

## **Chapter 4 – Architectural Evaluations and Results**

Each individual architectural assessment of the buildings within the DeIDOT recommended APE map shown in Figures 1 and 2 appears in this chapter. DeIDOT Environmental Studies cultural resource staff, on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), identified thirteen dwellings on eight tax parcels within the APE that meet the 50-year minimum age requirement. Based on this project's undertaking to affect historic properties, only those properties that could be impacted were evaluated for their significance and integrity in consideration for the National Register of Historic Places. Additional properties outside the APE meeting the 50+ minimum age background screening were not identified included in this report or assessed for the National Register.

### **Summary**

The historic architectural survey was conducted in April and May 2009 and consisted of the identification of all resources greater than 50-years within the APE. Eight properties containing 13 resources greater than 50-years-of-age were identified:

The scope of work for the current project included surveying each of the properties, conducting historical research, writing an architectural evaluation to determine National Register eligibility, and filling out the appropriate CRS forms. In addition to the survey and evaluation of the architectural resources, the scope of work also included historical research to determine the historic connection among the dwellings in the subdivision referred to as White Village, the Winterthur Estate and the historic White Farmhouse.

The historic architecture survey, including the individual building descriptions, historic context development, and assessments of significance, integrity, and National Register eligibility, has been conducted in accordance with the DE SHPO Guidelines for Architectural and Archaeological Surveys (1993).

**Evelina du Pont House, "Lyndham"**  
**4400 Kennett Pike, Wilmington, DE**  
**PIN: 0702300018**  
**CRS No. N-0533 (Mansion house); N-534 (tenant house)**  
**Date of Construction: Circa 1895**



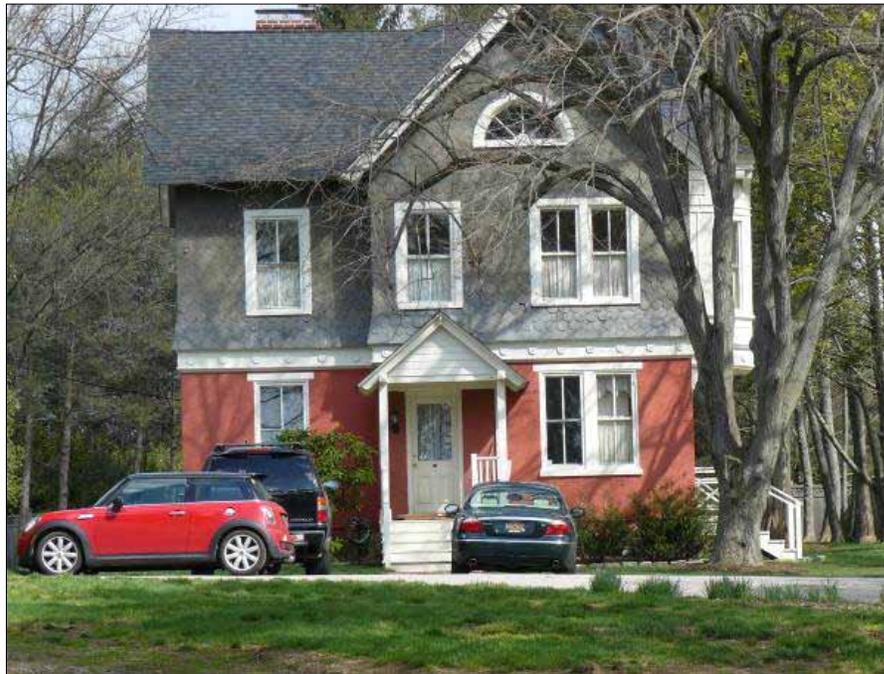
**Evelina du Pont House "Lyndham" facade, looking west.**



**Evelina du Pont House, north and west elevations, looking southeast**



**Garage, north and west elevations, looking southeast**



**Façade of the vernacular Queen Anne-style house at 4400 Kennett Pike, looking north.**



**North and west elevations of the contemporary garage at the northwest corner of the property, looking southwest.**

**Description:** This oblong-shaped 2.93 acre parcel is at the northwestern corner of the intersection of Kennett Pike (SR 52) and Campbell Road (SR 82). The contour of the land is generally flat, but does exhibit a slight slope from north to south and roll gently from west to east. The landscape is predominantly grass, currently sparse due to material storage for ongoing renovations. There are mature deciduous trees around the boundary with two mature conifers planted directly south of the brick house at the southern end of the property. Topped with lattice, a wood plank privacy fence lines the property. Vehicular access to the property is from Campbell Road. An asphalt drive passes in front of the Colonial Revival house, to a porte cochere at the north elevation. A small asphalt parking area is located south of the northern, vernacular, Queen Anne-style Victorian resource. An in-ground rectangular swimming pool is situated at the north end of the property.

There are two resources at 4400 Kennett Pike (PIN: 0702300018). The houses do not appear to maintain a direct association with one another, outside of being residences positioned on the same tax parcel. The older and smaller of the two houses is a vernacular, Queen Anne-style Victorian situated at the northeastern corner of the parcel. A large, in-ground swimming pool is located directly west of this dwelling. A larger, high-style Colonial Revival brick dwelling is at the southern end of the property.

The northern resource is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, cross-gable house constructed c. 1890 in the vernacular, Queen Anne-style. The primary elevation is composed of many textures, materials, and colors, communicating the depth commonly associated with Victorian styles. The house is situated on an uncoursed-stone foundation, features a brick first story and

second story clad with slate shingles-laid in a fishscale pattern. The first and second stories are separated by a belt course of wood trim adorned with rosettes. Fenestration on the house is regular and asymmetrical. The one-light-over-two-panel entry at the center of the south elevation features a gable-front portico adorned with overhanging rafter tails and a simple balustrade around the wood-decked porch. The west bay is composed of a single two-over-two, wood sash window. The east bay exhibits paired two-over-two wood sash. All windows are trimmed with heavy lintels, broad, plain surrounds, and thick, projecting sills. There is a four-light fanlight window at the center of the gable front section of the south elevation. The cross-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and exhibits heavily overhanging eaves. An interior, brick chimney rises from the northern slope of the roof.

The two-bay, east elevation of the dwelling exhibits textures, materials, and trim similar to the primary façade. The cross-gable roof is divided evenly with a one-bay gable-end toward the south and one-bay side-gable toward the north. The first story is finished with brick laid in common bond, with the second story clad in fishscale, slate shingles. The two levels are separated by a wood frieze adorned with rosettes. The southern bay at the first story is composed of a one-light-over-two-panel door capped with a one-light transom. The northern bay features paired, two-over-two wood sash windows. An ornate, three-sided bay window, vertically aligned above the first story entry, is the primary feature of the east elevation. The window exhibits frieze panels below each windows, as well as ornamental brackets above the windows and below the projecting bay. The central two-over-two wood sash is flanked with one-over-one sash windows. The raking cornice along the gable end is dentiled. A two-over-two wood sash is located in the northern bay of the east elevation. The side-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and exhibits broad, overhanging eaves. A shed-roof dormer with a two-over-two, wood sash window is vertically aligned with the northern bay.

The two-bay north elevation of the resource continues the design motifs of the rest of the house, with a brick first story and shingle second story separated by frieze molding. Windows are two-over-two, wood sash with broad surrounds and heavy lintels and sills. An oculus window is situated at the gable-peak. A two-bay, frame, shed-roof addition projects from the western end of the north elevation. Fenestration consists of a string of four one-over-one wood-sash windows and a one-light-over-two panel door with grille inserts. An engaged, brick chimney is situated at the western end of the elevation

The two-bay west elevation of the house is symmetrical in composition to the east elevation, absent the projecting bay window. Fenestration is regular and asymmetrical with two single-bays of two-over-two, wood sash at the first story. The north bay of the second story is composed of a single two-over-two, wood sash window, while the southern bay consists of paired two-over-two wood sash. A four-light fanlight is situated at the gable peak, in the south bay. The asphalt shingle roof features a dentiled raking cornice with broad, overhanging eaves at the side-gable section.

The larger resource on the property is a grand, two-and-a-half story, side-gable Colonial Revival dwelling constructed in 1901. The house was constructed with a service wing at the rear. The dwelling is finely appointed with brick laid in Flemish bond, concrete quoins at the corners, concrete architectural accents and wood trim. Fenestration on the resource is irregular and symmetrical. The first floor exhibits a recessed, central two-light-over-two-panel entry

flanked by one-light-over-one panel sidelights. The door and sidelights feature leaded glass and are separated by fluted pilasters. An elliptical transom adorned with wood tracery caps the entire entry. The reveal and sidewalls of the elliptical arched entryway exhibit three-vertical panels. The entire entry is capped by a gable-front portico currently supported by wooden braces – in place of columns that have been removed during ongoing renovation work – and concrete pilasters against the façade. The first story windows at either side of the entry are composed of a central twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, wood sash, flanked by narrow, six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. The windows are separated by narrow brick pilasters with cast concrete pedestals and capitals. The windows are trimmed with a narrow, projecting concrete sill, a broad plain frieze, as well as a dentiled cornice. The base of the elevation features a concrete watertable and raised concrete terrace, formerly adorned with a balustrade, faced with brick laid in Flemish bond.

Fenestration at the five-bay second story consists of a central bay window with a twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, wood sash at center and a six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash at either side. The central bay is flanked by four twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, wood sash trimmed with narrow sills, surrounds, and lintels. The windows are capped with pre-cast concrete flat-arches, arranged with a central keystone. The sash windows feature operable, louvered, wood shutters.

The side-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and features built-in gutters at the base of the slope. According to the current property owner, the original clay-tile roof was replaced in 1971. At that time copper scuppers marked with Evelina du Pont's monogram were removed. The overhanging eaves are adorned with a narrow, cyma-recta cornice, broad dentils, and a cyma-recta frieze. The dentils and box gutters were recently restored. A broad, shingled, low-profile belvedere rises from the center of the gable peak, serving as a platform for modern mechanical equipment. An interior-end, brick chimney rises from the northern end of the eastern slope. The primary features of the roof are three gable-front dormers. The dormers are eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sash with nine-light rounded-arches. Each dormer window is trimmed with fluted pilasters.

The irregularly fenestrated, six-bay, north elevation of the dwelling is divided into two-sections. The front section of the house is bound by concrete quoins at either end. The five-bay, first story features two nine-over-nine, double-hung wood sash windows at the eastern end. Each is trimmed identically to their counterparts at the second story of the façade. Here, each window has two-panel, wood shutters. A door at the western end of the elevation is flanked by two small, six-over-six windows. The door is situated beneath a porte cochere that extends out from the western portion of the north elevation. Currently under renovation, the porte cochere is temporarily supported by wooden posts.

Fenestration at the three-bay second story is irregular and asymmetrical, consisting of a large nine-over-nine, double-hung wood sash; small six-over-six, double-hung wood sash; and, a triple window consisting of a twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, wood sash flanked by eight-over-eight, wood sash windows. The single windows are trimmed identically to those on the first floor, while the triple window is adorned identically to those on the façade. A dentiled cornice sets the two-bay gable-end apart from the rest of the elevation. The two wood sash windows are trimmed with broad narrow surrounds and feature heavy, cast concrete friezes with

dentiled cornices. A central brick arch with a concrete keystone is set above the two windows. The overhanging eave is finished with a dentiled, raking cornice.

The three-bay, two-and-a-half story, side-gable section at the western end of the north elevation is offset slightly from the front section of the house. Fenestration is regular and asymmetrical. The three windows at the first story are slightly less adorned than their counterparts on the original section. The nine-over-nine, wood sash are trimmed with narrow surrounds, narrow, projecting sills, and two-panel, wood shutters. They do not, however, contain the elaborate flat arches found on the original section of the house. Rather they are more simply adorned with a central, concrete keystone. The three second story windows are similarly ornamented. The asphalt-shingle-clad roof features a central two-bay, cross-gable dormer. An interior, gable-end, brick chimney rises from the gable peak.

The two-and-a-half story, four-bay west (rear) elevation of the resource is separated into two sections: the three-bay rear ell broken into a symmetrical two-bay section with an offset single bay and a one-bay section at the southern end of the main block of the house. The elevation is clad with brick laid in Flemish bond with a broad water table at the base. The southern end of the west elevation of the main block is adorned with decorative concrete quoins. Trim includes a heavily dentiled box cornice as well as a dentiled raking cornice on the gable end of the rear ell. Fenestration of the rear ell is regular and asymmetrical. First floor windows include paired nine-over-nine, double-hung wood sash at the southern bay of the rear ell and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash in the two other bays. These six-over-six windows are trimmed with narrow surrounds, projecting sills and recessed-panel, wood shutters. Brick flat arches with colored-brick keystones cap each window. The northern bay of the rear ell contains an entry door beneath a gable-front portico. Nine-over-nine, double-hung sash windows are found in each of the four second story bays. Each window features a narrow trim surround, projecting wood sill, and louvered, wood shutters. As on the first floor, the windows are capped with brick flat arches and colored brick keystones. The gable-end of the rear ell features two quarter-round windows with wood tracery at either side of the exterior, brick chimney. The southernmost bay of the west elevation exhibits a gable-front dormer window. An eight-light lower sash is capped with a 17-light rounded-arched upper sash. Each dormer window is trimmed with fluted pilasters.

The two-and-a-half story, four-bay south elevation is also separated into two sections: the two-bay, gable-end main block toward the east and an offset, two-bay, side-gable ell toward the west. Fenestration of the two-bay, main block of the south elevation is irregular and asymmetrical. The western bay features a three-sided bay window with a nine-over-nine wood sash at center, flanked by six-over-six wood sash at the sides. The eastern bay is consists of paired sixteen-light casement windows that rise from floor to ceiling. The casement windows are adorned with four-panel, wood shutters. All windows exhibit broad wood surrounds and heavy lintels. The entire first floor of the south elevation is situated beneath a flat-roof porch temporarily supported by wooden posts. The concrete porch deck is faced with brick laid in Flemish bond.

The three-bay second story features nine-over-nine wood sash windows with louvered shutters in the outer bays and paired sixteen-light casement windows in the center bay. The second story windows are capped with cast concrete flat arches in the manner of the facade

windows. The gable end of the south elevation is identical to that of the north elevation, consisting of a dentiled cornice and raking cornice and two four-over-four, double-hung wood sash windows with a central, brick arch above. A concrete date stone reading “AD 1901” positively identifies the date of construction. The offset western section of the south elevation is divided into two parts, a broad one-bay section, and a further-offset, more narrow, one-bay section. First story windows are identical eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sash with three-panel, wood shutters. The second story window in the broad section consists of a twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sash with louvered, wood shutters. The second story bay of the westernmost, offset section is blind.

There are two outbuildings associated with the brick dwelling. A square, two-bay, one-story brick garage situated atop an uncoursed stone foundation is located west of the residence, oriented toward the north. Fenestration consists of ribbons of three replacement, single-light awning windows with grill inserts. The historic function of this pyramidal roofed, square resource is unknown. An octagonal, baroque cupola rises from the apex of the shingle-clad roof. A small brick chimney rises from the western slope of the roof.

A two-bay, one-and-a-half story, double-pile contemporary garage is located northwest of the Colonial Revival dwelling. Oriented toward the south, the primary elevation exhibits two-car and one-car, roll-up, wood-paneled garage doors surrounded by plain, wood trim. Each of the other elevations are clad with uncoursed stone in addition to being blind and exhibiting no further fenestration. New Castle County records indicate the garage is constructed out of stone.

**Applicable Historic Contexts:** Hundred: Christiana; Quadrant: Wilmington North; Geographic Zone: Piedmont; Time Period: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Major Families, Individuals, and Events

**History:** The property is situated at a historical crossroads and has been developed multiple times. Early resources on the property may have been associated with the shop of Revolutionary War Veteran Joseph Campbell, which was located at the northwestern corner of Kennett Pike and Campbell Road. As currently organized and segmented, the property was first a country estate established by Archibald A. Capelle between 1882 and 1892 (G.M Hopkins 1881; G.W. Baist 1893). In 1898 the property was sold to Evelina du Pont, portions were razed and a new mansion was constructed in 1901. Capelle was a Wilmington hardware merchant, a founding director of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and director of the affiliated Central National Bank in Wilmington (Scharf 1888).

Evelina du Pont (1840-1938) was the daughter of General Henry du Pont and brother of Colonel Henry A. du Pont. Educated at a private school in Philadelphia, du Pont participated in civic and church affairs through her membership with Christ Church near Henry Clay Village in Christiana Hundred. Du Pont remained single throughout her life and correspondence shows that she was a favorite aunt and within her family (du Pont, 1936: not paginated). She was warmly referred to as “Lynx” by family. Winterthur Estate Historian Maggie Lidz theorizes this may be the origin of “Lyndham,” the name of her house. (Phone Interview, June 12, 2009).

Prior to serving as a country estate, the property operated as a farm. Deed research indicates that on March 13, 1864 the property, identified as a 28-acre “plantation tract” in the deed, was conveyed by Alexander Boyd to his son Benjamin Franklin Bartram (NCC Deed W-7-374). The property continued to be farmed and on December 24, 1881 Bartram sold the 28-acre property to Archibald A. Capelle for \$7,750 (NCC Deed D-12-178). On March 13, 1895 Capelle added to his holdings an existing store house and additional land on the south side of Campbell Road.

Relying upon the sequence of property ownership, architectural details, and availability of maps and other sources, it is likely that Capelle constructed a country estate for his family during the between 1882 and 1892. The 1881 G.M. Hopkins *Map of New Castle County* was surveyed prior to Capelle’s purchase of the property in December and shows the property in the name of “B. Bartram.” The small scale map shows two buildings at the northwest corner of the intersection of what was then Kennett Turnpike and Campbell Road. Twelve years later, the Wm. Baist *Atlas of New Castle County* more clearly identifies four buildings on the property. These are likely the “large Mansion House [*sic*], stable, tenant house, and other building(s)” identified on the December 10, 1898 deed between Archibald Capelle and his wife Margaret and Evelina du Pont (NCC Deed U-17-556). The sale was for \$28,000, paid in full at the time the deed was recorded with New Castle County.

Papers in the collection of Hagley Museum and Library show that du Pont commissioned Philadelphia architects Robeson Lea Perot and Elliston Perot Bissell to construct her house (Cantera, Interview June 11, 2009). At the time of his commission, Perot was newly married to Eleanor Ball du Pont, the daughter of Francis Gurney du Pont, a cousin of Evelina (www.philadelphiabuildings.org 2006). In addition to documents, physical evidence, most prominently the monogrammed scuppers (since removed and placed in storage) and the extant date stone, indicate that Evelina du Pont had the existing house constructed. Furthermore, during renovations under the present ownership of Jill Cantera, workers have uncovered markings on lumber and plaster indicating the building materials were reserved for Evelina du Pont (Cantera, Interview June 11, 2009).

Lidz theorizes that du Pont purchased the property for multiple reasons. She had likely received an inheritance from the death of her mother, Louisa Gerhard du Pont, earlier in 1898 and thus had disposable income. Evelina previously lived with her mother at Pelleport, a mansion (demolished in 1954) at the present site of the A.I. du Pont Hospital for Children. With the death of her mother, Evelina may have been required to find a new residence. Lastly, moving to Capelle’s former property held the advantage of being directly across the road from her brother Henry A. du Pont, whose vast Winterthur estate included lands just across Kennett Pike (Lidz, Phone Interview, June 12, 2009).

While the mansion can be definitively attributed to du Pont and the firm of Perot and Bissell, the origin of the Queen Anne style tenant house is less clear. It is likely that the house was constructed by Archibald Capelle as part of his estate. Questions have been raised about an even earlier date of construction for the house. However, architectural cues such as the two-over-two windows, slate shingle siding, and Queen Anne style, most likely place the date of construction in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Furthermore, the language of the 1881 deed between Benjamin Bartram and Archibald A. Capelle does not reference the house, a

reliable indicator that it was not likely present at the time of the transaction. (NCC Deed D-12-178).

Evelina du Pont lived at the house through her death on July 8, 1938 (NCC Deed L-41-480). Upon her death du Pont's property and financial resources were placed in trust at Delaware Trust under the guardianship of the four children of her brother Henry A. du Pont (NCC Deed L-41-480). In 1943, the trust sold what by that time was a 7.31 acre property (with residences) at auction to the highest bid of \$23,000 offered by Edmund McCune, a former director of Delaware Trust (NCC Deed F-44-258). The sale was subject to a 1939 legal agreement requires that the existing residences on the property remain standing in perpetuity and restricts future construction on the property to one additional residence and one accessory building (NCC Deed F-44-258).

Edmund C. McCune died intestate September 4, 1950, and bequeathed the property through a trust to The Salvation Army of New York and the Homeopathic Hospital Association of Delaware. These entities turned the property over to Curtiss S. McCune on October 1, 1953 for \$1. Census records indicate Edmund C. McCune was a bachelor his entire life and limited research has not determined the relation to Curtiss McCune (NCC Deed X-53-550). On December 13, 1956 Curtiss and Emily McCune sold the property, which had dwindled to 2.953 acres to Charles and Shirley Thurlow III (NCC Deed G-59-321). Charles and Shirley Thurlow divorced in 1961, and Shirley Thurlow retaining possession of the house (NCC Deed P-67-187). She conveyed the property to Philip Bryan and Georgiana R. Field for \$10 on October 1, 1962 (NCC Deed C-70-241). After the death of Philip Bryan Field in December 1968, Georgiana Field lived in the house through 1969, when she sold the house and land to Vincent P. and Harriet Anne Kownacki for \$225,000 (NCC Deed P-107-130). Vincent Kownacki died September 4, 2002. In the property's most recent sale on October 1, 2004, Kownacki's widow and children sold the property to Jill A. Cantera (NCC Deed 20041001-0108257).

**Evaluation:** The resources at 4400 Kennett Pike have been evaluated for National Register Eligibility as a domestic complex containing a 1901 Colonial Revival mansion house, a c. 1890 Queen Anne dwelling, a small brick outbuilding of unknown historical function and a stone garage. The area in which these resources are located can generally be described as a suburban landscape with mid-twentieth century housing subdivisions, large private estates, and expanses of green space used for passive recreation, such as horse farms and golf-courses.

An examination of the surrounding building stock indicates the resources stand relatively independently from a development standpoint along Kennett Pike. Development in the surrounding area includes an islanded 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, nineteenth century agricultural buildings, early twentieth century residences and mid-twentieth century suburban housing. Although Kennett Pike is part of the Brandywine Valley Scenic Byway, the standing resources around the intersection of SR 52 and SR 82 do not constitute a National Register eligible property or as part of a historic district.

Limited research and analysis has not revealed any association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of Delaware, Wilmington, Kennett Pike, or settlement patterns within the local community. The mansion house was constructed by Evelina du Pont in 1901 with the tenant house erected by Archibald A.

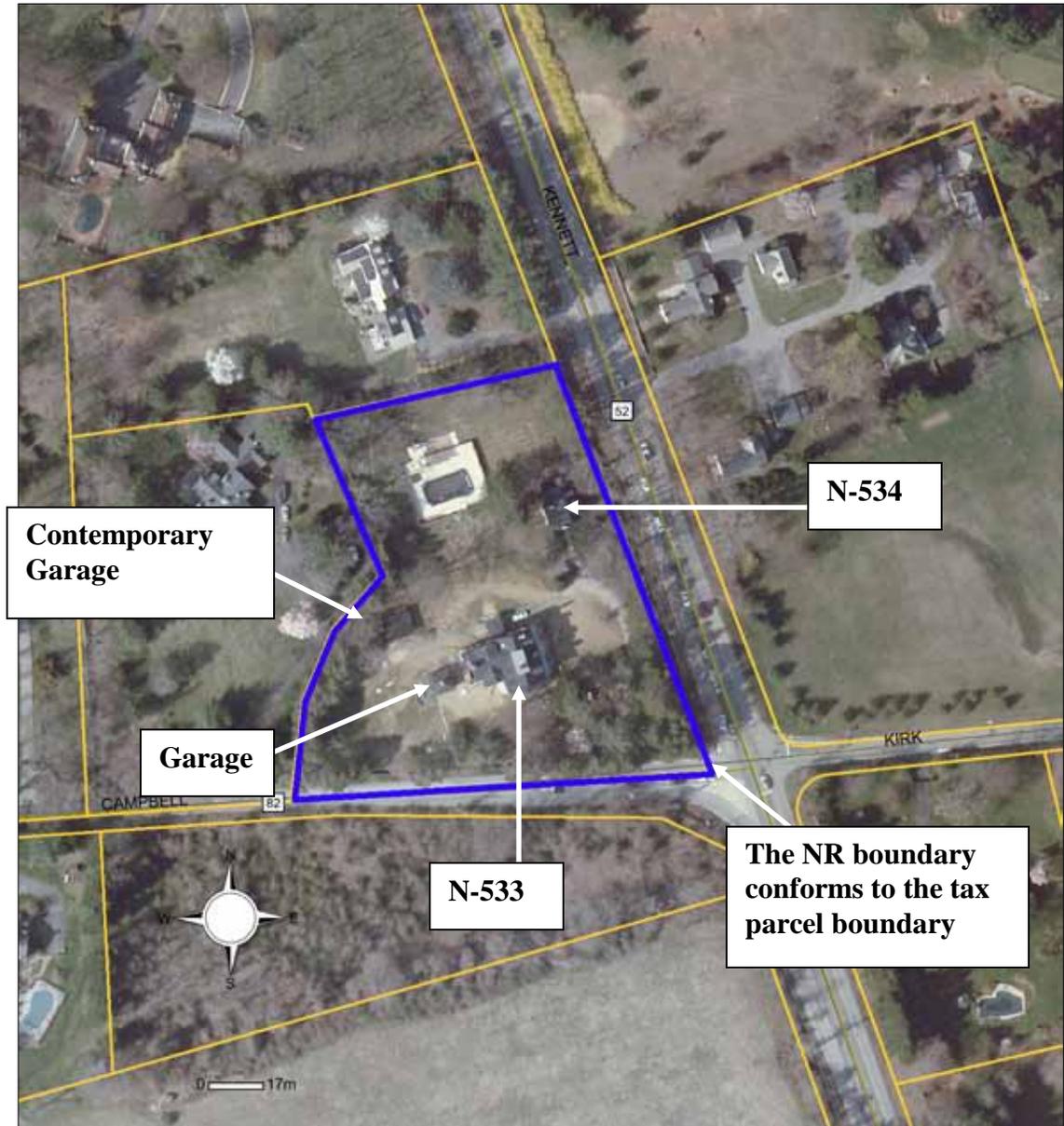
Capelle between 1882 and 1892. Although these early property owners are of note, the domestic complex is not significant for its association with any particular trend. This resource is not recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

As stated previously the mansion was constructed by Evelina du Pont in 1901 and the tenant house was built Archibald A. Capelle between 1882 and 1892. Capelle was a wealthy merchant and banker, who spent his entire life in the Wilmington area. Evelina du Pont was the grand-daughter of Eleuthere Irenee du Pont, daughter of Henry du Pont and brother of Henry A. du Pont. Although wealthy and prominent individuals, the sum of their contributions to society and history is not significant for National Register consideration. For this reason, the domestic complex is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The primary residence within the dwelling complex is an example of a high style Colonial Revival resource constructed at the beginning of the trend incited by the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876. Significant examples of the Colonial Revival style should be more elaborately detailed and better preserved than the average Colonial Revival house in the area. Stylistic elements typically present include elaborate door surrounds, transoms, fanlights, sidelights, original windows, original open-end porches, box cornices ornamented with dentils and pedimented dormers. This particular example possesses each of these architectural characteristics executed with particular elegance of style. Recent renovations to the house have been made sensitively and while not necessarily in keeping with the *Secretary of Interior Standards*, the alterations have not deleteriously affected the resource's ability to communicate its architectural significance. Examples of these changes include removing a balustrade along the front terrace, removing a gable front entry portico that had deteriorated, and removal of Evelina du Pont's monogrammed scuppers. The resource is particularly well-maintained, retaining a high degree of integrity of feeling, association, material, workmanship, design, location, and setting. For these reasons this resource is recommended individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

Additional resources on the property include the Queen Anne tenant house, a brick accessory building, and a stone garage that has been excessively altered. Significant examples of the Queen Anne style are marked by asymmetrical fenestration, variations in exterior materials and textures, large, broad porches, towers, and lavish ornamentation. The Queen Anne residence on this property is executed in the vernacular style and was constructed as a support residence for the primary dwelling. The house does not possess many of the elements present in significant examples of the Queen Anne style. While the house does express integrity of materials and design, it does not possess them to a high degree. Furthermore, the characteristics of workmanship, feeling, and association, which are typically emphasized in significant examples of the Queen Anne style, are not expressed in this example. For these reasons the Queen Anne tenant house is recommended not eligible as an individual residence for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. However, it is recommended to be included as a resource contributing to the architectural significance of the Colonial Revival domestic complex. At least one of the domestic outbuildings on the property, the garage directly to the northwest of the mansion house, although modernized and altered to some degree, retains its historical spatial relationship and therefore contributes to the understanding of the domestic complex. Therefore the building is recommended to be included as a contributing resource under Criterion C.

The dwelling complex is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



**Billings-Reese House**  
**4404 Kennett Pike, Wilmington, DE**  
**PIN: 0702300019**  
**CRS No. N-14457**  
**Date of Construction c. 1959 - 1961**



**View of the west elevation of 4404 Kennett Pike, looking east.**

**Description:** This rectangular 2.07 +/- acre parcel is situated on the west side of Kennett Pike (State Route 52), north of the intersection with Campbell Road (State Road 82). The heavily landscaped property contains a single residential resource, situated towards the western end of the property. Mature trees along Kennett Pike provide a riparian buffer against the roadway. Additional stands of mature trees line the northern property boundary. The remainder of the property is a manicured, grass lawn with a variety of ornamental plantings, most adjacent to the dwelling. The land is primarily flat across the property. Vehicular access via a straight, asphalt drive is at the southern end of the property.

The resource at 4404 Kennett Pike is a one-and-a-half story, side-gable dwelling constructed in the Cape Cod style. Oriented towards the west, the house consists of a six-bay main block, three-bay hyphen, and two-bay attached garage. Exterior cladding consists of brick painted white. The side-gable, cedar shingle roof is punctuated by gable-front dormers clad with aluminum siding. The roof is distinguished by a combed ridge. The dwelling's primary entry is at the center of the façade at a glass-enclosed vestibule adorned with paired pilasters and capped by a pediment. The three-light-over-four-recessed panel entry is flanked by two-recessed-panel

sidelights. A secondary entrance is situated at the southern end of the three-bay hyphen. The details of the door are concealed by decorative wood lattice. Fenestration of the main block is regular and symmetrical, consisting of one-over-one, replacement sash with six-light grille inserts at the first floor. Each of these windows is trimmed with a turned-brick sill and paneled, non-functioning shutters. At the southern end of the elevation, a bay window has been replaced with tripled, one-light, full-length windows with multi-light grille inserts. Second story fenestration consists of six-over-six replacement sash set within three gable-front dormers. Each is trimmed with operating louvered shutters, although several are missing. Fenestration of the hyphen consists of two six-over-six, single-hung replacement sash with louvered shutters. A pair of gable-front dormers atop the northern bay of the garage contain six-over-six, single-hung replacement sash. Each single-bay garage contains a fifteen-recessed-panel, wood door. A partially engaged, red-brick chimney is situated at the southern end of the main block, while an exterior, gable-end chimney is located at the center of the north elevation.

The south elevation consists of two sections, the one-bay, brick, first floor of the flat-roofed garage addition with a second floor, gable-end dwelling clad in aluminum siding and the offset one-bay gable-end of the main block. A one-bay, glass-enclosed, three-season room projects from the western end of the elevation. The brick first story exhibits a one-over-one replacement sash window with six-light grille inserts. The window is trimmed with a turned brick sill and paneled, inoperable shutters. A one-over-one, replacement sash with six-light grille inserts is situated at the center of the gable end. The window is trimmed with louvered shutters that appear to be operable. With a brick first story and aluminum siding above, the offset section of the elevation features a one-over-one sash with grille inserts at the first floor and a one-light casement window with a four-light grille insert at the gable peak. An exterior brick chimney is situated at the eastern end of the garage.

The rear elevation was inaccessible for survey.

The north elevation four-bay north elevation consists of the two-bay, brick and aluminum sided gable end of the main block and a two-bay, aluminum-sided addition. Fenestration is regular and asymmetrical, consisting of one-over-one replacement sash with six-light grille inserts. The western window in the addition features inoperable, louvered shutters. An exterior, gable end, brick chimney rises at the center of the main-block gable end.

**Applicable Historic Contexts:** Hundred: Christiana; Quadrant: Wilmington North; Geographic Zone: Piedmont; Time Period: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes;

**History:** This Cape Cod style dwelling was constructed on land historically associated with the Evelina du Pont house (4400 Kennett Pike), the property situated immediately to the south. At the time it was constructed, the Evelina du Pont house was situated on a 13.21 acre tract. During the course of the twentieth century, various land dealings reduced the parcel to its current size of 2.93 acres.

On December 30, 1955 Curtiss S. and Emily L. McCune, then owners of the Evelina du Pont house, sold two parcels of land totaling 2 +/- acres to Wyly M. and LaVeryne M. Billing.

New Castle County property records estimate the date of construction as 1959, indicating the dwelling was built during the Billings period of ownership. A comparison of the historic aerial photographs dated 1955 and 1961 with property deeds is less clear. The house is not yet constructed on the 1954 aerial photograph; however it is evident on the follow up 1961 picture. Therefore the house could have been constructed as late as 1961. The simplest reading of the deeds indicates 1961 may be the construction date. On April 3, 1961, the Billings sold the parcels comprising the property to Eben Bent Reese for \$10. The deed makes no mention of a dwelling on the property. Therefore if the 1961 aerial photograph was taken late in the year, it is feasible that Reese purchased the vacant lot, and hired a builder who completed the dwelling prior to when the aerial photograph was taken.

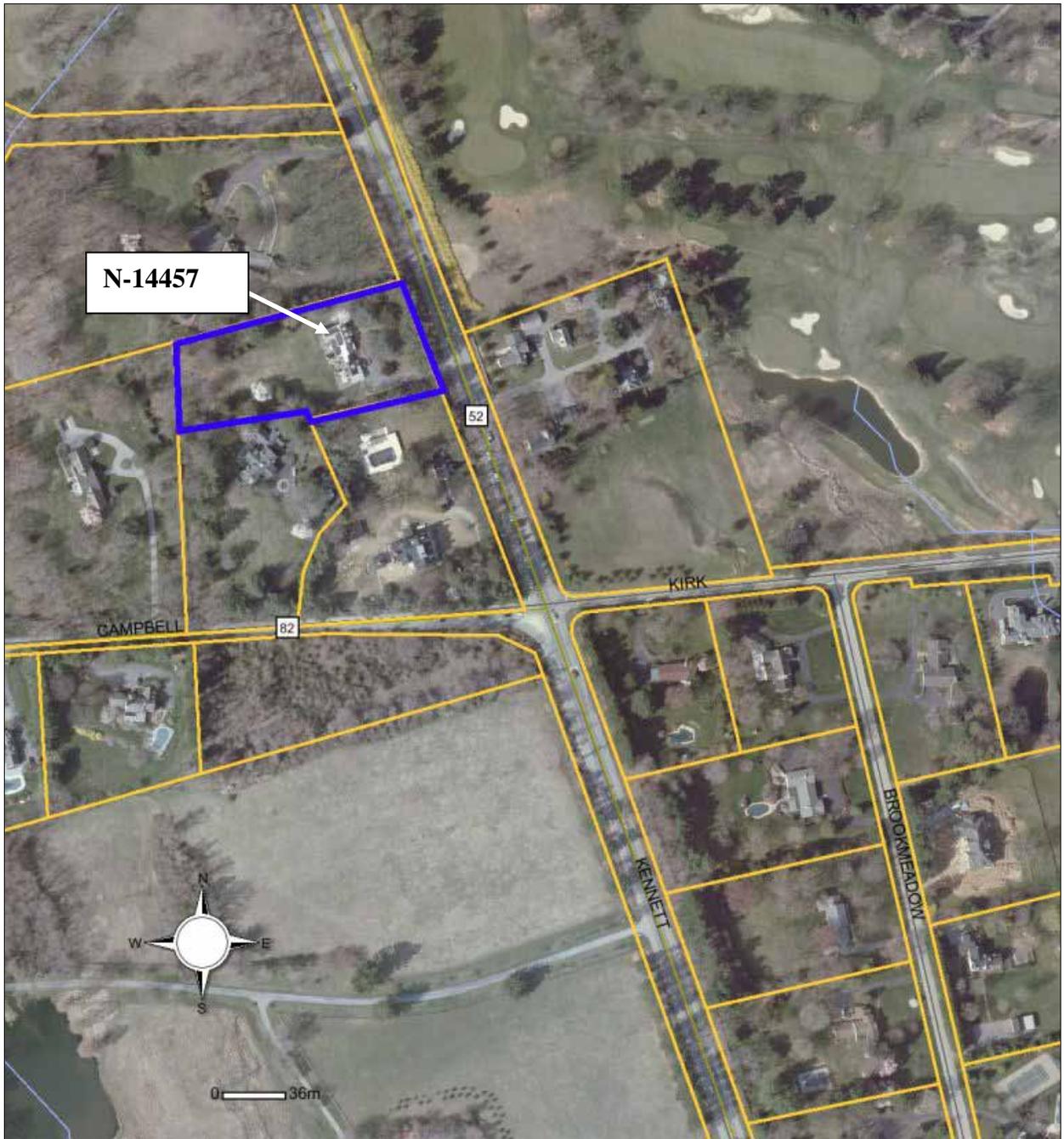
In 1965, Reese enlarged his holdings by purchasing a 1,043 square foot parcel from Philip Bryan and Georgiana R. Field, the owners of the Evelina du Pont house at the time. On October 21, 1970 Reese added his wife Ann G. Reese to the property's deed. The couple retained ownership through November 16, 1979, when it was conveyed to John R. and E. Jean Davis (husband and wife) for \$235,000 and three parcels were consolidated into one lot. In 1981, the partnership declared their ownership as equal tenants in common. E. Jean Davis died November 8, 1993, and her share passed into her estate. John R. Davis was the sole executor of the estate. On January 28, 1998, Davis, acting in his own name and on behalf of his wife's estate sold the property to a revocable trust in his wife's name, which his son John C. Davis controlled. On February 19 of that year, the trust sold the property to S. Benjamin Goldstein and Mary M. Maloneyhuss for \$10. The couple continues to own the parcel. According to New Castle County permitting and property records, the dwelling was remodeled in 2006.

**Evaluation:** This property has been evaluated for its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its dwelling a c. 1959 – 1961 Cape Cop style dwelling. The historical trend with which this property is most clearly associated is the suburbanization of Wilmington along Kennett Pike. As an individual example of this nationwide pattern of growth that has been documented locally in *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware 1880-1950 +/-: A Historic Context*, this property is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

Limited research into Eben Bent Reese and Wyly M. Billing and LaVeryne M. Billing, the owners of the property during the dwelling's historic period, has not revealed any association of the property with individuals significant in the history of the community. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B.

The house is an example of a Cape Cod style dwelling. Constructed c. 1959 to 1961, the house was built at the tail end of the popularity of the style. Due to wide construction in the property type, an eligible Cape Cod will be better preserved than the average example and will exhibit diagnostic characteristics of the type. This particular example has been altered through the installation of replacement windows and multiple additions including an attached garage, a projecting portico, and alterations to the character defining dormers. These changes have had a deleterious impact on the ability of the resource to convey integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and association. For these reasons, the dwelling is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

The dwelling is an example of frame construction using mid-twentieth century methods. The resource does not possess information about construction techniques not currently available from other sources. For this reason, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.



*The next five resources are evaluations for National Register eligibility individually and as a part of the National Register District White Village. The five dwellings retain individual addresses, although they are currently situated on a single tax parcel (PIN: 0702300029). In the Winterthur Farms National Register District expansion nomination, the tax parcel was identified as non-contributing, but no site specific research was conducted to support the eligibility of White Village. The next five resource evaluations enhance the breadth of historical knowledge and strengthen the argument for the significance of White Village as a National Register eligible historic district. The history of White Village presented below. White Village is then evaluated for its eligibility as a National Register Historic District. Following the district evaluation, each dwelling or dwelling within White Village is described and individually evaluated for National Register eligibility. The history of White Village below is directly applicable to the individual dwellings and is not repeated for each individual evaluation.*

### **White Village**

**4403 - 4411 Kennett Pike, Wilmington, DE**

**PIN: 0702300029**

**CRS No. N-6276.001 – N-6276.005**

**Dates of Construction: circa 1849, 1893, 1923**

**History:** White Village consists of the eponymous historic farmhouse, a second tenant farmhouse constructed c. 1893 and three residential dwellings constructed circa 1923, when the property was part of the Winterthur Estate and under the ownership of Henry A. du Pont (deceased December 31, 1926). Four detached garages and a springhouse comprise the remainder of the built resources. The property name is derived from the family that owned the land prior to Henry A. du Pont. Marianna C.L. and Deborah L. White, daughters of James White, lived in the family farmhouse through their deaths on December 10, 1919 and April 28, 1923, respectively (Lidz, Personal Communication June 26, 2009). Following the death of Deborah L. White, the farmhouse was renovated and three tenant houses for Winterthur estate workers were constructed nearby (Lidz, Personal Communication June 26, 2009).

The 5.6 +/- acre White Village property at the northwest corner of the intersection of Kirk Road and Kennett Pike traces its origins to a mid-nineteenth century farm. The property is a remnant of a 43 acre farmstead assembled by James White in a series of land purchases during April and May 1849. A James White is identified in 1805 road papers requesting road maintenance, but further research was unable to determine a relation to Deborah and Marianna White. James White (b. 1807) was married to Deborah A. (b. 1806) and had four daughters: Martha E. (b. 1833), Deborah (b. 1836), Margaretta (b. 1839) and Mary Anna – later Marianna (b. 1841) (Ancestry.com June 12, 2009). A dwelling is present at the current location of the White House on the 1849 Rea and Price *Map of New Castle County*, the same year in which White assembled his farmstead. It is not known whether James White constructed the stone house for himself, or if the residence was present when he purchased the land. The deeds from White's six land transactions in 1849 are silent on the matter.

Subsequent alterations to “Colonial-ize” the house by Henry A. du Pont have made it difficult to determine an exact date of construction for the dwelling. In either case, White lived in the stone house that still stands and farmed the property through his death circa 1888 (Box

WC 81, Winterthur Archives). His will devised his real estate to his unwed daughters, Deborah and Marianna (NCC Will K-2-428). Intermittent census records show that the White sisters remained single and unemployed throughout their lives. Documents in the collection of Winterthur Museum and Library, however, show that Deborah and Marianna worked on the estate (Box HA 7, Winterthur Archives).

On November 5, 1888, the White sisters sold the remaining forty acres of their property, all of which was east of Kennett Pike, to Henry A. du Pont for \$12,000 (Box WC 81, Winterthur Archives). However, they continued to live in the family farm house, and two weeks later signed a mortgage with du Pont for \$16,000 putting \$8,000 down with the remainder financed at 6% interest compounded semi-annually (NCC Mortgage X-6-146). A separate agreement was drawn up March 25, 1890 detailing a lease for the term of the natural lives of Deborah and Marianna White. The sisters were to pay \$200 annual rent, payable quarterly, for the use of the property (Box HA40ovsz, Winterthur Archives). The lease specifies the White sisters have “use of the stone house, frame stable, chicken house and outbuildings...” and “reserve right to the spring and use of the water” (Box HA40ovsz, Winterthur Archives). The spring is most likely where the extant springhouse stands. The duties of Marianna and Deborah White on the Winterthur estate are not discussed in the document and remain unknown.

A document dated March 25, 1915 indicates that the 39-acre White farmstead was among several farms totaling 338 acres leased by Henry A. du Pont to J.C. Smith (Box HA 7, Winterthur Archives). Surviving agreements from 1915 through 1917 show that Smith’s annual rent for the White farm was \$1,925 (Boxes HA 7, HA 14 and HF 628, Winterthur Archives). In 1918 the White House and stable were assessed for school taxes at \$1,200 (Box HA 8, Winterthur Archives).

Marianna White died December 10, 1919 at the age of 78. Her will named “my friend” Henry A. du Pont, Civil War veteran, U.S. Senator and head of the Winterthur estate, as the executor of her estate (Box C 23, Winterthur Archives). Attorney H.B. McCollum managed White’s estate in du Pont’s name. Deborah White died April 28, 1923 and also named Henry A. du Pont as her executor (Box C 23, Winterthur Archives). Ultimately, the possessions and residuals of the White sisters’ estates were transferred to their nephew H.N. Sheble (Box C 23, Winterthur Archives).

Correspondence between McCollum and Sheble shows he was delinquent in removing items from the White residence (Box C 23, Winterthur Archives). In April 1923, McCollum wrote a letter informing Sheble that his inaction is greatly inconveniencing Henry du Pont and asking him to have all possessions removed prior to June 23 (Box C23, Winterthur Archives). Sheble acquiesced. The exchange is significant, indicating that du Pont had plans for the property.

Shortly after the house was vacated, three houses and a garage were built nearby for Winterthur estate workers. On estate inventories, these buildings are identified as numbers 87, 88, and 89 (Box C 327, Winterthur Archives). Howard W. Lattomus (a future Winterthur Farms superintendent) built these dwellings under the direction of Winterthur Superintendent Elmer J. Humphries (Hensley and Richard 1988, np). Lattomus resided in the Shingle-style frame dwelling referred to as the Lagneau house built c. 1893 (Winterthur inventory number 22) to the

east of the White House. In an oral history conducted in 1988, Lattomus recalled that there was an old house and barn on the White property when he first arrived at Winterthur. The house referred to is clearly the White House, while the barn is likely the barn associated with the Lagneau house that was assessed for \$4000 in 1918 (Box HA 8, Winterthur Archives). Lattomus recounted that during construction an additional foundation was excavated but no further action took place (Hensley and Richard 1988, np).

Henry A. du Pont died December 31, 1926, leaving his estate to his son Henry Francis du Pont. An insurance inventory of all the buildings on Winterthur was conducted shortly after the estate changed hands. A survey sheet dated March 26, 1930 labels the subdivision “White Place” and depicts five dwellings and three detached garages. The dwellings and garages were valued as shown below (Box C 23, Winterthur Archives).

- 4403 Kennett Pike (No. 21) – House \$5,000; Garage \$1,500
- 4405 Kennett Pike (No. 87) – House \$5,000
- 4407 Kennett Pike (No. 88) – House \$4,000; Garage \$1,500
- 4409 Kennett Pike (No. 89) – House \$4,000
- 4411 Kennett Pike (No. 22) – House \$3,000; Garage \$800.

Under the ownership of Henry Francis du Pont the dwellings were used to provide housing for workers and laborers of the Winterthur estate. Surviving financial records from the 1930s and 1940s are sparse, but do outline a portrait of Winterthur estate employees residing at what became White Village. In 1936, Mrs. George Russell, the widow of a Winterthur estate employee, resided in the White House and carpenter Henry Lattomus was living at 4411 Kennett Pike (Box WF 45, Winterthur Archives). Lattomus lived in White Village – 4411 Kennett Pike and 4403 Kennett Pike, for a total of 40 years.

Winterthur’s records indicate that two years later, the houses were enlarged by one room (Box WF 45, Winterthur Archives). The charts below describe the residents of White Village during a brief period from the 1936 to 1946. The charts represent years for which data is available from Winterthur. Those for whom their profession is listed are working at the Winterthur estate.

**1936**

<b>Dwelling</b>	<b>Resident</b>	<b>Profession</b>
4403 Kennett Pike	Mrs. George Russell	(Widow)
4411 Kennett Pike	H.S. Lattomus	Carpenter

**1938**

<b>Dwelling</b>	<b>Resident</b>	<b>Profession</b>	<b>Annual Rent</b>
4403 Kennett Pike	Mrs. George Russell	(Widow)	\$1
4405 Kennett Pike	Dana Taylor	Chauffeur	\$50
4407 Kennett Pike	W.H. Sisson	(Coachman’s widow)	\$10
4409 Kennett Pike	Wm. L. Bishop	Chauffer	none
4411 Kennett Pike	H.S. Lattomus	Carpenter	n/a

**1939**

<b>Dwelling</b>	<b>Resident</b>	<b>Profession</b>	<b>Annual Rent</b>
4403 Kennett Pike	Leslie Potts	(widow)	\$1
4405 Kennett Pike	H. Chilcott	unknown	\$50
4407 Kennett Pike	H.S. Lattomus	Carpenter	\$10
4409 Kennett Pike	Wm. L. Bishop	Chauffeur	None
4411 Kennett Pike	Leslie Cumens	Unknown	1 cent

**1942**

<b>Dwelling</b>	<b>Resident</b>	<b>Profession</b>	<b>Annual Rent</b>
4403 Kennett Pike	Leslie Potts	(widow)	\$1
4405 Kennett Pike	H. Chilcott	Gardener	\$50
4407 Kennett Pike	H.S. Lattomus	Carpenter	\$10
4409 Kennett Pike	Wm. L. Bishop	Chauffeur	None
4411 Kennett Pike	M.H. Cash	Unknown	1 cent

**1943**

<b>Dwelling</b>	<b>Resident</b>	<b>Profession</b>	<b>Annual Rent</b>
4403 Kennett Pike	Leslie Potts	(widow)	\$1
4405 Kennett Pike	H. Chilcott	Gardener	\$50
4407 Kennett Pike	H.S. Lattomus	Carpenter	\$10
4409 Kennett Pike	Wm. L. Bishop	Chauffeur	None
4411 Kennett Pike	Leslie J. Cumens	Unknown (Employed at the Golf Course)	1 cent

(Box WF 45, Winterthur Archives)

The residents of White Village were unchanged in 1945 and 1946. The final year for which data was located was 1965. Interestingly, the names are familiar.

**1965**

<b>Dwelling</b>	<b>Resident</b>	<b>Profession</b>
4403 Kennett Pike	H.S. Lattomus	Carpenter
4405 Kennett Pike	H. Chilcott	Gardener
4407 Kennett Pike	Everett M. Boyce	Laborer
4409 Kennett Pike	Maynard Cash	Farm Worker
4411 Kennett Pike	Leslie J. Cumens	(Employed at Golf Course)

Longtime Winterthur laborer Everett Boyce lived at White Village, residing at 4407 Kennett Pike as shown directly above (Lidz, Personal Communication June 17, 2009). When Boyce's family grew, Winterthur hired R. Potts in July 1965 to design a two-story, side-gable addition to the west elevation of the house (Hensley and Richard, 1988, np). The garage east of 4409 Kennett Pike was also designed and built at this time (Box C 23, Winterthur Archives). Documentation of additional alterations to the residences in White Village does not survive.

At the death of Henry F. du Pont on April 11, 1969, his estate was devised to the Winterthur Corporation, which later became the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum Inc. (NCC Deed 2240-245). Although definitive records have not yet been located, oral tradition states that the dwellings at White Place continued to house a variety of Winterthur estate workers through 1997, when the 5.6 +/- acre parcel containing five dwellings, four garages and a spring house was conveyed to the adjacent Wilmington Country Club. The sale was subject to two conditions:

1. the property shall never be used for commercial purposes, and equipment and storage buildings shall be prohibited;
2. the property's use shall be limited to residential use – not more than nine (9) single family residences. (NCC Deed 2240-245)

To date, further development of the property has not occurred. According to New Castle County land use records, the houses are currently used as rental units.

**Applicable Historic Contexts:** Hundred: Christiana; Quadrant: Wilmington North; Geographic Zone: Piedmont; Time Period: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Major Families, Individuals, and Events

**Evaluation:** The dwelling complex has also been evaluated as part of the collection of houses that compose White Village. The 5.6 +/- acre White Village property is a remnant of a 43 +/- acre farmstead acquired by Henry A. du Pont in 1888. The acquisition took place during a period in which du Pont acquired a series of farmsteads near Kirk Road that expanded the holdings of du Pont's family Winterthur estate.

White Village was previously identified as a non-contributing property as part of the Winterthur Farms National Register District expansion nomination of The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum and Gardens National Register District written in 1991. Despite this determination, recent historical research shows that White Village is indeed eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for "reflecting several phases of the expansion and development of the Winterthur Farms Estate" (Greer, Bower, Browne, Cremer and Franks, Section 10, Page 5). The research efforts herein reaffirm the historic designation and add to the breadth of existing research and documentation. Although the district expansion nomination was completed, it has not been submitted to the State Review Board nor advanced to the keeper for listing. The period of significance for White Village is from 1888, the year in which Henry A. du Pont purchased the estate, through 1959, the close of the current historic period. The year of Henry Francis du Pont's death, 1969, is also significant. Despite earlier actions of du Pont to secure his estate in trust and for other uses, at his death the Winterthur property officially stopped being an active personal estate.

The significant buildings in White Village include the original White Farmhouse and spring house (c. 1849) along with the associated garage, the Shingle-style Lagneau tenant house and garage (c. 1893), and three tenant houses (1923) including the garage adjacent to 4407 Kennett Pike. The subdivision of the property represents a collection of dwellings either specifically constructed or altered with the intention of housing employees of the Winterthur

estate. Financial records identified in the history of White Village show that a variety of Winterthur employees resided in the collection of houses. The construction, alteration, and living arrangements provided by the dwellings in White Village are significant within the context of the Winterthur Historic District as well as the earlier proposed Winterthur Farms National Register district expansion. Therefore White Village is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

A variety of Winterthur employees lived in White Village under the ownership of Henry A. and Henry Francis du Pont. Although the du Pont's owned the 5.6 +/- acre parcel, they did not live on the property at any time during their productive life. The Winterthur estate workers living in White Village did not own the property and paid only nominal rent. Due to the vast number of employees, expanse of operations and lack of records, the contributions of the residents of White Village to the larger context of the Winterthur estate cannot be quantified at this time. For these reasons, the domestic complex is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

However, if future research determines that significant contributions at Winterthur were made by an individual residing at White Village, eligibility under Criterion B should be revisited. The most likely candidate to be identified as significant is Henry Lattomus, who resided in White Village for approximately 40 years and ascended to the position of Superintendent at Winterthur. White Village

White Village was identified as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 1991. The buildings of White Village were not listed in the Winterthur Historic District Inventory in Section 7 of the Winterthur Farms district expansion nomination. This was either an error of omission or due to the lack of historical research available concerning White Village. The dwellings of White Village aptly fit characteristics of architectural significance and the role of small farmsteads acquired by Henry du Pont in the greater Winterthur estate discussed in the significance statement.

At Winterthur Farms, the Colonel took a different tact from the prescribed beaux arts master plan approach. As land parcels and farms were acquired, each acquisition brought with it the extant structures, usually a small farm complex with main house and outbuildings...The Colonel...retained them, creating a landscape more akin to the English manor model than the American country house. Obviously, the stewardship and maintenance of such a complex and diverse collection of buildings required a management plan to economically and effectively deal with matters of tenant housing, agricultural efficiency and ongoing maintenance...a master plan was developed to manage the tenant farms in a standardized fashion...The majority of the buildings, regardless of date, construction, style, or type of construction were given green slate roofs, the exterior walls were parged with grey tinted stucco; cornices, shutters, porches and other character-defining features and details were removed and low maintenance brick corbeled (*sic*) cornices applied...New porches were installed...(Greer, Bower, Browne, Cremer and Franks, Section 8, Page 7)

The description of eligible dwellings with grey-tinted stucco, green slate roofs, multi-light sash windows and corbelled-brick cornices accurately describes the dwellings of White

Village. Architectural styles within White Village include Craftsman, Colonial Revival and Shingle. Although White Village is not specifically discussed in the nomination, its tax parcel number is referred to as non-contributing in reference to being a part of the greater Winterthur Farms estate.

Deleted from the proposed district are parcels to the southeast of the existing district which were sold or otherwise transferred by Henry Francis du Pont beginning in the 1930s... These parcels were either converted to estates in the mid-1930s or have recently been subdivided for tract housing and, as such, no longer convey the character-defining features associated with the Winterthur Farms Estate.

Continuing to the west, there is a large parcel to the south of the existing Winterthur National Register District, which was deeded by Henry Francis du Pont to the Wilmington Country Club upon his death. This parcel, now owned by the Country Club, but including smaller parcels owned by the H.D. du Pont Winterthur Museum, contains several agricultural complexes and tenant houses reflecting several phases of the expansion and development of the Winterthur Farms Estate. The parcel is bounded to the west by Road 52/Kennett Pike, to the south by Kirk Road, and to the east by Road 100. Montchanin Road and includes tax parcels 07-023.00-026 through 07-023.00-029. (Greer, Bower, Browne , Cremer and Franks, Section 10, Page 5)

Despite the conclusion of the earlier National Register district expansion written in 1991, recent historical research bears that White Village is a district eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a group of tenant houses on the Winterthur estate that retains enough integrity to effectively communicate its architectural significance.

White Village is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the collection of resources is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

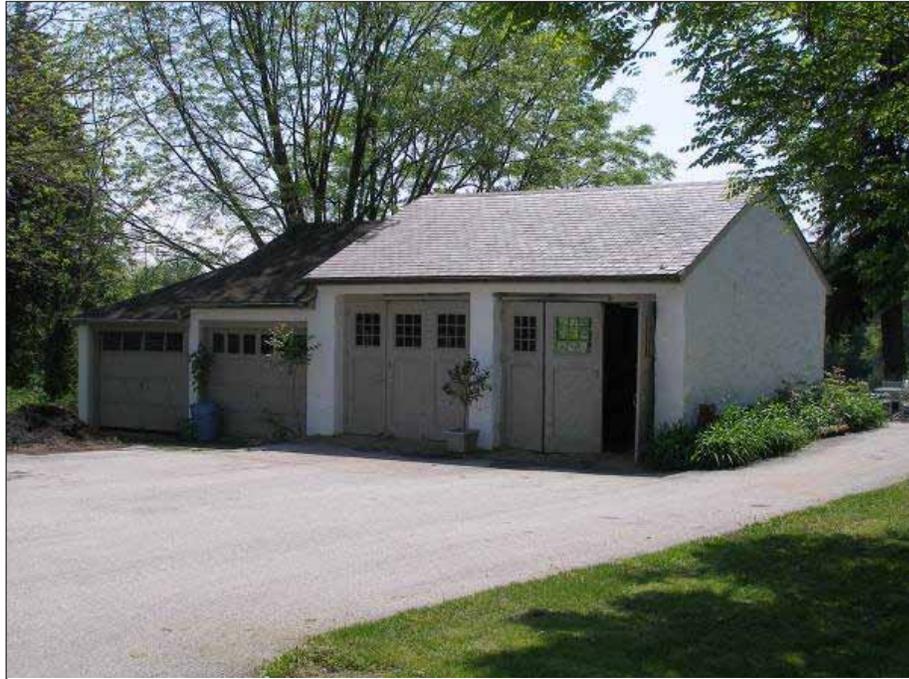
**White House**  
**4403 Kennett Pike, Wilmington, DE**  
**PIN: 0702300029**  
**CRS No. N-6276.001**  
**Dates of Construction: circa 1849, 1893, 1923**



**South elevation of the White House, looking north**



**North and west elevations of the White House, looking south (N-6276.001)**



**North elevation of the White House garage, looking southeast (N-6276.001a)**



**North and west elevations of the springhouse associated with the White House, looking southeast (N-6276.001b)**

**Description:** This rectangular 5.6 +/- acre property at the northeastern corner of the intersection of Kennett Pike (SR 52) and Kirk Road (SR 82) contains five residential dwellings that exceed the 50-year age requirement. The resources and associated outbuildings are situated at the northern end of the property arranged in a cluster around the private White Village Road. Currently owned by Wilmington Country Club, the property was consolidated into the Winterthur Estate by Henry A. du Pont during the 1880s when it was a small farmstead. In the 1890s and again during the 1920s additional resources were constructed to house a variety of employees and laborers of the Winterthur Estate. Originally a small farmstead operated by James White, the group of houses is presently referred to as White Village. The land on the parcel slopes gently from north to south, so that the resources are situated at a substantially higher altitude than the property's boundary at Kirk Road. The lot is primarily a manicured grass lawn planted with mature evergreens along Kennett Pike and Kirk Road that serve as a riparian buffer for the Wilmington Country Club Golf Course. Vehicular access is from Kennett Pike via the private White Village Road.

The resource at 4403 Kennett Pike is a five-bay, two-and-a-half story, stucco-over-frame vernacular dwelling renovated in the Colonial Revival style, a common transformation of farm houses purchased by Henry du Pont and incorporated into the greater Winterthur estate. Oriented toward the south, the side-gable main block exhibits a partially-enclosed porch across the western four bays of the façade. A two-story, two-bay cross-gable rear ell, and a two-bay shed roof addition at the east elevation fill out the south elevation. Historically, the house was likely a three-bay, single-pile farm house oriented towards the south. Later alterations, likely conducted c. 1923, after the death of Deborah and Marianna White, reorganized the interior functions of the house to accommodate twentieth-century living and the needs of Winterthur employees. The primary entrance is currently at the east elevation, allowing for frequent access to the garage situated directly east of the dwelling. Fenestration on the south elevation is regular and slightly asymmetrical. Spacing between the western three bays is slightly broader, supporting the hypothesis that the dwelling was originally three-bays. Fenestration at the first story is obscured by overgrown shrubbery. A four-bay shed-roof porch divides the first and second floors of the south elevation. Supported by wood columns and closed end-walls, the porch roof is clad with asphalt shingles. Second story windows consist of five six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows trimmed with broad wood surrounds and flush sills. Many windows are fitted with mismatched one-over-one storm windows and screens. Clad with slate shingles, the side gable roof is distinguished by a broad, interior, west-gable-end brick chimney. The corbelling and flashing indicate the chimney has been rebuilt in the recent past. The cornice is concealed by the modern gutter system.

The two-bay east-gable-end elevation features a narrow side-gable section of the rear ell and a projecting one-story, one-bay, shed-roof addition. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical. A jalousie entry door is situated at the southern end of the first floor with paired one-over-one sash windows in the projecting addition. Windows at the second story consist of paired six-over-six, double-hung wood sash and a single six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. These windows are trimmed identically to their counterparts on the south elevation. The gable-end features a central square jalousie window and a plain raking cornice. A plain box cornice is situated beneath a built in gutter at the edge of the rear ell's roof.

The six-bay, two-and-a-half story rear elevation faces north. The elevation is comprised of a one-bay shed-roof section, the two-bay gable-front rear ell and three-bay side-gable section. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical with a paneled door with a two-panel screen door situated beneath a pent-roof portico supported by Craftsman-style brackets at the center of the side-gable section. The windows in the shed room addition are paired one-over-one sash. The cross-gable rear ell contains a six-light lower sash with the upper sash in-filled to support a window air conditioner. The second bay at the first floor has been filled in. Fenestration of the side gable-section consists of two six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with one-over-one aluminum storm windows installed. Second floor windows include a six-over-six wood sash with one-over-one aluminum storm windows installed and a smaller four-over-four, wood sash with one-over-one aluminum storm windows. The side gable section features two six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with one-over-one aluminum storm windows. A plain fascia and cornice are situated at the top of the elevation, just below the copper, half-round gutter. The roof is clad with slate shingles.

The west elevation consists of the narrowly offset rear ell, the gable-end of the main block, and end-bay of the partially enclosed porch. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical, with the exception of the rear ell which features paired jalousie windows at the first story. Windows at the gable-end are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with aluminum storm windows trimmed with plain wood surrounds and a flush sill. Two rectangular jalousie windows are situated at the gable-end, below the interior gable-end chimney and plain raking cornice. The slightly-offset bay of the shed-roof porch consists of a contemporary entry door and a one-over-one sash window. There is a small brick patio adjacent to the elevation.

Situated directly west of the dwelling is a two-bay garage converted for use as a storage shed with two, one-bay garage additions. The one-story, side-gable four-bay building is oriented toward the north. The original section is constructed of stone and finished with stucco, while the two additions are frame finished with a stucco smooth coat. The entry to the garage consists of two bays containing a set of folding and single swinging door. Each is a nine-light-over-single-recessed panel door. The panels are fitted with diagonal beaded board. The slate shingle roof is trimmed with a narrow box cornice. The two one-bay garage additions are fitted with a six-light-over-eighteen-panel and four-light-over-twelve-panel wood garage doors. The central side-gable roof and western hipped roof are clad with asphalt shingles. The west gable-end of the garage is a blind stucco-over-stone elevation trimmed with a plain raking cornice. The south elevation of the resource is partially obscured by vegetation. A ten-light-over-six-panel door is situated at the western end of the garage. Additional fenestration includes two six-over-six, double-hung wood sash trimmed with broad surrounds and flush sills. The side-gable roof is clad with slate shingles and features narrow, overhanging eaves. The central side-gable section contains a large six-light hopper window at center. Fenestration of the eastern hipped-roof garage addition consists of a contemporary sash window. The east elevation of the garage consists of a single contemporary six-light casement window. The asphalt-shingle clad hipped-roof features a broad overhanging eave.

Situated approximately 20 yards south of 4411 Kennett Pike is a small, one-story, one-bay spring house set into the hillside. As a springhouse, the resource is likely associated with the surviving White farmhouse. The uncoursed, stone, gable-front spring house is oriented toward the south with a gable-front forebay supported by wood posts situated atop a stone and concrete

parapet wall. The roof is clad with slate shingles. The entry to the resource is situated at the center of the south elevation. The east elevation contains no fenestration, consisting entirely of uncoursed stone and mortar. The north elevation consists of a central infilled sash window and plain raking cornice. A louvered, wood vent is situated at the base of the west elevation.

**Applicable Historic Contexts:** Hundred: Christiana; Quadrant: Wilmington North; Geographic Zone: Piedmont; Time Period: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Major Families, Individuals, and Events

**History:** The history of White Village is presented on page 47 and directly applies to each resource in the community. For clarity and brevity, the history is presented once.

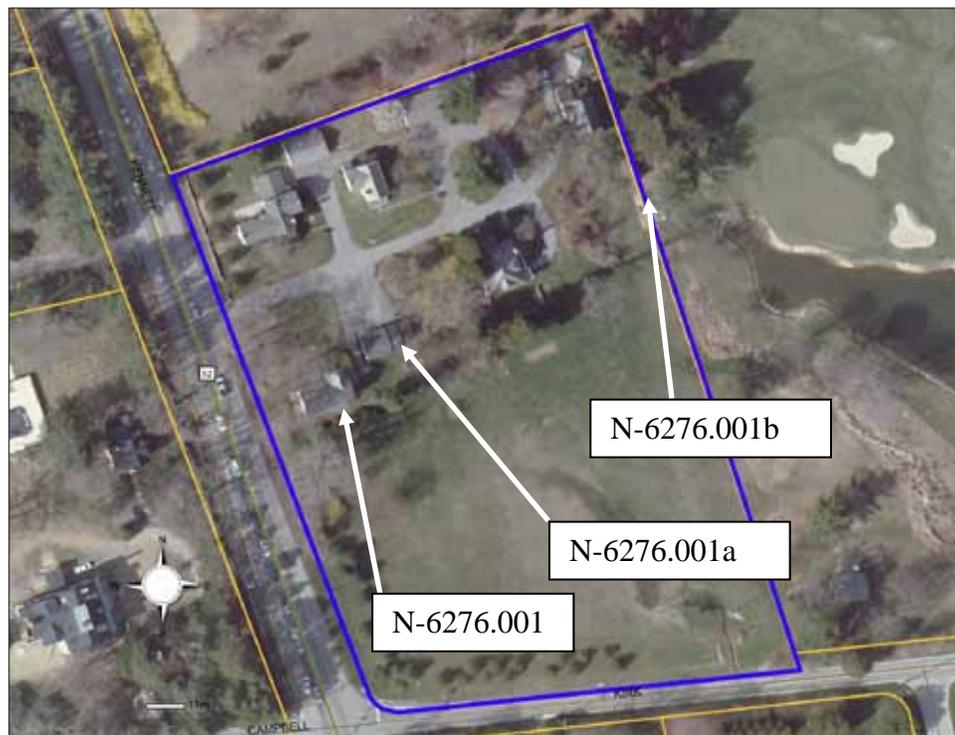
**Evaluation:** The resource at 4403 Kennett Pike has been evaluated individually for its significance as a tenant house for Winterthur employees. The domestic complex consists of the dwelling, an adjacent stucco-over-stone garage, and a springhouse. Research into the history of the property has shown that the dwelling is a vernacular mid-nineteenth century farmhouse, a common resource in the Delaware Piedmont. In 1888, the house was purchased by Henry A. du Pont and converted for use as a tenant farm of the Winterthur estate. The dwelling's residents worked at the Winterthur estate in an unknown capacity while their former farmland was leased to area farmers. Marianna and Deborah White lived in the house until their deaths in 1919 and 1923, respectively. Under the ownership of Du Pont, the house was expanded; sash windows, a slate roof and corbelled-brick cornice were installed; and an exterior coat of stucco was applied. The latter alterations were typical of those made to small tenant farmsteads folded into the larger Winterthur estate. Following the death of the White sisters, the dwelling continued to house employees and laborers of the Winterthur estate at least through 1965. In 1997 the property was conveyed to the adjacent Wilmington Country Club. The White House is a typical example of surviving tenant house for employees of the Winterthur estate with no particularly outstanding individual characteristics. The resource's significance lies in its direct association and physical proximity to the other tenant houses in White Village. Therefore, the White House is not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

The dwelling was likely constructed by James White circa 1849. White resided in the house and operated a small farm through his death circa 1888. The property was left to his daughters, who conveyed it to their employer, Henry A. du Pont. Alterations to the house were made under the ownership du Pont, although he never resided at the dwelling. The White sisters continued to live at the dwelling until their deaths, at which point it was inhabited by various other employees of the Winterthur estate. The sum of the contributions of these various residents to local, regional, and national history is not significant for purposes of the National Register. For these reasons, the domestic complex is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The White House is a vernacular farmhouse updated with Colonial Revival appointments under the ownership of Henry A. du Pont. The stucco, slate roof, corbelled brick cornice, and sash windows were hallmarks of the Colonial Revival treatment favored by du Pont and applied to a variety of tenant houses on the Winterthur estate. According to *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* dwellings altered to reflect "the

tastes of an important person associated with the property at the time of its alteration” can be considered significant under Criterion C (National Park Service 1995). However, du Pont applied the above vaguely Colonial Revival appointments broadly throughout the Winterthur Estate without discretion. There are many surviving examples of this treatment within the existing Winterthur National Register Historic District. Therefore, the White House would not sufficiently add to the understanding of the architectural historical record in the region and is not individually eligible under Criterion C.

The dwelling complex is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



**4405 Kennett Pike**  
**PIN: 0702300029**  
**CRS No. N-6276.002**  
**Date of Construction: 1923**

**Description:** The resource at 4405 Kennett Pike is a four-bay, one-and-a-half story, hipped roof dwelling constructed in the Craftsman Bungalow style. Oriented toward the north, the square, frame and stucco building features brick accents. The façade is marked by a shed-roof, enclosed porch across the western three bays. The primary entry is a multi-light glass door situated in the third bay, just west of center on the elevation. A secondary entrance is in an offset one-bay shed-roof addition at the southern end of the east elevation. The multi-light door is accessed via a set of stairs accompanied by a curvilinear stucco wall. Fenestration is regular and asymmetrical consisting of three six-over-one, single-hung, wood sash fitted with storm windows. The hipped, slate shingle roof is adorned with a central pyramidal dormer that contains a ribbon of three six-over-one sash. The dormer cheek walls are clad with wood shingles. An ornately corbelled wood cornice is situated beneath the slate shingle roof of the dormer. At the elevation, a corbelled brick fascia is situated just below the roofline. Two mature pine trees situated at the northwest corner of the elevation are noteworthy.



Fenestration of the four-bay west elevation is irregular and asymmetrical and consists of paired and single six-over-one wood sash fitted with aluminum storm windows. Windows feature turned brick sills. The top of the stucco elevation features a corbelled brick fascia. The slate-shingle roof features a central dormer identical to that on the north elevation. A copper, half-round gutter obscures the cornice. Due to the contour of the landscape, a large portion of the southern end of the foundation, finished with stucco, is exposed.

Due to the contour of the land, the three-bay lower level creates a full two story south elevation. Fenestration is irregular and symmetrical. Lower level windows are six-over-one, single-hung wood sash. At the second floor, the western two bays consist of six-over-one single-



**South and east elevation of 4405 Kennett Pike, looking northwest**

hung wood sash, while the eastern bay is fitted with paired jalousie windows. The hipped slate shingle roof features a central, pyramidal dormer with paired six-over-one wood sash. The brick fascia and copper gutter are identical to those on the west and north elevation.

The east elevation includes a one-bay, two-story, projecting addition at the southern end. The lower level of this section features a one-car garage. Fenestration on the three-bay elevation is irregular and asymmetrical with a ribbon of three and paired six-over-one, wood sash fitted with aluminum storm windows. A four-over-one, single-hung wood sash fitted with a storm window is situated at the northern end of the elevation. The slate-shingle roof contains a dormer identical to that on the north elevation. A partially engaged stucco-finished chimney rises from the northern end of the elevation.

**Applicable Historic Contexts:** Hundred: Christiana; Quadrant: Wilmington North; Geographic Zone: Piedmont; Time Period: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Major Families, Individuals, and Events

**History:** The history of White Village is presented on page 47 and directly applies to each resource in the community. For clarity and brevity, the history is presented once.

**Evaluation:** The resource at 4405 Kennett Pike has been evaluated individually as a 1923 Craftsman Bungalow. Research into the history of the property has shown that the resource was constructed in 1923 as a tenant house for employees of the Winterthur estate. The dwelling's residents worked at the Winterthur estate in a largely unknown capacity, although Henry Chilcott is identified as a gardener in estate records. In 1938, the house was expanded by one room. The dwelling continued to house employees and laborers of the Winterthur estate

through 1965, the last year that documents can confirm employees were in residence. The resource is a surviving tenant house built in the Craftsman Bungalow style and appointed with elements common among tenant houses on and around the Winterthur estate. Evaluated individually, the resource at 4405 Kennett Pike in White Village is a tenant house commonly found on the Winterthur estate and is not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

The dwelling was constructed by Henry Lattomus in 1923. Although the house was owned by Henry A. and Henry Francis du Pont neither resided at the dwelling. As a tenant house, the residence was inhabited by various other employees of the Winterthur estate. Present research has not shown that any of these people made a significant contribution within the context of the Winterthur estate. For these reasons, the domestic complex is recommended not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. However, if future research determines that significant contributions at Winterthur were made by an individual residing at the dwelling, eligibility under Criterion B should be revisited. The most likely candidate to be identified as significant is Henry Chilcott, who resided at 4405 Kennett Pike between 1939 and 1965.

The resource at 4405 Kennett Pike is a Craftsman Bungalow constructed in 1923. The exterior stucco coating, slate roof, corbelled brick cornice, and sash windows that appear on the dwelling were hallmarks of the Colonial Revival treatment favored by du Pont and applied to a variety of tenant houses on the Winterthur estate. Owing to the atypical treatments applied to the dwelling, the resource does not particularly evoke the Craftsman Bungalow style, nor does it possess a particularly high artistic quality. For these reasons, the resource at 4405 Kennett Pike is not individually eligible under National Register Criterion C as a Craftsman Bungalow dwelling.

The dwelling complex is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



**4407 Kennett Pike**  
**PIN: 0702300029**  
**CRS No. N-6276.003**  
**Date of Construction: 1923**



**South and east elevations of 4407 Kennett Pike, looking northwest**



**West and north elevations of 4407 Kennett Pike, looking southeast**



**West and north elevations of addition to 4407 Kennett Pike, looking southeast**



**South elevation of garage adjacent to 4407 Kennett Pike, looking north  
(N-6276.003a)**

**Description:** The resource at 4407 Kennett Pike is situated at the northeast corner of the intersection of Kennett Pike and White Village Road. A concrete wall lines the western

boundary of the property. The dwelling is two-and-a-half-stories with a complex-gable roof constructed in the late-vernacular Gothic Revival style. The masonry dwelling has been parged to appear as if it were constructed of stone. Oriented toward the south, the seven-bay façade is composed of a side-gable main block and projecting cross-gable with a one-story, three-bay shed-roof screen porch. The primary entrance is a paneled door with a fifteen light, glass-and-wood storm door within the screen porch. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical consisting of six-over-six single-hung wood sash with a set of one-light sliding windows at the eastern end of the elevation. The four second story windows are six-over-six, single-hung wood sash. All windows are fitted with aluminum framed storm windows. Trim consists of a narrow filleted surround and a thick sill. A one-light jalousie window is situated beneath the peak of the gable end. A two-course, corbelled brick cornice is situated at the top of the side-gable elevations. The gable is adorned with a plain raking cornice. A half-round copper gutter sheds rainwater from the asphalt shingle-clad roof.

The six-bay east elevation is comprised of the offset blind bay, side-gable, the two-story, two-bay gable end of the main dwelling and a one-story, three-bay rear ell addition. The offset, two-story, side-gable section exhibits a two-story, partially engaged chimney finished with stucco. Fenestration of the two-bay gable end is irregular and symmetrical, consisting of six-over-six, single-hung wood sash with a one-over-one replacement sash with grille-inserts in the southern bay of the first floor. The wood sash windows are each fitted with contemporary storm windows. The three-bay, one-story addition features regular and symmetrical fenestration with a four-light-over-three-panel entry door at center flanked by six-over-six, wood sash windows. The cornice, raking cornice and roof details match those of the south elevation except for the one-story rear ell addition which features only a plain box cornice. A small, interior gable-end masonry chimney is situated at the center of the gable-end of the main block.

The five-bay north elevation is composed of the two-story, two-bay multi-gabled rear ell the projecting, one-bay, gable-end of the one-story addition, and the three-bay, two-story side-gable main block. A six-paneled entry with a fifteen-light storm door is situated at the center of the side-gable portion of the elevation. The door is beneath a shed-roof, asphalt shingle-clad pent roof supported by plain brackets. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical, consisting of a six-over-six, single-hung wood sash fitted with a one-over-one storm window on the main block and a set of paired six-over-six, single-hung wood sash on the addition. The window in the western bay of the main block does not have a storm window. A recessed jalousie window is set just beneath the gable peak of the main block. All windows are trimmed with a broad surround and projecting wood sill. The side-gable portions of the north elevation feature a corbelled brick cornice and half-round, copper gutter to shed rain from the asphalt shingle roof. The gable ends are trimmed with a plain raking cornice.

The six-bay west elevation consists of the three-bay, one-story, side-gable addition, one-bay, two-story side-gable rear ell, and two-and-a-half-story, two-bay main block. Fenestration on the elevation is regular and symmetrical, consisting of six-over-six, single-hung wood sash, some fitted with wood storm windows. A four-light-over-three-panel entry door is situated at the center of the one-story addition. A partially-engaged, parged-masonry chimney is situated at the center of the gable-end of the main block. The side-gable rear ell is trimmed with the corbelled, brick cornice and half-round, copper gutter, while the addition is trimmed with a plain box cornice. The gable-end of the main block is adorned with a plain raking cornice.

A three-bay, one-and-a-half-story garage is situated northeast of the dwelling. The masonry building is parged in a similar manner to the dwelling. Each bay is fitted with a 24-recessed panel wood garage door with six glass lights. A half-round, copper gutter sheds was from the side-gable slate-shingle roof. The gable-end elevations each contain a central six-over-six, single-hung wood sash window.

**Applicable Historic Contexts:** Hundred: Christiana; Quadrant: Wilmington North; Geographic Zone: Piedmont; Time Period: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Major Families, Individuals, and Events

**History:** The history of White Village is presented on page 47 and directly applies to each resource in the community. For clarity and brevity, the history is presented once.

**Evaluation:** The resource at 4407 Kennett Pike has been evaluated individually as a 1923 Colonial Revival dwelling. Research into the history of the property has shown that the resource was constructed as a tenant house for employees of the Winterthur estate. The dwelling's residents worked at the Winterthur estate in a largely unknown capacity, although Henry Lattomus was known to be a carpenter and later became Superintendent of Winterthur Farms. The house was expanded by one room in 1938 and enlarged again in 1965. The dwelling continued to house employees and laborers of the Winterthur estate through 1965, the last year for which documentation can confirm employees in residence. The resource is a surviving tenant house built in the Colonial Revival style and appointed with elements common among tenant houses on and around the Winterthur estate. Evaluated individually, the resource at 4407 Kennett Pike in White Village is a tenant house commonly found on the Winterthur estate and is not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

The dwelling was constructed by Henry Lattomus in 1923, who later resided in the dwelling. Although the house was owned by Henry A. and Henry Francis du Pont, neither resided at the dwelling. As a tenant house, the residence was inhabited by various employees of the Winterthur estate. Present research has not shown that any of these people made a significant contribution within the context of the Winterthur estate. For these reasons, the domestic complex is recommended not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. However, if future research determines that significant contributions at Winterthur were made by an individual residing at the dwelling, eligibility under Criterion B should be revisited. The most likely candidate to be identified as significant is Henry Lattomus, who resided at 4407 Kennett Pike for an undetermined length of time. Lattomus conducted an oral history with Winterthur Museum and Library in 1988.

The resource at 4407 Kennett Pike is a Colonial Revival dwelling constructed in 1923. The exterior stucco coating, slate roof, corbelled brick cornice, and sash windows that appear on the dwelling were hallmarks of the Colonial Revival treatment favored by Henry A. du Pont and applied to a variety of houses on the Winterthur estate. Although the dwelling retains a high degree of integrity, it is an example of a commonly found property type on the Winterthur estate. For this reason, the resource at 4407 Kennett Pike is not individually eligible under National Register Criterion C.

The dwelling complex is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



**4409 Kennett Pike**  
**PIN: 0702300029**  
**CRS No. N-6276.004**  
**Construction Date: 1923**



**West and south elevations of 4409 Kennett Pike, looking northeast**



**South elevation of garage adjacent to 4409 Kennett Pike, looking north  
(N-6276.004a)**

**Description:** The resource at 4409 Kennett Pike is a three-bay, two-and-a-half story dwelling situated at the north side of White Village Road. The complex-gable dwelling is constructed in the late, vernacular style, in a similar manner to that of nearby 4403 and 4407 Kennett Pike. The dwelling has been parged to appear as if it were constructed of stone. Oriented toward the south, the four-bay façade is composed of an offset, one-bay side-gable and projecting, three-bay gable-front section with a one-story, three-bay shed-roof screen porch. The porch is situated on a concrete pad with brick trim. The primary entrance is a six-recessed-panel door at the center of the gable-front elevation. Fenestration is irregular and symmetrical, consisting of paired jalousie windows at the side-gable section and six-over-six, single-hung wood sash with storm windows at the gable-front section. A single jalousie window is situated just beneath the gable peak. The second story bay of the side-gable section is blind. The side-gable section is trimmed with a corbelled brick cornice. A contemporary, replacement half-round gutter sheds water from the slate shingle roof. A plain raking cornice trims the gable-end.

The three-bay, side gable east elevation exhibits regular and symmetrical fenestration. Windows are six-over-six, single-hung wood sash fitted with storm windows and trimmed with plain wood surrounds and projecting wood sills. The elevation is capped with a corbelled, brick cornice and contemporary half-round gutter. The roof is covered with slate shingles.

The north elevation of the dwelling was obscured from view during the survey.

The west elevation is composed of a one-bay, one-story shed-roof addition, a two-bay, two-story, gable-end of the main block, and a one-blind-bay side-gable section. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical consisting of six-over-six, single-hung wood sash fitted with storm windows. The shed-roof and gable-end sections are trimmed with plain raking cornices, while the side-gable section features the corbelled, brick cornice. A contemporary half-round gutter sheds water from the slate-shingle roof. A small, interior, gable-end masonry chimney is situated at the gable peak of the gable end. A larger, partially-engaged, masonry chimney is at the center of the side-gable section of the elevation.

Northwest of the dwelling is a one-story, four-bay, side-gable, masonry garage constructed circa 1964. The masonry building is parged in a similar manner to the dwelling. Each bay is fitted with a 10-recessed panel wood garage door with two rectangular glass lights. A half-round, copper gutter sheds water from the side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. The gable-end elevations each contain a central six-over-six, single-hung wood sash window. Fenestration of the north elevation is regular and symmetrical consisting of four six-over-six, single-hung wood sash windows.

**Applicable Historic Contexts:** Hundred: Christiana; Quadrant: Wilmington North; Geographic Zone: Piedmont; Time Period: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Major Families, Individuals, and Events

**History:** The history of White Village is presented on page 47 and directly applies to each resource in the community. For clarity and brevity, the history is presented once.

**Evaluation:** The resource at 4409 Kennett Pike has been evaluated individually as a 1923 Colonial Revival dwelling. Research into the history of the property has shown that the resource was constructed as a tenant house for employees of the Winterthur estate. The dwelling's residents worked at the Winterthur estate in a largely unknown capacity, although William Bishop was known to be a chauffeur. The house was expanded by one room in 1938. The dwelling continued to house employees and laborers of the Winterthur estate through 1965, the last year in which documents confirm Winterthur employees were in residence. The resource is a surviving tenant house built in the Colonial Revival style and appointed with elements common among tenant houses on and around the Winterthur estate. Evaluated individually, the resource at 4409 Kennett Pike in White Village is a tenant house commonly found on the Winterthur estate and is not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

The dwelling was constructed by Henry Lattomus in 1923. Although the house was owned by both Henry A. du Pont and Henry Francis du Pont, neither resided at the dwelling. As a tenant house, the residence was inhabited by various employees of the Winterthur estate. Present research has not shown that any of these people made a significant contribution within the context of the Winterthur estate. For these reasons, the domestic complex is recommended not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The resource at 4409 Kennett Pike is a Colonial Revival dwelling constructed in 1923. The exterior stucco coating, slate roof, corbelled brick cornice, and sash windows of the dwelling were hallmarks of the Colonial Revival treatment favored by Henry A. du Pont and applied to a variety of houses on the Winterthur estate. Although the dwelling retains a high degree of integrity, it is an example of a commonly found property type on the Winterthur estate. For this reason, the resource at 4407 Kennett Pike is not individually eligible under National Register Criterion C.

The dwelling complex is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



**Lagneau House**  
**4411 Kennett Pike**  
**PIN: 0702300029**  
**CRS No. N-6276.005**  
**Date of Construction: c. 1893**



**West and south elevations of 4411 Kennett Pike, looking northeast**



**South and east elevations of 4411 Kennett Pike, looking northwest**



**West and south elevations of garage adjacent to 4411 Kennett Pike (N-6276.005a)**

**Description:** This two-story, cross gable Shingle-style dwelling is situated at the eastern end of White Village Road. Although the primary façade is oriented toward the south, enclosing the shed-roof front porch has relocated the primary entrance to the southern end of the west elevation. The landscaping immediately surrounding the house is dotted with mature trees, a variety of ornamental plantings, and a manicured grass lawn. A curvilinear macadam drive passes west of the dwelling and connects to a detached garage.

The six-bay west elevation consists of shed-roof, steep cross-gable, side-gable, and enclosed shed-porch sections. All elevations are clad with a rough coat of stucco. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical. The primary entry is a six-panel wood door with a contemporary glass storm door at the southern end of the west façade, set within the three-bay enclosed porch. Windows on the main block consist of twenty-over-one, single-hung wood sash with screens and an infilled bay with one-over-one sash window on the main dwelling and one-over-one, single-hung sash at the enclosed porch. The cross-gable and side-gable roofs are covered with slate shingle. A corbelled brick chimney rises from the center of the western slope of the roof.

The two-bay south elevation consists of the stucco-finished enclosed porch and fishscale-shingle-clad second story and gable end. The enclosed porch is situated atop three uncoursed-stone foundation piers. Fenestration of the elevation is regular and symmetrical. Windows at the first floor consist of two ribbons of four one-over-one single-hung sash. A single central bay at the second story contains a central twenty-over-one wood sash flanked by two twelve-over-one wood sash. Each sash is fitted with a metal storm window. A bracketed cornice above the second story windows is situated just under the narrowly projecting gable-end containing a central porthole window. A simple raking cornice adorns the narrowly overhanging eave.

The north elevation of the dwelling was obscured from view during the survey process.

The three-bay, side gable, east elevation is situated atop an uncoursed stone foundation that features a single sash window. Fenestration at the first story is regular and asymmetrical, consisting on the main block of a single twenty-over-one wood sash as well as paired twenty-over-one sash. At the southern end of the elevation a ribbon of three one-over-one sash comprises the east elevation of the enclosed porch.

Oriented towards the east, the pyramidal roof, two-bay detached garage is situated north of the dwelling. The garage is clad with stucco and exhibits a slate roof with exposed rafter tails. The two garage doors are one-bay, wood roll-up style.

**Applicable Historic Contexts:** Hundred: Christiana; Quadrant: Wilmington North; Geographic Zone: Piedmont; Time Period: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Major Families, Individuals, and Events

**History:** The history of White Village is presented on page 47 and directly applies to each resource in the community. For clarity and brevity, the history is presented once.

**Evaluation:** The resource at 4411 Kennett Pike has been evaluated individually as a c. 1893 Shingle dwelling. Research into the history of the property has shown that the resource was likely constructed as a tenant house for employees of the Winterthur estate. The dwelling's residents worked at the Winterthur estate in a largely unknown capacity, although William Bishop was known to be a chauffeur. The house was expanded by one room in 1938. The dwelling continued to house employees and laborers of the Winterthur estate at least through 1965, the last year in which documents confirm Winterthur employees were in residence. The resource is a surviving tenant house built in the Shingle style. Evaluated individually, the resource at 4411 Kennett Pike in White Village is a tenant house commonly found on the Winterthur estate and is not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

The dwelling was constructed circa 1893. Although the house was owned by both Henry A. du Pont and Henry Francis du Pont, neither resided at the dwelling. As a tenant house, the residence was inhabited by various employees of the Winterthur estate, including briefly by Henry Lattomus. Present research has not shown that any of these people made a significant contribution within the context of the Winterthur estate. For these reasons, the domestic complex is recommended not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The resource at 4409 Kennett Pike is a Shingle style dwelling constructed c. 1893. The dwelling features an unusual rough coat of stucco and an enclosed porch with metal and glass sash windows. Although the house retains a good degree of material, location, design, and feeling integrity, it does not evoke the high artistic qualities of the Shingle style, nor does it possess a turret, tower, shingled walls, or wood-shingle roofs typically found on significant examples. For these reasons, the resource at 4407 Kennett Pike is not individually eligible under National Register Criterion C.

The dwelling complex is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



*The next five resources are evaluations for National Register eligibility individually and as a part of the West Farm subdivision, a resource determined to be a non-contributing element within the Winterthur Farms National Register District expansion nomination submitted to the DE SHPO in 1992. In the Winterthur Farms National Register District expansion nomination, the West Farm Subdivision was specifically identified as non-contributing, but no site specific research was conducted to support the evaluation. The history of West Farm is presented below. West Farm is then evaluated for its eligibility for the National Register as a subdivision. Following the evaluation, each dwelling within the APE in West Farm is described and individually evaluated for National Register eligibility. The history of West Farm below is directly applicable to the individual dwellings but is not repeated in each individual evaluation.*

### **West Farm Subdivision**

**100 Kirk Road; 103 – 109 Brookmeadow Rd.**

**PIN: 0702300030 – 070230034**

**CRS No. N-11103.001 – N-11103.005**

**History:** West Farm was originally an agricultural complex with a c. 1790 farm house, the property was incorporated into Henry A. du Pont’s Winterthur estate during the 1880s. West Farm subdivision is composed of a 41.03 acre parcel bequeathed to Catherine C. Irving, Louis du Pont Irving and Antoinette E. Irving (wife), and Elaine du Pont Irving Woodriff and John J. Woodriff (husband) through a series of wills beginning with Henry du Pont in 1926 (Will Record M-2-75). Du Pont deeded the farm at the southeast corner of Kirk Road and Kennett Pike to his daughter Victorine Foster (NCC Deed E-52-147). Foster died in 1934 leaving the property to her nephews Alexander Duer Irving and Louis du Pont Irving and her niece Elaine du Pont Woodriff. Alexander Duer Irving died in 1941 and left his property to his wife, Catherine C. Irving.

On April 17, 1952 a plot plan of the 41.03 acre parcel entitled West Farm Development drawn by Price & Price civil engineers was filed with the New Castle County Recorder of Deeds in Plot Book 2, Page 74 (NCC Deed E-52-147). The plan divides the former farmstead into twenty parcels containing between 1.4 and 2.67 acres. As laid out in a June 12, 1952 deed, the development of West Farm was subject to a variety of covenants (NCC Deed E-52-149). Only single-family residential dwellings were to be constructed, with only one per lot. Outhouses were restricted. The design of houses including the “nature, kind, object, height, materials, exterior color scheme, and location” was subject to approval. Houses were required to be greater than 19,000 cubic feet, with more than 60 percent of the volume in a two-story section. Roofs were required to have a pitch of 4-inches rise per 12-inches horizontal. Buildings were required to be constructed with a 50-foot setback and no closer than 35-feet to the side boundary line of each lot. Garages were to be constructed at a required 60 feet setback. (NCC Deed E-52-150). These covenants were to be enforced by the landowners within the community.

On July 30, 1953 E. Herbert and Anna F. Tinney purchased Lot No. 16 of West Farm from Catherine C. Irving, Louis du Pont Irving and Antoinette E. Irving (wife), and Elaine Irving Woodriff and John J. Woodriff (husband) for \$10 (NCC Deed W-53-235). The deed makes no mention of a dwelling on the property; however aerial photographs indicate that the dwelling was present by 1954. E. Herbert Tinney was an accountant, business economist, and financial

manager of the Christiana Securities Co, which at the time was the investment trust of the du Pont family. He was a published scholar who wrote on cobweb economic theory, decentralized decision making for businesses, and the von Thünen economic theory of land use. The Tinneys remained in the house until August 29, 1969 when they conveyed the house and property to Lamot du Pont Copeland (NCC Deed W-82-154). The details of this deed have been redacted.

Copeland was the 11<sup>th</sup> president of the Du Pont Company, serving from 1962 to 1967 (<http://www2.dupont.com/Heritage> June 2, 2009). After his retirement, he served as Chairman of the Board of Directors through 1971. On September 10 of that year, Copeland and his wife sold the house and property to Rolf and Eunice J. Dessauer for \$85,000 (NCC Deed I-85-601). Eunice Dessauer died in 1981, leaving Rolf Dessauer the sole surviving owner through September 12, 2006 when the property was conveyed to Rolf and Angela Dessauer for \$10 (NCC Deed 20060912-00872220). The house is the only residence in the West Farm subdivision that does not have an entry within the development. The property is accessed via a gated entry at Kirk Road.

**Applicable Historic Contexts:** Hundred: Christiana; Quadrant: Wilmington North; Geographic Zone: Piedmont; Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization 1940-1962 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Major Families, Individuals, and Events

**Evaluation:** The dwelling is also evaluated as part of the West Farms subdivision platted in 1952. As originally plotted, the dwellings in the community were subject to design restrictions and standards. Rather than finished houses, individual parcels of land were sold to buyers who then submitted plans for approval to construct the dwelling of their choice. Parcels were sold off during the 1950s and 1960s, a period during which a variety of architectural styles were popular. Colonial Revival, Modern, Ranch, Split-Level, and neo-Colonial Revival residential dwellings are found within the West Farms subdivision.

National Register eligibility standards for subdivisions are discussed in the National Park Service's 2002 National Register Bulletin, *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic places* by David L. Ames and Lina Flint McClelland. Much of the material on significance in the bulletin is refined and culled from the local 1992 study *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware, 1880-1950+/-: A Historic Context* by Susan Mulchahey Chase, David L. Ames and Rebecca J. Siders. This historic context establishes physical and associative characteristics of significant subdivisions in suburban Wilmington, while identifying significant property types and codifying eligibility standards.

There are four physical characteristics and two associative characteristics of subdivisions. The physical characteristics are: the degree to which streets are straight or curving; the number of streets in the subdivision, 1, 2, or 3 or more; whether or not access to the subdivision is limited to a single road; and, the degree of architectural variety among dwellings (Chase et al 1992, 35). The associative characteristics are broken into two categories: cultural, which includes settlement patterns and demographic changes; and economic, including transportation and communication and finance (Chase et al 1992, 35).

The Chase study defines suburban development as “the creation of a residential community around the periphery of a core city but distant from the urban center yet linked to it by ties of employment” (1992, 24). Subdivisions that compose suburban development were created through a series of steps beginning with the acquisition of formerly agricultural land, subdivision of the land into parcels, and provision of urban utilities (Chase et al 1992, 24). These steps directly correlate to the development experience of the West Farm subdivision as it moved from part of the Winterthur Farms estate in the 1880s to platted subdivision in 1952.

Common practice early in the twentieth century was that once the land had been divided into lots, residents purchased land on which to build their prospective house according to established covenants and restrictions (Chase et al 1992, 24). Since owners could not always afford to build immediately, early twentieth-century subdivisions sometimes developed at a languishing pace and ended up incorporating a variety of housing styles popular during the long-germinating period of construction (Chase et al 1992, 102). In the absence of zoning, early twentieth century developers used covenants to achieve controls on the types and locations of houses built in a community (Chase et al 1992, 26). Common restrictions included the height, width, and distance from the roadway for house construction. A restriction within the West Farm covenants prohibits houses smaller than 19,000 cubic feet, a variant on a more common requirement placed on the value of houses being constructed.

Towards the middle of the century, it became common for land developers and building contractors to merge and sell land and houses all at once (Chase et al 1992, 25). This practice introduced greater homogeneity into the housing market, as types of houses were limited to those offered by a particular builder. Houses were erected with great efficiency, eliminating the gap in time that previously allowed architectural styles to mature, refine, and evolve within an individual subdivision (Chase et al 1992, 30). Among other mid-century trends, lot sizes were larger as were the size of subdivisions. According to the Chase study, 44% of suburban Wilmington subdivisions platted between 1900 and 1950 consisted of between 10 and 20 lots along one or two streets (1992, 102). Thus, a large portion of subdivisions were relatively small. As identified in Chase study, the ideal subdivision was a low density residential community of single family detached houses, set in the middle of a parcel, situated in a continuous, park-like setting (1992, 102).

A mid-twentieth century subdivision could be significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with significant historic themes established within the 1989 *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* and identified in *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware, 1880-1950+/-: A Historic Context*. These elements are finance, transportation and communication, and settlement patterns and demographic change. The trend most closely associated with West Farm is transportation. Subdivisions built between 1940 and 1950+/- are classified as automobile subdivisions by associative characteristics. These subdivisions are typically not along a historically established transportation route. Subdivision and house designs must provide the link with the transportation theme in the form of roads wide enough to accommodate parked vehicles and dwellings with built-in garages. Automobile subdivisions also maintain limited entry points to limit traffic volume and enhance a sense of community (Chase et al 1992, 34). One of the four most common types of designs within the study of 182 subdivisions in the Chase study was a subdivision with multiple curving streets,

with multiple access points, and moderate architectural variety. This type of subdivision was most likely to be found among those planned in the 1930s and 1940s (Chase et al 1992, 33).

Although platted in 1952, West Farm is actually an example of a late turnpike subdivision, developed along the established Kennett Pike with a clear demonstration of design for automobile traffic. Dwellings in turnpike subdivisions, typically constructed between 1920 and 1940 +/- typically have garages and are subject to covenants that specify placement of the garages on the building site (Chase et al 1992, 98-99). True to form, aside from residential dwellings, garages are the only other property type permitted to be constructed in West Farm (NCC Deed E-52-149). With access points at Kennett Pike and Kirk Road and two curvilinear streets, West Farm subdivision embodies the conservative and reductive design characteristics employed by the developers. A further example of the conservative principles of the West Farm subdivision is the manner in which it developed. Rather than participate in the mid-century trend of selling house and land together, lots were sold to individuals who were permitted to develop the property within the guidelines of the community's established covenants. Due to its late date of construction, and examples of infill, West Farm is not a significant example of a turnpike subdivision and is determined not eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A. More substantial, archetypal examples of the significant turnpike subdivision property type include Elmhurst (1918) on Newport Pike, Westover Hills (1927) on Kennett Pike, and Lancaster Village (1938) on Route 100.

A mid-twentieth century subdivision can be considered eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B for an association with an important individual whose activities related to the development are demonstrated to be significant within a local, state, or national context. West Farm was developed by Catherine C. Irving, Louis du Pont Irving and his wife Antoinette E. Irving (wife), and Elaine du Pont Irving Woodruff and her husband John J. Woodruff on land formerly owned by Henry A. du Pont. The development of West Farm took place after the death of Henry A. du Pont, who did not any role in the subdivision other than bequeathing the land through his will. Although the Irvings and Woodruffs were wealthy individuals, the extent of their land development and financial activities is expansive. Their role in the development of West Farm is not uncommon and included drawing up the covenants, securing Price and Price Civil Engineers to subdivide the land, and employing attorney Norman Lack to handle the legal proceedings (NCC Deed E-52-149). Such activities are standard practices for developers and do not represent a historically significant role. For this reason, West Farm is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

A mid-twentieth century subdivision can be considered eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C is their design and construction – including architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, and artwork – are considered to be significant. According to *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* subdivisions considered eligible should retain a high degree of integrity in each of the following elements: ground plan, road system, architectural character and landscape character. *Suburbanization in the Vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware, 1880-1950+/-: A Historic Context*, further recommends that subdivisions possess integrity as its property type, in this case a turnpike subdivision. Four physical characteristics of subdivisions are identified: the degree to which streets are straight or curving; the number of streets in the subdivision, 1, 2, or 3 or more;

whether or not access to the subdivision is limited to a single road; and, the degree of architectural variety among dwellings.

The Chase study indicates that three or four of these characteristics must be present in a form appropriate to its historical time period for a subdivision to be considered significant (Chase et al 1992, 35). It is noteworthy that West Farm is a turnpike subdivision developed outside the 1920-1940 period of significance identified for the property type. West Farm does retain integrity of setting, association, feeling and location to a high degree. The streets remain laid out as originally intended, houses are situated at broad setbacks, and landscaping does not appear to have been irreparably altered to be detrimental to significance. However, West Farms does not possess integrity of workmanship, design, or materials. The subdivision retains a good degree of architectural variety and several houses in the subdivision have wood shingle roofs and brick exteriors. However, the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials of the subdivision is affected by significant architectural modifications to 103 Brookmeadow and 9 Sunnyside Rd. The subdivision includes one tear-down and rebuild at 106 Brookmeadow. In a such small subdivision of 20 lots, 3 properties represent significant alterations to 15% of the inventory. Additionally, the houses in West Farm reflect a variety of architectural styles. While aesthetically pleasing, this is atypical for a subdivision developed during the mid-twentieth century and deleteriously affects its ability to communicate significance. For these reasons West Farm is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

West Farm is not likely to provide new information on subdivision development that is already available through other means. Therefore, West Farm is not eligible for listing to the National Register under Criterion D.

West Farm was platted in 1952, although according to aerial photographs only six of twenty lots were built or under construction in 1954, with 16 out of twenty built in 1961. Both the Henry L. and Helen M. Greene House (107 Brookmeadow) and the R. Carter W. Jones House (105 Brookmeadow) were not constructed until c. 1962. Therefore, some resources within the subdivision were constructed inside the required 50-year time period for properties to be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Typically, resources would then be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years. However, *National Register Bulletin 15b: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* clearly states a resource that is significant for “plan or design, which is over fifty years old, but the actual completion of the project overlaps the fifty year period by a few years” do not meet Criteria Consideration G.

**E. Herbert and Anna F. Tinney House**  
**100 Kirk Road**  
**PIN: 0702300031**  
**CRS No. N-11103.001**  
**Date of Construction: c. 1954**



**North elevation of E. Herbert and Anna F. Tinney House, looking south.**

**Description:** The rectangular-shaped 1.67 acre parcel at the southeastern corner of the intersection of Kennett Pike (SR 52) and Kirk Road (SR 82) contains a single-family dwelling constructed c. 1955. The contour of the land is generally flat, with a gentle slope from west to east away from Kennett Pike at the western end of the property. The heavily landscaped lot exhibits mature trees and ornamental shrubbery plantings, many purposefully placed along the exterior of the parcel so as to provide privacy. A six-foot wooden picket privacy fence lines the boundary of the property. Oriented toward the north, the dwelling is placed at the center of the property, surrounded by a manicured grass lawn. Vehicular access to the property is via a metal gate from Kirk Road. An asphalt drive passes to the west of the two-story ranch house. An in-ground, kidney-shaped swimming pool is situated at the southern end of the property.

The resource at 100 Kirk Road is a two-story, L-shaped, mid-century modern Ranch house constructed of coursed stone. The four-bay house exhibits classic Ranch house architectural characteristics such as a low-sloped roof, an oversized chimney, broad overhanging eaves, and large windows organized asymmetrically. A flat, pent-roof between the first and second stories extends nearly the entire width of the side-gable section. The primary entrance to the dwelling is a flat panel door with a one-light transom and large, plate glass sidelight at the eastern end of the side-gable section. There are a variety of different windows at the first floor. The easternmost bay exhibits paired one-light casement windows with fixed one-light transoms.

A single fixed window is in the bay adjacent to the entry. The western first floor bay is a projecting box with a central picture window flanked by one-light casement windows. Fenestration at the second story is irregular and asymmetrical. Paired, opposite-swinging casement windows occupy the easternmost bay. The remaining second story bays contain square, one light casements arranged in a pair, single, and ribbon of three windows.

The side-gable and projecting gable-front sections of the roof are clad with wood shingles. Trim on the projecting eaves and flush gable ends is minimal, with simple barge boards and corrugated metal gutters and downspouts. The small gable ends of the roof are finished with broad, aluminum siding. A broad, partially engaged, stout, stone chimney rises from the juncture between the side-gable and gable-front sections.

Oriented toward the west, a two-bay garage is attached at the west gable end of the dwelling. The one-story, buff-brick garage exhibits paired two-light awning windows at the north elevation. The west elevation exhibits two, one-bay, wood-paneled, roll-up garage doors. The garage features narrow, overhanging eaves with a box cornice. A glass-enclosed three season room is situated atop the flat roof. Each bay of the four-bay elevation is composed of a one-light fixed, baseboard, one-light fixed window, and a one-light angled-glass transom. It is likely that the three-season room is a modern addition.

The south and east elevations of the house were not visible from the right-of-way and inaccessible at the time of the field survey.

**Applicable Historic Contexts:** Hundred: Christiana; Quadrant: Wilmington North; Geographic Zone: Piedmont; Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization 1940-1962 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Major Families, Individuals, and Events

**History:** On July 30, 1953 E. Herbert and Anna F. Tinney purchased Lot No. 16 of West Farm from Catherine C. Irving, Louis du Pont Irving and Antoinette E. Irving (wife), and Elaine Irving Woodruff and John J. Woodruff (husband) for \$10 (NCC Deed W-53-235). The deed makes no mention of a dwelling on the property; however aerial photographs indicate that the dwelling was present by 1954. E. Herbert Tinney was an accountant, business economist, and financial manager of the Christiana Securities Co, which at the time was the investment trust of the du Pont family. He was a published scholar who wrote on cobweb economic theory, decentralized decision making for businesses, and the von Thünen economic theory of land use. The Tinneys remained in the house until August 29, 1969 when they conveyed the house and property to Lamot du Pont Copeland (NCC Deed W-82-154). The details of this deed have been redacted.

Copeland was the 11<sup>th</sup> president of the Du Pont Company, serving from 1962 to 1967 (<http://www2.dupont.com/Heritage> June 2, 2009). After his retirement, he served as Chairman of the Board of Directors through 1971. On September 10 of that year, Copeland and his wife sold the house and property to Rolf and Eunice J. Dessauer for \$85,000 (NCC Deed I-85-601). Eunice Dessauer died in 1981, leaving Rolf Dessauer the sole surviving owner through September 12, 2006 when the property was conveyed to Rolf and Angela Dessauer for \$10 (NCC Deed 20060912-00872220). The house is the only residence in the West Farm

subdivision that does not have an entry within the development. The property is accessed via a gated entry at Kirk Road.

The collective history of West Farm is presented on page 77 and directly applies to each resource in the community. For clarity and brevity, the history is presented once.

**Evaluation:** Limited research and analysis has not revealed any association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of Delaware, Wilmington, Kennett Pike, or settlement patterns within the local community. The house was part of a subdivision of architect designed houses financed by the du Pont family. E. Herbert Tinney, the original owner of the house, was indirectly an employee of the du Pont Company. The house was later owned by Lammot du Pont Copeland. Although these early property owners are of note, the residence is not significant for its association with any particular historical trend of national, regional, or local importance. This resource is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

As previously stated the house was first owned by E. Herbert Tinney, a financial manager, economist and academic associated with the Christiana Securities Company, the firm responsible for managing du Pont family assets during the mid-twentieth century. According to a Time Magazine article dated February 21, 1949, Tinney was the only employee of Christiana Securities Company and managed to grow the assets of shareholders \$5.1 million in 1948 ([www.money.quickfound.net](http://www.money.quickfound.net) June 2, 2009). The house was later occupied by Lammot du Pont Copeland, a past President and Chairman of the Board of the DuPont Company. Copeland was a Harvard graduate and worked in the Fabrics and Finishings Department of DuPont before replacing his father on the Board of Directors in 1942. He was appointed to the Board's Finance Committee and additionally served on the Development Department's postwar planning board during World War II. Copeland served as President and Chairman of the Board from 1962 through 1967. He remained Chairman of the Board through 1971 and served on the board through 1981. Copeland resided in the house at 100 Kirk Road for only two years between 1969 and 1971 during which he was past the most significant and productive years of his life, during which he steered the du Pont Company while it was promoting new products that included Tyvek, Lycra, Surlyn, and Symmetrel (<http://www2.dupont.com/Heritage> June 6, 2009). Furthermore, Copeland's residency at 100 Kirk Road took place inside the required fifty-year age requirement, and thus outside any period of significance for the house. For these reasons the house is recommended not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The resource is a two-story dwelling constructed in the Ranch style. Originating in the mid-1930s by California architects, the Ranch house style increased in popularity during the 1940s until it became the dominant style of house construction of the 1950s and 1960s. The style is loosely based on Spanish Colonial buildings in the southwest. Due to the extensive construction in this type, significant examples of Ranch houses are typically elaborate, architect-designed resources that exemplify innovative building technology and represent important achievements of architecture and engineering. This particular resource maintains loose connections to the Ranch house style. The form and design of the house express association with that of a traditional Ranch house. The L-shaped house has a cross-gable roof with wide eaves, large windows, and asymmetrical fenestration that associate directly within the Ranch house

tradition. However, the building is two-stories, unusual – although not to the degree that expresses architectural significance – for a typically sprawling, spacious Ranch house. Additionally, the building is constructed of stone, although a locally available and significant material, it is not usually associated with Ranch houses. Although the windows, fenestration pattern, and design correspond to the Ranch house, the resource primarily pulls its architectural characteristics from the palette of Ranch house design while maintaining an individual identity. For these reasons the house is recommended not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic places under Criterion C.

The dwelling is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



**Dan M. Thornton III House**  
**109 Brookmeadow Rd.**  
**PIN: 0702300030**  
**CRS No. N-11103.002**  
**Date of Construction: c. 1955**



**East elevation of Dan M. Thornton III House, looking west**



**North and east elevations of the Dan M. Thornton House, looking southwest**

**Description:** This 1.40 acre lot at the northeast corner of the intersection between Kirk Road (SR 82) and Brookmeadow Road contains a c. 1955 two-story, Colonial Revival dwelling. The land surrounding the dwelling is a relatively flat, manicured grass lawn with a variety of mature trees and ornamental plantings. Oriented toward the east, the dwelling is situated at the center of the parcel. Vehicular access is via a semi-circular driveway finished with brick pavers. Mature trees line the western boundary of the property, providing a riparian buffer against the adjacent property.

The resource at 109 Brookmeadow Road is a two-and-a-half story, side-gable Colonial Revival frame dwelling clad with brick at the first floor and gable-ends. The four-bay main block of the house features a two-bay, one-and-a-half story section at the south gable-end, and a one-bay, two-story, side-gable addition to the north with a projecting, one-bay, gable-front section at the east elevation. Further additions include one-story, two-car and one-car garages angled diagonally off the north-gable-end and a two-story, cross-gable section at the northern end of the west elevation. The side gable roof is clad with wooden shingles with a combed-ridge.

Eastern elevation fenestration at the first floor is irregular and asymmetrical and has likely been altered. There are two entries at the façade. The primary entrance is a paneled door flanked by four-light-over-one-raised-panel sidelights at the northern end of the main block. At the southern end of the main block is a twelve-light-over-two panel door set within the screened portion of the elevation-wide shed-roof porch. The two-bay, side-gable, converted garage at the southern end of the house features one-over-one replacement sash windows with vinyl grille-inserts. The one-bay gable front section at the northern end of the elevation features a central one-over-one, replacement sash with vinyl grille-inserts. Windows are trimmed with louvered, wood shutters. The second story of the east elevation is clad with broad, aluminum siding. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical featuring four one-over-one replacement sash with vinyl grille-inserts. As on the first floor the windows are trimmed with louvered, wood shutters. A small, two-bay shed-roof dormer above the converted garage is nestled against the south gable end. The two one-light windows are fitted with four-light, vinyl grille-inserts.

The brick, north gable-end elevation consists of two bays with a blind-cross gable addition to the west. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical, with first and second floor windows identical to their counterparts on the east elevation. A louvered vent is situated at the gable-peak. The elevation is trimmed with a narrow raking cornice with closed returns. An exterior, gable-end, brick chimney rises from the eastern end of the north elevation.

A large modern, one-story, three-bay addition extends in a northwesterly direction from the north elevation of the cross-gabled-rear addition. Clad with horizontal siding the addition is organized into three distinct sections. The southern bay exhibits an engaged porch and paired one-light casement windows with grille-inserts. The central section consists of a large two-car garage. The northernmost bay is an offset, one-car-garage.

The west (rear) elevation was not accessible for survey.

The south gable-end elevation is clad with brick at the first floor and horizontal siding at the second. Originally a two-car garage, the elevation has been infilled and divided into two

bays with paired one-light glass doors with grille-inserts. Each door is capped by a one-light glass transom with vinyl grille-inserts. The second story of the offset main-block of the house contains a one-over-one replacement sash window at the eastern end of the second story.

**Applicable Historic Contexts:** Hundred: Christiana; Quadrant: Wilmington North; Geographic Zone: Piedmont; Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization 1940-1962 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Major Families, Individuals, and Events

**History:** This particular 1.40 acre parcel is lot 15 on the plot plan filed by Catherine C. Irving, et al. An exact date of construction could not be determined by preliminary research. However, deeds and aerial photographs indicate that the house was constructed circa 1955 under the ownership of Dan M. Thornton III and Louise G. Thornton (his wife). The Thorntons purchased the property from Catherine C. Irving et al. on July 23, 1952 for \$10 (NCC Deed O-52-470). The Thorntons owned the property through the period of significance, which, due to meeting the age requirements of 50-years old or older, is between 1955 and 1962.

The collective history of West Farm is presented on page 77 and directly applies to each resource in the community. For clarity and brevity, the history is presented once.

**Evaluation:** Limited research and analysis has not revealed any association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of Delaware, Wilmington, Kennett Pike, or settlement patterns within the local community. The house was part of a subdivision of architect designed houses financed by the du Pont family. The original owner of the house was Dan M. Thornton III, who remained in the house through his death circa 1991. The residence is not significant for its association with any particular historical trend of national, regional, or local importance. This resource is recommended not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

As previously stated the house was first owned and occupied by Dan M. Thornton III. He and his family occupied the house through the conclusion of its period of significance in 1962. Limited research has not shown Thornton to be a historically significant figure. For this reason the house is recommended not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The resource is a two-story dwelling constructed in the Colonial Revival style. Due to broad regional construction in this style, significant examples of Colonial Revival dwellings must strongly express the characteristics of integrity: location, design, feeling, association, workmanship, materials and setting. This particular example does retain a degree of integrity of association, materials, location, and setting. However, the dwelling features a variety of additions, replacement vinyl windows and minimal architectural detailing aside from the wood shingle roof. Viewed together, these individual elements distract from the resource's original architectural form. For these reasons, this building is recommended not individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

The dwelling is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



**Henry L. and Helen M. Greene House**  
**107 Brookmeadow Rd.**  
**PIN: 0702300032**  
**CRS No. N-11103.003**  
**Date of Construction: c. 1962**



**East elevation of the Henry L. and Helen M. Greene House, looking west**



**North elevation, looking southwest**

**Description:** This 2.26 acre parcel at the east side of Brookmeadow Road extends eastward to Kennett Pike and contains a c. 1962 Ranch house that expresses elements of the Colonial Revival style. The land surrounding the dwelling is a relatively flat, manicured grass lawn with a variety of mature trees and overgrown, ornamental plantings. Oriented toward the east, the house is situated at the center of the parcel. Vehicular access is via a semi-circular driveway that leads to an integrated three-car garage addition at the north elevation. The western boundary of the property is marked by a tall wood privacy fence lined with mature trees. Both provide a buffer to the travel along Kennett Pike.

The resource at 107 Brookmeadow is a one-story, side-gable, Ranch house clad with brick. A projecting two-bay cross-gable is at the southern end of the façade with a two-story, two-bay, cross-gable garage is located at the northern end. The seven-bay façade features asymmetrical and regular fenestration and is divided into three sections of two, three, and two bays. The primary entry to the dwelling is a six-panel door flanked by three-light-over-one-panel sidelights in the southern bay of the side-gable section. Windows in each of the three sections are one-over-one wood sash with eight-over-twelve grille-inserts. The door and windows are flanked by three-panel shutters. The elevation is trimmed with a dentiled fascia beneath a simple box cornice hidden by the gutter system, gable-front sections feature simple raking cornices with closed cornice returns. All sections of the roof are clad with asphalt shingles.

Fenestration of the four-bay, brick north elevation is irregular and symmetrical. The first floor consists of a single one-over-over wood sash with eight-over-twelve grille inserts and three, paneled wood garage doors. Fenestration at the second story consists of four one-over-one wood sash windows with eight-over-eight grille-inserts. All windows are trimmed with two-panel shutters.

The south and west elevations of the resource were not accessible for survey.

**Applicable Historic Contexts:** Hundred: Christiana; Quadrant: Wilmington North; Geographic Zone: Piedmont; Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization 1940-1962 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Major Families, Individuals, and Events

**History:** This particular 2.26 acre parcel is lot 17 on the plot plan filed by Catherine C. Irving, et al. (NCC Deed L-52-536). An exact date of construction could not be determined by preliminary research. Deed research shows that the property was first purchased from Catherine C. Irving et al. by William R. Creadick (NCC Deed V-52-493). On May 3, 1955 Creadick and his wife Ann sold the undeveloped property to Ellwood F. and Dorothy W. Altmair for \$10 (NCC Deed K-56-82). The Altmairs retained the property through June 27, 1962 when for \$5 they conveyed the undeveloped lot to Henry L. and Helen M. Greene (NCC Deed T-69-74). Deed Research and aerial photographs indicate the house was constructed between 1962 and 1968. For the purposes of this project, the period of significance for historic resources ends at 1962 due to compliance the required 50-year or older age requirement. Thus, it is reasonable and prudent to assume to treat the dwelling as a historic resource.

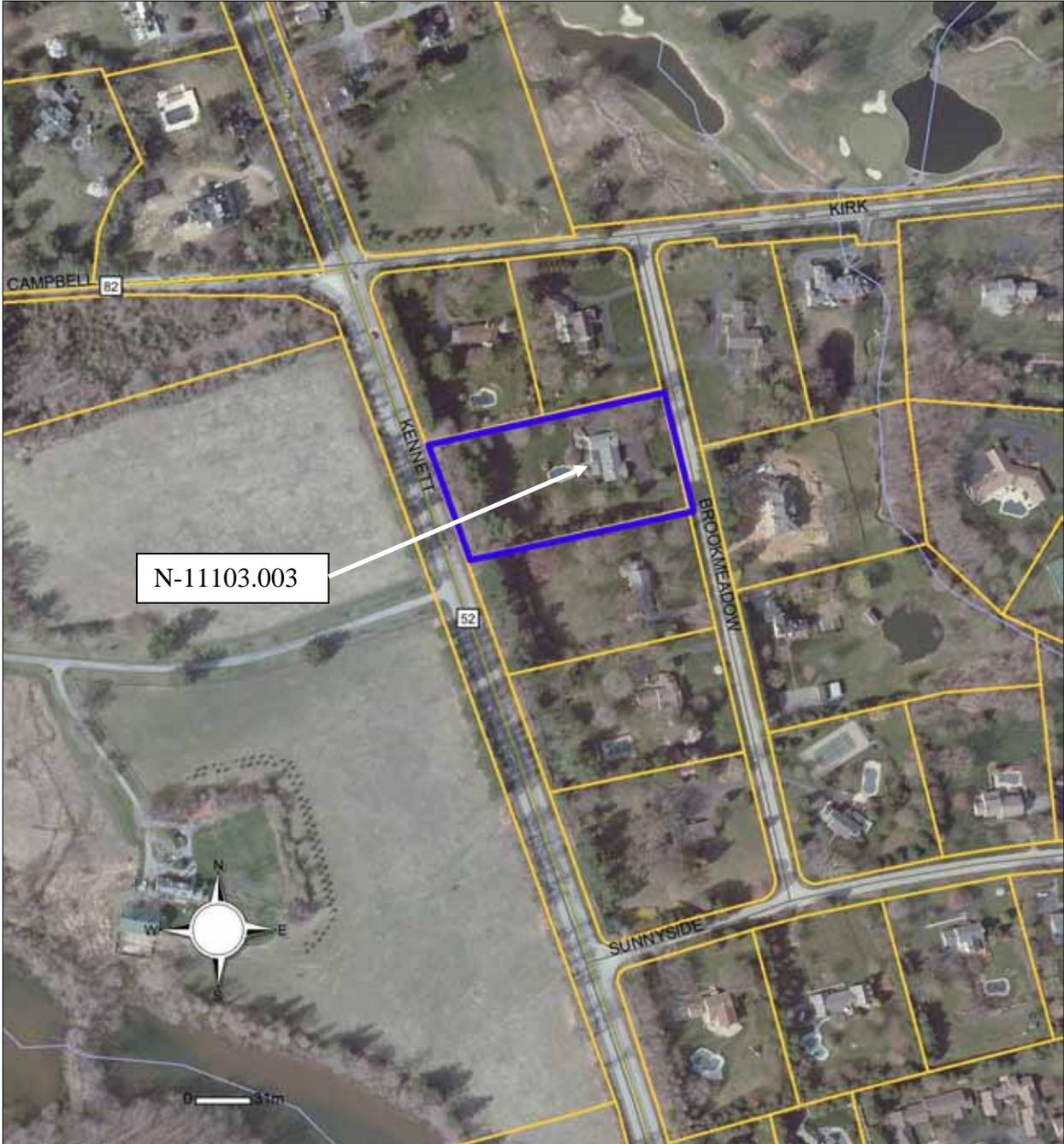
The collective history of West Farm is presented on page 77 and directly applies to each resource in the community. For clarity and brevity, the history is presented once.

**Evaluation:** Limited research and analysis has not revealed any association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of Delaware, Wilmington, Kennett Pike, or settlement patterns within the local community. The house was part of a subdivision of architect designed houses financed by the du Pont family. The owners of the property and house during its historic period are William and Ann Creadick, Ellwood and Dorothy Altmair and Henry L and Helen M. Greene. The residence is not significant for its association with any particular historical trend of national, regional, or local importance. This resource is recommended not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

As previously stated the property was owned by William and Ann Creadick and Ellwood and Dorothy Altmair and the house was built c. 1962 by Henry L. and Helen M. Greene. Limited research has not shown these persons to have made lasting, significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. For this reason the house is recommended not individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The resource is a one-story dwelling constructed in the Ranch style with Colonial Revival accoutrements. Due to broad regional construction in this style, significant examples of Ranch dwellings must strongly express the characteristics of integrity: location, design, feeling, association, workmanship, materials and setting. This particular example does not strongly express association with either the Ranch or Colonial Revival styles. The house does retain a degree of integrity of materials, location, and setting. However, the dwelling does not express these characteristics particularly well. Additionally, the resource does not express the emphasized characteristics of workmanship, design, feeling, or association. For these reasons, this building is recommended not individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

The dwelling is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



**R. Carter W. Jones House**  
**105 Brookmeadow Rd.**  
**PIN: 0702300033**  
**CRS No. N-11103.004**  
**Date of Construction: c. 1962**



**East elevation of the R. Carter W. Jones House, looking west**

**Description:** This rectangular 2.11 acre parcel at the east side of Brookmeadow Road has its western boundary along Kennett Pike. Identified as Lot 18 in the West Farm subdivision, at the center of the property is a c. 1962 dwelling built in the Colonial Revival style. The land surrounding the dwelling is a relatively flat, manicured grass lawn with ornamental plantings at the foundation and mature trees situated at the west side of the property. The house is oriented to the east and accessed via a straight asphalt driveway at the southern end of the property.

Clad with buff brick, the two-story, eight-bay dwelling is divided into three distinct sections: a three-bay, one-and-a-half-story garage, four-bay, two-story main block, and one-bay, one-and-a-half-story northern block. The main block is distinguished by decorative brick quoins at either end. Fenestration on the house is irregular and asymmetrical with the six-panel primary entry at the northern end of the main block. The door is adorned with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights, a six-light fanlight transom and twelve-light-over-one-panel glass and wood storm door. The entire entry is situated under a gable-front portico supported by simple Doric columns and pilasters. A secondary entrance is situated at the northern end of the garage. This nine-light over cross-buck entry provides access to a mudroom. The windows on the east elevation of the garage section are eight-over-eight sash. First floor windows on the main block appear to be replacement one-over-one sash with eight-over-eight grille-inserts. A small one-light casement window is situated between the third and fourth bays on the façade. The slightly-offset northern

section exhibits a central bay window with a 25-light grille-insert. The window is flanked by one-light casement windows with ten-light grille-inserts. All sash windows are adorned with two-panel wood shutters, shutter dogs and turned-brick sills. Fenestration at the second story of the four-bay main block consists of four eight-over-eight sash windows with one-over-one storm sash installed. Each window is trimmed with louvered wood shutters and turned brick sills. The side-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and trimmed with a narrow box cornice at the narrowly overhanging eave.

The north two-bay elevation is clad with brick with horizontal aluminum siding at the gable peaks. First floor fenestration in the northern section consists of two one-over-one sash with eight-light grille-inserts. The windows are partially obscured by overgrown shrubbery. The two second floor bays consisting of small, eight-over-eight sash with one-over-one metal storm windows are situated at either end of the main block. A partially-engaged exterior brick chimney is situated west of the gable peak.

The west, rear elevation of the resource was not available for survey.

The south elevation consists of brick at the first floor of the garage and first and second floors of the offset main block. The gable ends of each section are clad with horizontal aluminum siding. Fenestration at the first floor consists of two one-car garages with paneled, wood doors. Second story windows consist of a central eight-over-eight sash above the garage doors and eight-over-eight windows at either end of the main block.

**Applicable Historic Contexts:** Hundred: Christiana; Quadrant: Wilmington North; Geographic Zone: Piedmont; Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization 1940-1962 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Major Families, Individuals, and Events

**History:** This particular 2.11 acre parcel is lot 18 on the plot plan of West Farm filed by Catherine C. Irving, et al. Preliminary research was unable to determine an exact date of construction (NCC Deed L-52-536). Deed research shows that the property was purchased for \$10 from Catherine C. Irving et al. by George V. Massey Hoopes and Elinor Hoopes on August 23, 1952 (NCC Deed S-52-570). On April, 5 1957 the Hoopes sold the undeveloped property to R. Carter W. Jones for \$10 (NCC Deed Y-59-133). Aerial photographs indicate the house was constructed between 1961 and 1968 and New Castle County Records place the date of construction at 1962. Jones ownership of the property continued from the historic period of the house through 2000. For the purposes of this project, the period of significance for historic resources ends at 1962 due to compliance the required 50-year or older age requirement. Thus, it is reasonable and prudent to assume to treat the dwelling as a historic resource.

The collective history of West Farm is presented on page 77 and directly applies to each resource in the community. For clarity and brevity, the history is presented once.

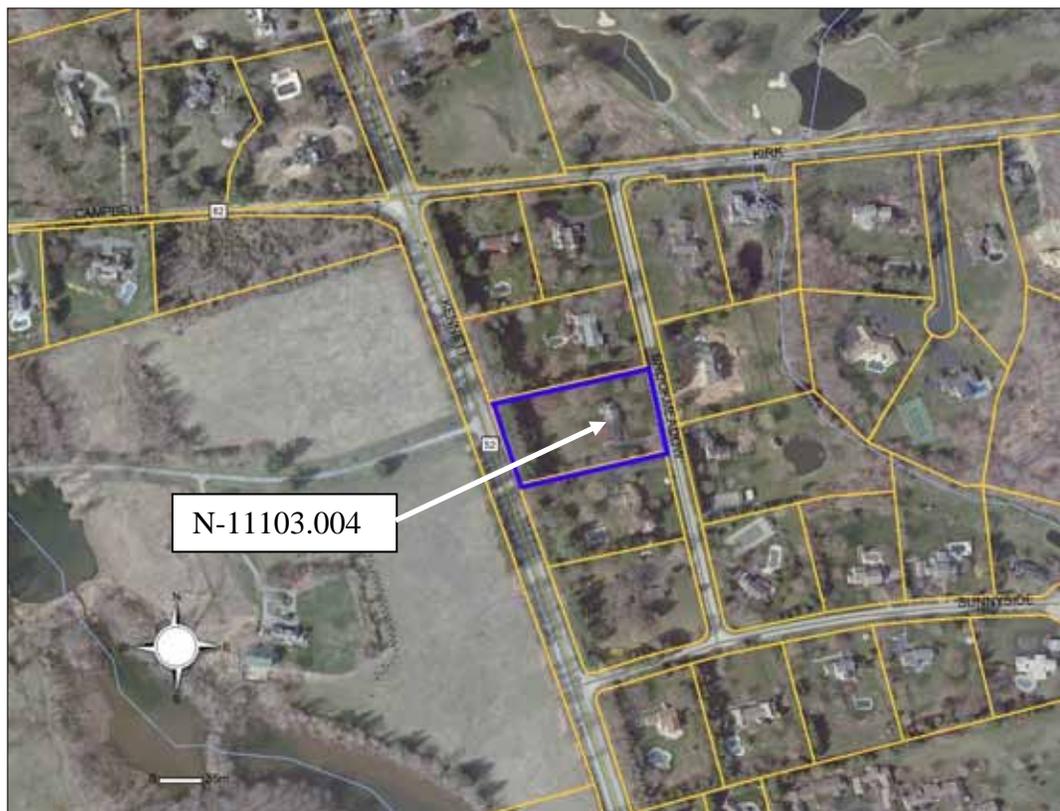
**Evaluation:** Limited research and analysis has not revealed any association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of Delaware, Wilmington, Kennett Pike, or settlement patterns within the local community. The house was part of a subdivision of architect designed houses financed by the du Pont family.

The residence is not significant for its association with any particular historical trend of national, regional, or local importance. This resource is recommended not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

As previously stated the property was owned by George V. Massey Hoopes and Elinor I. Hoopes before the house was built c. 1962 under the ownership of R. Carter W. Jones. Limited research has not shown these persons to have made lasting, significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. For this reason the house is recommended not individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The resource is a two-story dwelling constructed in the Colonial Revival style. Due to broad regional construction in this style, significant examples of Colonial Revival dwellings must strongly express the characteristics of integrity: location, design, feeling, association, workmanship, materials and setting. This particular example does retain a degree of integrity of association, materials, location, and setting. However, the dwelling does not express these characteristics particularly well. Although the dwelling features an ornate entry, at least some of the resources original windows appear to be replaced. Additionally, the roof and gable cladding materials are unremarkable and detract from any material significance the house possesses. Viewed together, these individual elements distract from the resource's original architectural significance. For these reasons, this building is recommended not individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

The dwelling is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



**William V. and Margaret B. Krewatch House**  
**103 Brookmeadow Rd.**  
**CRS No. N-11103.005**  
**PIN: 0702300034**  
**Date of Construction: c. 1954**



**East elevation of the William V. and Margaret B. Krewatch House, looking west**

**Description:** This 1.97 acre parcel is situated at the east side of Brookmeadow Road and bounds Kennett Pike at the west. Identified as Lot 19 of the West Farm subdivision, the parcel contains a c. 1954 dwelling that has been extensively altered. The land surrounding the dwelling is a relatively flat, manicured grass lawn with ornamental plantings near the house. Mature trees are at the rear of the house, closer to Kennett Pike. Oriented toward the east, the house is accessed via a straight asphalt drive at the northern end of the property.

Although constructed circa 1954, the resource on the property has been extensively updated and modernized so that it can be accurately described as contemporary in style. Clad with brick, fenestration of the five-bay, two-story façade is asymmetrical and irregular. The house is organized into four sections by breaks in the roof. The southern one-story section of the house contains a single bay, while the adjacent, two-story, two-bay section contains the primary entry and a small cross-gable projection. An offset two-story, single-bay section is adjacent to the northern one-story, single-bay section. The primary entry is a contemporary eight-panel entry flanked by four-light-over-one-panel sidelights set within an engaged portico. Fenestration consists of one-over-one sash with twelve-over-twelve and six-over-six grille-inserts. The windows are paired at the northern end of the elevation. All windows are trimmed with paneled vinyl shutters and turned-brick sills. The asphalt-shingle roof is trimmed with a plain box cornice partially concealed by a modern gutter system.

The north elevation is partially concealed by overgrown shrubbery. Despite the difficulties in surveying, it is clear that the elevation is clad with brick while the gable ends are clad with vinyl siding. Fenestration on the offset northern sections is obscured from view.

The west elevation was not accessible for survey.

The construction of the south gable end mimics that of the north elevation. The first story is clad with brick while the second story and gable ends are clad with vinyl siding. An exterior brick chimney rises from the center of the one-story section. Fenestration is obscured from view.

**Applicable Historic Contexts:** Hundred: Christiana; Quadrant: Wilmington North; Geographic Zone: Piedmont; Time Period: Suburbanization and Early Ex-Urbanization 1940-1962 +/-; Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes; Major Families, Individuals, and Events

**History:** This particular 1.97 acre parcel is lot 19 on the plot plan of West Farm filed by Catherine C. Irving, et al (NCC Deed L-52-536). Preliminary research was unable to determine an exact date of construction, however the use of aerial photographs and an analysis of the language within the deeds indicate the house was constructed between 1952 and 1954. Deed research shows that the property was purchased from Catherine C. Irving et al. by William V. and Margaret B. Krewatch on September 23, 1952 (NCC Deed V-52-491). A house fitting the profile of the current resource appears on a 1954 aerial photograph of the property. On April, 3 1967 the Krewatches sold the property and house to Albert B. and Jeanne W. Carney for \$77,500 (NCC Deed R-78-603). Subsequent sales of the property were conducted outside the historic period of the house. For the purposes of this project, the period of significance for historic resources ends at 1962 due to compliance the required 50-year or older age requirement. Owing to the appearance of the resource, it is likely that the house was heavily altered and renovated during the 1980s or 1990s. Despite the alterations, it is reasonable and prudent to assume to treat the dwelling as a historic resource.

The collective history of West Farm is presented on page 77 and directly applies to each resource in the community. For clarity and brevity, the history is presented once.

**Evaluation:** Limited research and analysis has not revealed any association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of Delaware, Wilmington, Kennett Pike, or settlement patterns within the local community. The house was part of a subdivision of architect designed houses financed by the du Pont family. The residence is not significant for its association with any particular historical trend of national, regional, or local importance. This resource is recommended not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

As previously stated the property was owned by William V. and Margaret B. Krewatch when the house was built between 1952 and 1954. Limited research has not shown these persons to have made lasting, significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. For this reason the house is recommended not individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The resource is a two-story dwelling that may have originally been constructed in the Colonial Revival style but is more accurately described as contemporary. Drastic changes in the cladding and materials of the house have had a detrimental effect on the resource's ability to effectively convey any architectural significance it may have possessed at one time. The resource does not possess any of the characteristics of integrity outside of location. For this reason, the building is recommended not individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

The dwelling is not likely to provide new information on this construction type that is already available through other means. Therefore, the property is not individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

