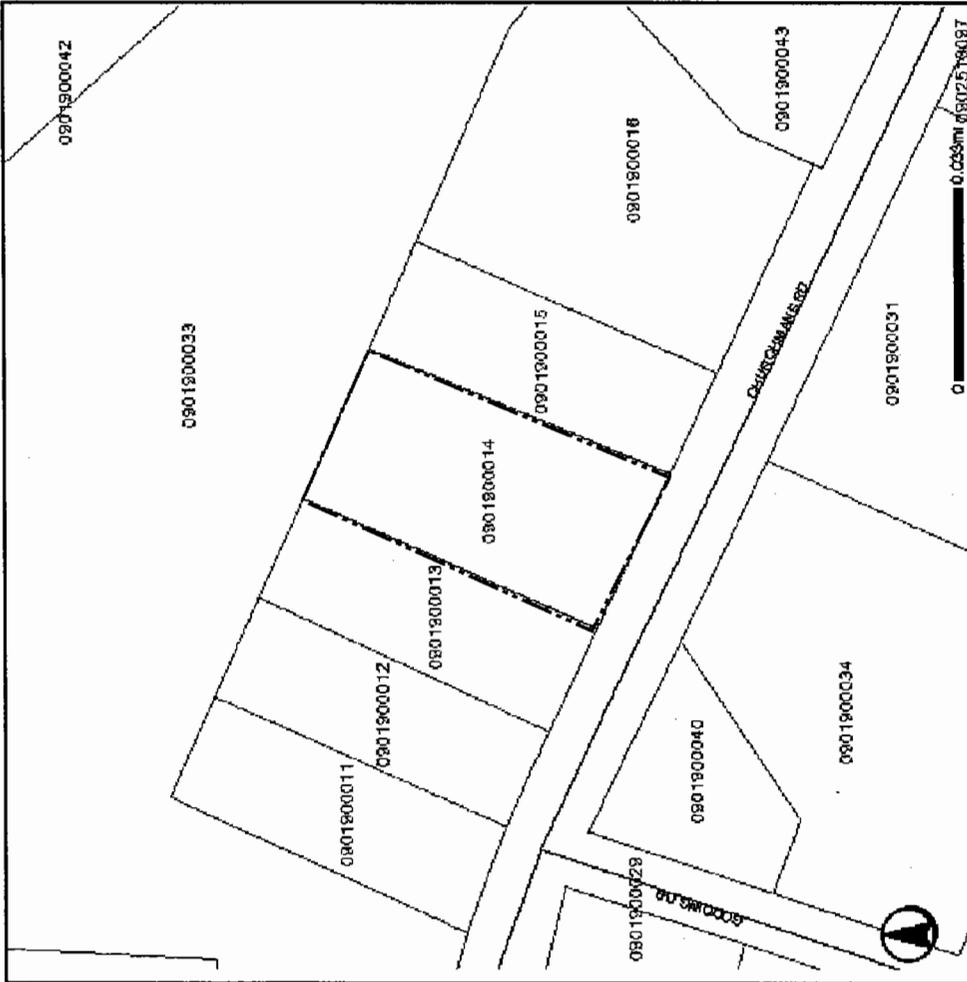
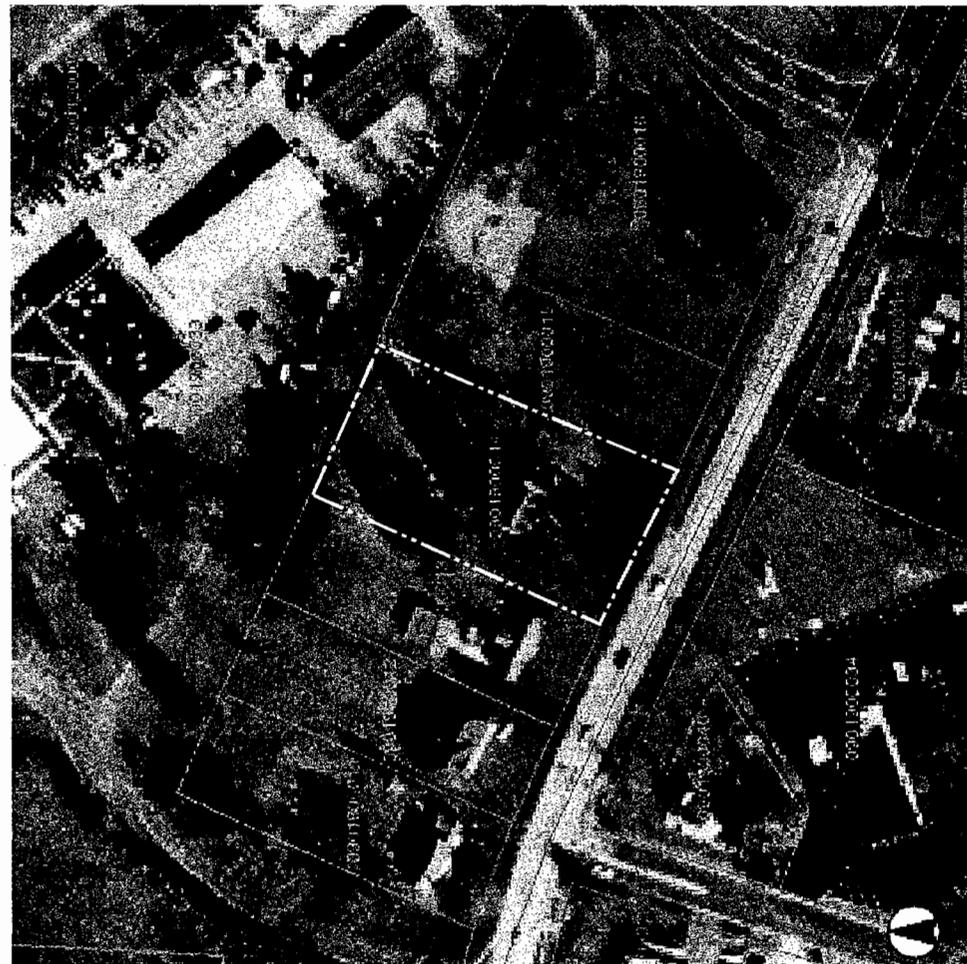
4393

4392

648 Churchmans Rd  
Newark  
New Castle County  
Delaware

UTM ref:  
18/445454/4393227

scale:  
1:24,000  
approx. 1-acre



New Castle County eParcelview Map  
648 Churchmans Road, New Castle County, Delaware  
UTM reference: 18/445454/4393227  
Scale: 1 inch = .033 mile



1811



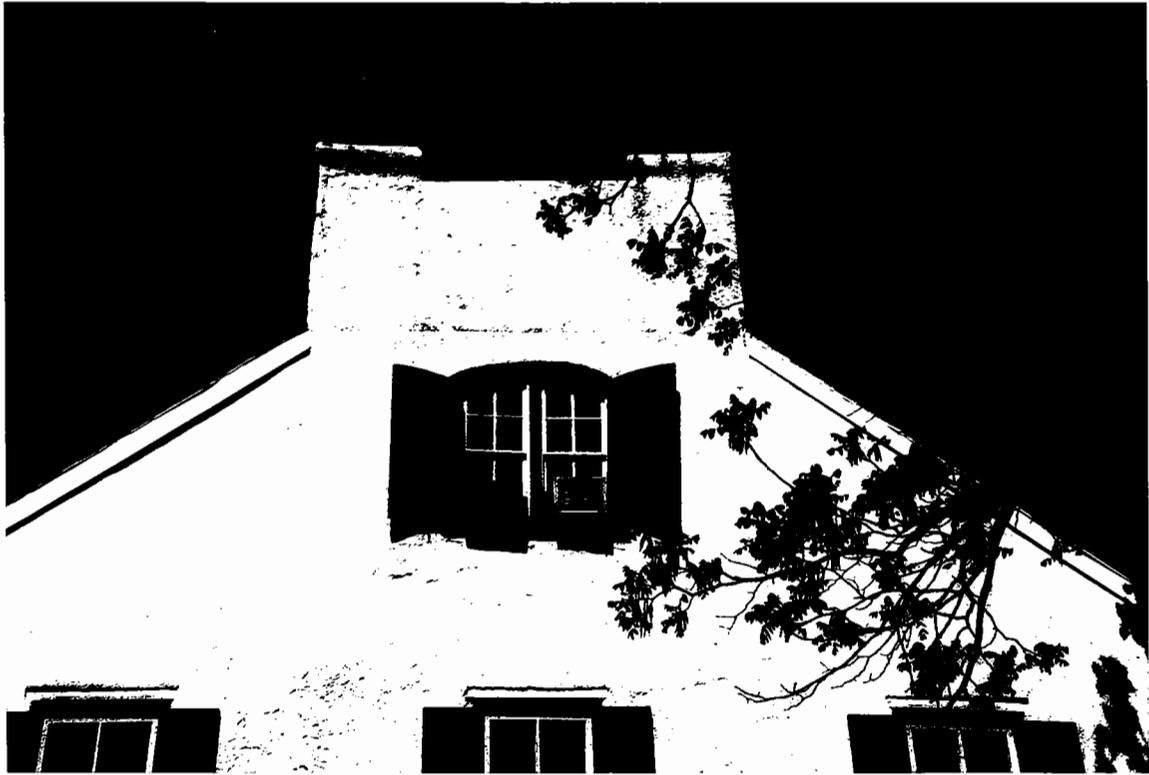
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3 811



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8 311



9 3 11



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11 811

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 for individual properties and 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 from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 100-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Liedlich, Charles and Edith House

other names/site number CRS # N-12868

### 2. Location

street and number 180 Welsh Tract Road  not for publication

city or town Newark  vicinity

state Delaware code DE county New Castle code 003 zip code 19702

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby 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 the 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	
2	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	1	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

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

DOMESTIC/ secondary structure

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

House

Garage

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow / Craftsman

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, rubble

walls Wood shingles

roof Asphalt

other chimneys (1) brick & concrete

(1) covered in stucco

### Narrative Description

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

This property is located on Welsh Tract Road in Pencader Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. Welsh Tract Road is a rural road on the southwest outskirts of the City of Newark bound to the west by Otts Chapel Road and to the east by State Route 0896. Residential properties are spread out along both sides of the road. The property, 180 Welsh Tract Road, is on the northwest side of the roadway, immediately southeast of Delaware's Interstate 95 Toll plaza and northeast of Whittaker Road. Approximately one-acre in size, the property contains an early twentieth-century Craftsman Bungalow style dwelling, garage and modern work shed. Cedar-wood fencing stands along the front, southeast perimeter boundary, along Welsh Tract Road, and along the southwest boundaries. The property is nicely groomed and landscaped, with patches of mixed vegetation and tall trees planted throughout. A stone-laid fishpond is located in the rear lawn, between the house and garage. An asphalt, L-shaped driveway lies to the northeast side of the dwelling leading to the garage. A dirt and gravel path continues from the end of the driveway, leading to the work shed.

This early twentieth-century Craftsman Bungalow style wood-framed house faces southeast towards Welsh Tract Road. The two-and-one-half story rectangular-shaped core rests on a stone rubble foundation partially faced with concrete. Small basement level windows are feature along the northeast and northwest facades. The exterior clad is wood shingles. A side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shelters the dwelling. Shed-roof dormers extend from the south end of the front façade and center of the rear. Open eaves with exposed canoe-head rafter ends are featured along the roofline, seen on the front and rear facades. Two chimneys rise of the interior of the dwelling, a brick and concrete chimney from the southwest gable end, and a stucco-clad chimney from the center, rear of the house. An entrance porch extends from the south end of the front façade sheltering the main entrance of the house. A secondary entrance is extends from the northeast gable end of the house. Concrete steps lie along the southeast façade rising up to the entrance. Access to the dwellings basement is provided through five-cross panel, wooden double-doors located on the northwest side of the extension, beneath the elevated front entrance.

The principal façade of the house measures three bays wide (two rooms). A half-width, single-story porch extends from the south end of the house creating an L-formation to the overall shape of the dwelling. The slightly sloped shed-roofed porch is supported by square-shaped wood post on a ground level slate deck. The porch ceiling is sheathed in board-and-batten. The main entrance, sheltered by the porch, is set within a decorative surround.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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### 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 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.)

The property located at 180 Welsh Tract Road is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as a locally significant property that exemplify the distinctive characteristics of a residential Craftsman Bungalow style of architecture retaining distinctive characteristics and high artistic values of this construction type. The property relates to the following historic context in the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan: Upper Peninsula; 1880-1940 +/- Urbanization and Early Suburbanization; settlement patterns and demographic change; architecture, engineering and decorative arts.

### Overview

During the 1880s, New Castle County consisted primarily of scattered farmsteads. Farms ranging in size from 30 acres to 100 acres were mostly concentrated along the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Baltimore Turnpike (Old Baltimore Pike)(Hopkins 1881). At this time industrial activity had primarily ended, as the ore from the surrounding hills were exhausted (Conrad 1908:527). From 1880 to 1950 the cultural trend of settlement quickly became the suburbs of the major surrounding cities. This transition of urban growth was being seen both nationally and locally. As stated in the National Register Thematic nomination: Adaptations of Rural Bungalows in the Lower Peninsula Zone of Delaware, 1880-1940 +/- by Mulchahey, et al, new architectural trends were reflected in domestic living. These trends/ styles included the bungalow. Bungalows were originally published and understood as small, inexpensive, convenient housing. The designs of these houses were geared towards the average/ moderate-income family who wanted an attractive, substantial, comfortable home that did not cost a lot. These cottage size dwellings allowed for inventiveness, versatility, creativity and an eclectic nature. Although, appearing mainly in suburban neighborhoods on the outskirts of Wilmington, the house type also became popular in small towns and rural locations.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

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### Period of Significance

1918-1930

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### Significant Dates

N/A

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### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

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### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

---

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### Architect/Builder

unknown

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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### Bibliography

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

Conrad, Henry C.

1908 *History of the State of Delaware from the Earliest Settlements to the Year 1907. Volume II.*  
Henry C. Conrad, Wilmington.

Delaware State Historic Preservation Office

Historic Preservation Research Room. Dover, Delaware.

Foster, Gerald

2004 *American Houses: A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home.* New York, New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Hopkins, G.M. & Company.

1881 *Map of New Castle County, Delaware.* G.M. Hopkins & Company, Philadelphia.

Lanier, Gabrielle M. and Bernard L. Herman

1997 *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes.* Baltimore, Maryland: The John Hopkins University Press.

Liedlich, Eleanor

2004 Liedlich Family Informant. Oral interview via telephone. Newark, Delaware. Information obtained between May 24, 2004 and June 1, 2004.

### 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  
# \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Delaware Department of Transportation

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 1

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 434675 4388532  
Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

### 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 Courtney L. Clark, Project Architectural Historian

organization John Milner Associates, Inc.

date June 2004

street & number 1216 Arch Street

telephone 215-561-7637

city or town Philadelphia

state PA zip code 19107

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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 SHPO or FPO.)

name/ title Scott P. and Claudia Bradley

street & number 180 Welsh Tract Road

telephone (302) 366-8976

city or town Newark,

state DE

zip code 19702

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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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

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**180 Welsh Tract Road  
New Castle County, DE**

### Description (continued)

The panel-and-glass door is flanked by single-pane frosted-glass sidelights and topped by a decorative wood entablature. Art-and Crafts style wall mounts, with amber-and-clear hued glass, flank the sidelights and provide light within the porch area. Above the porch, extending from the upper level is a shed-roof, triple bay dormer. Double-hung, three-over-one windows light the interior. On the entrance level of east end of this facade is a half-width inset sun porch. A narrow, concrete-slab leads to a five-cross panel, wooden door entrance located at the east corner of the "L". A triple-pane transom tops the entrance. A large single bay having four, eight-pane sash casements pierces the northeast side of the door. Two bays of triple, eight-pane sash casements partially light the second level of this corner.

The northeast elevation measures four bays deep (two rooms). At the "L", on the northeast side of the porch extension is a small, rectangular-shaped lead-glass window that assists in lighting part of the interior. The entrance level of the northeast side is fenestrated with one large bay having four, eight-pane sash casements and a small, three-over-one fixed window. A single-story, three-sided enclosed gabled entrance stands attached to the north end of the house, sheltering a north corner interior entrance. A glass-and-panel door topped by a triple-pane transom provides access to the enclosure from the southeast façade. A four-pane sidelight pierces the southwest side of the entrance. Single large bays of four, eight-pane sash casement windows pierce the northeast and northwest sides of the enclosure. Again, concrete steps lie along the southeast façade rising up to the door. Access to the dwellings basement is provided through five-cross panel, wooden double-doors located on the northwest side of the extension, beneath the elevated front entrance. The second level is fenestrated by a large bay of four, two-over-one sash casements, a double-hung, one-over-one window, and a double-hung, three-over-one window. A pair of double-hung, one-over-one windows is featured in the center of the gable peak.

The northwest elevation measures four bays wide (two rooms). Pairs of double-hung, three-over-one sash windows pierce both the north and west corners of the first level. A small, three-pane fixed sash, and a double-hung, three-over-one sash window are featured in between the two corner windows. The second level features single double-hung, three-over-one windows on both the north and west corners. Two small casement sashes are featured centered in between the corner windows. A shed-roof dormer lies along the center of the roof, directly above the second-level casements. Two double-hung, two-over-two sash windows light the interior room of this section of the dwelling.

Lastly, the southwest elevation measures three bays deep (two rooms). The entrance level of this side is fenestrated with a pair of double-hung, three-over-one windows, and two single double-hung, three-over-one windows. Two single double-hung, three-over-one windows pierce the second level. A pair of double-hung, one-over-one windows is featured in the center of the gable peak.

A garage, echoing the some of the same elements of design and material of the house, is set northwest of the rear of the house. An L-shaped asphalt drive leads directly to the outbuilding from the road. This one-and-one-half story rectangular-shaped building faces east. The exterior cladding is primarily stucco, with wood shingles covering the gable ends. A gable-front roof sheathed in composite shelters the building. Open eaves with exposed rafter ends are featured along the roofline, seen on the sidewalls. The single-room building measures one bay wide by two bays deep. The front façade features sliding glass-and-panel garage doors. A pair of casement windows is featured in the center of the gable peak. A small single-story, shed-roofed closet extends from the southeast corner of the side, south façade. This addition is accessed through a swing-hinge door made of vertical wood slats. The remaining south façade is fenestrated with an eight-pane awning-style window and glass-and-panel door, located at the southwest corner. The rear, west façade features two eight-pane, awning-style windows on the first level, and a pair of casement windows in the center of the gable peak. A small single-story, shed-roof addition extends from the northwest corner of the north wall. This one-room size extension features an eight-pane awning-style window on its north side. The core of the building also features a single eight-pane awning-style window on its north façade. This building is considered a contributing resource to the property.

Further north from the garage stands a modern work shed. The design and materials closely mimic that of the house and garage. A gravel path leads to the building from the end of the paved driveway. This one-story rectangular-shaped building faces east. The exterior is clad in board-and-batten. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in composite. Open eaves with exposed canoe-head rafter ends are featured along the roofline, seen on the front and rear facades. The single-room building measures two bays wide by one bay deep. The front façade features wood-and-glass swing-hinge double-doors and a single casement vinyl window with sixteen-faux (vinyl-applied) panes. The south façade features a single casement vinyl window with eight-faux (vinyl-applied) panes. The remaining sides are solid with no open bays.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

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180 Welsh Tract Road  
New Castle County, DE

## Statement of Significance (continued)

The numerous bungalow advertisements, floor plans, and decorating ideas that appeared in local newspapers such as the *Wilmington's Sunday Morning Star*, and popular magazines like *House Beautiful*, *Good Housekeeping*, and *Ladies Home Journal*, and their thrifty constructions and inexpensive building cost created an explosion of the house type throughout the county, and state. Overall, regardless of their location, these new house types expressed the values, desires, and economic situation of the American population (Mulchahey, et al 1990).

### *Craftsman Bungalow style architecture*

The Craftsman Bungalow Style of architecture may well be thought of, or viewed as an informal, or rather vernacular version of the academic definition of the Prairie style of architecture. As explained by McAlester and McAlester in their *Field Guide to American Houses*, the Prairie style originated during the early twentieth century by a creative group of Chicago architects. Of this group, the best known were Frank Lloyd Wright and his former student, Louis Sullivan. Prairie style architecture was a result of "...a reaction to the excesses of Victorian clutter..." a style that shared "a disdain for senseless ornament, a preference for comfortable informality, and a respect for the people who lived there." Identifying features of this new style included low-pitched roofs with widely overhanging eaves; two stories, with wings and/ or porches; eaves, cornices, and façade detailing emphasizing horizontal lines; often with massive, square porch supports. Inspired in part by the Arts and Crafts Movement of the nineteenth century, additional elements of design included the "...use of natural building materials – stone, and rough wood shingles, free of Classical orders and ornaments. large porches, bands of windows grouped for viewing the landscape (or seascape) .....the nature of shingling which produced horizontal character despite turrets, towers, and steep roofs". Immediately, this high style creation became fashionable in domestic living amongst America's wealthy. After World War I the style quickly faded (Foster 2004:339-340; McAlester & McAlester 1997:439-451).

Not long after the Prairie style was introduced, vernacular versions of the style began appearing in pattern books and popular magazines, quickly spreading elsewhere. Though typically smaller in size and scale to the formerly high style design, the bungalow (as it became known) began booming in suburban developments throughout southern California. Local architects continued to incorporate scaled down elements from the Craftsman movement, Prairie Style, Stick Style and too Japanese characteristics. Building materials remained in their natural state, with the more earthly materials highlighting the prominent areas of the exterior (Poppeliers et al, 1983:76-79). Foster explains further, more specifically the "Craftsman Bungalow":

"Typically a rectangular-plan house of moderate size, 1-or 1½- story, occasionally 2. Front-gabled, side-gables or with hipped roof, all gently sloped with wide overhangs with dormers across the front or both front and rear upper level facades. Wide, deep front porches are typical. The stylistic details and construction are generally wood, with natural rustic materials used for foundations and porches. Exposed rafter end with open eaves and exposed beam-ends located at the gables. Windows are grouped in rows. Ideally, there is a strong relationship to gardens and the outdoors is made from the porches and pergolas."

"The Craftsman Style is not synonymous with the Bungalow, although the two are terms are closely allied in history, and "Craftsman Bungalow" or "California Bungalow" describes a lot of houses, especially in California. However, regardless of the house form, it is the rustic detailing, even the barest vestigial remnant, that determine a Craftsman home (Foster 2004:346-350).

As time passed and the style continued spreading across the United States, adapting itself to the various classes of citizens. At this time the Craftsman Bungalow began losing many of its original characteristics. Additionally, the cost of labor and materials had risen since the last decade of the nineteenth-century so, the construction of the higher style Victorians and excessive details on homes diminished.

Sears, Roebuck also contributed in the popularity and spread of the style across the United States. The company offered various styles and models through mail-order catalogs at affordable prices. The company arranged for the building materials to these homes to be shipped in by train and had local workers construct the houses (Poppeliers et al 1983:76-77).

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180 Welsh Tract Road  
New Castle County, DE

### Statement of Significance (continued)

Bungalows appeared as a house form throughout the Mid-Atlantic during the late nineteenth-century (1890). The exterior elements and details mimicked that of the initial beginnings of the style, described above. Lanier and Herman's described the style in following way:

Harmonizing with the surrounding landscape, exterior cladding and any exterior detail was typically naturally colored, or the material was left in its natural state, unpainted. Bungalows were built of various combinations of materials, having various wall claddings however, frame bungalows were most often sheathed in shingles. One of the most common exterior characteristics of the bungalow was a broad porch. From house to house, the porch across the front façade ranges in width. The type of porch varied: shed, wrap-around, cross-gable, and pyramidal, but in all cases the porch was an integral key feature to the form of the building. Fenestration and door placement also varied however, central placement of a door on the front façade, leading directly into a living area or a small vestibule on the interior was the most common plan. The height of bungalows ranged from one to two-and-a-half stories in height. Additional characteristics included low silhouettes with low-pitched overhanging eaves supported by brackets or featuring exposed rafter ends, side and rear porches (Lanier & Herman 1997: 46-48, 165).

Interior arrangements of the bungalow were characterized by compact, informal rooms, often interconnected to adjacent rooms creating a sense of flow, as opposed to narrow, closed off hallways. The bungalow rediscovered the notion of the open plan seen in the earlier traditional house types. However, the spatial arrangement of the bungalow advanced the design solution taking the open plan family room and laying it out to measure three, or four rooms in depth. The larger of the interior rooms typically included fireplaces with rustic hearths of natural material like cobblestone, or brick. Built-in furniture was also common, especially built-in cupboards, bookcases, and window seats. The most common room types included a living room, dining room, kitchen, two or more bedrooms, and a bath (Lanier & Herman 1997: 46-48, 167).

This was a new style of architecture that initially began developing in the suburban neighborhoods on the outskirts of Wilmington. As its popularity grew, the style also began appearing in larger public buildings and in rural locations.

Craftsman Bungalow elements used in the dwelling located at 180 Welsh Tract Road include the rectangular house plan, the side-gable roof that gentle slopes over the porch, and the wide, deep front porch. Additional details are the natural wood shingles used as the exterior cladding, the exposed rafter ends seen across the front and rear facades, and the various groups of windows.

Overall, throughout the state of Delaware, outstanding examples of the Bungalow Craftsman style seem rare in comparison to other architectural styles. The style appears mostly in suburban neighborhoods. The following are a few of the listed historic districts in the National Register of Historic Places that include representative examples of the style: Townsend Historic District (Townsend), Saint Georges Historic District, and the Arden Historic District (Wilmington). Independent buildings of the style listed in the National Register of Historic Places include: the McCoy House (Kirkwood), Newport Railroad Station (Newport), the Ross, Edgar and Rachel House (Seaford), and the Saint Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church (Seaford) (Delaware State Historic Preservation Office). All of these resources in some fashion appear to highlight extraordinary features of the Bungalow Craftsman style.

The house located at 180 Welsh Tract Road clearly illustrates itself as an impeccable example of the Craftsman Bungalow style. Located in a rural section of New Castle County the house possesses many of its original exterior features. The two-and-one-half-story, three-bay dwelling retains its wood shingle exterior cladding, overhanging roof with exposed rafter ends, and multi-pane windows. The sweeping shed roof porch topped by a sweeping shed-roof dormer, continues to be supported by large wood columns. The interior was inaccessible. The setting and feeling of the property continues to be complimented by its rural location. The Delaware Turnpike, Interstate-95 has slightly compromised the property's location with its construction immediately to the rear of the property however, a wooded area covered by tall trees and brush obscure the visualization of the site.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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180 Welsh Tract Road  
New Castle County, DE

## Statement of Significance (continued)

### *History of the property*

Documentary and architectural evidence suggest that the dwelling was constructed between circa 1919. In 1918 Sadie and Elwood Wilkins sold the parcel of land (16-acres, 2-roots, and 6-perches) to Charles and Edith Liedlich for the sum of \$2000.00 (New Castle County Deed Book F28:116, December 21, 1918). Shortly after taking possession of the property, the 1920 US Census indicates that Charles and Edith Liedlich and their two sons, Merrill and Raymond, occupied the property. Additionally, Charles Liedlich is listed as being a residential carpenter (US Census 1920 ED163:8B). Ten years later, the 1930 US Census list occupants of the property to be Charles and Edith Liedlich and their son, Merrill. Mr. Liedlich's listed occupation is a Superintendent, and Merrill's as a carpenter both in building construction (US Census 1930 ED2-110:6A).

After Edith Liedlich's death in January 1958, title passed to Charles H. Liedlich. Upon his death in 1974, title to the "16+ acre parcel with buildings" passed to Merrill W. Liedlich. In 1975, Merrill conveyed partial ownership in the piece of land to his wife Eleanor D. Liedlich (New Castle County Deed Book F90:68, June 16, 1975).

Two years later, the Liedlich's then conveyed portions of the tract, a one-acre parcel, to the William and Ethel Meredith for \$37,000 (New Castle County Deed Book I99:93, November 18, 1977). In 1985, the Liedlich's conveyed a 4.071-acre parcel to the Meredith's (New Castle County Deed Book 245:273, June 12, 1985). Five years after the last of two parcels was sold to the Meredith's, they conveyed "...both parcels of land with improvements thereon erected..." to Donald A. and Lillian Deal for \$235,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 997:158, February 23, 1990). In 1995, the Deals conveyed ownership of a parcel of land with buildings to its present owners, Scott P. and Claudia Bradley, for \$158,900 (New Castle County Deed Book 1945:210, June 29, 1995).

Based on the fact the property was sold to the Liedlich's with no known listed buildings described in the deed, and that the family was occupying the property by the time the 1920 US Census was taken, and knowing that the head of the household, Mr. Charles Liedlich, was a residential contractor it is safe to presume that the house was built by Mr. Liedlich himself between 1918 and 1920.

Through an oral interview with Mrs. Eleanor Liedlich, the wife of the late Merrill Liedlich, it was learned that after Eleanor and Merrill married that he never return as an occupant to the house, he rented it out to a tenant upon his acquisition of the property. Mrs. Liedlich remembers Charles and Edith living in the house when they were alive, but does not know whether or not Charles built the house. Mrs. Liedlich confirmed that both Charles and Merrill were local contractors and builders. She was unaware of what construction projects that Charles was involved with. As for Merrill, after working at Rubert Construction for a number of years, Merrill and she acquired the company. Their company was involved in a number of local projects (pers.com. 05/24/04).

### *Significance*

The property at 180 Welsh Tract Road possesses significance under National Register Criteria C. Under Criterion C, the dwelling is significant as an example of a rare building type in New Castle County, and furthermore one of the few of its type throughout the state. The house is an outstanding representation of the Craftsman Bungalow style with evident influences of the Art-and-Crafts movement. Overall, the property retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The property remains in a rural location with pockets of woods and sections of former farmland between neighboring properties. The earthen colored wooden fence and plantings that surrounds the property enhance the character of the setting. A sense of seclusion is definitely felt and helps to recapture a time and place of the property. Original elements evocative of the Craftsman period continue to remain intact. These components include the exposed rafter ends, various fenestration patterns, leaded-glass windows, high-style entry and porch details. The design and form characteristics are all-intact and remain well preserved. These elements are evident in the dwellings height, shape and form, exterior building materials, numerous fenestration patterns and openings, and simplistic ornamentations. The designed landscape surrounding the house, the low-lying manicured beds and lawn of mixed, indigenous vegetation, further highlight the key features of the overall design of the property. The dwelling's materials and marks of workmanship accent the property's aesthetics qualities. The natural colored, cedar shingles cover the entire exterior of the house, complimenting the indigenous colors and materials in the surrounding.

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**180 Welsh Tract Road  
New Castle County, DE**

## Statement of Significance (continued)

The rounded canoe-shaped rafter ends, the multi-paned bays and sloping roofs are highlights of workmanship common in this style of architecture, and have been nicely preserved. All these aspects together have assisted in the preservation of the property's feeling, as an early twentieth-century rural property.

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## Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the property located at 180 Welsh Tract Road is shown in bold on the accompanying map. The boundary follows the legal tax parcel of the property and is triangular in shape. Beginning at the north point, immediately south of Interstate-95, the boundary moves slightly southeast, measuring a distance of approximately 127 meters. From the southeast point the boundary moves northeast along Welsh Tract Road approximately 82 meters. Lastly, the boundary moves northwest back to the north point, the original point of origin, a distance measuring approximately 97 meters.

## Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary contains the dwelling, two outbuildings, and surrounding landscape, all of which contribute to the integrity of the property. The boundary encompasses approximately one acre, legal tax boundaries that have been in-place since 1975. Historically, the property included approximately 16-acres of land however, with the constructed and implementation of Interstate-95 the property was bisected and sold off. None of the former property contains or encompasses areas that would contribute to the property.

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**180 Welsh Tract Road  
New Castle County, DE**

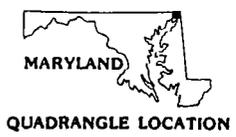
## Photographs

- Photograph 1. View of SE and NE facades of dwelling.
- Photograph 2. View of NW and NE facades of dwelling.
- Photograph 3. View of the E and S facades of garage.
- Photograph 4. Front entrance.
- Photograph 5. Detail of exposed rafter ends along porch roofline.



**ROAD CLASSIFICATION**

- Primary highway, hard surface ..... ———— improved surface ... ————
- Secondary highway, hard surface ..... ———— Unimproved road ... ————
- Interstate Route      ○ U. S. Route      ○ State Route



1	2	3
4	5	
6	7	8

- 1 Oxford
- 2 West Grove
- 3 Kennett Square
- 4 Bay View
- 5 Newark East
- 6 North East
- 7 Elkton
- 8 St. Georges

ADJOINING 7 1/2' QUADRANGLE NAMES

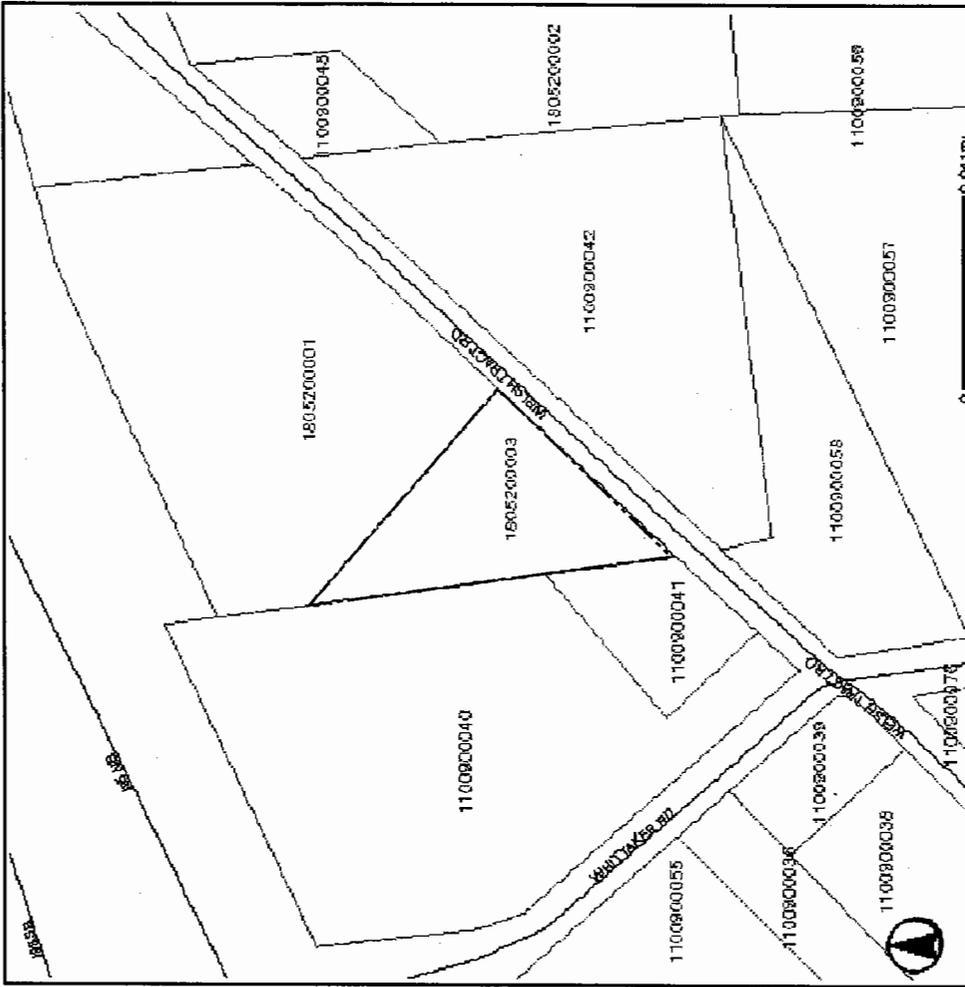
**NEWARK WEST, MD.-DEL.-PA.**  
39075-F7-TF-024

1992

FRANKLIN MAPS  
233 S. Henderson Road  
Knox, TN 37603

22092

DATA 1983 II NE-SERIES V832



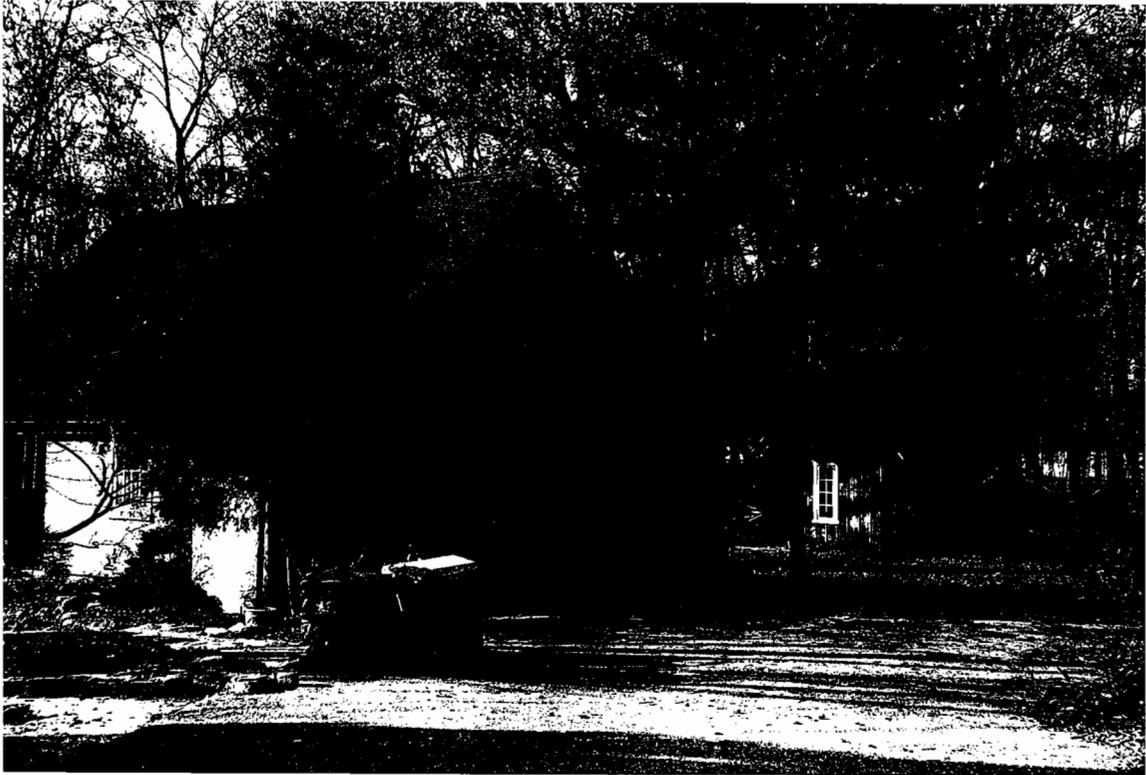
New Castle County eParcelview Map  
180 Welsh Tract Road, New Castle County, Delaware  
UTM reference: 18/434675/4388532  
Scale: 1 inch = .041 mile



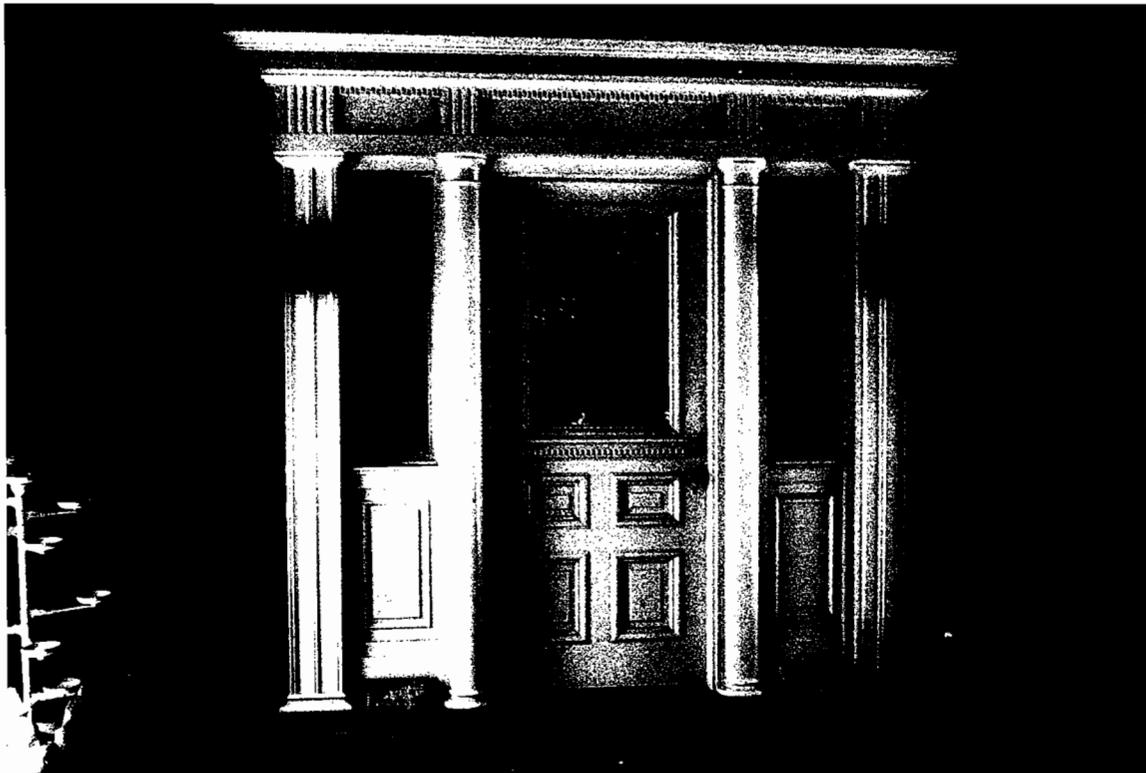
175



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