

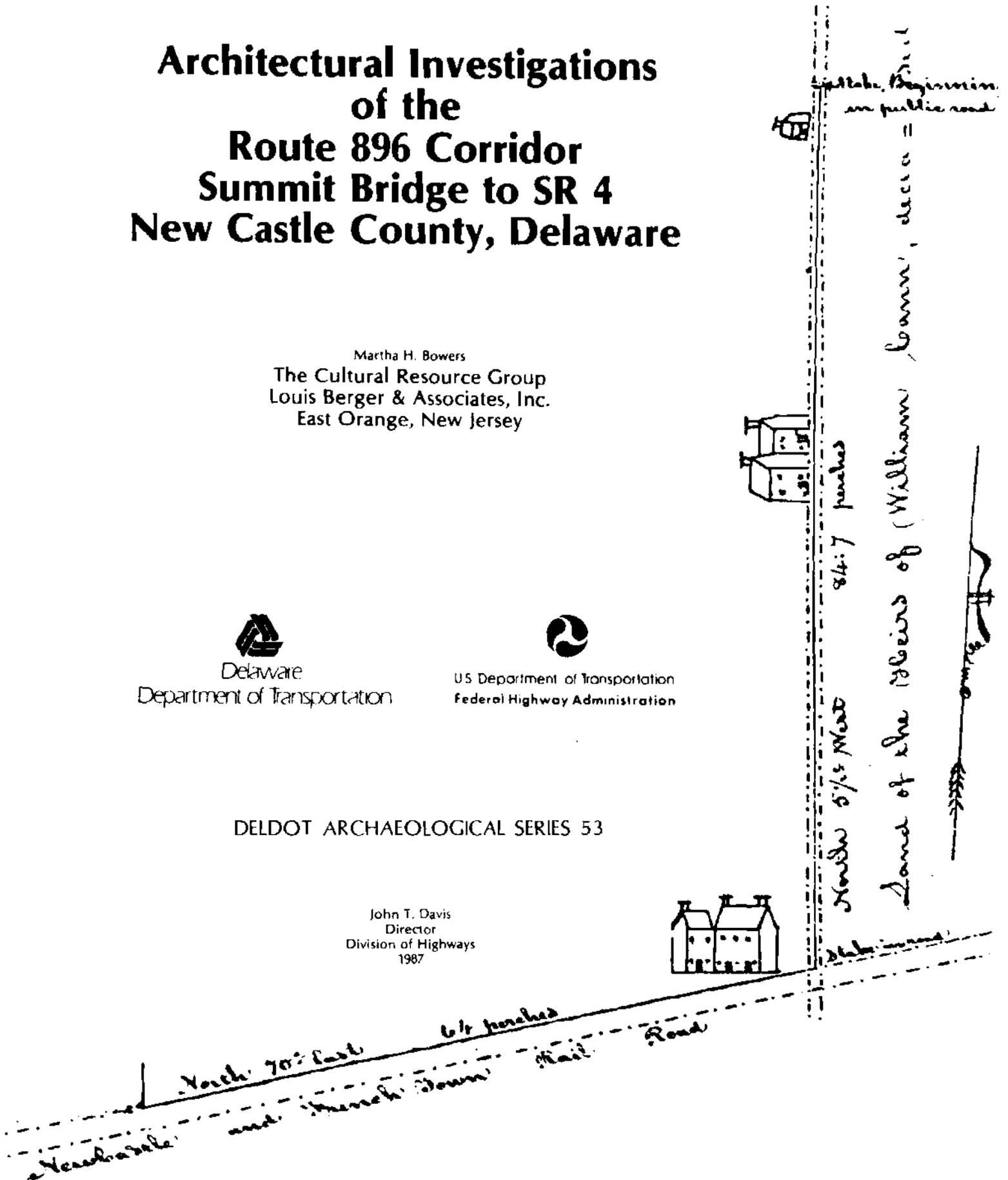
# Architectural Investigations of the Route 896 Corridor Summit Bridge to SR 4 New Castle County, Delaware

Martha H. Bowers  
The Cultural Resource Group  
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.  
East Orange, New Jersey



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Director  
Division of Highways  
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## ABSTRACT

In January, 1987, an architectural survey and assessment was conducted along that portion of State Route 896 lying between Summit Bridge and State Route 4 in Pencader Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. The work was undertaken by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. for the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT), and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The purpose of the survey was to provide information for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (BAHP). A program of documentary research and field investigation was employed to inventory eleven properties on Route 896 ranging in date from the late 18th to early 20th centuries, most of which were once associated with agricultural activities. Of these properties, six have been evaluated as meeting the standards of integrity and architectural importance necessary for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Properties on Route 896 that have been previously listed in the National Register are the Aikens Tavern Historic District and the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad right-of-way.

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## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to describe architectural investigations of the proposed Route 896 Corridor in north-central New Castle County, Delaware (Figure 1). The fieldwork and report preparation, occurring between January and April, 1987, were conducted by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. for the Delaware Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration. As specified under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the goal was to identify significant, or potentially significant, architectural resources as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (36CFR60, sec. 1202) in and near the proposed area of widening and relocation of Route 896. Historic and prehistoric archaeological investigations of the Route 896 Corridor were conducted in 1986 by the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research. The results have been issued as No. 52 in the DelDOT Archaeological Series, to which this architectural report may be considered a companion document.

To all residents of Route 896 and to the staff of the Hall of Records, Dover, thanks are due for their cooperation and assistance during the field investigations and research effort. Appreciation is also extended to the following persons for their guidance, advice and assistance:

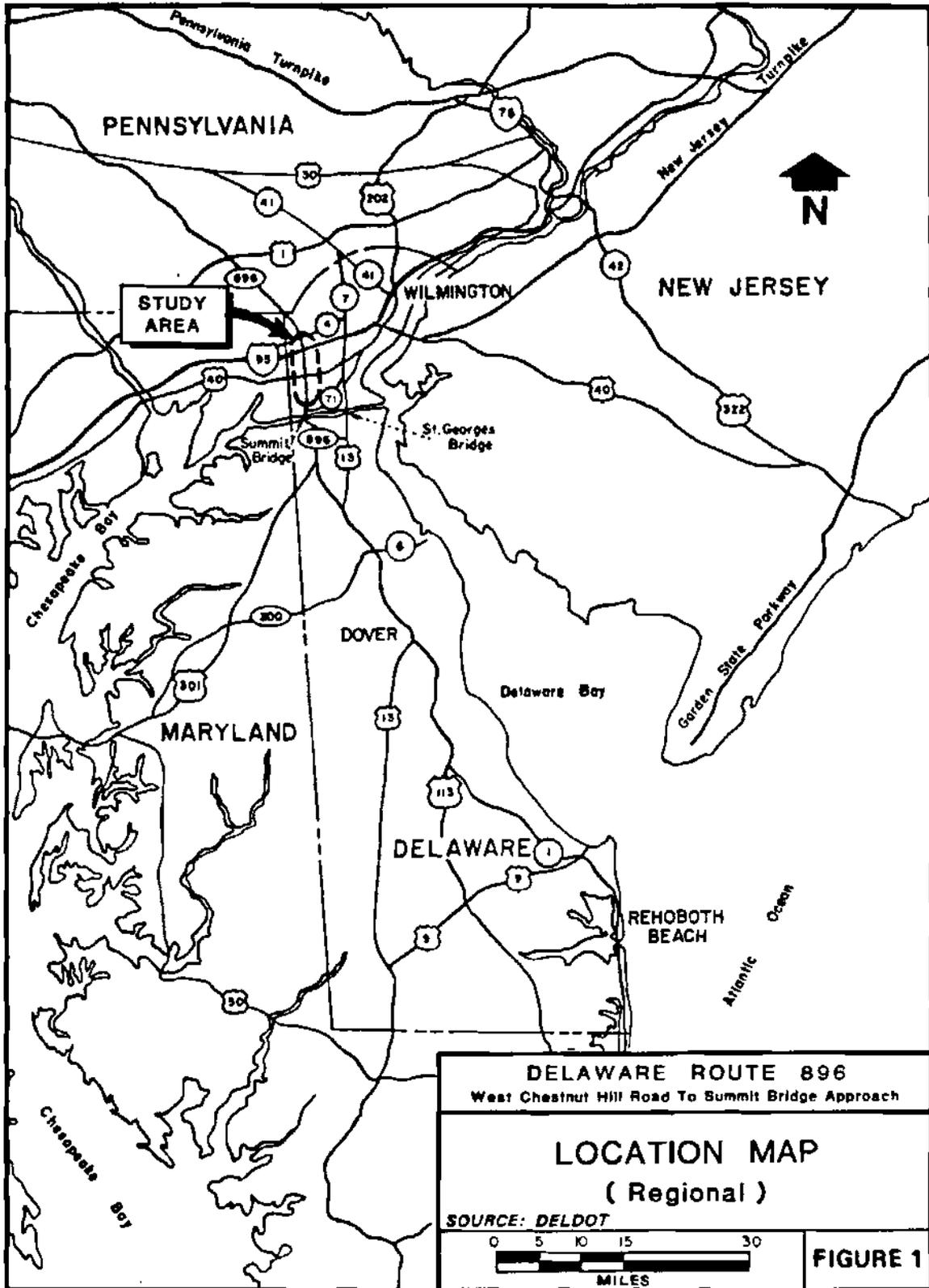


FIGURE 1

Route 896

Mrs. Terri Ann Walther

Mrs. Elizabeth Haenlein

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Zeitler

Misses Hazel and Edna Jarmon

Mrs. Mary Johnson

Division of Highways

Raymond D. Richter, Asst. Director for Pre-Construction

Joseph T. Wutka, Jr., Location Studies and Environmental Engineer

Nicholas S. Blendy, Environmental Planner

Kevin W. Cunningham, DelDOT Archaeologist

Joanna Likens, Project Scheduling and Support

Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Daniel R. Griffith, Bureau Chief

Stephen G. DelSordo, Historian

Faye L. Stocum, Archaeologist

Alice H. Guerrant, Archaeologist

New Castle County Department of Planning

Valerie Cesna, New Castle County Preservation Officer

University of Delaware

Professor Bernard L. Herman, Center for Historic Architecture  
and Engineering

## METHODS

The purpose of the architectural investigation was to examine buildings and structures of potential architectural significance that would likely be affected by proposed widening and relocation of Route 896 between Summit Bridge and State Route 4. The investigation was carried out through implementation of these steps:

1. Preliminary data collection, through examination of historic maps, U.S.G.S. maps, previous surveys, published historical works, and files of the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.
2. Intensive field survey during which 11 properties were recorded on field inventory forms designed to collect basic physical data about each structure.
3. Site-specific historical research, focusing primarily on potentially significant properties, to obtain additional information about their history. Deeds, wills, inventories and tax lists were the principal sources consulted.
4. Assembly of site-specific data on location, physical characteristics, and historical associations; preliminary evaluations of significance.
5. Review of survey data with DelDOT, FHWA, and BAHP.
6. Preparation of Determination of Eligibility forms,

updated BAHP Cultural Resource Survey forms, and a report summarizing the findings of the architectural investigation.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The architectural resources examined in this study are situated on or near that portion of Delaware Route 896 between Howell School Road and County Road 408 in central Pencader Hundred, New Castle County (Figure 2). Pencader Hundred is located in the interior lowlands of Delaware's Atlantic Coastal Plain, just below the Piedmont uplands. The coastal plain is characterized by small elevational ranges over relatively flat terrain which is drained by shallow streams (Lothrop 1986:4).

Permanent settlement of this area is associated with William Penn's 1701 grant of 30,000 acres south and west of Newark (in what are now Pencader Hundred and Cecil County, Maryland) to three Welsh immigrants, who in turn initiated the process of subdividing the land and selling agricultural tracts to others (Scharf 1888:950). As was the case in much of New Castle County, the evolving agricultural economy was based on a system of mixed farming, in which were combined growing of grains (chiefly wheat, corn, barley and oats) with livestock raising (Lothrop et al. 1986:18). Of these products, wheat in particular emerged early in

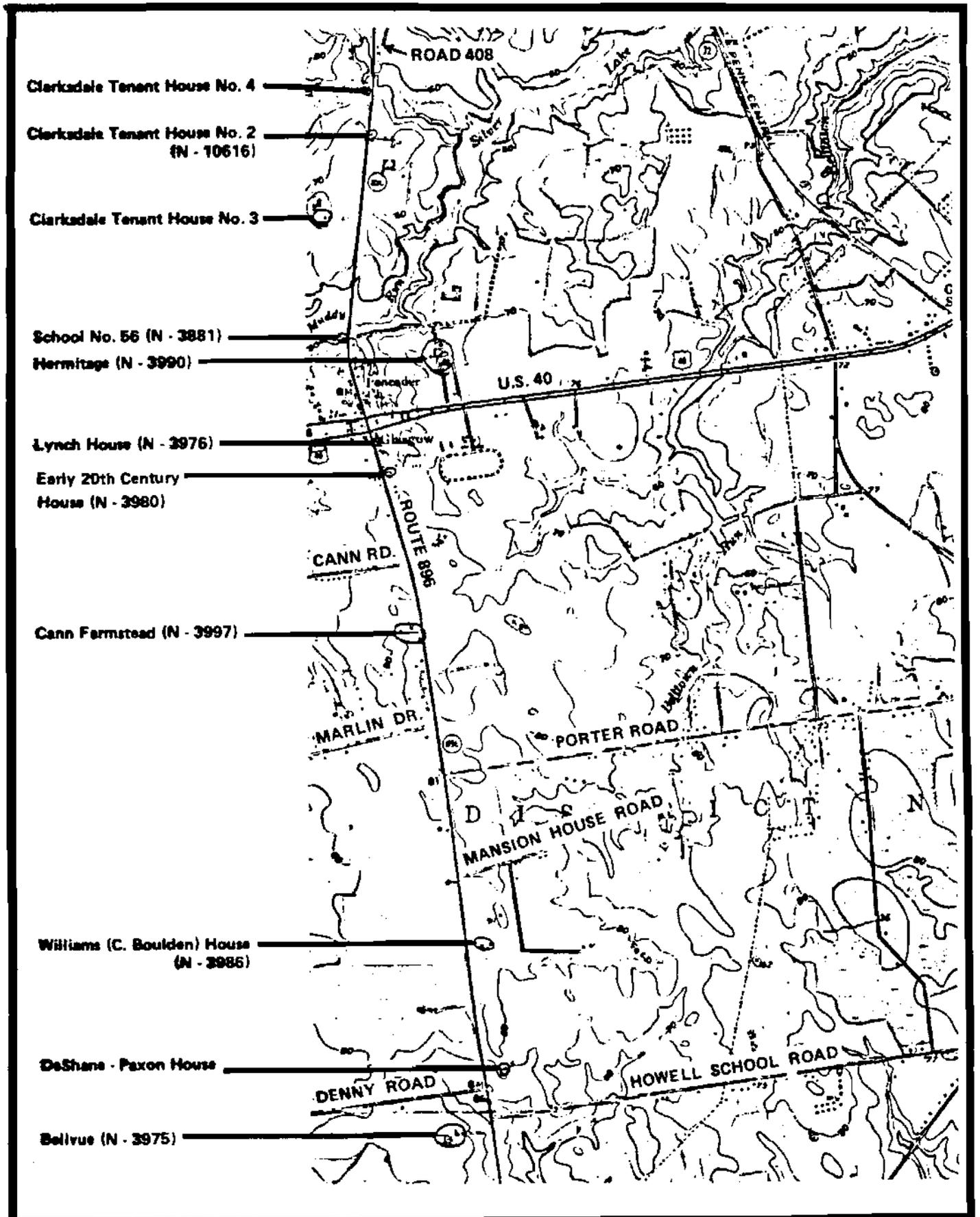


FIGURE 2: Project Area and Location of Recorded Architectural Resources

SOURCE: USGS St. Georges  
 Quadrangle, Delaware

the 18th century as a highly marketable commodity, one that supported not only the region's farmers but also those who operated grist mills, for example, Thomas Cooch on the Christina River.

The built environment associated with north-central New Castle County's developing 18th century agricultural economy was predominantly one of wooden (usually log) structures grouped on dispersed farmsteads. Situated in Delaware's "middle" vernacular building zone (which included most of New Castle County below the fall line and northern Kent County), this area would have displayed, in the forms and construction methods of its architecture, influences from regions to the north (in particular southeast Pennsylvania) as well as from more southerly locations including the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia (see Herman 1982:179-181). House forms would thus include single-pile hall, hall-parlor and (particularly toward the end of the 18th century) center passage plans, as well as the 3-room "double pile" plan variously associated with Quaker and Germanic settlement in the Delaware Valley region. Although log construction predominated, a few individuals in rural areas built in more durable materials, typically brick, employing the same general house forms but often with more attention to internal finishes.

The principal north-south route through Pencader Hundred was variously known as the Newark Road or Glasgow Road (Figures 3,4, and 5). It extended from Newark via Cooch's Bridge, south to Buck Tavern in St. Georges Hundred, and was in existence from at least the mid-18th century (Lothrop et al. 1986:17). Two important





FIGURE 4: Project Area Map, 1868

SOURCE: D.G. Beers "Atlas of the State of Delaware", 1868

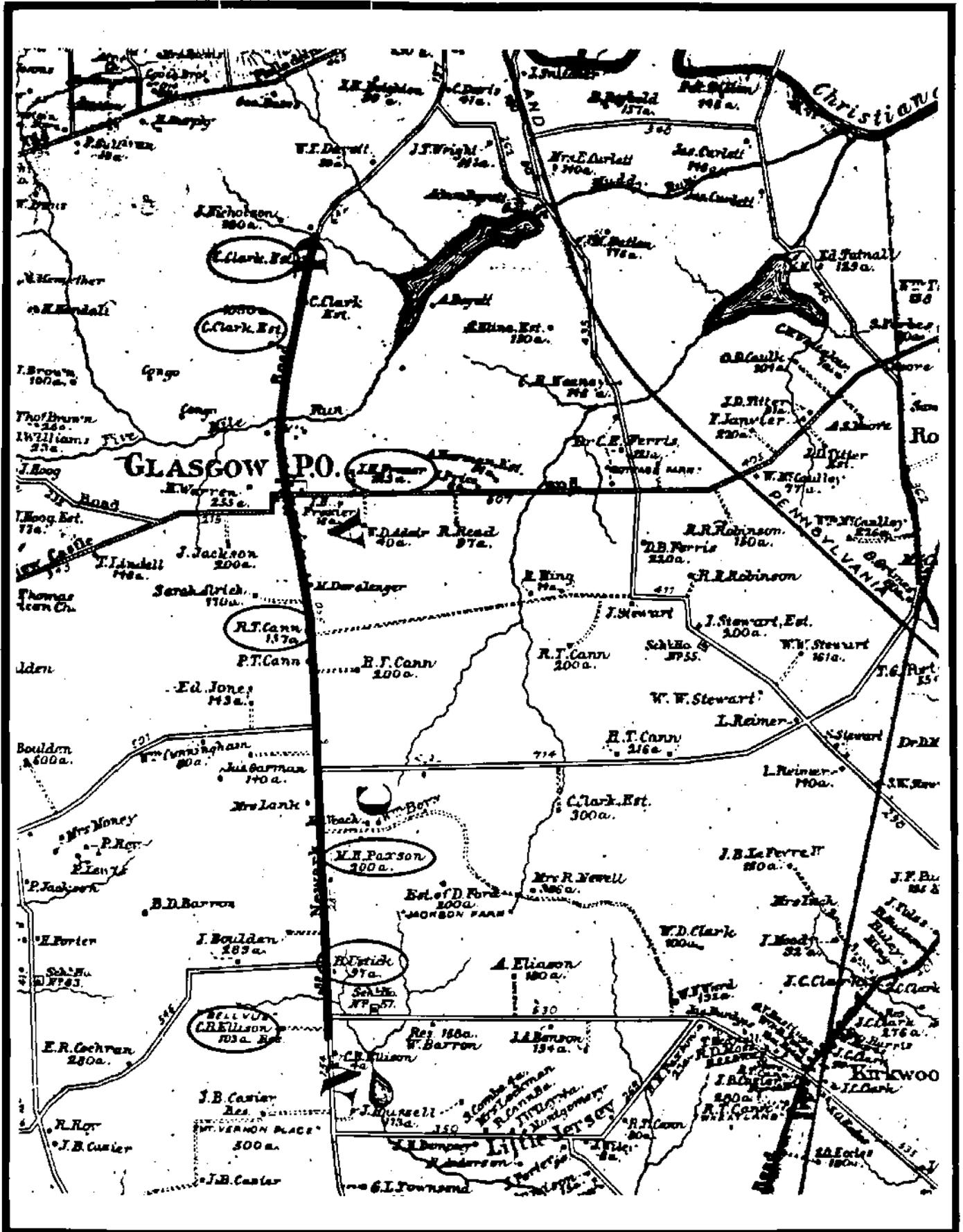


FIGURE 5: Project Area Map, 1893

SOURCE: G.W. Baist, "Atlas of New Castle County, Delaware", 1893

east-west roads were one from Christiana through Cooch's Bridge to the Elk River in Maryland, and from New Castle through the middle of Pencader Hundred to Frenchtown. In the early 19th century, both routes were developed as turnpikes, known as the Elkton-Christiana (completed 1817) and New Castle and Frenchtown (completed 1815) respectively. The intersection of the Newark Road and the latter turnpike (now U.S. Route 40) became the nucleus of a small crossroads community at which was located the Pencader Presbyterian Church, organized by 1710, for which land had been given in 1742 (Scharf 1888:955). The earliest known hotel at this location was established in 1791 by Mathew Aiken, from whom the hamlet derived its early name of Aikentown (Scharf 1888:958; see also Heite 1976). By 1794, it was also known as Glasgow (NCC Tavern Petition, William Nelson, 1794). The hamlet functioned as a small service center for both the area's agricultural population and travelers, with a hotel, store, blacksmith and wheelwright shops, and eventually, a post office (Scharf 1888:958; Beers 1868; Hopkins 1881) (Figure 6). In addition, after passage of Delaware's Free School Act in 1829, the school for District 56 was established near Five-Mile Run (presently known as Muddy Run) a short distance north of the Glasgow intersection. Another church, the First Methodist Episcopal, was built in the village in 1832 (Scharf 1888:954, 956).

Glasgow was destined to remain a hamlet, as important 19th century transportation developments passed it by. The Chesapeake

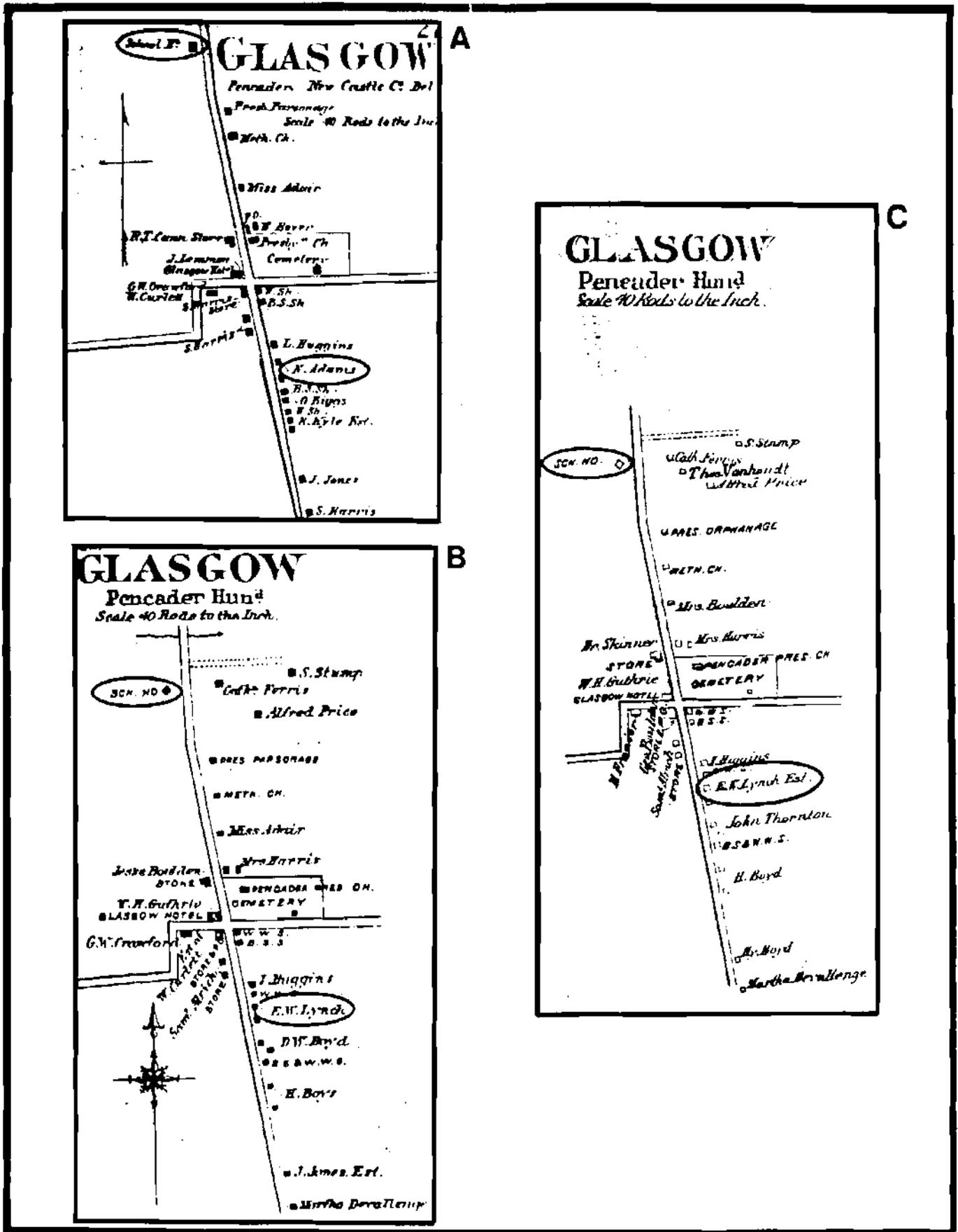


FIGURE 6: Hamlet of Glasgow

SOURCES: A) Beers 1868, B) Hopkins 1881, C) Baist 1893

and Delaware Canal was completed across the state, passing near the southern border of Pencader Hundred, in 1829. In 1832, the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad line was completed through Pencader Hundred, running roughly parallel to the turnpike of the same name, but it too, passed Glasgow by, although less than a mile to the south (Heite 1972). This line was discontinued in 1851, and the nearest rail line became the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, built in 1837 with stations at Porters and Kirkwood (originally St. Georges Station) to the east (Lothrop et al. 1986:17).

As the 18th century came to a close, the agricultural economy of central New Castle County declined significantly, due primarily to the existence of too many farms too small to be productive, and to farming practices that overworked the soil without also incorporating "restorative actions" (Herman 1984:5). In the first two decades of the 19th century, a general population decline occurred in rural areas as inhabitants left the land that seemed no longer able to support them. As they left, however, those who remained quickly set about acquiring the farms of their former neighbors, thereby assembling large tracts which, to an increasing extent over the century, were placed in the hands of tenants to operate and maintain (Herman 1984:5). At the same time, the organization of the New Castle County Agricultural Society in 1818 fostered improvements in agricultural practices, for example crop rotation and application of lime to depleted soils (Jicha and Cesna 1986). Finally, the major improvements in

transportation represented by the canal and railroads offered greatly improved access to regional markets (Wilmington, Philadelphia, Baltimore) for the agricultural produce that flowed from agrarian reform.

The middle decades of the 19th century were a period of rebuilding of both the agricultural economy and the agricultural landscape of north central Delaware. This rebuilding, which "left no farm untouched" (Herman 1984:5) included transformation of existing structures (where they were not completely removed) as well as erection of completely new structures, both domestic and agricultural. This period saw the introduction of the crib barn/granary and the bank barn (the latter already well established in the Piedmont region to the north) into the architectural vocabulary of farm builders in the area. It also saw increasing use of center-passage dwelling plans, and incorporation of specific functions, such as cooking, within houses, often by locating them in rear ells (Herman 1984:6; Herman 1987: 146, 148, 206). The predominant form, however, remained the I-house, with its two stories, single-room depth, and side-gable orientation with interior gable-end chimneys. The reconstruction also extended to houses of tenant farm managers and laborers, as earlier log and frame "tenements" were replaced with new dwellings which could, particularly for managers, resemble those of a middling farm owner in size and finish (Herman 1987:162).

Toward the end of the 19th century, competition from agricultural areas of the midwest and plains troubled the agrarian economy of many areas of the northeast and mid-Atlantic regions.

North central Delaware farmers responded with a shift toward diversification, with increasing emphasis on fruits and vegetables. In addition, the introduction of pasteurization and improved methods of refrigeration enabled a significant expansion of the dairy industry throughout northern Delaware (Passmore 1978:41-2). Whereas in the Piedmont uplands this development was expressed, architecturally, by expansion of existing bank barns with large hay sheds (see Jicha and Cesna 1986), it was represented further south by the use of a "new" material (concrete) and erection of new barns, specifically for dairy activities, and remodeling of existing structures with concrete block ground stories and concrete floors.

The landscape along the Newark Road remained agricultural until the mid-20th century. In the 1930s, the New Castle and Frenchtown Pike was dualized, and Newark Road realigned to bypass Cooch's Bridge, but these developments did not materially alter the prevailing rural character of the area. In the 1960s, however, the increasing "suburbanization" of New Castle County was manifested in Pencader Hundred with the construction of the Dupont Corporation's large plant and office complex north and east of Glasgow. The entire area of architectural investigation is now undergoing radical transformation as agricultural lands are redeveloped for commercial, light industrial and intensive residential purposes. While a few farms remain, however temporarily, under cultivation, the practice of agriculture as a way of life and a feature of the landscape along the Newark Road is to all intents and purposes at an end.

## ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES: DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

Each of the eleven properties surveyed for this project are discussed below. Each discussion includes an architectural description, historical information, and an evaluation according to National Register Criteria. The properties are discussed in order from south to north as shown on Figure 2.

### Bellvue Farmstead (N-3975)

Description: The property known as Bellvue is located on the west side of Route 896, approximately 600 feet south of the 896-Howell School Road intersection. The property consists of the remains of an agricultural complex in which all buildings except a mobile home are uninhabited and unused, although in relatively good condition. The complex is sited on slightly elevated ground with a setback of over 600 feet from the highway, at the end of a rutted lane running between fallow and cultivated fields. The seven structures in the complex are a farmhouse, dairy barn, granary, storage shed, barn converted to machine shed, and house trailer (Plate 1).

The farmhouse (Plates 2 and 3) oriented perpendicular to Route 896 and facing south, exhibits three major construction phases. Earliest (prior to 1792) is a 2-1/2 story, side-gable side-hall unit of painted Flemish bond brick on a high brick basement. The three-bay facade features 12/12 double hung sash in molded surrounds above thick timber sills. On the west side the



PLATE 1: Bellvue Farmstead SOURCE: DELDOT



PLATE 2: Bellevue Farmstead, View of Farmhouse Looking North

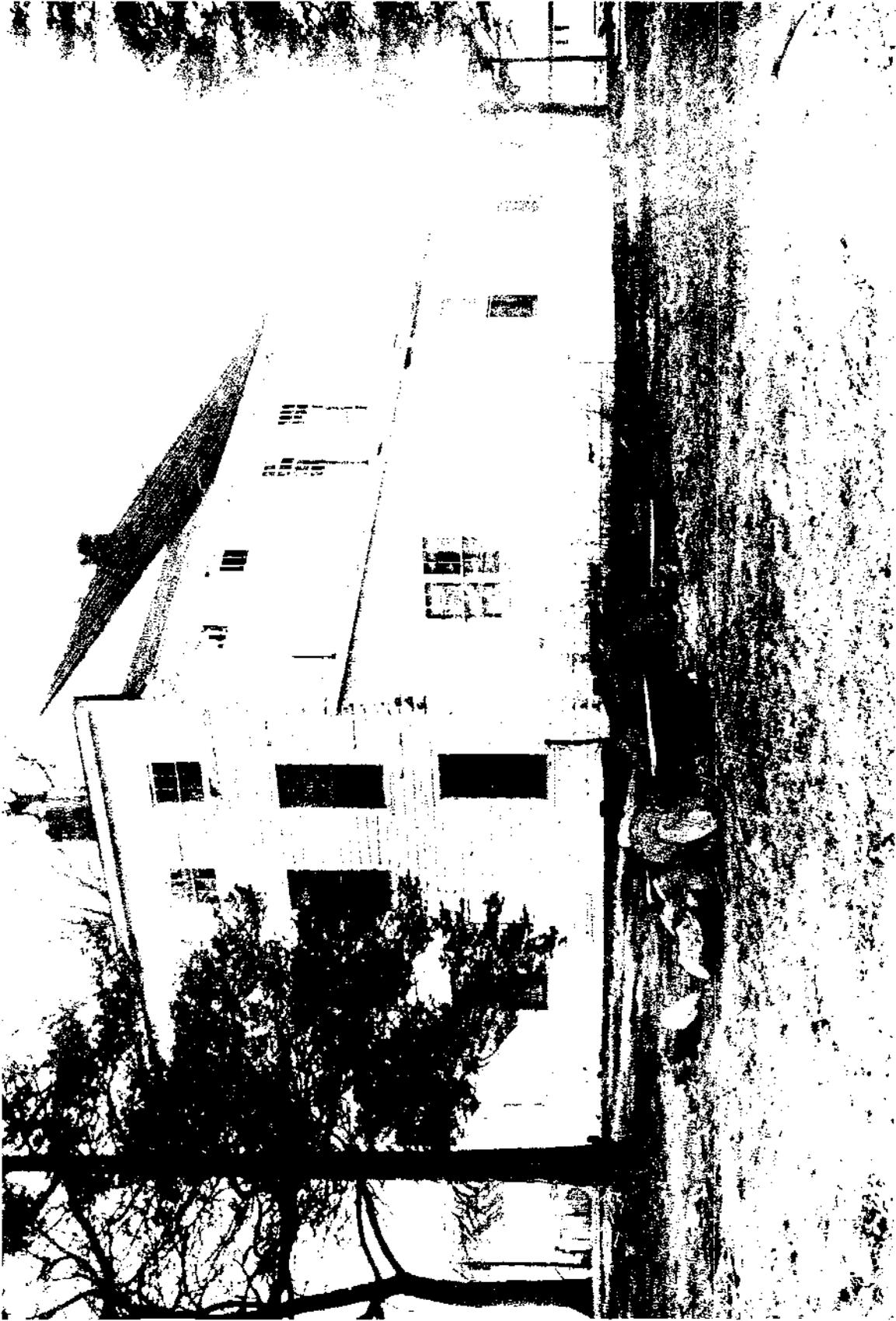


PLATE 3: Bellvue Farmstead, View of Farmhouse Looking Southwest

sash are 9/9, set within segmental-arched openings. The entrance, which has a five-light transom and molded surrounds, is sheltered by a wooden porch with square posts, flat roof, concrete floor, and applied trim. The standing-seam metal roof features an interior gable-end brick chimney on the west, and boxed eaves with cove molding. The north wall of the house may have once featured a pentroof, as is suggested by exposed floor joists within the rear addition.

The second, mid-19th century phase of construction is represented by a large wood-frame double-pile unit built on to the east side of the brick section. The frame unit is also 2-1/2 stories, but as it lacks a basement the floor levels of the two sections do not correspond. The tarpaper-covered roof of the frame unit is flat over most of the structure, with short, shallow slopes on south and north sides. The east gable end is finished with a horizontal parapet or cornice. The unit is two bays wide (south elevation) and four bays deep, this depth corresponding to that of the brick section. Window treatment consists of 6/6 double hung sash set in flat plank surrounds with narrow drip shelves, and, at attic level, horizontal "eyebrow" windows, of which those of the east side are double hung. An entrance, out of line with the windows above it, is located in the east elevation.

The third, 1950s phase consists of a one-story unit with corrugated sheet metal roof extending across the north side of the house. One half of this unit is fully enclosed, while the

other functions as a porch with concrete slab floor and thin metal posts.

The interior of the brick section is arranged with a side-hall plan. The entry opens directly into the stair hall, which features a partially-enclosed staircase with winders, spindle balustrade, and square newel post with a flat, circular cap. The existing double-pile room arrangement on the west side of the hall is not original, but rather the result of partitioning what had at one time been a single large room extending from front to rear, as evidenced by the wall now bisecting the filled-in fireplace centered in the west wall (Plate 4). (The same holds for the second floor, where the fireplace is now in closet space created by a pair of partitions.) First floor woodwork in this section includes simply but strongly molded door and window surrounds, narrow baseboards largely obscured by metal heating units, and relatively wide, low, 6 panel-doors with box locks and brass or ceramic knobs. In the rear parlor, the window sills extend nearly to the floor and are fashioned as narrow window seats with paneled backs. A portion of original finish in the hall is preserved within a pantry created below the stairs when the stairs were enclosed in the 1950s.

The main floor of the frame unit contains two large rooms connected by a very wide doorway fitted with four-panel double folding doors. Each room features a fireplace, neither of which have mantels or are functional. The woodwork is of a simplified Greek Revival type in which the tops of the window and door

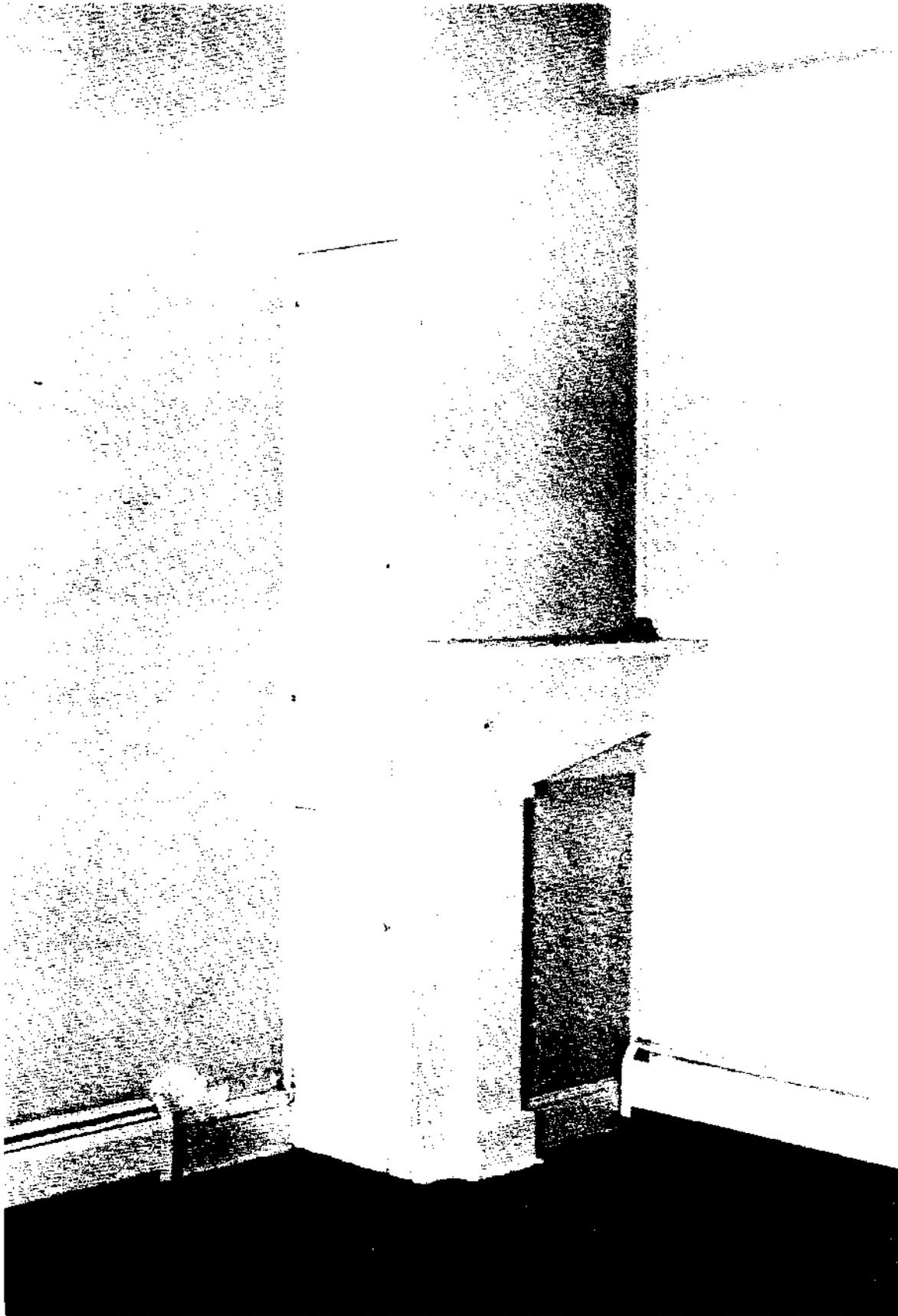


PLATE 4: Bellvue Farmstead, Partitioned Mantel on First Floor of Brick Section

surrounds, edged with a thick half-round molding, are shaped as very shallow triangular pediments (Plate 5). This same treatment, less the molded edge, is repeated on the second floor, which contains two bedrooms with filled-in chimney flues.

The interior of the mid-20th century frame extension at the rear contains a kitchen and laundry/storage room. It has no distinctive features.

The agricultural buildings (Plates 6, 7 and 8) are located southwest of the farmhouse. Largest is a gambrel-roofed dairy barn constructed of concrete block with vertical plank siding on the loft level. Nearby to the south is a one-room wood frame structure with gable roof, vertical plank siding and six-light fixed sash windows. Beyond this structure is a frame barn with corrugated sheet metal gable roof and vertical plank siding. Three vehicular bays have been cut into the south side for machinery storage. A machine shed of concrete block construction, open on the south side, is attached to the west end of this barn. The corncrib, a large gable-roofed structure the vertical boarding of which is slightly spaced for ventilation, is the southernmost structure in the complex.

Historical Discussion: The property known as Bellvue was originally identified in a survey of Pencader Hundred conducted through the New Castle County Department of Planning, and was subsequently included in a draft National Register nomination prepared by that agency entitled "Historic Resources of Pencader Hundred." The history of this property has been traced through

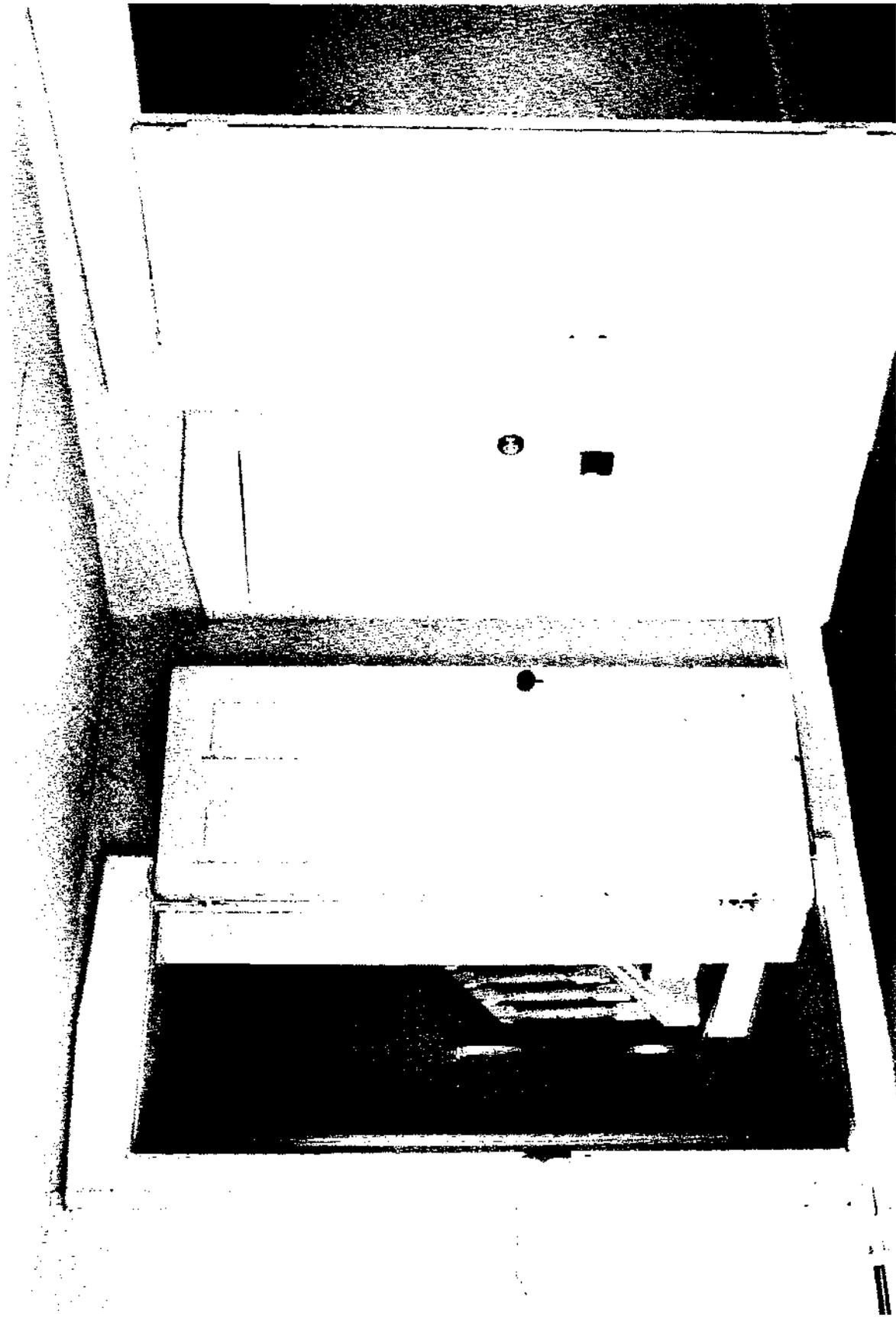


PLATE 5: Bellvue Farmstead, Representative Woodwork on First Floor, Frame Section

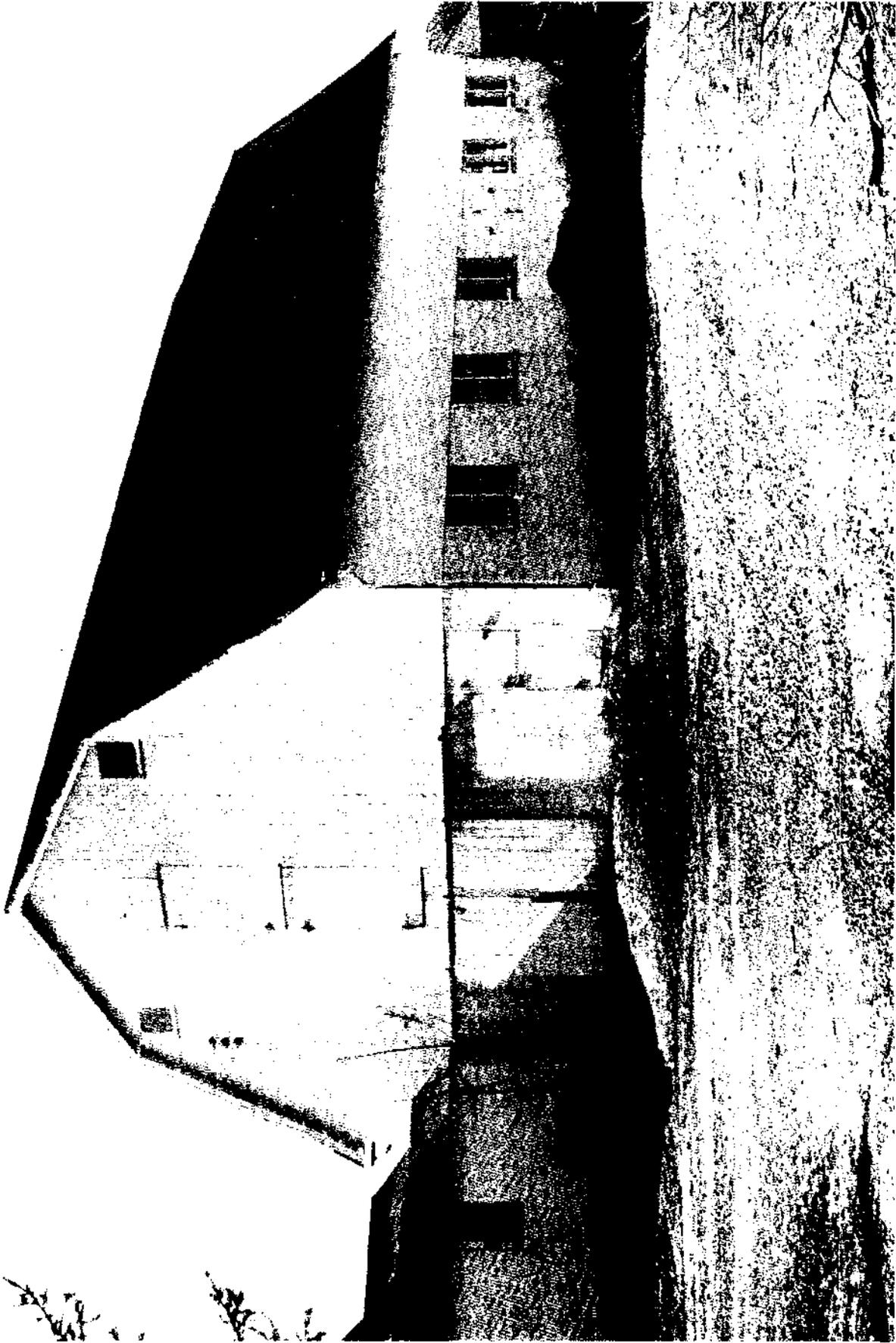


PLATE 6: Bellvue Farmstead, Dairy Barn, View to West

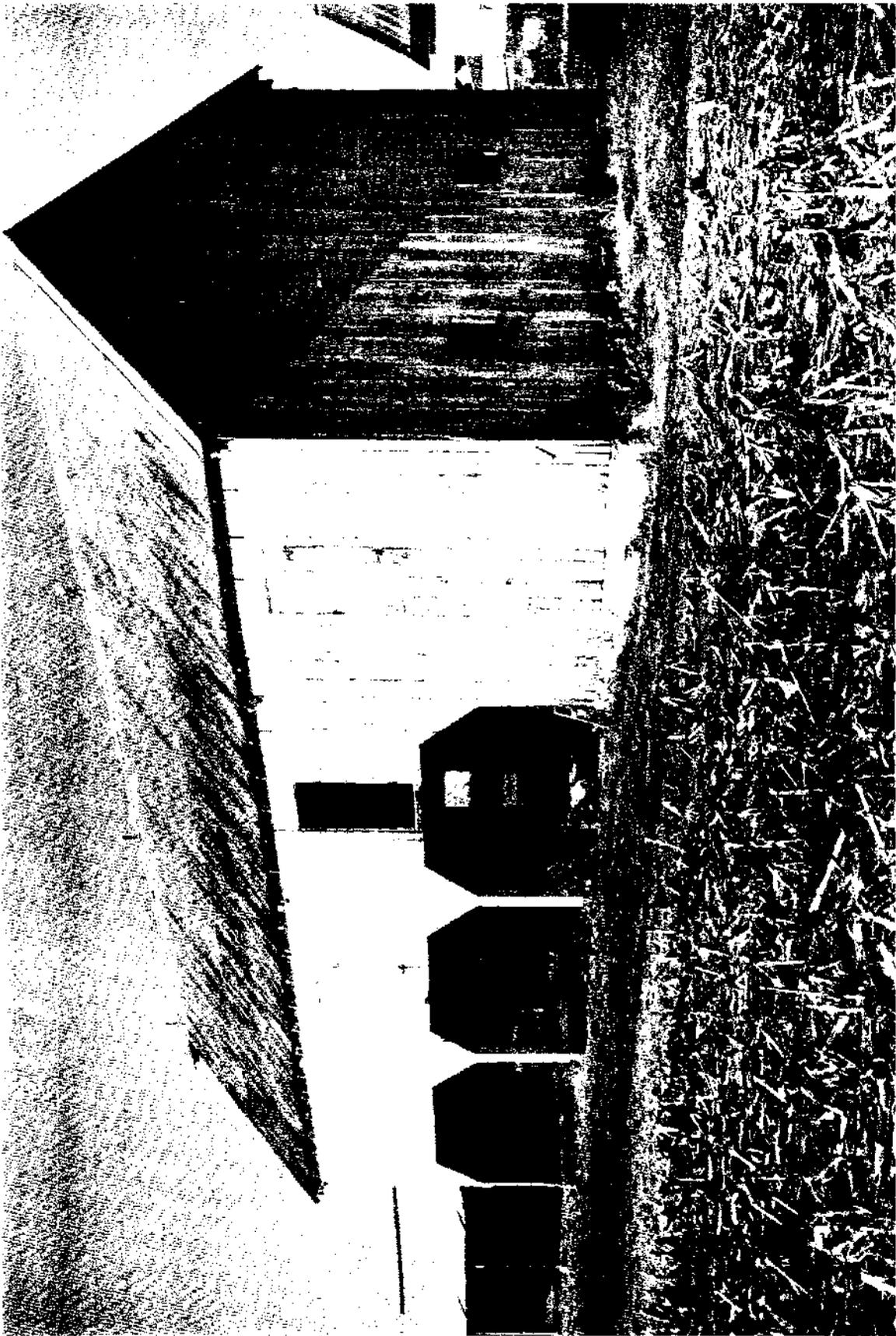


PLATE 7: Bellvue Farmstead, Barn/Machine Shed, View to Northwest

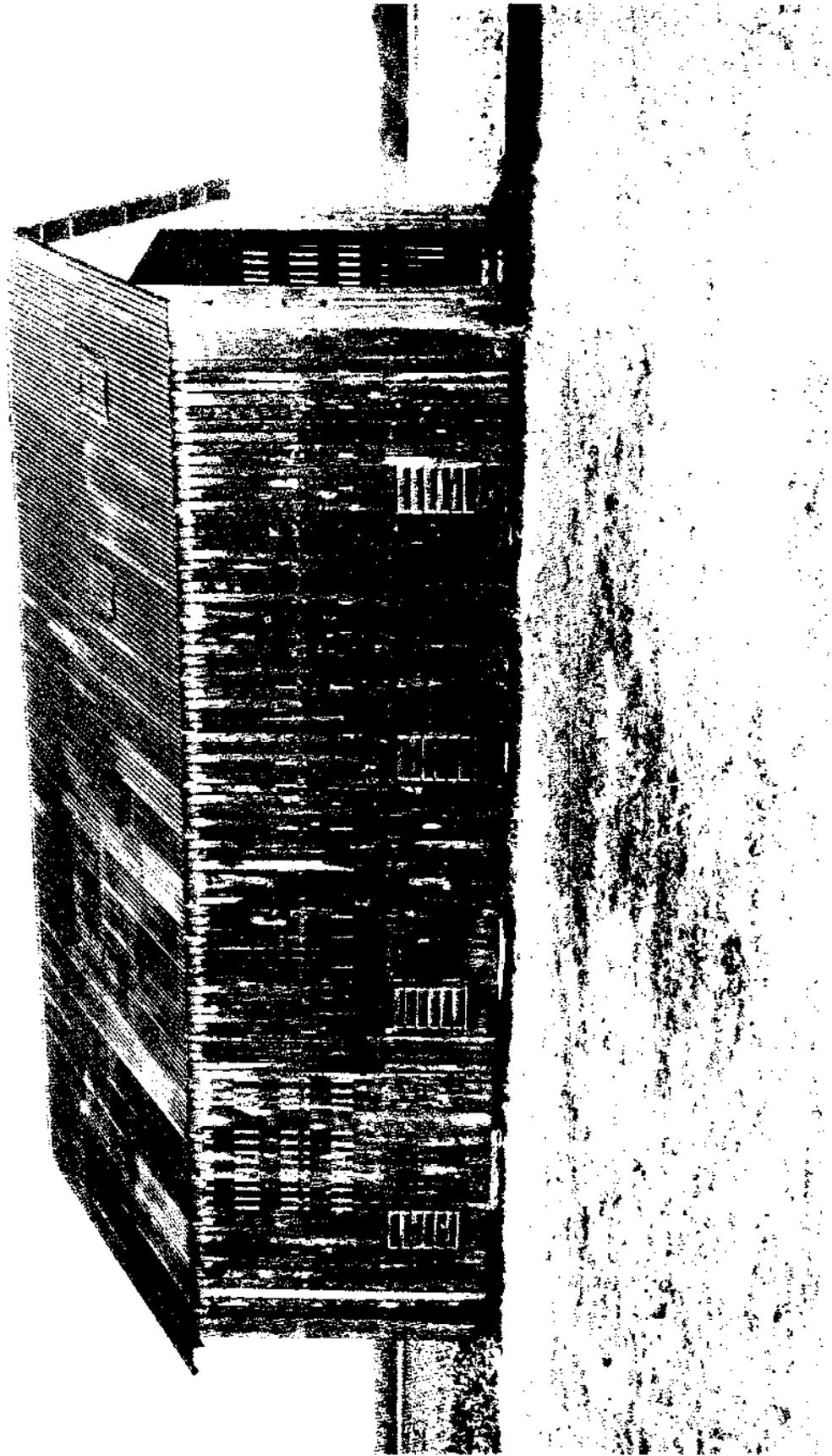


PLATE 8: Bellvue Farmstead, Corn Crib, View to West

1792, when the then owner, David Howell, died, leaving four minor orphan children, David, Oliver, Thomas and Samuel. An inspection conducted for the Chancery Court the following year included mention of a "two story brick house" that it may be assumed referred to the masonry portion of the dwelling present on the farmstead today (New Castle County (hereafter cited as NCC) Record of Chancery, Orphans Court, G1/344; H1/52).

Although the transactions have not been identified, the farm was in possession of one of David Howell's sons, Oliver, at the time of the latter's death in 1814. Oliver Howell bequeathed all his real estate to his wife, Eleanor. Eleanor Howell died in 1823, leaving the property to her two children by her first marriage, Daniel Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas Boulden, as tenants in common (NCC Wills, R1/123; R1/496).

In 1826, Daniel Thomas sold his interest in the property to Nathaniel Boulden, his sister Elizabeth's husband (NCC Deeds, D4/391). Subsequently, Elizabeth died, leaving to Nathaniel her half interest in the farm (NCC Deeds I5/221). In 1842, Nathaniel Boulden sold his interest in the farm to Curtis B. Ellison, then of St. Georges Hundred, with the understanding that as Elizabeth Boulden's children (Eleanor, Nathan, and Jessie) reached their majority they would also convey their interests in the property to Ellison (NCC Deeds, I5/221; I5/224/U5/30).

Curtis Ellison was thus by 1847 full owner of the former Howell farm, which he named Bellvue (Beers 1868) and upon which he resided until his death in 1886 (NCC Wills I/2/444). Erection

of the frame portion of the farmhouse is reasonably attributed to Curtis Ellison, as the Greek Revival stylistic elements suggests a mid-19th century construction date.

In 1895, following the death of Ellison's wife, Margaret, the Bellvue farm passed to four of their nine children, Lorena, Julia, Anna and Eliza (NCC Wills, I2444; Public Sale T16/242). Through the subsequent deaths of Lorena, Anna and Elizabeth, Julia eventually acquired sole ownership of Bellvue, which she bequeathed to her nephew, Eugene Ellison Paxon, at her death in 1939 (NCC Wills N6/256). The farm remained in the family until Paxon's widow sold it to Benjamin and Bertha Johnson in 1950 (NCC Deeds U49/273).

Evaluation: The property known as Bellvue is locally significant under National Register Criterion C. The original portion of the farmhouse, which although altered in a variety of ways over the past two centuries, still retains distinctive features associated with the vernacular adaptation of the mid-18th century Georgian house type, the adaptation here being the "two-thirds" variation with side hall, double-pile plan. This form of the Georgian plan is most commonly associated with urban townhouse construction beginning in the later 18th century, but was not infrequently translated to rural settings in the lower Delaware Valley region (Glassie 1972:37-38). The Bellvue farmhouse is also among the relatively limited number of 18th century dwellings known to survive in lower New Castle County, as most of the more numerous log or frame dwellings from that period are no longer

extant, many having been removed during the "rebuilding" of the area that begin toward the middle of the 19th century (Herman 1984:5). Thus, while not typical of 18th century rural domestic architecture in the region as a whole, the house may be said to illustrate one of the types employed by those of relatively substantial means at the time.

The frame section, construction of which is estimated to have occurred ca. 1840-50 under the ownership of Curtis Ellison, retains several features associated with the Greek Revival, most obviously the treatment of the interior window and door surrounds, and the insertion of "eyebrow" windows to illuminate the attic level. Construction of this section resulted in a full Georgian first floor plan, despite the difference in floor levels and the removal of the partition wall between what had been originally two rooms on the west side of the stairhall. The brick section was originally built with a double-pile arrangement, in which the original front and back rooms shared a common gable end chimney stack, with corner fireplaces "back to back", that were rebuilt at the time the two rooms were combined into one. (Another documented example of this kind of alteration is the Samuel Townsend House, near Townsend (Herman 1982:186-7).) The treatment of the frame unit's east gable, if original, may reflect the influence of the Italianate style in its attempt to emulate the rectilinear, boxy massing often characteristic of that style (see for example Hedgelawn, in Clark 1984:30-32). From

an aesthetic view, the frame addition is awkwardly done, and as a previous survey has noted, gives the house a disjointed character (Historic Resources of Pencader Hundred, n.d.). Nonetheless, it is integral to the evolutionary history of the house, chronologically associated with the mid-19th century "rebuilding" of rural northern Delaware that transformed existing structures as well as fostering construction of many new houses and farm buildings.

The outbuildings on the farmstead, while not of individual significance, contribute to the importance of the property. Erected well after Ellison's expansion of the house, they reflect the growth of the dairy industry in northern and central Delaware that occurred in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As such, they extend the continuum of agricultural life and livelihood still visible on this farmstead from its late colonial origins to early modern times.

DeShane-Paxon House (N- )

Description: The DeShane-Paxon House is located on the east side of Route 896, some 800 feet north of the intersection with Howell School Road. The house is set back approximately 350 feet from the roadway, and 200 feet behind a ranch house in which the property owner resides. The surroundings in the immediate area consists largely of fallow and cultivated fields. The house yard proper is scattered with remains of collapsed wooden sheds, old automobiles and scrap metal.

The house consists of a 2-1/2 story side-gable single-pile main block with a two story rear ell (Plates 9 and 10). The house



PLATE 9: DeShane – Paxton House, View Looking Southeast

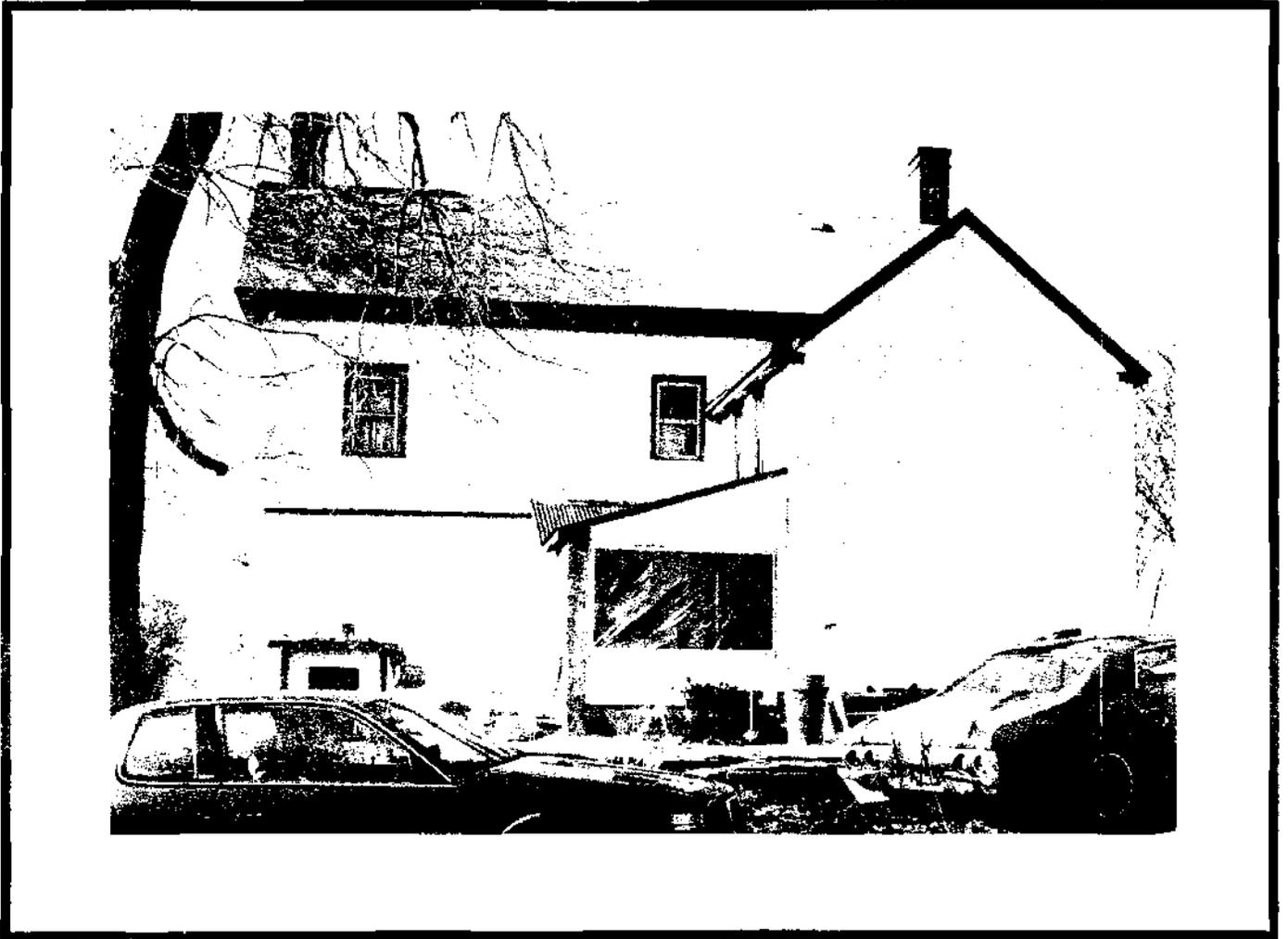


PLATE 10: DeShane – Paxon House, View Looking West

is of wood frame construction, clad in gray-tan artificial shingling, on a raised masonry foundation coated with concrete. Tall brick chimneys with corbelled caps are located within the gable ends of the main block. The roof is covered with composition shingles, and on the main block has molded cornices with partial returns.

The facade is divided into five bays. The fenestration is slightly asymmetrical, suggesting either that the center bay was repositioned or that the existing main block is the product of more than one building episode. Windows in the facade have 2/2 double hung sash in narrow molded surrounds, as do those in the two-bay side elevations. Several 6/6 windows are present in the ell, the floor levels of which do not correspond to those of the main block.

On the front, the center three bays of the first floor, including the front entry, are hidden within a shed-roofed porch enclosed with plywood. A second shed-roofed porch, semi-enclosed with plywood and tarpaper, shelters the kitchen entrance located in the south wall to the ell. The interior was not accessible during this survey, as the tenant occupants were not at home on several attempts.

Historical Discussion: The history of this property has been traced to 1847, when a 100-acre farm from the estate of Thomas McMullen (who died in 1832) was sold at a Sheriff's sale to Charles Boulden, then of New Castle Hundred. The deed for this transaction includes a notation that at that time the farm

included three dwelling houses and a stable (NCC Deeds U5/490). The following year, Charles Boulden (then of Pencader Hundred) sold 95 acres of this tract to William DeShane (NCC Deeds X5/330). William DeShane is listed in the 1850 agricultural census of Pencader Hundred as owning 180 acres in the Hundred (of which the 95-acre farm was presumably a part) but does not appear in the 1860 census. In 1867, William DeShane sold the 95 acre farm to Merrit Paxon, who took a \$3,150 mortgage with the former payable in three years (NCC Deeds L8/79; NCC Mortgage, M2/99).

Paxon is listed in the 1860 agricultural census as owning 400 acres (380 improved, 20 unimproved) in Pencader Hundred. Beers' 1868 atlas suggests that, with the acquisition of the 95 acre farm from DeShane, Paxon held most of the land fronting on the east side of Route 896 from Howell School Road to Porter Road, as well as several tracts, including "Wheatland Farm", near St. Georges Station (Kirkwood). In 1880, however, the 95-acre DeShane farm was sold at a Sheriff's sale to satisfy a \$1,344 debt Paxon still owed to William DeShane (NCC Deeds R11/278). The purchaser was Benjamin R. Ustick, who in 1883 sold the farm to Robert D. Moss (NCC Deeds Q12/542), who in turn sold it to George W. Price of Middletown (NCC Deeds R12/131). The following year (1884) the farm, plus 1-3/4 acres at the southeast corner of Route 896 and Howell School Road, was sold to Levin Catts of Pencader Hundred (NCC Deeds C13/44). By 1889, Catts had sold a small piece of land to the Commissioners of School District #57, presumably at the corner where the altered remains of School #57 still stand (NCC

Deeds 014/578). The rest of the tract remained in the Catts family into the 20th century.

The earliest published map illustrating a structure at this location is Beers' 1868 atlas, on which it is shown as the southernmost of three structures on the east side of Route 896 between Porter and Howell School Roads on land owned by Merrit H. Paxon. The general form and proportions of the house as it now exists are consistent with a mid-19th century building phase. However, the possibility that the house achieved this character through more than one construction episode is suggested by the asymmetrical fenestration of the facade and the difference in floor levels between the main block and ell. It is therefore possible that a portion of this house may have been present at an earlier 19th century date, perhaps as one of the three "dwelling houses" located on the tract at the time it was sold to Charles Boulden in 1847. Construction resulting in the present configuration may be ascribed either to William DeShane, who owned the farm from 1850 to 1867, or to Merrit Paxon, owner from 1867 to 1880. Whether either DeShane or Paxon actually resided in the house is open to question. De Shane appears in the 1850 agricultural census but not in the 1860 agricultural census, though he still owned the farm in the latter year. Paxon is listed in the 1860 and 1880 agricultural censuses. The enumeration of the latter is dated June 24, 1880 with Paxon listed as an "owner", but as of June 3 he had not held title to the 95 acre farm (the deed was recorded that day). It is thus possible that Paxon

resided in the brick house to the north, which he owned from at least 1868 to about 1881, or elsewhere in Pencader Hundred. (The Baist map of 1893 may be incorrect with regard to Paxon; first, Paxon died in 1886; secondly, the deed by which George Price conveyed the 95 acres to Levin Catts in 1884 indicates that Paxon's land north of this farm had been conveyed to R.T. Cann.) Therefore, it appears likely that the house on the 95-acre farm may have been constructed and subsequently used primarily by tenant "farm managers" through most of its 19th century history.

Evaluation: The DeShane-Paxon house, which appears to have achieved its present form and character by the third quarter of the 19th century, is an example of the I-house with ell form that has been identified as characteristic of rural domestic architecture in north-central Delaware, including Pencader Hundred, in the decades just prior to and after the Civil War. However, the house has experienced obvious exterior alterations, notably application of artificial siding and construction of an enclosed porch across a portion of the facade. It is therefore argued that the house does not retain sufficient integrity of form, materials and basic exterior architectural features to qualify for the National Register under Criterion C.

Roger Williams (Charles Boulden) House (N-3986)

Description: The Roger Williams house is the principal structure in a small agricultural complex lying on the east side of Route 896 approximately 3,000 feet north of Howell School Road. The house, oriented perpendicular to the road and facing

south, is sited over 100 feet from the roadway on a lot slightly elevated above the road and an adjacent drainage ditch. The out-buildings extend some 200 feet east of the house and are arranged in a rough quadrangle open on the west end. The house yard area includes several mature shade trees and a row of ornamental shrubbery along the north and east edges. The complex is surrounded on north, east and south by fallow and cultivated fields (Plate 11).

The house is a two-story side-gable single-pile structure built of seven course common bond brick on a low brick foundation (Plates 12 and 13). One brick chimney is extant within the wall of the west gable end; a similar chimney at the east gable end has been removed. The roof is covered with composition shingling, with gable-end eaves flush with the exterior wall planes. On the north and south elevations, a narrow line of corbelling constitutes a modest frieze.

The south (main) elevation is irregularly fenestrated with four bays (the main entry and three 9/6 double hung sash windows) on the first story and three bays (with 6/6 double hung sash windows) symmetrically arranged at the second story. The fenestration on the north elevation appears to have originally been symmetrical with three openings at each story. However, the center openings on both stories have been filled in and replaced with a rear entry (not used) and a small single-sash window, both set slightly to the east of the original openings. The west gable end features two windows on the first story, one on the second,



NORTH

ROUTE 896

PLATE 11: Williams — Boulden House SOURCE: DELDOT



PLATE 12: Roger Williams (C Boulden) House, View to Northwest



PLATE 13: Roger Williams (C. Boulden) House, View to Southeast

and two square fitted sash windows at attic level. Similar attic windows are present in the east gable, below which is a shadow remaining from a gable-roofed unit removed and replaced with a shed-roofed aluminum clad kitchen wing on a concrete block foundation (however, an earlier exterior bulkhead entrance to the cellar below this wing has been retained).

A screened porch with wooden floor and flat roof extends across the facade. The main entry features a six panel door with a three-light transom set in the plane of the inner wall surface, framed with a strongly molded surround. The exterior wall within the porch has been stuccoed and whitewashed.

The 1979 CRS form for this property and the draft National Register nomination for Historic Resources in Pencader Hundred report that the interior of the house includes an original kitchen corner cupboard, an enclosed winding stair in the central hall and chairrails in hall and living room.

There are three outbuildings associated with the property. Largest is a timber framed crib barn or granary with vertical plank siding on the ground level and horizontal weatherboarding at loft level, covered with a standing seam metal front-gable roof (Plate 14). To the east is a long one-story wagon shed or stable with vertical plank siding, six-light fixed sash windows and side gable standing seam metal roof with projecting rafter ends. Almost directly opposite this structure is a machine shed of similar form, partially open on the south side. The fourth building, oriented perpendicular to the others at the east end of

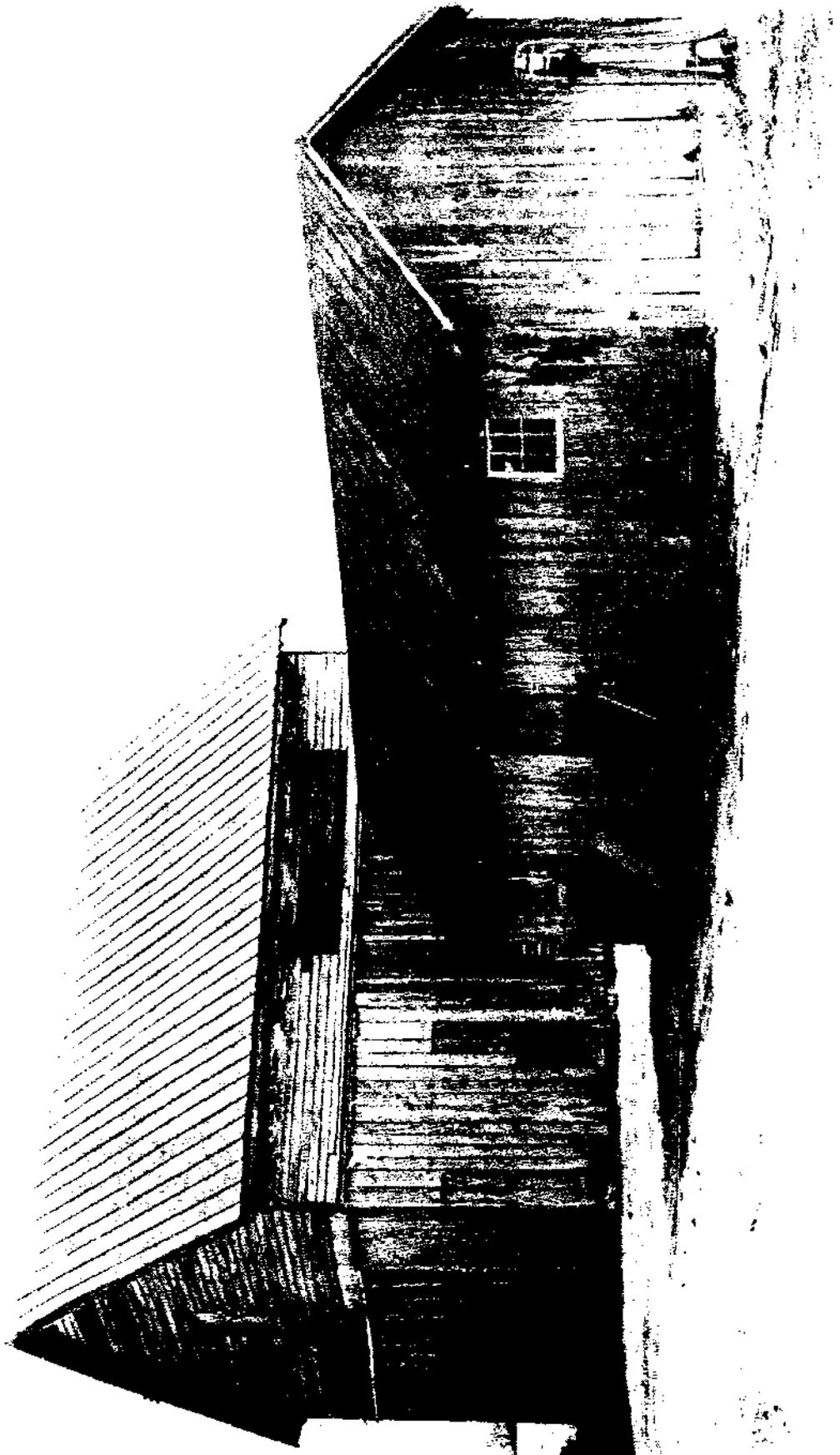


PLATE 14: Roger Williams (C. Boulden) House, Corncrib/Granary and Shed, View to Southeast

the complex, is a large front-gable shed clad in corrugated sheet metal. The extent to which these structures are now used for agricultural purposes appears to be limited.

Historical Discussion: Lack of an instrument by which this property can be connected with its present owner has limited historical research on this house. However, the house is tentatively ascribed to Roger Williams, "yeoman" of Pencader Hundred who died intestate in 1810, leaving 230 acres of farm and woodland on the east side of Route 896 (NCC Orphans' Court Records, U. of Del. Microfilm #3087, Reel 119, Inventory 23 Aug. 1810). Williams' estate was not settled until 1825, when the 230 acres were divided into two tracts, one of which, of 93 acres, fronted on Route 896 and contained at least one dwelling (NCC Orphans' Court Records, M1/88; M1/153-54; M1/313). This tract was awarded to Abel Williams, eldest surviving son of Roger Williams, who subsequently sold it to William Brown and moved to Ohio (NCC Deeds L4/179). The tract by 1830 had come into the possession of Thomas McMullen, through a Sheriff's sale out of Brown's estate (Brown died within a year after acquiring the property)(NCC Deeds D4/422; L4/225; L4/179). McMullen died in 1832, but his estate appears to have remained unsettled into the 1840s (NCC Wills S1/540). In 1847 the former Williams tract was sold at a Sheriff's sale to Charles Boulden (who is also shown as owner on Rea and Price (1849) and Lake and Beers (1860)). By 1868 the land and house were in possession of Merrit Paxon, who owned several large tracts in Pencader Hundred during the period ca. 1865-1885,

including Wheatland Farm outside of St. Georges Station (Kirkwood) (Beers 1868). Paxon died in 1886, and this property, as well as Wheatland Farm, came into the ownership of Richard T. Cann, who also had inherited large family tracts north of Porter Road (Baist 1893).

Evaluation: The Roger Williams house is evaluated as significant under Criterion C as a noteworthy example of vernacular domestic architecture from the late 18th- early 19th century period of north-central Delaware's rural history. It is a clear example of the I-house form that dominates the architectural history of the area, appearing to date from the period that preceded the major rebuilding of the agricultural economy and rural environment in the middle decades of the 19th century. Lacking qualities of formal or popular style that were increasingly applied to the I-house during the 19th century, the Williams house instead conveys a more "folk" tradition in its essentially hall-parlor plan and linear composition. The three-over-four treatment of the facade is an apparent localism that enhances the importance of the house as an artifact of past building traditions in Pencader Hundred (a similar facade, but with two front entries, is found on the Cann farmhouse a short distance to the north (see below)). Alterations, such as loss of the original east wing and end chimney, addition of the porch, and changes to the rear fenestration, have affected the integrity of the house to a certain extent. However, the original design intent and character of the house remains readily appreciable, and the house

is appropriately recognized as an important artifact of the region's rural architectural history.

The outbuildings, representing the remains of later 19th century agricultural activity on the property, are considered contributing elements, with the granary a good representative of its type.

Cann Farmstead (N-3977)

Description: The Cann farmstead occupies an area lying west of Route 896 and north of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad right-of-way. The agricultural complex includes a dwelling located near the railroad right-of-way, plus fifteen outbuildings lying northwest and north of the house. The house is set off from the outbuildings by unpaved lanes that enclosed the house yard, which is further defined by fencing and concentration of large coniferous trees on the north side (Plate 15).

The farmhouse, which was largely completed prior to 1835, is composed of three side-gable single-pile units arranged in linear fashion and oriented to face south (Plates 16 and 17). The largest unit, on the east end, is a two-story stuccoed brick block with hall-parlor plan and rectangular brick chimneys rising out of each gable end wall. The front and rear elevations are irregularly fenestrated, with four symmetrically arranged openings on the first story and three on the second. In the two center bays of the facade are entrances framed with paneled reveals and beaded surrounds, opening directly into the "hall" and "parlor". At the southwest corner is an exterior bulkhead entry to the

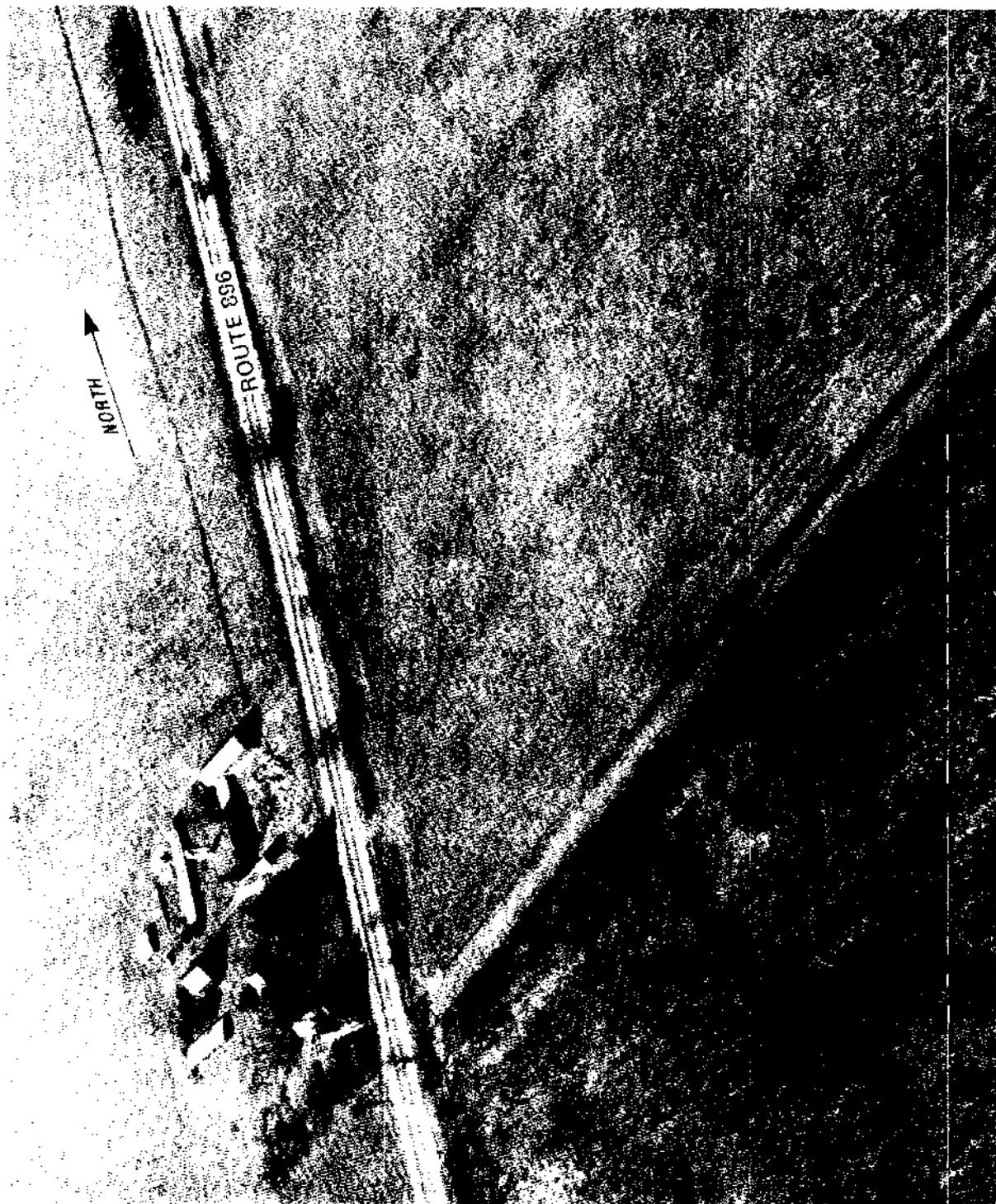


PLATE 15: Cann Farmstead SOURCE: DELDOT



PLATE 16: Cann Farmstead, View of Farmhouse Looking Northeast



PLATE 17: Cann Farmstead, View of Farmhouse Looking Southwest

cellar, which is completely below grade. Across the facade is a hipped roofed porch on a concrete slab with wooden Tuscan Doric columns.

The middle unit, also of stuccoed brick, is also two stories high, but with floor levels slightly below those of the easternmost unit. This middle section is two bays wide, with an exterior entrance, and contains one original room on each floor. The depth of this section has been increased through a two-story frame extension on the rear which contains a passage and stair. The third, westernmost, section of the house is two stories high, and, although two bays wide, is wider than the middle section. It is of timber frame construction with scalloped synthetic wall shingling, and roof extended as a "catslide" to just above the first floor windows on the north side. The roofs of all three sections have been recently recovered with composition shingles, and earlier window sash replaced with 1/1 sash.

The interior is arranged, as the exterior suggests, as a series of rooms opening directly into one another, rather than oriented around a center passage. The house retains a variety of noteworthy interior features, including an enclosed winding stair beside the easternmost chimney, a Federal-style mantelpiece in the first floor room of the central section, deep window reveals with simple moldings, and wide paneled doors with box locks (Plates 18 and 19). The first floor fireplaces in the east section have been remodeled in the 20th century with brick mantelpieces, and are now no longer functional. The kitchen area

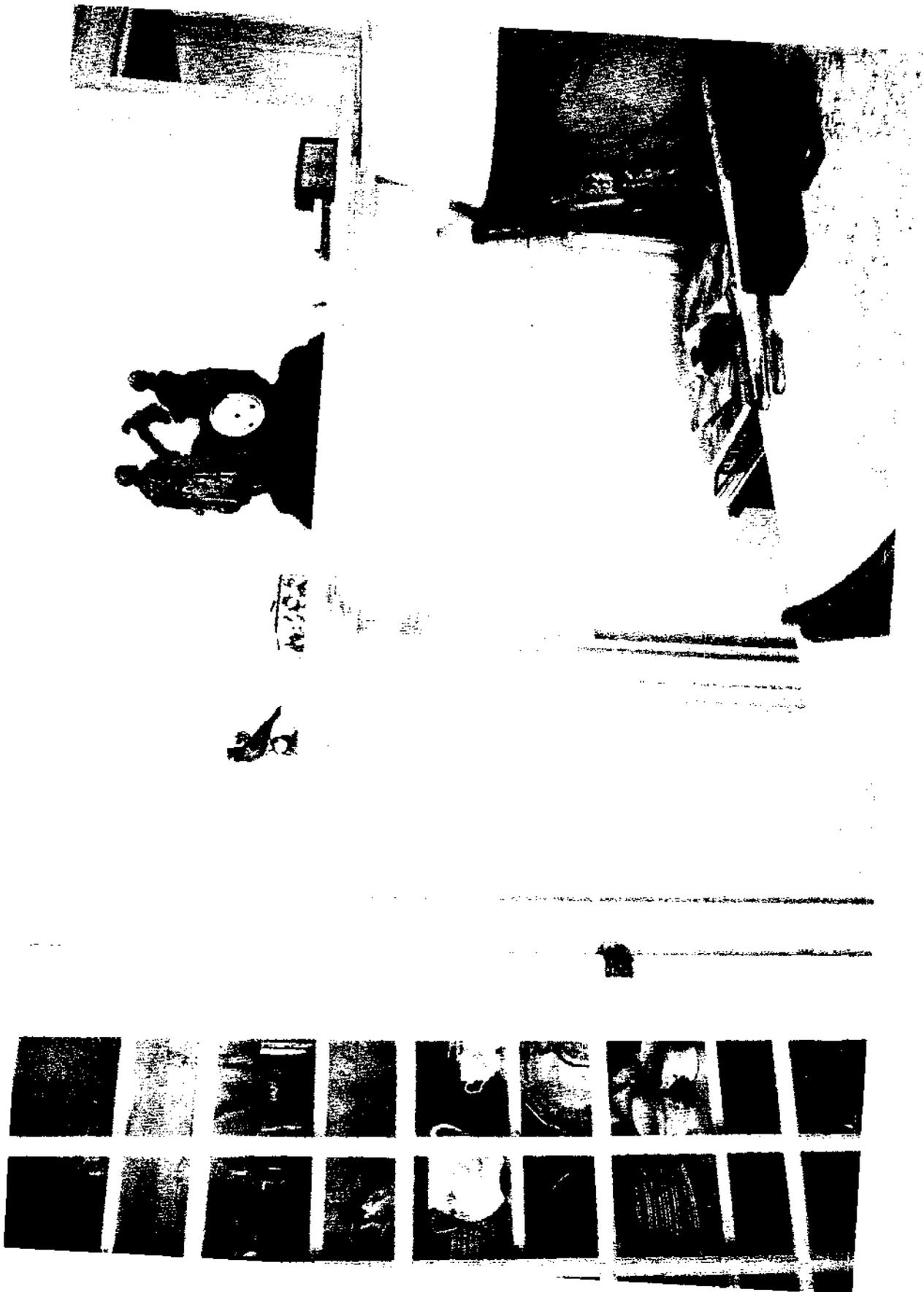


PLATE 18: Cann Farmstead, Mantel at West End of Middle Section, First Floor



PLATE 19: Cann Farmstead, Woodwork on Second Floor, East Section

in the west section has been moved to the rear (north) in order to accommodate an enclosed porch within the south wall plane. Alterations of these kinds, however do not diminish the high level of physical integrity that characterizes this dwelling overall.

The outbuildings of the Cann farmstead are arranged in rectilinear fashion extending north and west of the house. Many of these wood frame structures appear to date from the last quarter of the 19th century, in several instances with early 20th century alterations consistent with the property's evolution as a dairy farm. Located directly northwest of the house are a garage with lean-to side extensions, a privy, poultry house and a large gable-roofed crib barn with a very low earthen ramp leading to a gable-end entrance (Plates 20 and 21). North of the farm lane running west from the road to the fields are a hog house, several small corncribs, a six-bay machine shed and another poultry shed (Plate 22). Northernmost in the complex are two large barns set perpendicular to one another and connected by a corrugated metal shed in a L-shaped arrangement (Plates 23 and 24). Both appear to have been originally built as all-timber structures, altered in the 20th century through reconstruction of the ground levels in concrete block for dairy purposes. One barn has been clad in asbestos shingling on three sides, while the other retains vertical plank siding on the upper levels of all four walls. The former barn has a concrete floor and pipe stanchions for milking. The ground level of the latter barn is divided into a series of animal pens.



PLATE 20: Cann Farmstead, Garage/Machine Shed, View to West

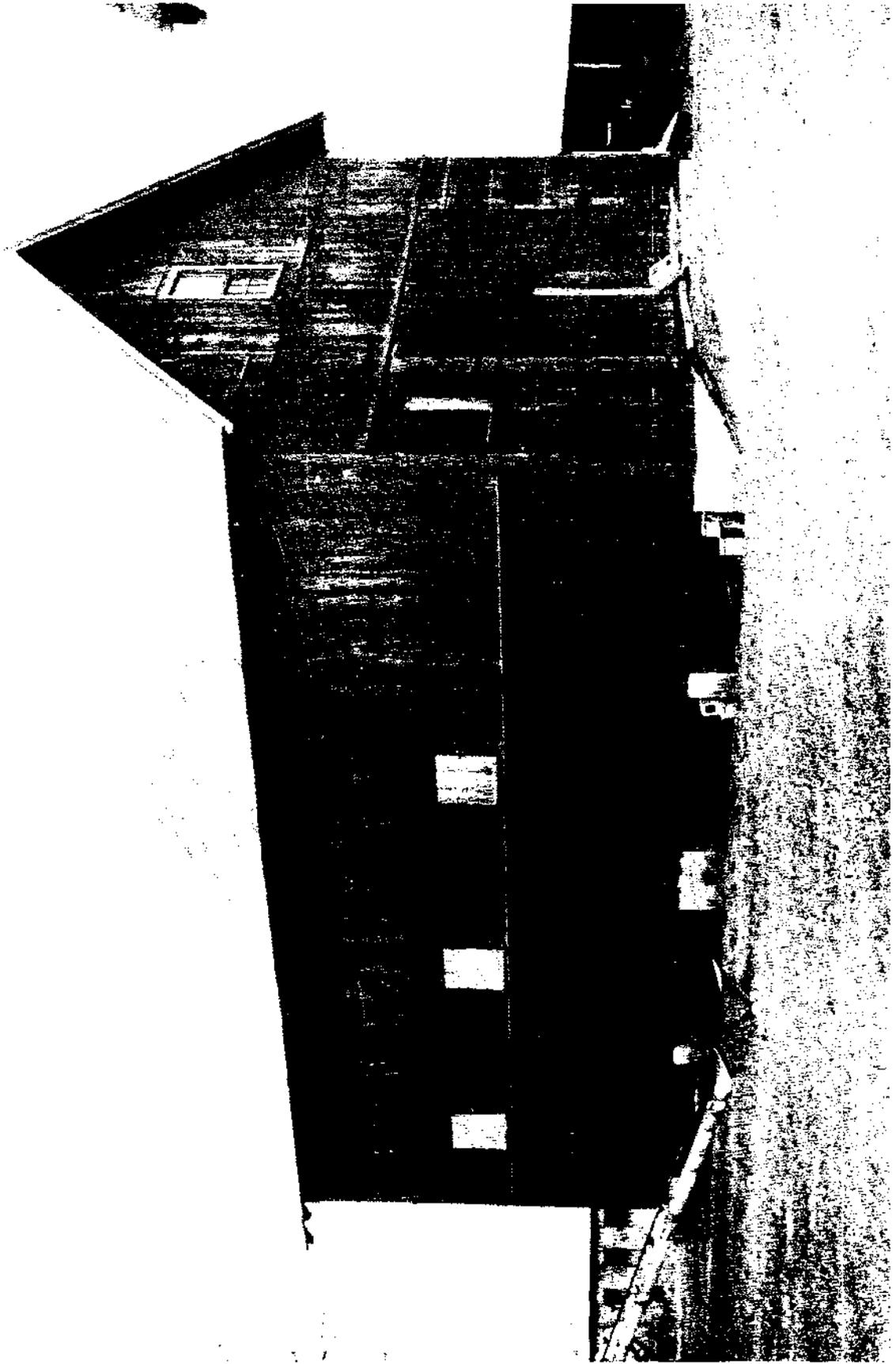


PLATE 21: Cann Farmstead, Corncrib/Granary, View to Northwest



PLATE 22: Cann Farmstead, Machine Shed, View to Northwest

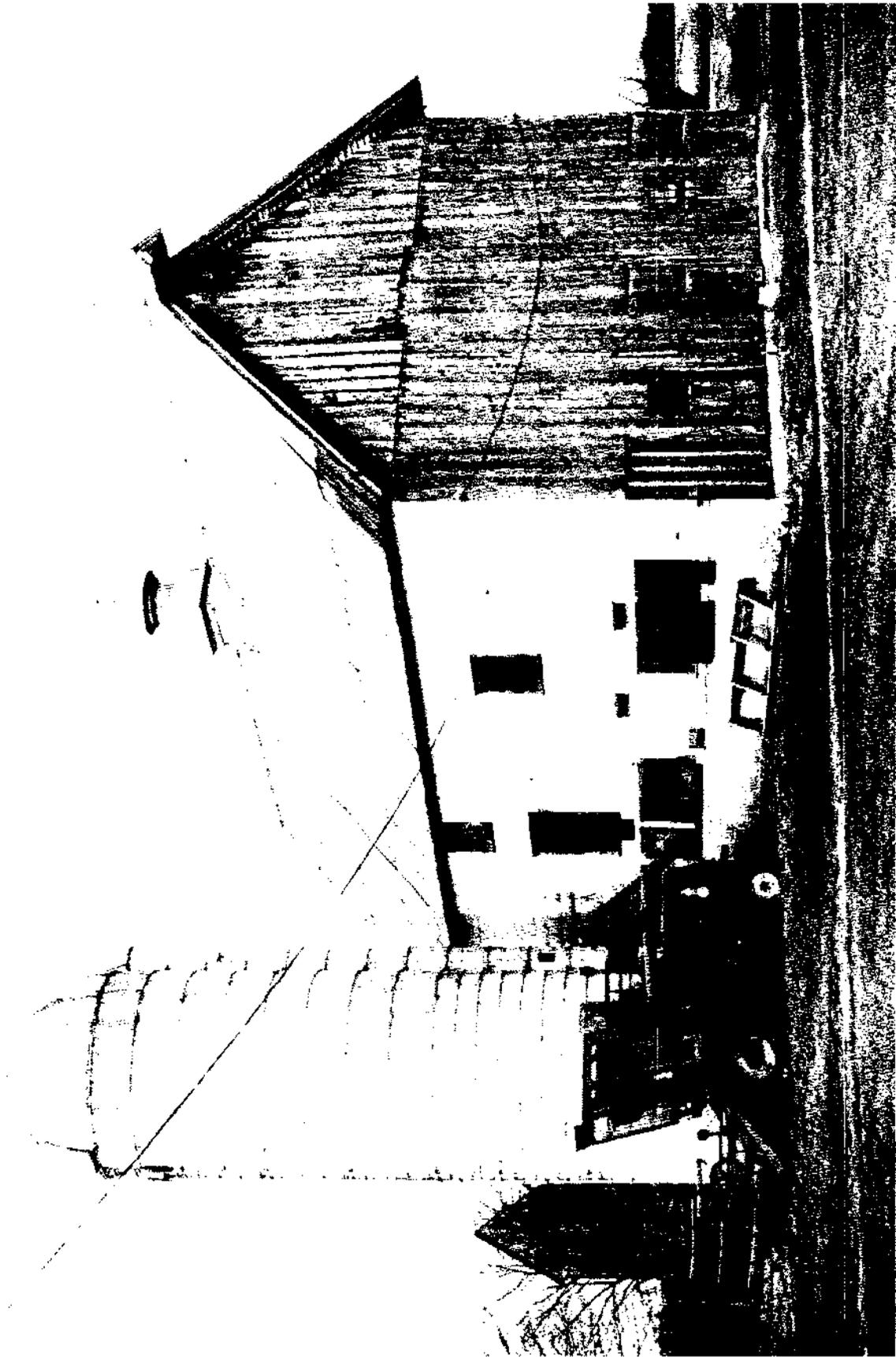


PLATE 23: Cann Farmstead, Barn, View to Northeast

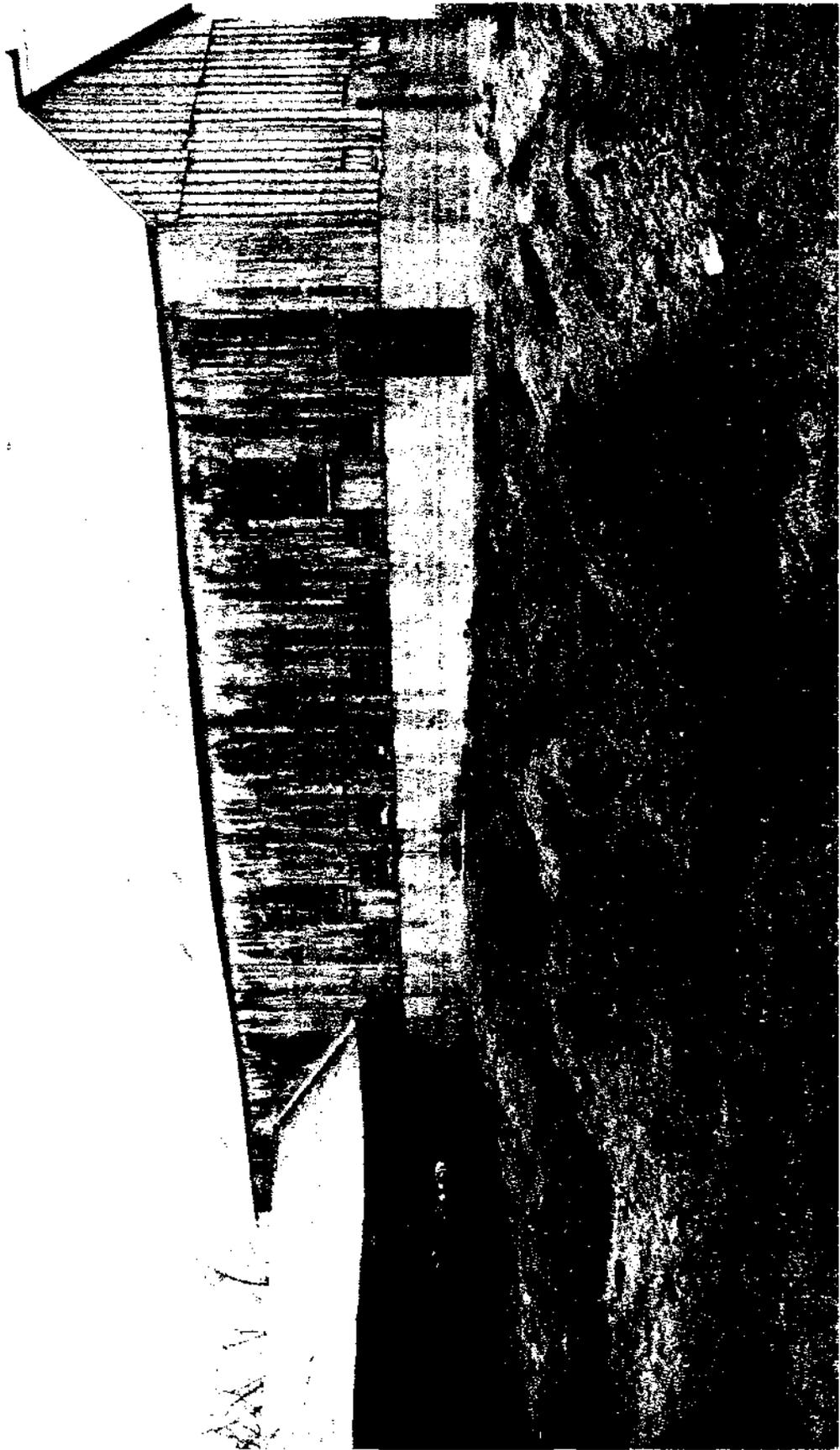


PLATE 24: Cann Farmstead, Barn, View to Northwest

The property is no longer a "working" farm, although the current, non-resident owner appears to keep the surrounding acreage under cultivation.

Historical Discussion: The history of the Cann farmstead has been traced to 1835-6, when the estate of William Cann was surveyed by order of the Orphans' Court and partitioned among Cann's heirs. At the time of his death, Cann owned three lots "near" Glasgow, plus six farm tracts in Pencader Hundred totalling 690 acres (NCC Orphans Court Records, Q1/94). Pursuant to the partition, the land was resurveyed to create tracts of approximately equal value (NCC Orphan's Court Records, Q1/104-7). To William Cann's widow, Ann, went one tract of 36 acres, with two brick dwellings, in the northwest corner of the Newark Road/railroad intersection, plus another tract of 113 acres with a dwelling on the opposite side of the road. The southeast quadrant of this intersection contained the Cann "mansion farm," which according to the valuation contained an "old house" of frame and log construction, plus two log tenements. From the map of the partition, it is shown that the two brick sections of the Cann farmhouse were present at the time it was granted to Ann Cann as the widow's life interest in her husband's estate.

Following the partition, Ann Cann released her right in the land to her oldest son, James, who had been assigned the "mansion farm" (NCC Deeds D10/170). After her death, the dower tracts descended to her three sons, James, Richard T. and Thomas M.

Cann, and to Andrew Eliason by right of his wife, Lydia Ann Cann. The latter three subsequently released their rights in the property to James Cann, but in 1872 James conveyed the dower tracts to his brother Richard T. Cann, then of Red Lion (NCC Deeds D10/170). Richard Cann left the farm to Thomas A. Cann at his death in 1907, and the latter conveyed the farm to Walter E. Cann in 1932. The farm was sold out of the family by Walter Cann in 1947.

Evaluation: The Cann farmstead is significant under National Register Criterion C. The farmhouse is an outstanding example of vernacular domestic architecture in Pencader Hundred. Its adherence to traditional, pre-Georgian, norms is clearly illustrated by the linear massing of units, the direct connection of one room to another, and the provision of an exterior access for each first floor room. As such, the house is an important structural artifact of building traditions that beginning in the late 18th century were swiftly abandoned by builders of even modest dwellings, in favor of the formalized Georgian arrangement of rooms around a center passage (see Glassie 1972). The east section combines the four-bay facade with centered pair of entries associated with the Pennsylvania German house type (cf. Glassie 1972:41-42), with a three-bay treatment of the second story. This results in a peculiarly local facade treatment that is found in at least one other nearby instance (although with only one entrance): the Roger Williams (Charles Boulden) house a short distance to the south. Retention of early interior features

(winding stair, woodwork, Federal mantelpiece) also contribute to the importance of this dwelling in the architectural history of the area.

The agricultural and domestic outbuilding may be considered contributing elements, as they represent the continuing viability of the property as an agricultural unit through the 19th and 20th centuries. The crib barn, with its gable-end entry and low earthen ramp, is a good example of this particular building type. Conversion of 19th century multipurpose barns to the specialized requirements of "modern" dairying is a prominent theme in this area's agricultural history, one well illustrated by the two large barns extant within the complex. Retention of a variety of other structures further enhances the ability of this property to convey a sense of time and place.

#### Early 20th Century House (N-3980)

Description: This house is located on the east side of Route 896, almost directly opposite an entrance to the Peoples Mall, and directly north of the Summit Bridge Trailer Park, in Glasgow. The house is situated on a narrow, deep lot, with a frontage of approximately 15 feet back from the roadway, from which it is partly obscured by a stand of shrubbery.

The house is a wood frame structure clad in red aluminum siding (Plate 25). The original block is a two-story, side-gable single-pile I-house on a rubble fieldstone foundation, to which has been added a noticeably large, two-story gable-roofed rear unit with slightly raised concrete basement. A shed-roofed one-



PLATE 25: Early 20th Century Frame House on Route 896, View Looking Northeast

room unit has been built across the original three-bay facade, and the main entrance is now located at the south end of this feature. All windows have 1/1 double hung sash, those of the original block retaining flat plank surrounds with drip shelves. A single brick chimney is located on the roof ridge toward the south gable end.

Historical Discussion: This house is tentatively dated to after 1893, based upon extrapolation from historic maps. None of these maps (see Beers 1868, Baist 1893) show a structure at this location. This date is consistent with what can be discerned of the original block, which in scale, shape and proportions resembles Clarksdale Tenant House No. 2 (see discussion of this property below).

Evaluation: This house is evaluated as not eligible for the National Register due to lack of architectural importance and loss of integrity. The I-house form, in which the house was originally conceived and built, is of recognized importance in the architectural history of the Delaware Valley culture region and by extension north-central Delaware. However, the existing structure does not display characteristics that distinguish it from other examples of its kind, and has been compromised by the scale of the rear addition, the application of aluminum siding, and the reconstruction of what was likely an original front porch.

#### Evan Lynch House (N-3979)

Description: The Evan Lynch house is located on the east side of Route 896 approximately 450 feet south of the intersection of

896 and westbound U.S. 40. It is sited close to the roadway on a narrow lot. To the north is a gas/service station, to the east a scrapyard and trailer park, and to the south scattered residences.

The house is a wood frame structure, clad with wide aluminum siding over asbestos shingling (Plates 26 and 27). It is set nearly at-grade without a basement, supported on concrete block footings along the north side and rear. The massing consists of a two-story side-gable single-pile main block with a one-story gabled rear ell which has been expanded with a second one-room unit on the east end. The roof of the main block is clad in composition shingling, while that of the ell retains wood shingles. Both have narrow eaves which at the gables are flush with the wall plane.

The facade of the house is arranged with two windows at each story and an off-center entry sheltered beneath a metal awning. Each of the side walls has one centered first floor window and a small window for attic illumination. Most window openings are fitted with 6/6 wooden double hung sash in flat plank surrounds with drip shelves. A short brick chimney with corbelled cap is set on the main roof ridge slightly to the south of center. A second chimney is located toward the gable end of the kitchen ell. A shed-roofed porch with square wood posts and plank floor is located in the angle formed by the main block and ell. No interior information is available due to occupant's refusal to permit access.

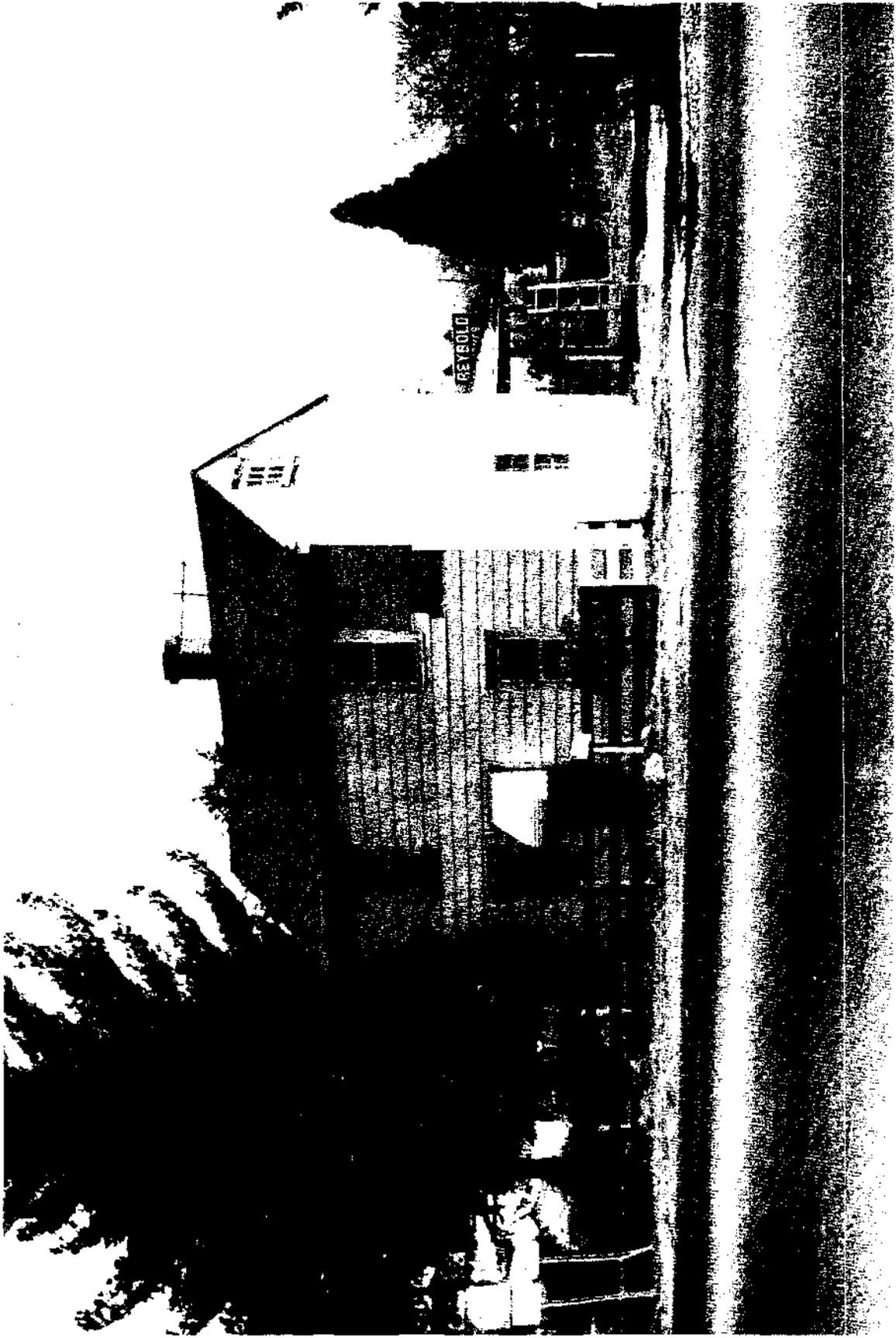


PLATE 26: Evan Lynch House, View to Northeast



PLATE 27: Evan Lynch House, View to Northwest

Historical Discussion: Based on extrapolation from historic maps, the house corresponds to one of two structures present at this location in 1868 under the occupation of N. Adams.

Subsequent maps and area directories associate the property with Evan W. Lynch, who was listed in the directories for 1875 and 1888 as Glasgow's shoemaker.

Evaluation: Although somewhat dilapidated, and altered by application of artificial siding, the Lynch house is one of the few remaining wood frame structures associated with Glasgow's 19th century history as a crossroads hamlet. Although lacking clear architectural importance, the house may be interpreted as a structural artifact of Glasgow's past, and is in particular associated with the row of "artisan entrepreneurs" who in the later 19th century plied their trades from dwellings and shops situated on the east side of the Newark Road below the New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike. Historic maps of Glasgow (Beers 1868, Hopkins 1881, Baist 1893) indicate that most occupants of this "row" were blacksmiths and wheelwrights, for example John Thornton and George Biggs (see Figure 6). Of these, only the Lynch house remains to represent the work of artisans and craftsmen who, with hoteliers and merchants, contributed to the viability of Glasgow from its late 18th century beginning as a tavern stop. As such, the Lynch house may be interpreted as locally significant under National Register Criterion A, for its functional association with this long-lived Pencader Hundred crossroads community.

### The Hermitage (N-3990)

Description: The property known as the Hermitage is an agricultural complex of over 40 buildings situated on the north side of U.S. Route 40 east of Pencader Cemetery in Glasgow (Plate 28). Cultivated fields lie adjacent to the farmstead on the east and west. Some 250 feet to the north of the farmstead is a large office complex associated with the DuPont Glasgow Plant, which corporation has since 1966 been the owner and operator of the farmstead.

The core of the farmstead is sited approximately 450 feet back from the highway, approached by a long unpaved drive lined with mature coniferous and deciduous trees. The drive forks directly in front of the farmhouse, and the fork is marked with a pair of mature holly trees.

The farmhouse, built in the second quarter of the 19th century, is the oldest structure in the complex. Directly west of this house are two tenant houses appearing to date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The principal agricultural out-buildings are located in two ranges consisting chiefly of dairy barns and associated structures lying north and northeast of the farmhouse. Northwest of the farmhouse, are two parallel ranges of machine sheds and other structures, many of which have been erected under DuPont or moved by the corporation from other properties in its possession. The current function of the complex as a whole is to farm the undeveloped tracts owned by Dupont and to provide maintenance for the expansive grounds of the corporation's Glasgow Plant.



SOURCE: DELDOT

PLATE 28: Hermitage and School No 56

The farmhouse is constructed of brick, clad with roughcast stucco and painted yellow, on a full, slightly raised brick basement (Plates 29 and 30). The massing consists of a 2-1/2 story, side gable single-pile main block with a full-height projecting rectangular pavilion at center rear and a two-story gabled roofed ell to which has been added a one-story slant-roofed frame kitchen unit. The standing-seam metal roofs have molded cornices with partial returns. Stuccoed brick chimney stacks are located within each gable end.

The farmhouse facade is symmetrically divided into three bays with center entrance and small "eyebrow" windows at attic level. Window openings have wood lintels and sills; the lintels on the facade feature square, unmolded corner blocks. In addition, facade windows have shutters on the first story, and louvered shutters on the second and attic stories. Most windows in the brick portions are fitted with 6/6 wooden double hung sash. The main entrance has a paneled door set within a broad, flat surround. A wooden veranda with Tuscan Doric columns is built across the west and south elevations, extended as a porte-cochere off the east side. The entire west side of the porch has been fully enclosed, but the original columns remain.

The interior of the main block is arranged according to the Georgian I-house plan, with a single room to either side of a wide stairhall. On the main floor, however, the east wall of the stairhall has been completely removed, and the brick bearing wall



PLATE 29: The Hermitage, John Frazer House, View to Northwest

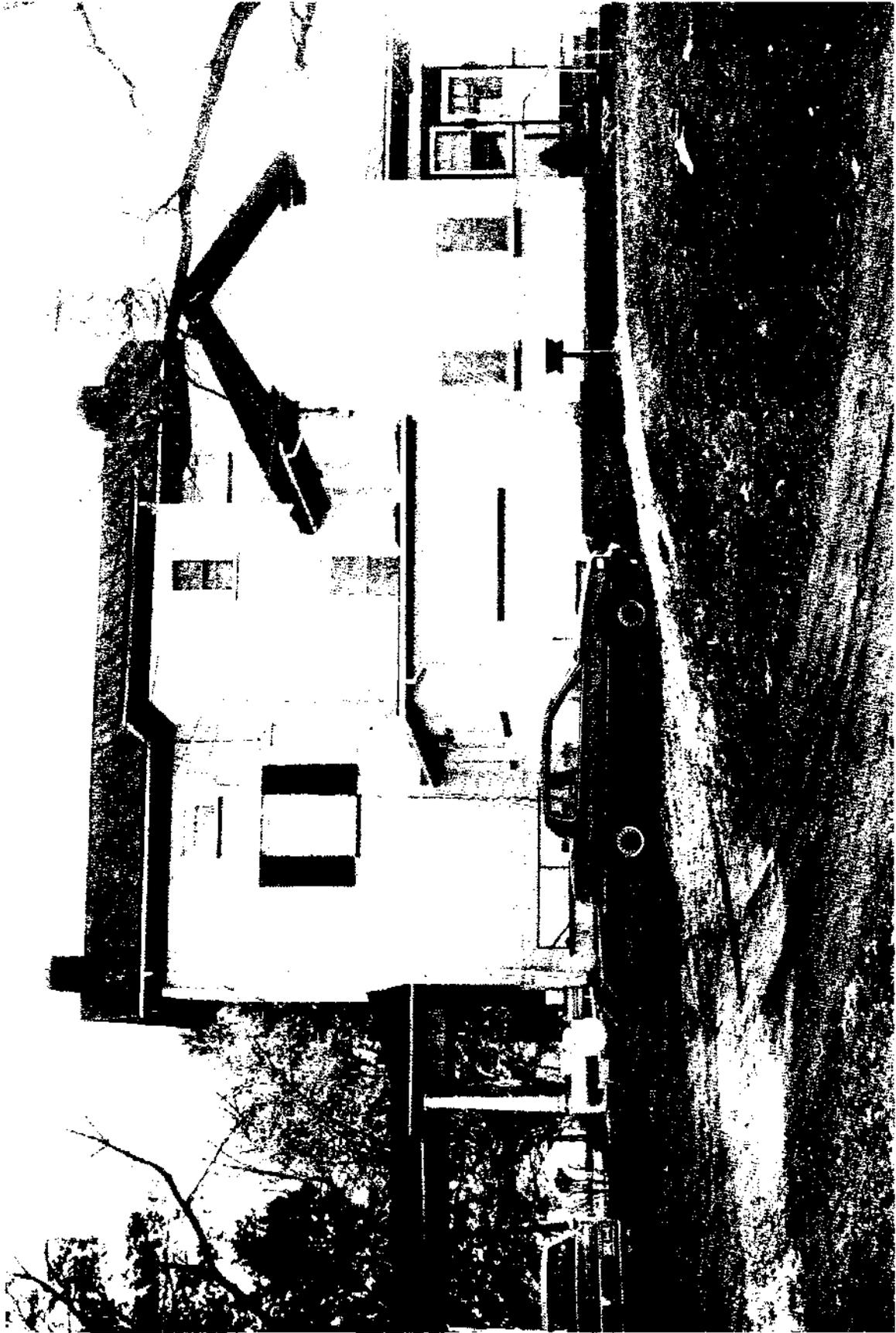
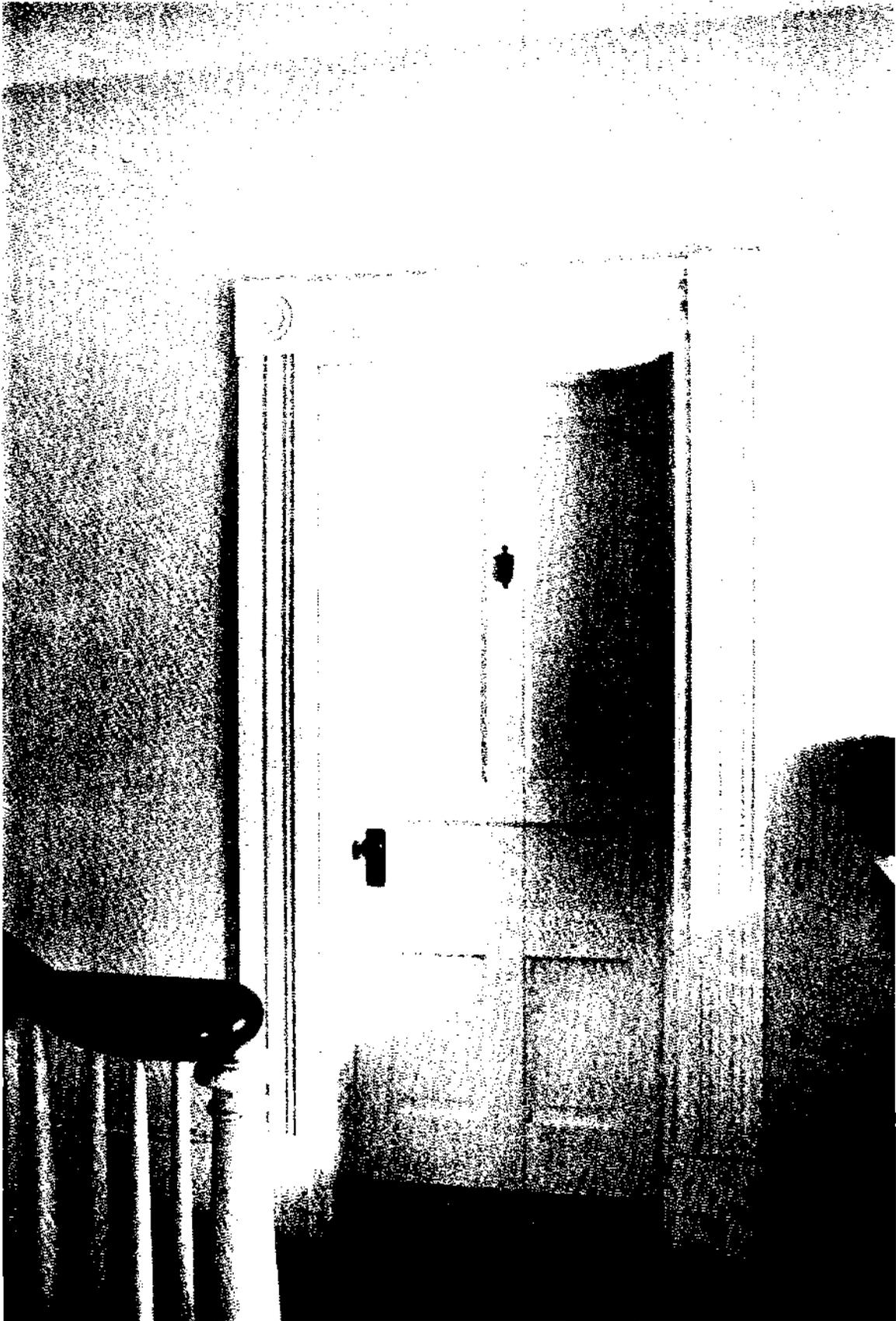


PLATE 30: The Hermitage, John Frazer House, View to South

on the second floor is now supported on a large boxed and paneled beam. The mantel of the fireplace on the east wall is five feet high, made of flat, unmolded wooden members and ornamented only by two stylized scroll brackets beneath the mantel shelf. The fireplace opening has been largely filled in and faced with 2" x 2" terra cotta tiles. Similar treatment has been accorded the dining room fireplace on the west gable end wall, which is smaller than that of the parlor and has a simple mantel with applied flat molding strips. Other interior woodwork found on both floors includes 6-inch molded baseboards, wide molded window and doorway surrounds with bull-eye corner blocks, and a broad open staircase with slender turned newel posts and spindle balusters (Plates 31 and 32). The attic level is fully finished as a series of small, simply-appointed rooms.

Of the rear extensions, the gable-roofed ell has been completely remodeled as a recreation room and the kitchen relocated to the frame section on the east. The original purpose of the rectangular pavilion at the center rear of the main block is not entirely clear; it contains a single room on each floor, the upper two fitted out as bathrooms.

As mentioned above, the numerous outbuildings on the farmstead are for the most part organized in linear ranges, each range distinguished to a greater or lesser degree by an identifiable period of construction and/or function. Directly west of the farmhouse is a short range consisting of two tenant dwellings. The westernmost is a turn-of-the-century, 2-1/2 story



**PLATE 31:** The Hermitage, John Frazer House, Doorway and Portion of Stair, Second Floor



PLATE 32: The Hermitage, John Frazer House, Fireplace and Mantel, Second Floor West

frame house on a high cast concrete block foundation, massed as front gable unit with full-height wing to the west and clad with artificial shingles. Between this and the farmhouse is an early 20th century one-story bungalow with narrow clapboards and low hipped roof beneath which is subsumed a broad screened porch. To the northeast of the bungalow is a third dwelling unit, a hipped-roofed frame structure containing an apartment above a two-car garage.

The westernmost subarea of the Hermitage complex (functioning primarily for machine and grain storage) consists of two rows of structures oriented to face on another across a broad drive, terminating at the west in a cluster of round corrugated metal grain bins and a grain elevator (Plate 33). The southern row is composed of a variety of gable- and slant-roofed detached frame structures including several poultry houses, machine sheds, and a mobile home of almost antique vintage. According to the principal tenant, most of these structures were moved to their present locations by the DuPont corporation. The north row of structures features two large front-gable frame buildings (one of which may have once been a barn or stable) connected by low corrugated-metal roofed sheds, one of which shelters a row of grain bins.

The north subarea of the farmstead consists of two ranges of structures flanking the lane leading to the DuPont Glasgow Plant. On the west side of the lane is a very long side-gable single story structure clad entirely in corrugated sheet metal on cinder block and concrete slab foundations; this structure is used as a

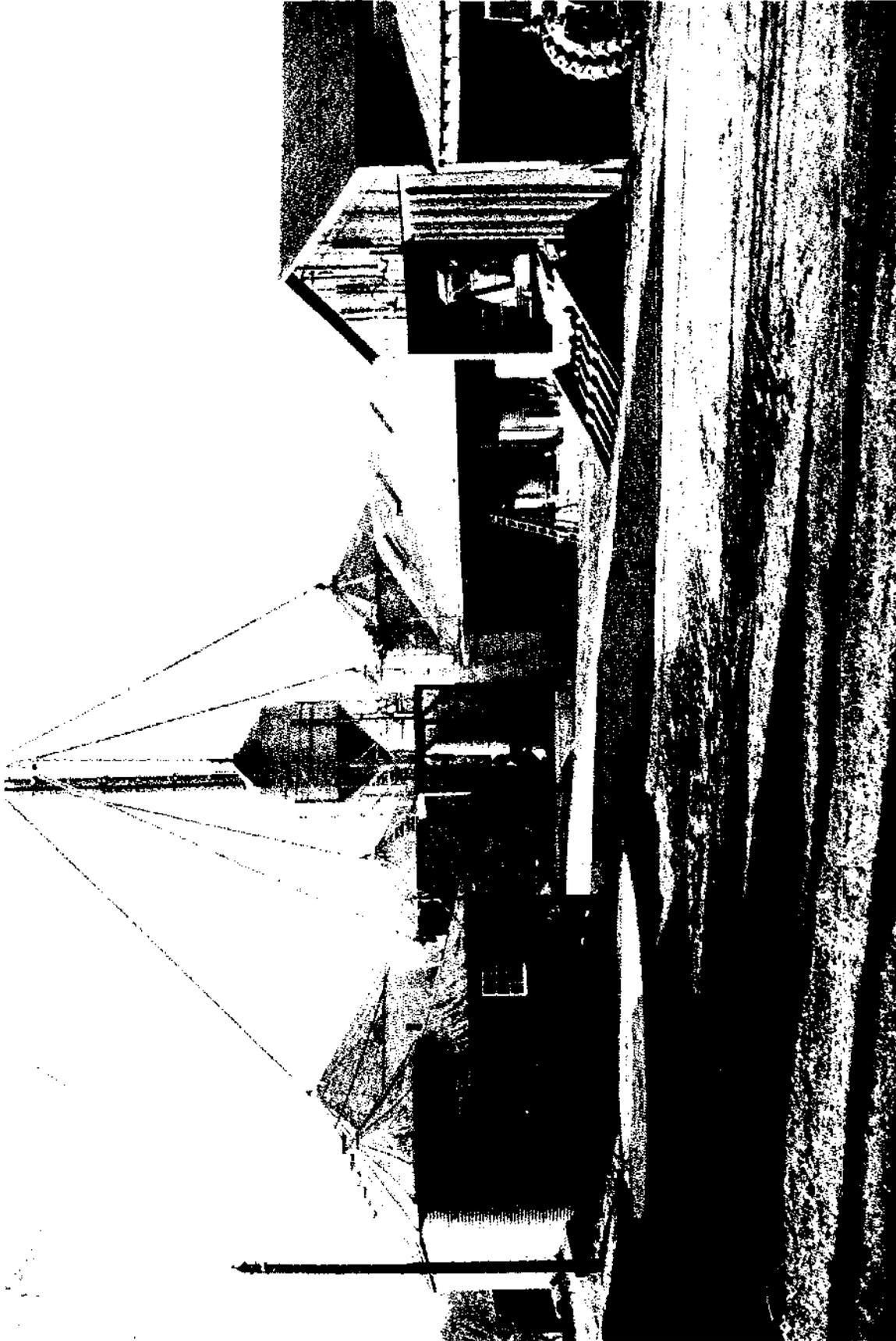


PLATE 33: The Hermitage, Machine Sheds, Grain Bins and Grain Elevator, View to West

maintenance and repair shop. On the east side of the lane are three gambrel-roofed dairy barns from the first quarter of this century (Plates 34 and 35). The northernmost two have wood shingle roofs, drop siding, 9-light single sash hinged at the bottom, double-leaf sliding ground floor and hayloft doors, and concrete milking floor with pipe stanchions and rows of metal columns which support I-beams carrying the lofts. The third, by far largest, dairy barn is 20 bays long, with a standing-seam gambrel roof, shed dormers, timber-framed loft level clad in drop siding, and ground level of cast concrete block, the textured outer face of which has a red-brown glaze. The same material is utilized in the two tall silos and small gable-roofed structures attached to either side of the main barn structure, the ground floor of which features a concrete floor, metal columns and I-beams, and pipe stanchions.

The east subarea of the farmstead consists of two barns, connected by a long machine shed open on the south side. The easternmost barn is a wood frame structure with composition shingle gambrel roof, drop siding and concrete floor. The west barn is a gable-roofed structure, the walls of which are painted brick with timber framing above (Plate 36). The concrete floor of the lower level is accessed from the north end, as the floor at the south end is below grade. This barn is a modified bank type, the upper level reached by an earthen ramp leading to a gable-roofed bridge that encloses the entrance to the drive floor on the west side.



PLATE 34: The Hermitage, Main Dairy Barn, View to Northeast

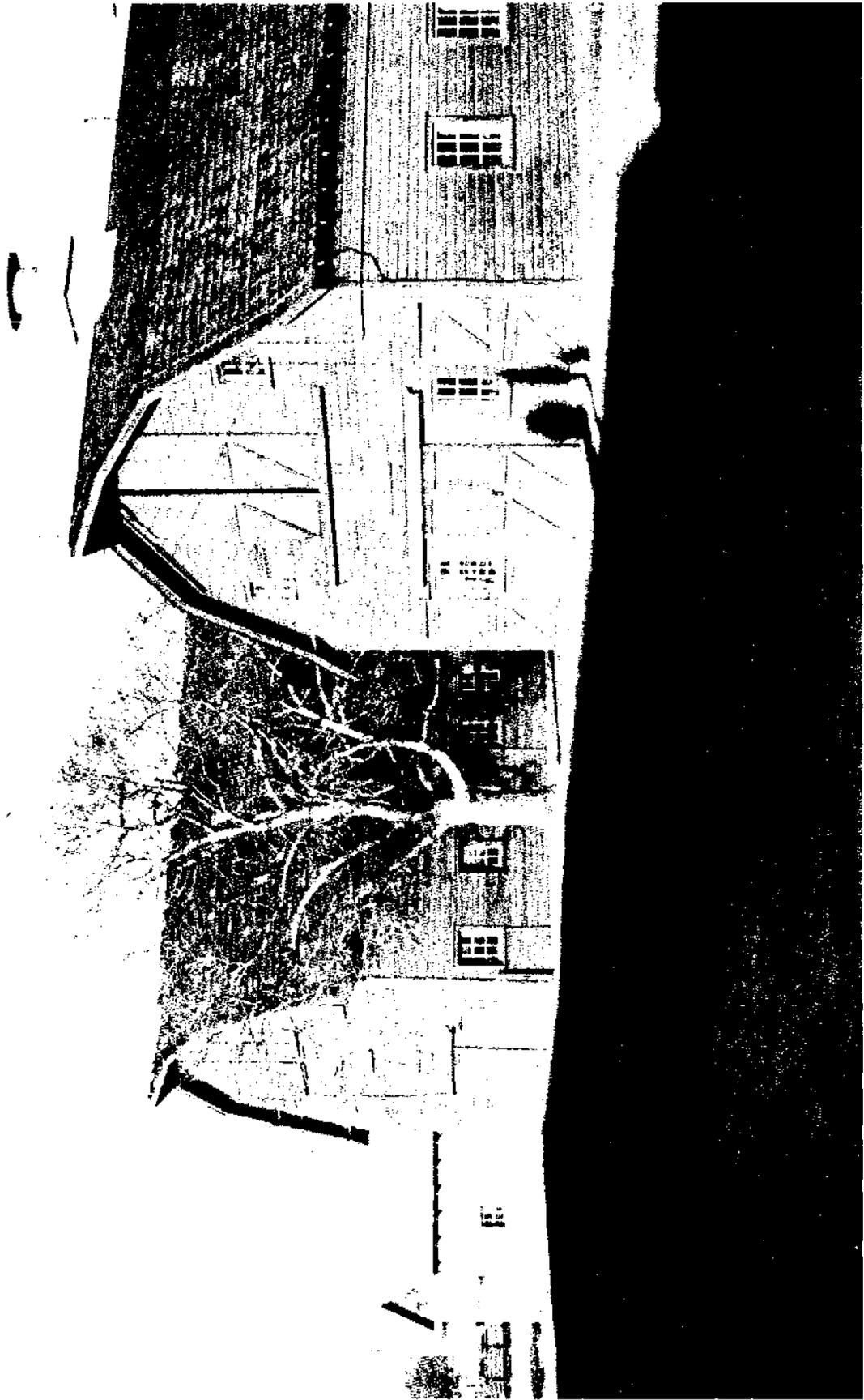


PLATE 35: The Hermitage, Dairy Barns, View to Northeast

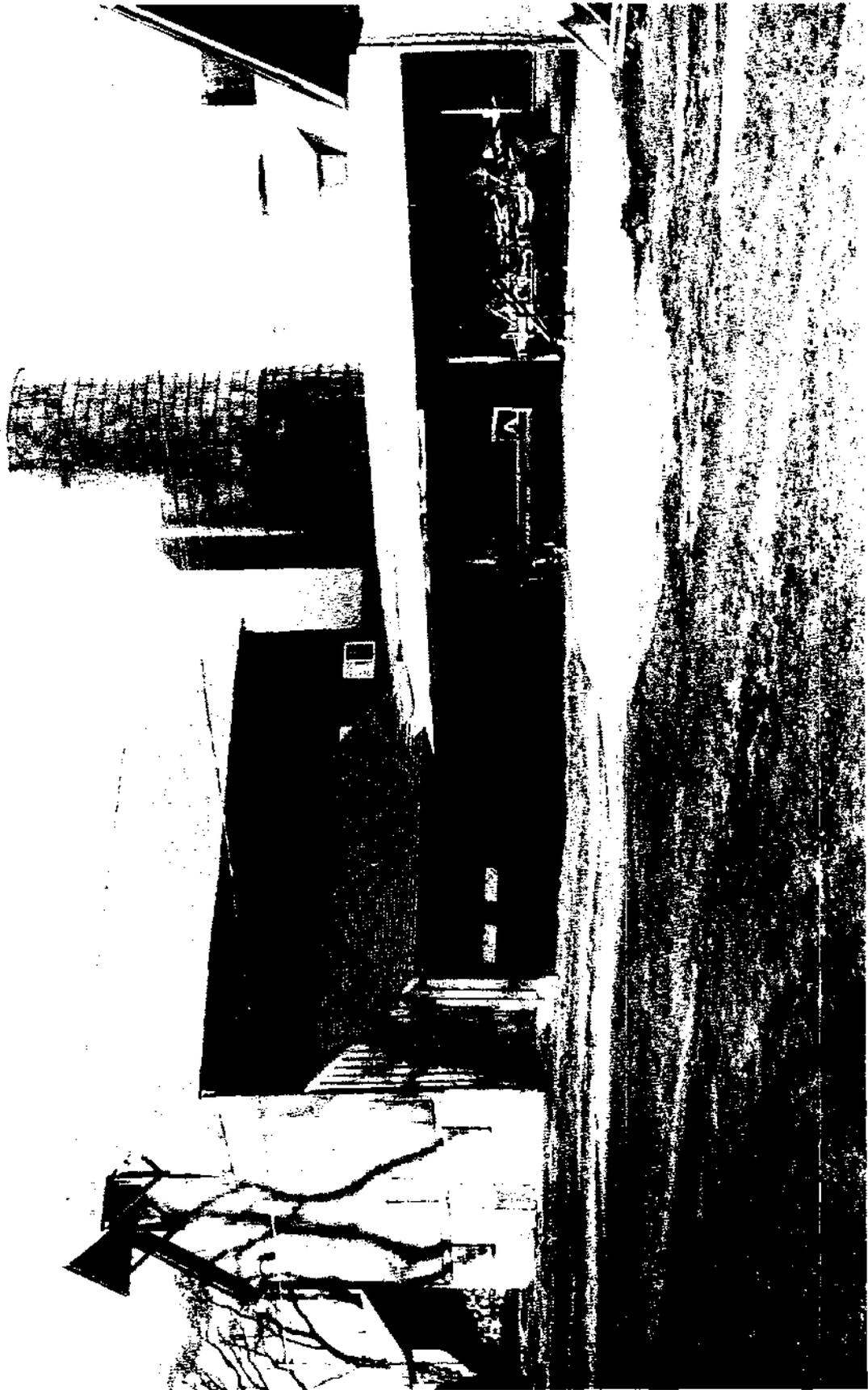


PLATE 36: The Hermitage, Bank Barn with Attached Machine Shed, View to Northwest

Most of the structures in the Hermitage complex are in good to excellent condition, although many, including the barns, are no longer in use.

Historical Discussion: The history of this property has been traced to 1783, when William Thompson, a farmer in Pencader Hundred, acquired a "plantation and premises" of approximately 137 acres from John Bowen (NCC Deeds E3/218). The tract remained in the Thompson family until 1836, when Daniel and Letitia Thompson sold it to John Frazer, then of New Castle Hundred (NCC Deeds, E5/130). Frazer, who named the property the Hermitage (Beers 1868) is presumed to have been responsible for construction of the 2-1/2 story brick dwelling present on the farmstead today.

John Frazer died "on his farm" in 1887 (Runk 1899:342), leaving a \$3,000 debt that remained unsettled until his farm was sold to Theodore Crawford at a Sheriff's sale in 1894 (NCC Deeds L16/59). In 1896-7, the farm passed through several owners before being acquired by William D. Howell of St. Georges Hundred (NCC Deeds N17/325). The farm may have been operated by tenants, as William and his wife, Sallie, were listed in Mill Creek Hundred at the time they sold the farm to Mary J. Howell in 1905 (NCC Deeds E20/57). The following year, the Howells conveyed the Hermitage to Edwin Armstrong of Pencader Hundred (NCC Deeds A21/77) who sold it to William H. Armstrong in 1911 (NCC Deeds E23/371). In 1915, the farm was sold to John Wirt Willis, who in 1913 had acquired over 260 acres adjacent to the Frazer farm from

heirs of the 19th century Clark estate to the north (NCC Deeds H25/583; L24/75). Under Willis' ownership, the Hermitage farm appears to have been substantially developed as a large dairy operation, with construction of new dairy barns, renovation of existing structures and remodeling of the Frazer farmhouse. In 1942, when Willis sold his Pencader Hundred holdings to Peter and Elizabeth Zeitler, the property included a "large mansion house, tenant houses, large dairy barn, other barns, sheds, dwelling houses and other improvements" (NCC Deeds G43/491). Under the Zeitlers, the farm (at this time over 500 acres) was incorporated as Zeitler Farms, Inc., from which it was sold in 1966 to the DuPont Corporation.

Evaluation: The farmstead known as the Hermitage is locally significant under National Register Criterion C. The Frazer house embodies distinctive characteristics of the Georgian I-house form which was a dominant theme in the rural domestic architectural tradition of northern and middle Delaware from its introduction in the later 18th century through the extensive rebuilding of the agricultural landscape that began in the second quarter of the 19th century (Glassie 1972:37; Herman 1987:145-46). Essentially vernacular in concept, the house does not display obvious attributes of popular style, although the attic-level "eyebrow" windows suggest the influence of the Greek Revival on the builder. The early 20th century remodeling of the house resulted, on the exterior, in construction of an expansive columned porch that while somewhat elaborate against the relative simplicity of the facade was a common feature of the Colonial Revival idiom.

The associated agricultural complex derives its character and significance under Criterion C through its development as a large scale dairy operation in the first decades of the 20th century. The great expansion of the dairy industry, a major theme in northern and middle Delaware's late 19th and early 20th century agricultural history, is illustrated by the substantial new barns and silos erected at the Hermitage in order to partake of this development. These structures provide excellent example of a form of agricultural "rebuilding" that occurred in order to adapt traditional mixed (grain and livestock) farms to the operational and sanitary requirements of large scale commercial dairying in the early 20th century.

In addition to the architectural elements, certain landscape features contribute to the significance of the Hermitage. The long (450') unpaved drive from U.S. 40 is carefully ornamented with a line of mature conifers on the west and mature deciduous trees on the east. At a wye directly before the house, this allee terminates in a pair of mature holly trees that flank the walk to the front entrance of the farmhouse. The formality of this designed landscape provides an effective introduction to the symmetry of the farmhouse facade and the neoclassical columned veranda.

District School #56 (N-3881)

Description: School #56 is located on the west side of Route 896, at a slight curve in the highway approximately 1/2 mile

north of the 896/U.S. 40 intersection at Glasgow. It is the only structure on the small lot, which is framed by scrub woodland on three sides. The building is set back some 30 feet from the roadway proper, adjacent to which is a 10 foot shoulder and drainage ditch, and has a low trimmed hedge at the front. A low wire fence extends along the front and south edges of the lot.

School #56 is a one-story, front-gable rectangular building of wood frame construction on a raised brick foundation encompassing a full basement (Plates 37 and 38). The exterior is clad with drop siding; the roof is covered with composition shingling and has narrow boxed eaves. The side and front elevations are each divided into three bays. Windows have flat plank surrounds with drip shelves and tall 6/6 wooden double-hung sash. The centered entrance features a six-panel wooden door above which is a large two-light transom panel. A gable-roofed porch with square posts is set on a high wood plank floor, reached by a set of concrete steps. On the north side, toward the rear, a brick chimney rises from the roof near the eave.

The building is no longer used for educational purposes, but does function as an occasional meeting place for a local bikers' group. The interior (viewable during this survey only from outside) appears to retain its original one-room configuration.

Historical Discussion: Following passage of the Free School Act of 1829, Pencader Hundred was divided into five school districts Numbered 54-58. A school is shown at the location of the present structure in 1849 (Rea & Price 1849) and on sub-



PLATE 37: School No. 56, View to Southwest

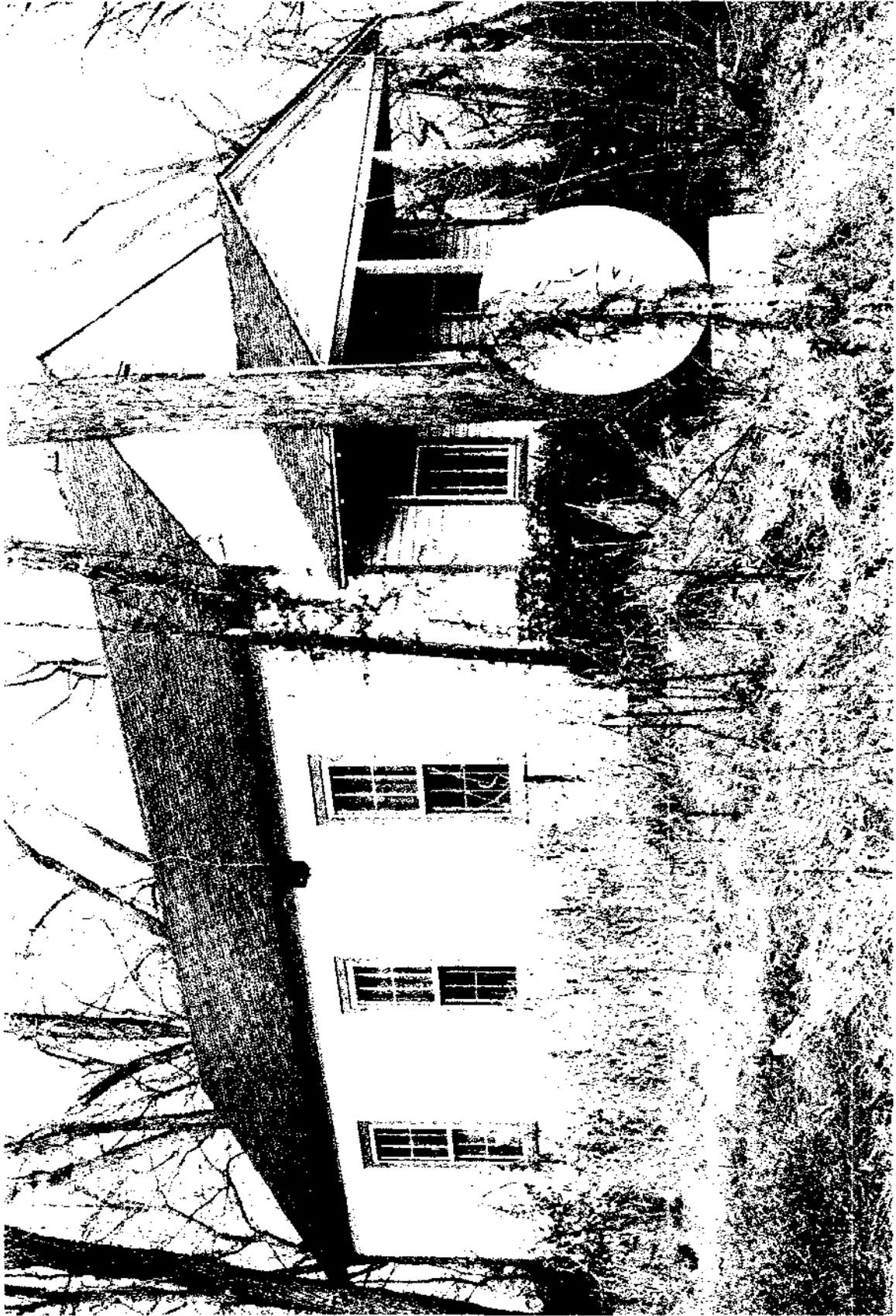


PLATE 38: School No. 56, View to North

sequent 19th century maps of the area (Beers 1868, Baist 1893). The present structure appears to date from the late 19th or early 20th century; as such it is an integral element in the continuum of rural education and rural school building that once begun in 1829 and continued in Pencader Hundred until the second World War. The school's one-story, one-room front-gable form is almost archetypal in rural school construction, in Delaware as well as in many other areas of the United States. Its original design intent and function remain immediately appreciable.

Evaluation: School #56 is evaluated as eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the school is directly associated with the history of rural public education in Pencader Hundred and the immediate community of Glasgow, which although never achieving more than hamlet status has managed to retain both a sense of community and a number of significant features of its past architectural history (recognized through the Aikens Tavern Historic District) (Heite 1976). Under Criterion C, School #56 retains a high level of integrity, continuing to display the form and basic features characteristic of rural educational architecture in north-central Delaware. In addition, of the three district schoolhouses once located on Route 896, the historic road between Newark and Summit Bridge, one (#54) is no longer extant (see Catts and Cunningham 1986) while School #57 (at Howell School Road) has been extensively modified and subsequently damaged (Lothrop et al. 1986). In contrast, School #56 remains largely unaltered and in good condition.

### Clarksdale Tenant Houses

Description: There remain on Route 896, north of Glasgow, three dwellings, each now under separate ownership, that were identified in the Route 896 archaeological investigations (Lothrop et al. 1986) as former tenant houses associated with the 19th century agricultural holdings of the Cantwell Clark family in Pencader Hundred. The site of a fourth such dwelling was also identified during that investigation, but the structure itself is no longer extant. For purposes of consistency, the following discussion uses the numbers originally assigned by Lothrop et al. (1986).

Tenant House #2 (N-10616): This dwelling is situated on the east side of Route 896 adjacent to the DuPont Corporation's Glasgow plant. The dwelling is of wood frame construction, with a full basement of fieldstone beneath the front section, and is clad in blue synthetic shingling (Plates 39 and 40). According to an undated historic photo in the owners' possession, the house was originally massed as a two-story three-bay, center hall, single-pile side-gable main block with a one-story rear kitchen ell. Under the present owners, a portion of the front wall was removed, a full-length porch replaced with a fully-enclosed addition, the rear ell substantially expanded, and most of the original interior spaces rearranged. Among the few features remaining from the period prior to remodelling are several 6/6 double hung sash windows in flat surrounds with narrow drip shelves, and the brick chimney stack centered on the roof ridge.

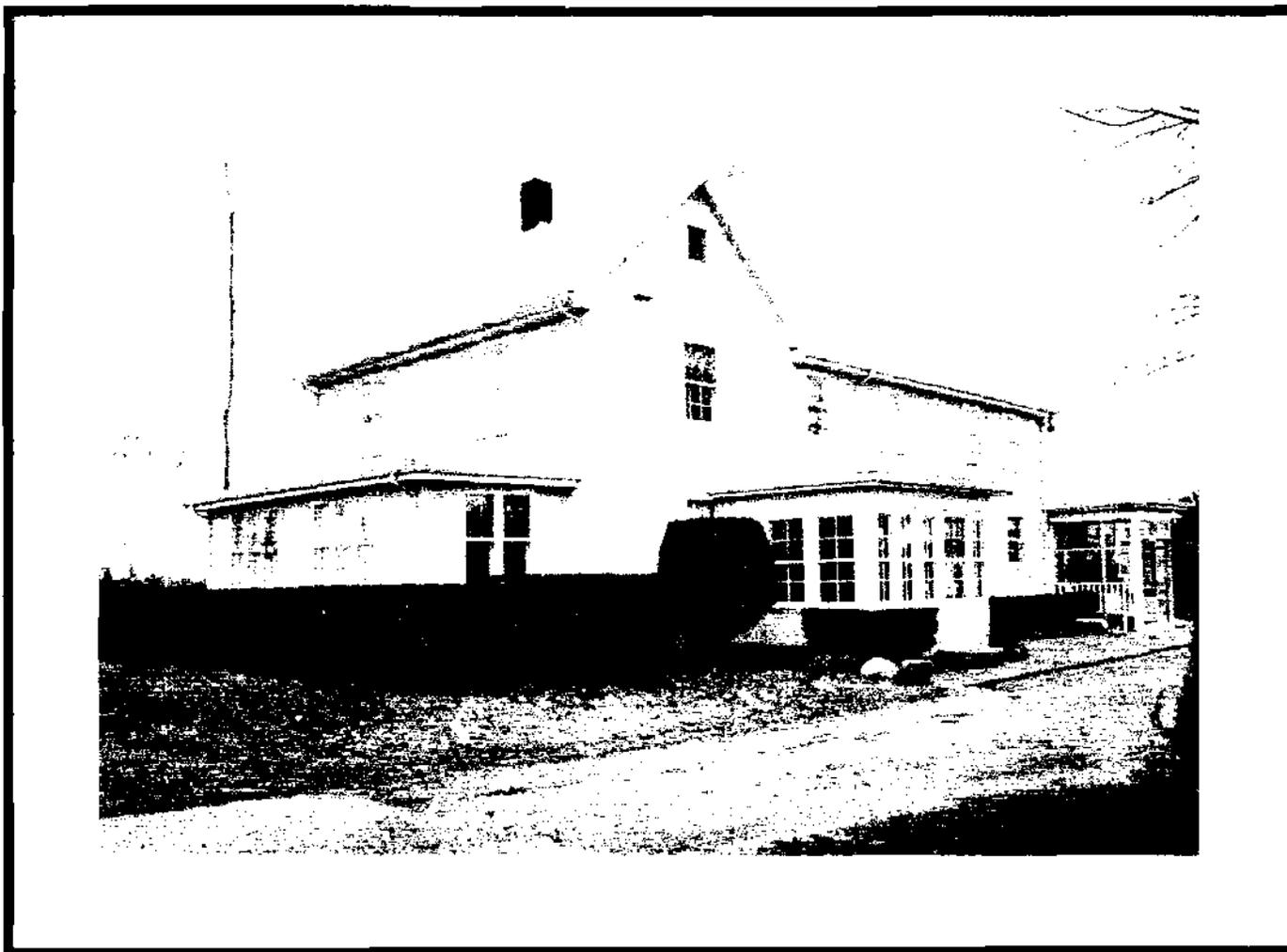


PLATE 39: Clarksdale Tenant House No 2, View Looking Northeast



PLATE 40: Clarksdale Tenant House No 2, View Looking Southwest

Tenant House #3 (N- ): This dwelling is located some 600 feet back from the west edge of Route 896, directly opposite the entrance to the DuPont Glasgow Plant. The land on which it is located is in the process of redevelopment as the Pencader Corporate Center, and has been laid out with streets called "Corporate Boulevard" "Executive Drive", etc. Tenant residents occupy a trailer home adjacent to the house, which is vacant. The only other structure on the property is a cement block garage.

The house consists of a two-story side gable main block of stuccoed brick, with a two-story gable-roofed wood frame ell off the south side (Plates 41 and 42). The north elevation features two widely-spaced windows at each story, and a narrow pentroof extending the length of the wall between the floors. The west side has two windows on the first floor and one centered above them on the second story. A relatively new exterior brick chimney separates the two bays into which the east gable end is divided. The only exterior entrance to the brick section is located in this wall, sheltered by a modern gable-roofed porch on a concrete slab. The frame ell, clad in synthetic shingling, is one bay long and two bays wide. On the west side, in the re-entrant angle formed by the two sections of the house, is a partially screened slant-roofed porch within which is the entry to the kitchen area.

Tenant House #4 (N- ): This dwelling is situated on the west side of Route 896 almost directly opposite the intersection with Road 408. The house has a two-story, side-gable single-pile



PLATE 41: Clarksdale Tenant House No 3, View Looking Southwest



PLATE 42: Clarksdale Tenant House No 3, View Looking Northeast

main block to which have been added two slant-roofed units, one of two stories, the other of one story, across the rear (Plates 43 and 44). The entire building, which is of wood frame construction, was covered with red facebrick in 1955, thereby completely obliterating its original exterior wall surfaces. Off the south gable end is a one-room addition on a raised brick foundation. The original main block retains most of its 6/6 double hung sash windows in flat, unmolded surrounds with narrow cornices. The eaves of the low, corrugated metal-clad roof are embellished along with the east side and gable ends with a narrow scalloped fascia board. Two tall brick interior chimneys are symmetrically located on the rear roof slope. A one-bay porch with standing-steam metal clad gable roof and thin Tuscan Doric style columns shelters the main entrance.

Historical Discussion: According to the Beers atlas of Pencader Hundred, structures were present at the locations of Tenant Houses #3 and 4 by 1868, and it is not unreasonable to suppose from their general form that Tenant Houses #3 and 4 are those indicated on that map. Construction of Tenant House #2 has been dated to the early 20th century, based on historic maps and archaeological investigations conducted in 1986 (Lothrop et al. 1986).

All three dwellings are associated with the agricultural tracts assembled by Cantwell Clark in the 1830s and collectively known as "Clarksdale" from the name given to the home farm (Beers 1868). Clark's activities in Pencader Hundred suggest an



PLATE 43: Clarksdale Tenant House No 4, View Looking Northwest



PLATE 44: Clarksdale Tenant House No 4, View to East

interesting case study in the agglomeration of farms in middle and northern Delaware that followed the agricultural depression of the early 19th century. In three transactions beginning in 1831, Cantwell Clark (then of Red Lion Hundred) acquired over 1,600 acres in Pencader Hundred, at a cost of more than \$15,000 (NCC Deeds Q4/92; W4/63; C5/491). Most of these holdings lay north of the Frenchtown Pike (U.S. Route 40), on both sides of Route 896, with one 300-acre tract located to the south on Porter Road (Rea and Price 1849; Beers 1868; Baist 1893).

Cantwell Clark died in 1869, leaving to his five children (Annie, Laura, Maria, Cantwell Jr., and Delaware) all his "farms and tracts of land" (NCC Wills A2/426). Subsequently, Laura, Maria and Cantwell Clark, Jr. died, leaving Annie and Delaware heirs to the Clark family farms (NCC Deeds Z12/147). In 1884, the two siblings made an "equal partition of the lands they held as tenants in common" with Delaware receiving the home farm, called "Clarksdale", which lay between Dayett's Mill Pond and Route 896, and the "lower" (Porter Road) farm on which were at that time a two-story frame house and frame barn (NCC Deeds Z12/147). His sister Annie Clark Skinner, received 353 acres on the west side of Route 896, plus a farm lying east of Clarksdale and Dayett's Mill Pond, each of which included a two story brick dwelling, a frame barn and other outbuildings (NCC Deeds Z12/153).

Delaware Clark died in 1911, at which time he still had possession of Clarksdale and the lower farm, plus a house in Newark (Estate of Delaware Clark, NCC Record of Wills #2302). His

heirs retained the Clarksdale farm until 1938, when they sold it to John Wirt Willis, who had previously (1913) acquired the farm lying east of Clarksdale and Dayett's Mill Pond from the heirs of Annie Clark Skinner. These Clark family farms thus became part of the large dairy operation that Willis developed, centered around the former Hermitage farm on U.S. Route 40 (see discussion of Hermitage, above).

Concerning the tenant houses themselves, #3 is believed to be the "two story brick dwelling" associated with the Clark farm lying west of Route 896 which in 1884 was formally conveyed to Annie Clark Skinner by her brother, Delaware Clark. #2 is believed to be a tenant house on the Clarksdale farm proper, and is mentioned in the 1911 inventory of Delaware Clark's estate. The main house of the Clark family, located a short distance southeast of #2, was removed, along with a large brick barn, for construction of a portion of the DuPont Glasgow plant. No information apart from that contained in historic maps (Beers 1868, Baist 1893) has been obtained concerning Tenant House #4.

Evaluation: These three tenant houses are evaluated in terms of their architectural attributes under National Register Criterion C. The basic form of all three dwellings is the I-house type, two stories high and one room deep, that characterized much rural domestic construction on northern and central Delaware from the late 18th through late 19th centuries. The ubiquity of this house type is testament to its importance in the architectural history of the region; however, each of the three Clarksdale

tenant houses has experienced a loss of integrity, both of fabric and of context, that prevents them from meeting National Register criteria for architectural significance. House #2, lying east of Route 896, has been extensively remodeled on both interior and exterior, and its setting is wholly dominated by the vast bulk of the DuPont plant immediately behind it. House #4, now occupying a narrow lot adjacent to a commercial establishment, has been clad in a facebrick that has clearly altered the original character of this wood frame dwelling. House #3 is somewhat problematic, as it may be, relatively speaking, the least altered of the three structures. Because permission to view the interior was denied, interior information that might aid in interpreting the fabric of this house is not available. It is possible that, if the north elevation was originally the front, the original main entrance has been filled in, with corresponding loss of facade integrity. (A north orientation for a dwelling of this age and location would be rather unusual; most existing 18th and early 19th century rural dwellings in the region, where their orientation is not focused on a road, tend to face south or west). As is the case with #2 and 4, the agricultural context of #3 is no longer extant, and the dwelling stands as an isolated object in a nascent corporate subdivision. Thus, as a result of the physical and contextual alterations that have affected these structures, none retain a clear ability to represent or convey the circumstances in which they were originally built and used. As such, a case for their National Register eligibility cannot be advanced.

## CONCLUSIONS

This study has focused on the investigation of 11 properties in or near the Route 896 project corridor, in order to make a preliminary evaluation of their historic architectural importance. As a result of this study, six of the 11 properties have been identified as meeting one or more criteria for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (Table 1). Two properties (Aikens Tavern Historic District and the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad) are already listed in the National Register.

School No. 56 has been evaluated as significant both as an example of rural school architecture, and for its association with the continuum of rural public education in Glasgow and Pencader Hundred. The Evan Lynch house has been evaluated as of potential National Register eligibility for its association with the entrepreneurial activity that characterized Glasgow's nineteenth century history as a crossroads community and service center for the nearby agricultural population.

The other four properties of potential National Register eligibility are Bellvue, the Hermitage, Cann Farmstead, and the Williams-Boulden house. Although each has its own particular character and history, they have certain aspects in common. For example, the John Frazer house (at the Hermitage), the Cann house and the Williams-Boulden house represent variations on a common, and important, vernacular form -- the I-house. Of these three,

TABLE 1

STATUS OF PROJECT AREA HISTORIC PROPERTIES (SOUTH TO NORTH)

Bellvue (N-3975)	Meets NR Criterion C
DeShane-Paxon House	Does not meet NR Criteria
Williams-Boulden House (N-3986)	Meets NR Criterion C
Cann Farmstead (N-3997)	Meets NR Criterion C
New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad (N-442)	Listed in NR
Frame House (N-3980)	Does not meet NR Criteria
Evan Lynch House (N-3976)	Meets NR Criterion A
Hermitage (N-3990)	Meets NR Criterion C
Aikens Tavern Historic District (N-3875)	Listed in NR
School No. 56 (N-3881)	Meets NR Criteria A and C
Clarksdale Tenant House #3	Does not meet NR Criteria
Clarksdale Tenant House #2 (N-10616)	Does not meet NR Criteria
Clarksdale Tenant House #4	Does not meet NR Criteria

the Frazer house, with its symmetrical facade and center hall plan, shows the most influence of formal stylistic qualities, while the Cann house, in particular, retains more folk or traditional elements in its massing and plan. The Cann and Williams-Boulden houses also share an interesting, and possibly peculiarly local, "three-over-four" treatment of their facades.

The rebuilding of the agricultural landscape that attended agricultural recovery and reforms in the middle decades of the 19th century is illustrated, in different ways, by the Bellvue farmhouse and the Frazer house. The Bellvue house, with its distinct--and distinctive--construction episodes, provides an example of the expansion and remodeling of an 18th century dwelling to meet the needs and preferences of a later generation of farm dwellers. The Frazer house, on the other hand, illustrates the erection of new dwellings whose formality and attention to style suggest the increasing urbanization and proliferation of urban influences in north central Delaware in the second quarter of the 19th century.

The agricultural complexes, particularly those of Bellvue, the Hermitage, and the Cann property, appear to largely post-date their respective farm dwellings, in so doing providing illustration of the continuum of agricultural activity in the area from the late 18th century to the early 20th century. Bellvue, the Williams-Boulden property and the Cann farm include examples of the crib barn or granary, one of two new forms of agricultural architecture that were introduced into central Delaware during

the mid-19th century period of rebuilding (Herman 1987:146). The Hermitage features an example of bank barn construction, modified with a concrete floor for dairy use but still retaining the earthen ramp and the gable-roofed "bridge house" that was occasionally utilized in this type of barn. To the greatest extent, however, Bellvue, the Cann farm and, especially, the Hermitage, suggest a second important period of agricultural "rebuilding," this specifically associated with the early 20th century expansion of the dairy industry in north-central Delaware illustrated not by enlargement of barns (as occurred in Mill Creek Hundred to the north (see Jicha and Cesna 1986)), but by construction of new barns specifically designed to meet the needs and requirements of large-scale "modern" dairy operations.

The Clarksdale tenant houses, although evaluated in this study as lacking sufficient integrity and importance for National Register eligibility, point to another, earlier episode of central Delaware's rural history. The beginning of the 19th century was a time of agricultural depression brought about largely by poor agricultural practices that depleted the soil, and by the subdivision of large tracts over the 18th century into increasingly smaller, inefficient, farms. As impoverished farmers left their lands, however, those whose fortunes enabled them to remain proceeded to "busily and aggressively" buy up the abandoned tracts and reassemble them into more productive units (Herman 1984:5). The story of Cantwell Clark, who amassed over 1,500 acres in Pencader Hundred in the 1830s, might prove to be

an interesting case study of this particular phenomenon of Delaware's agricultural history, one for which documents, rather than structures, offer the potentially most valuable tools toward understanding.

#### ANTICIPATED PROJECT EFFECTS

Current design plans for widening of Route 896 and construction of the Glasgow bypass indicate that for those architectural resources potentially eligible for, or listed in, the National Register, construction will occur outside proposed or established site boundaries, and thus is not expected to directly affect significant architectural resources. Architectural resources within the Aikens Tavern Historic District at Glasgow may potentially benefit from the proposed bypass, because such a bypass will relieve pressure to further widen U.S. 40 and the existing Route 896 at the crossroads: an important consideration due to the relative proximity of the historic district's buildings to the roadways. South of Glasgow, widening of Route 896 is not expected to materially alter the existing environment of the Cann Farmstead, Bellvue or the Williams-Boulden house, although the Cann farm and Williams-Boulden house may experience indirect effects of a temporary nature during construction, due to the presence of heavy equipment, because of their proximity to the highway.

The proposed project will, however, affect the New Castle-Frenchtown Railroad, which is listed in the National Register as a historic site, because a portion of the railroad right of way will be acquired for construction of the southern end of the Glasgow bypass. DelDOT will ensure that this segment will have been tested for possible archaeological potential prior to initiation of construction at this location.

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## PERSONNEL

John A. Hotopp, Director and Principal Archaeologist, Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. BA in Economics and Political Science, Morris Harvey College; MA in Political Science, Marshall University; Ph.D. in Anthropology, University of Iowa. Sixteen years experience in archaeology and cultural resource management in the Midwest, Mid-Atlantic and Northeast.

Martha H. Bowers, Senior Architectural Historian, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. BA in History, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; MA in American History, University of Iowa. Ten years experience in architectural and historic site survey, National Register evaluation and cultural resource management in Mid-Atlantic, New England, Great Basin, Great Plains, Rocky Mountain and Midwest regions.

Ingrid Wuebber, Research Historian, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. EA in Archaeology, Douglass College, Rutgers University. Three years experience in archaeology and historical research in Mid-Atlantic and Southeast regions.

### Production Assistance

Rob Tucher, Senior Photographer  
Tony Masso, Photographer  
Lee Nicoletti, Production Manager  
Gene Cass, Drafting  
Kimio Manley, Word Processing  
Joanie Jernigan, Word Processing  
Jackie Farmer, Word Processing

APPENDIX A  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORMS

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

**1. Name of Property**  
 historic name Bellvue Farmstead  
 other names/site number N-3975

**2. Location**  
 street & number 3270 Summit Bridge Road  not for publication  
 city, town Newark  vicinity  
 state Delaware code DEL county New Castle code 003 zip code 19702

**3. Classification**

Ownership of Property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private <input type="checkbox"/> public-local <input type="checkbox"/> public-State <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	Category of Property <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district <input type="checkbox"/> site <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> object	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
		<u>3</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
		<u>2</u>	_____ sites
		<u>5</u>	_____ structures
		_____ objects	Total
		<u>1</u>	

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  
 nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of certifying official Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of commenting or other official Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

**5. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of the Keeper Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

6. Function or Use	
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
<u>Domestic/Single Dwelling</u>	<u>Domestic/Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Agricultural/Agricultural Outbuilding</u>	

7. Description	
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
	foundation <u>brick</u>
	walls <u>brick</u>
	<u>weatherboard</u>
<u>Other: 2/3 Georgian</u>	roof <u>asphalt</u>
<u>Mid-19th Century/Greek Revival</u>	other _____

**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

Bellvue is located on the west side of Route 896, approximately 600 feet south of the intersection with Howell School Road. The property consists of the remains of an agricultural complex in which all buildings except a mobile home are vacant, although in relatively good condition. The complex is sited on slightly elevated ground with a setback of over 600 feet from the highway, at the end of a rutted lane running between fallow and cultivated fields. The complex includes a dwelling, dairy barn, granary, storage sheds, and barn converted to a machine shed.

The dwelling, oriented perpendicular to the road and facing south, exhibits three major construction phases. Earliest is a 2½ story, side-gable side-hall unit of painted Flemish bond brick on a high brick basement. The three-bay facade features 12/12 doubly hung sash in molded surrounds above thick timber sills. On the west side the sash are 9/9, set within segmental-arched openings. The entrance, which has a five-light transom and molded surround, is sheltered by a wooden porch with square posts, flat roof, concrete floor, and applied trim. The standing-seam metal roof features an interior gable-end brick chimney on the west, a large gabled roof dormer, and boxed eaves with cove molding.

The second phase of construction is represented by a large wood frame double-pile unit built on the east side of the brick section. The frame unit is also 2½ stories, but as it lacks a basement the floor levels of the two sections do not correspond. The tarpaper-covered roof of the frame unit is flat over most of the structure, with short, shallow slopes on south and north. The east gable end is finished with a horizontal parapet or "cornice". The unit is two bays wide and four bays deep, this depth corresponding to that of the brick section. Window treatment consists of 6/6 double hung sash in flat plank surrounds with narrow drip shelves, and, at attic level, orizontal "eyebrow" windows, of which those on the east side are double-hung. An entrance, out of line with the windows above it, is located in the east elevation.

The third phase consists of a one-story unit with corrugated sheet metal roof extending across the north side of the house. Half of this unit is fully enclosed, while the other serves as a porch with concrete floor and thin metal posts.

The interior of the brick section is arranged with a side-hall plan. The entry opens directly into the stair hall, which features a partially-enclosed staircase with winders, spindle balustrade and square newel post with a flat, round cap. The existing double-pile arrangement, although dating to the 1950's, reflects the original late 18th century plan, which featured two rooms sharing a common gable-end chimney stack with corner fireplaces back-to-back. In the mid-19th century, coincident with construction of the frame east section, the partition ~~XXXX~~ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

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between the two rooms was removed, and the fireplaces rebuilt as one, with a plain wood mantel (the same treatment occurred at the second floor as well). The 1950's "recreation" of the original plan involved installing partitions which bisected the first floor fireplace, and enclosed the second floor fireplace within a closet. First floor wood work in this section includes simple, strongly-molded door and window surrounds, narrow baseboards largely obscured by metal heating units, and relatively wide, low, 6-panel doors with box locks and brass or ceramic knobs. In the "rear parlor", the window sills extend nearly to the floor and are fashioned as narrow window seats with paneled backs. A portion of the original finish of the hall is preserved within a pantry created beside and behind the stairs when the stairs were enclosed in the 1950's.

The main floor of the frame section contains two large rooms connected by a very wide doorway fitted with four-panel double folding doors. Each room features a fireplace, neither of which have mantels or are functional. The woodwork is of a simplified Greek Revival type in which the tops of the window and door surrounds, edged with thick half-round molding, are shaped as very shallow triangular pediments. This same treatment, less the molded edges, is repeated on the second floor, which contains two bedrooms with filled-in chimney pieces.

The agricultural buildings of Bellvue are located southwest of the house. Largest is a gambrel-roofed dairy barn constructed of concrete block with vertical plank siding on the loft level. Nearby to the south is a one-room frame structure with gable roof, vertical plank siding and six-light fixed sash. Beyond this structure is a frame barn with corrugated sheet metal gable roof and vertical plank siding. Three large vehicular bays have been cut into the south side for machine storage. The granary, a large gable-roofed structure, the vertical boarding of which is slightly spaced for ventilation, is the southernmost structure in the complex.

**B. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

c. 1770  
c. 1845  
c. 1890-1920

Significant Dates

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The property known as Bellvue is significant under Criterion C. The focus of this assessment is the house, which with its two distinct construction phases presents a clear example of the phenomenon of enlargement and rebuilding that transformed north-central Delaware's rural landscape in the middle decades of the 19th century. The original brick dwelling retains distinctive features associated with the vernacular adaptation of the mid-18th century Georgian house type, the adaptation here being the "two-thirds" variation with side hall, double-pile plan. This form of the Georgian plan is most commonly associated with urban townhouse construction beginning in the later 18th century, but was not infrequently translated to rural settings in the lower Delaware Valley region (Glassie 1972: 37-38). The Bellvue farmhouse is also among the relatively limited number of 18th century dwellings known to survive in lower New Castle County, as most of the more numerous log or frame dwellings from the period are no longer extant, many having been removed during that same "rebuilding" that gave Bellvue farmhouse the character it retains today.

The frame section, construction of which is estimated to have occurred c. 1840-50, retains several features associated with the Greek Revival style, most obviously the treatment of the interior window and door surrounds, and the insertion of "eyebrow" windows to illuminate the attic level. The treatment of this section's east gable, if original, may reflect the influence of the Italianate style, in its attempt to emulate the rectilinear, boxy massing often characteristic of that style. Also of importance from this building episode is the remodeling of the original, brick unit floor plan by removal of partition walls and the reconstruction of the fireplaces, clearly intended to "modernize" the space and make it more accommodating to the needs of the mid-19th century occupants. (Another documented example of this kind of alteration is the Samuel Townsend House, near Townsend, Del. (Herman 1982: 186-7).)

The outbuildings, while not of individual significance, contribute to the importance of the property. Erected well after expansion of the house, they reflect the growth of the dairy industry in northern and central Delaware that occurred in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As such, they extend the continuum of agricultural life and livelihood still visible on this farmstead from its late colonial origins to early modern times.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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The property known as Bellvue was originally identified in the survey of Pencader Hundred conducted through the New Castle County Department of Planning and subsequently included in a draft National Register nomination entitled "Historic Resources of Pencader Hundred". The history of this property has been traced through 1792, when the then owner, David Howell, died, leaving four minor orphan children, David, Oliver, Thomas and Samuel. An inspection conducted for the Chancery Court the following year included mention of a "two story brick house" that it may be assumed referred to the masonry portion of the dwelling present on the farmstead today (NCC Record of Chancery, Orphans Court, G1/344; H1/52).

Although the transactions have not been identified, the farm was in possession of one of David Howell's sons, Oliver, at the time of the latter's death in 1814. Oliver Howell bequeathed all his real estate to his wife, Eleanor. Eleanor Howell died in 1823, leaving the property to her two children by her first marriage, Daniel Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas Boulden, as tenants in common (NCC Wills, R1/123; R1/496).

In 1826, Daniel Thomas sold his interest in the property to Nathaniel Boulden, his sister Elizabeth's husband (NCC Deeds, D4/391). Subsequently, Elizabeth died, leaving to Nathaniel her half interest in the farm (NCC Deeds I5/221). In 1842, Nathaniel Boulden sold his interest in the farm to Curtis B. Ellison, then of St. Georges Hundred, with the understanding that as Elizabeth Boulden's children (Eleanor, Nathan, and Jessie) reached their majority they would also convey their interests in the property to Ellison (NCC Deeds, I5/221; I5/224/U5/30).

Curtis Ellison was thus by 1847 full owner of the former Howell farm, which he named Bellvue (Beers 1868) and upon which he resided until his death in 1886 (NCC Wills I/2/444). Erection of the frame portion of the farmhouse is reasonably attributed to Curtis Ellison, as the Greek Revival stylistic elements suggests a mid-19th century construction date.

In 1895, following the death of Ellison's wife, Margaret, the Bellvue farm passed to four of their nine children, Lorena, Julia, Anna and Eliza (NCC Wills, I2444; Public Sale T16/242). Through the subsequent deaths of Lorena, Anna and Elizabeth, Julia eventually acquired sole ownership of Bellvue, which she bequeathed to her nephew, Eugene Ellison Paxon, at her death in 1939 (NCC Wills N6/256). The farm remained in the family until Paxon's widow sold it to Benjamin and Bertha Johnson in 1950 (NCC Deeds U49/273).

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 nacular Architecture in Middle Delaware. Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural  
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See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

Specify repository:  
Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approx. 18.36 acres

UTM References

A 

18	436520	4380100
Zone	Easting	Northing

  
 C 

18	436260	4379840
Zone	Easting	Northing

B 

18	436540	4379880
Zone	Easting	Northing

  
 D 

18	436240	4380080
Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of Bellvue Farmstead is as shown on the accompanying sketch map entitled "Bellvue Farmstead, N-3975."

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The boundaries proposed for this property enclose an area that is of a size to preserve the house, outbuildings, a portion of the immediate setting, and any potential archaeological resources that may be associated with historic activity areas of the farmstead. The east boundary is set back from the existing highway right-of-way a distance of approximately 200 feet, with a buffer of approximately 400 feet between this boundary and the easternmost feature of the complex proper. The west, north and south boundaries are set at a 200 foot distance  See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martha H. Bowers, Architectural Historian  
 organization Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. date March 1987  
 street & number 100 Halsted Street telephone 201-678-1960  
 city or town East Orange state New Jersey zip code 07019

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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from the outermost structural elements of the complex, a distance sufficient to include all structural and landscape features that contribute to the significance of the property.

BELLEVUE FARMSTEAD  
N-3975  
SCALE APPROX. 1" = 200'

C = CONTRIBUTING  
NC = NON-CONTRIBUTING

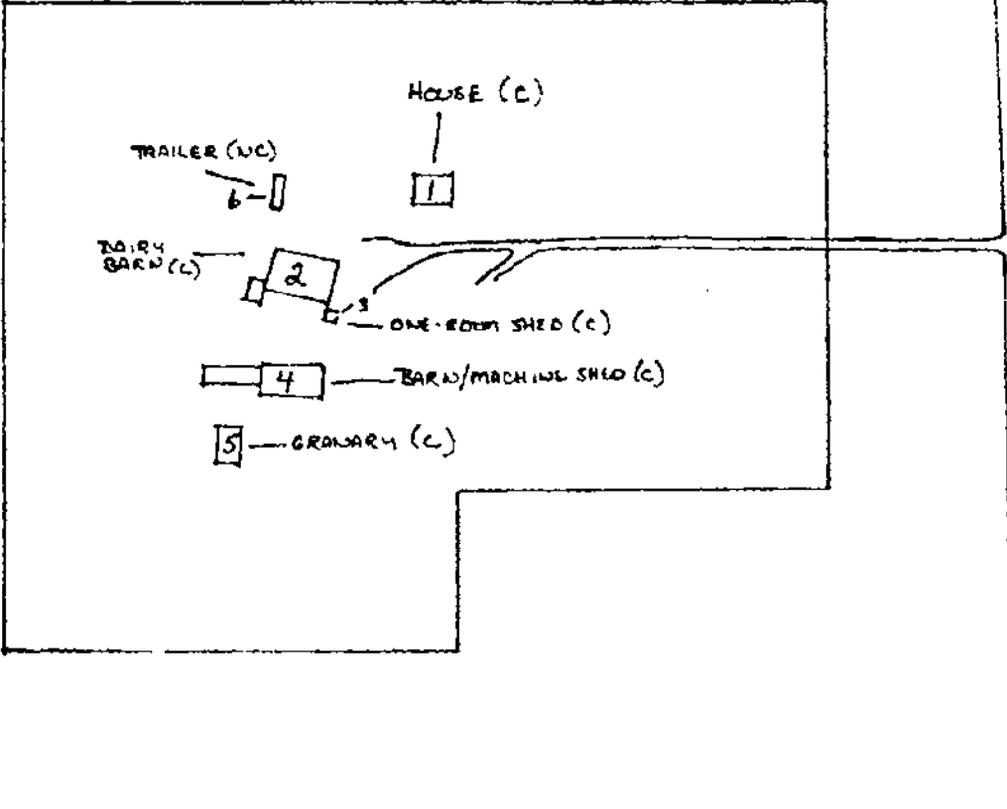


DENNY ROAD

ROUTE 896

HOWELL SCHOOL

ROAD



Bellvue (N-3975)

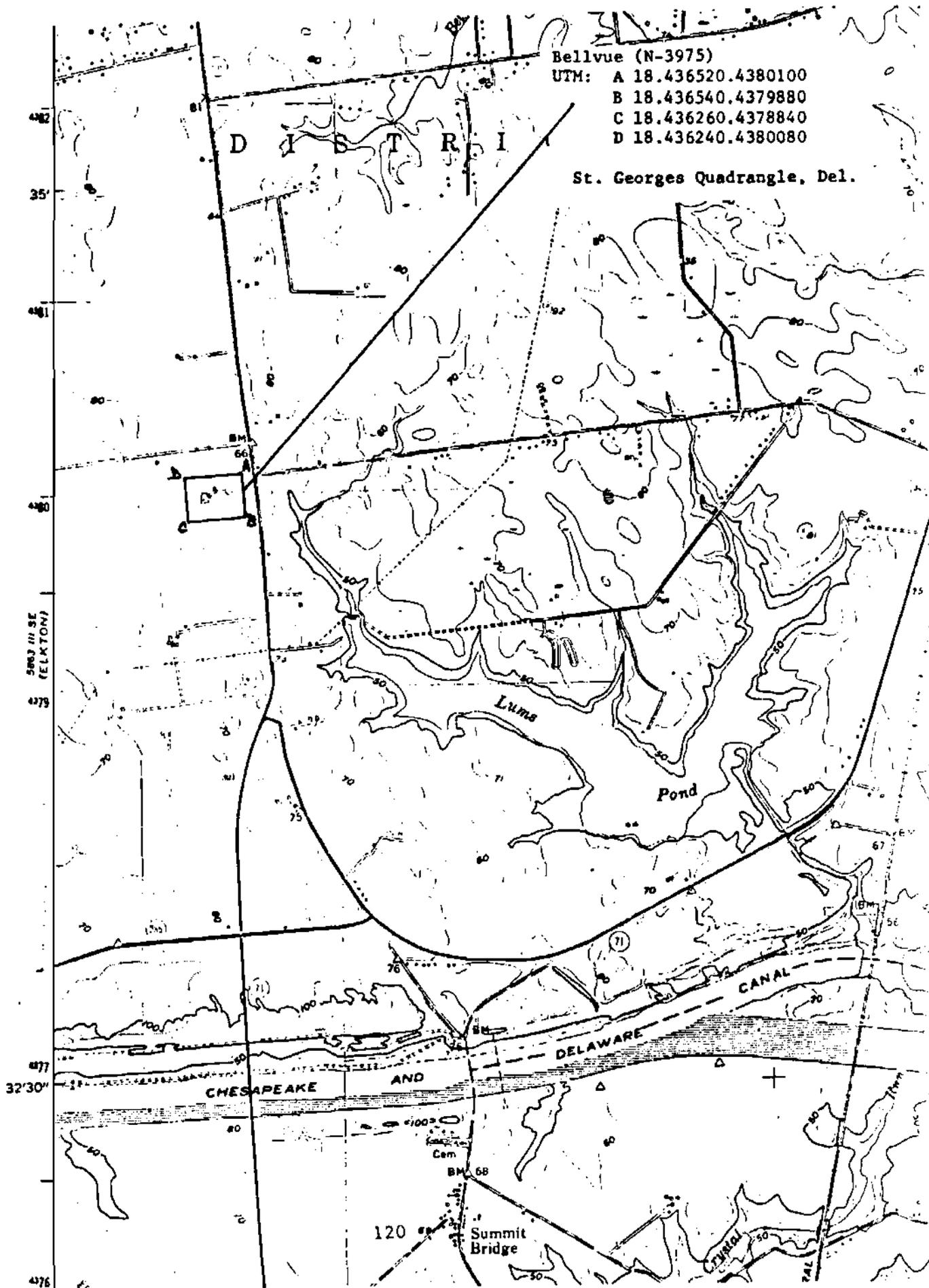
UTM: A 18.436520.4380100

B 18.436540.4379880

C 18.436260.4378840

D 18.436240.4380080

St. Georges Quadrangle, Del.



SEE PLATES 1 THROUGH 8 FOR  
PHOTOGRAPHS OF BELLVUE FARMSTEAD

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-800a). Type all entries.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Williams, Roger, House  
other names/site number Boulden, Charles, House/N-3986

**2. Location**

street & number Delaware Route 896  not for publication  
city, town Newark  vicinity  
state Delaware code DEL county New Castle code 003 zip code 19702

**3. Classification**

<p><b>Ownership of Property</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private <input type="checkbox"/> public-local <input type="checkbox"/> public-State <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal</p>	<p><b>Category of Property</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district <input type="checkbox"/> site <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> object</p>	<p><b>Number of Resources within Property</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contributing</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Noncontributing</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>1</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>3</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>1</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>4</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>1</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> </tr> </table>	Contributing	Noncontributing	<u>1</u>	_____	_____	_____	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	_____	_____	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>		Total
Contributing	Noncontributing															
<u>1</u>	_____															
_____	_____															
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>															
_____	_____															
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>															
	Total															

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

**5. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Agriculture/Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: I-House

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof asphalt

other \_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Roger Williams (C. Boulden) house is the principal element in the remains of a small agricultural complex lying on the east side of Route 896 approximately 3000 feet north of Howell School Road. The house, oriented perpendicular to the road and facing south, is sited over 100 feet from the roadway on a lot slightly elevated above the road and an adjacent drainage ditch. The outbuildings extend some 200 feet east of the house and are arranged in a rough quadrangle open on the west side. The house yard area includes several mature shade trees and a row of ornamental shrubbery along the north and west edges. The complex is surrounded on north, east and south by fallow and cultivated fields.

The house is a two-story, side-gable single-pile structure built of seven-course common bond brick on a low brick foundation. One brick chimney is extant within the wall of the west gable end; a similar chimney at the east gable end has been removed. The roof is covered with composition shingling with gable end eaves flush with the exterior wall planes. On north and south elevations, a narrow line of corbelling constitutes a modest "frieze."

The south elevation is irregularly fenestrated with four bays (the main entry and three 9/6 double hung sash windows) on the first story and three byas (with 6/6 double hung sash) symmetrically arranged at the second story. The fenestration of the north elevation appears to have originally been symmetrical, with three openings at each story. However, the center openings on both stories have been filled in and replaced with a rear entry (not used) and a small single-sash window, both set slightly to the east of the original openings. The west gable end features two windows on the first story, one on the second, and two square fixed sash windows at attic level. Similar attic windows remain in the east gable, below which is a shadow remaining from a gable-roofed unit removed and replaced with a shed-roofed aluminum -clad kitchen wing on a concrete block foundation (however, an earlier exterior bulkhead cellar entry below this wing has been retained).

A screened porch with wooden floor and flat roof extends across the facade. The main entry features a six-panel door with three-light transom set in the plane of the inner wall surface, framed with a strongly-molded surround. The exterior wall within the porch has been stuccoed and whitewashed.

According to inventory data on file with the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, the interior of the house includes an original kitchen corner cupboard, an enclosed winding stair in the central hall, and chairrails in hall and living room.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

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There are four outbuildings associated with the property. Largest is a timber-framed crib barn or granary with vertical plank siding on the ground level and horizontal clapboarding at loft level, covered with a standing seam metal front-gable roof. To the east is a long one-story shed with vertical plank siding, six-light fixed sash windows and side-gable standing seam metal roof with projecting rafter ends. Almost directly opposite this structure is a machine shed of similar form, partially open on the south side. The fourth structure, oriented perpendicular to the others at the east end of the complex, is a large front-gable shed clad in corrugated sheet metal. The extent to which these structures are now used for agricultural purposes appears to be limited.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)  
Architecture

Period of Significance  
c. 1770-1831

Significant Dates

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation  
N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person    N/A

Architect/Builder  
unknown

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Roger Williams house is evaluated as significant under Criterion C as a noteworthy example of vernacular domestic architecture from the late 18th-early 19th century period of north-central Delaware's rural history. It is a clear example of the I-house form that dominates the architectural history of the area, appearing to date from the period that preceded the major rebuilding of the agricultural economy and rural environment in the middle decades of the 19th century. Lacking qualities of formal or popular style that were increasingly applied to the I-house during the 19th century, the Williams house instead conveys a more "folk" tradition in its essentially hall-parlor plan and linear composition. The three-over-four treatment of the facade is an apparent localism that enhances the importance of the house as an artifact of past building traditions in Pencader Hundred (a similar facade, but with two front entries, is found on the Cann farmhouse a short distance to the north). Alterations, such as loss of the original east wing and end chimney, addition of the porch, and changes to the rear fenestration, have affected the integrity of the house to a certain extent. However, the original design intent and character of the house remains readily appreciable, and the house is appropriately recognized as an important artifact of the region's rural architectural history.

The outbuildings, representing the remains of later 19th century agricultural activity on the property, are considered contributing elements, with the granary a good representative of its type.

The house is believed to have been originally built under the ownership of Roger Williams, "yeoman" of Pencader Hundred who died intestate in 1810, leaving 230 acres of farm and woodland on the east side of Route 896 (NCC Orphans' Court Records, Inventory dated 23 Aug. 1810). Williams' estate was not settled until 1825, when the 230 acres were divided into tracts, one of which, of 93 acres, fronted on Route 896 and contained at least one dwelling (NCC Orphans' Court Records, M1/88; M1/153-4; M1/313). This tract was awarded to Abel Williams, eldest surviving son of Roger Williams, who subsequently sold it to William Brown and moved to Ohio (NCC Deeds L4/179). The tract by 1830 had come into the possession of Thomas McMullen, through a Sheriff's sale out of Brown's estate (Brown died within a year of acquiring the property) ~~xxx~~ See continuation sheet (NCC Deeds D4/422/L4/225; L4/179).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

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McMullen died in 1832, but his estate appears to have remained unsettled into the 1840's (NCC Wills S1/540). In 1847 the former Williams tract was sold at a Sheriff's sale to Charles Boulden, who appeared in the 1850 agricultural census as owning 145 acres of improved land, 50 acres of unimproved land, a variety of crops including wheat, corn, oats, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and hay, as well as several horses, milch cows and swine. By 1868, the land and house were in possession of Merrit Paxon, who owned several large tracts in Pencader and Red Lion hundreds during the period c. 1865-85, including "Wheatland Farm" near Kirkwood (Beers 1868). Paxon died in 1886, and this property, as well as Wheatland Farm, came into the ownership of Richard T. Cann, who also inherited large tracts north of the Williams House above Porter Road.

New Castle County Wills, Deeds and Orphans' Court Records, Hall of Records, Dover.  
 Beers, D.G. Atlas of the State of Delaware. 1868.  
 Rea, Samuel and Jacob Price. Map of New Castle County, from Original Survey. Smith  
 & Wister, Philadelphia, 1849.  
 Baist, G. William. Atlas of the State of Delaware. G. William Baist, Philadelphia,  
 1893.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:  
 Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property approx. 6.9 acres

UTM References

A 18 436510 4381090  
 Zone Easting Northing

C \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone Easting Northing

D \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Roger Williams/C. Boulden House property is as shown on the accompanying sketch map entitled "Roger Williams/C. Boulden House, N-3986".

See continuation sheet

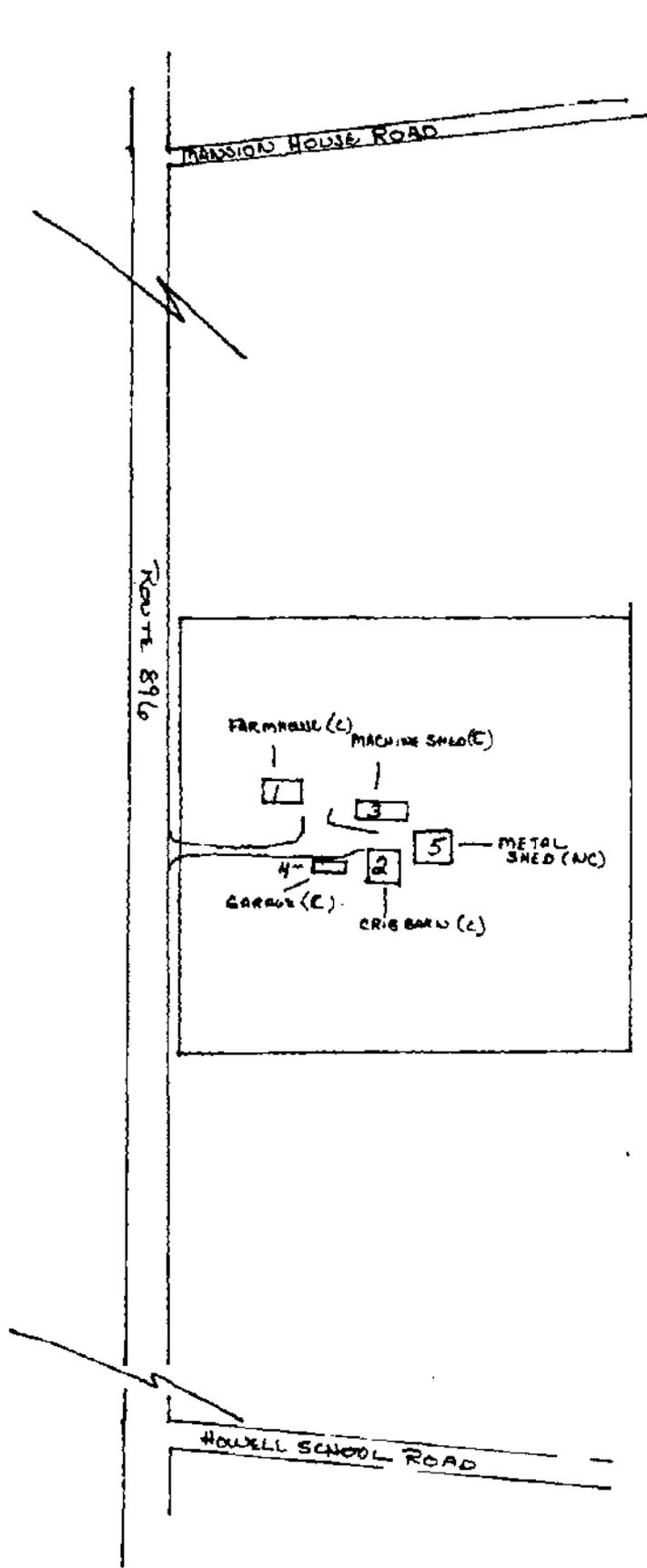
Boundary Justification The 550' x 550' parcel that forms the historic boundary is of a size that preserves the house, outbuildings, a portion of the immediate setting, and any potential archaeological resources that may be associated with activity areas of the former farmstead. The frontage of the property has been altered through the years by improvements to Route 896; the proposed boundary along this frontage follows the line of the existing property line, which is visually delineated in part by a row of evenly-spaced shrubs extending north from the  See continuation sheet driveway.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title M.H. Bowers, Architectural Historian  
 organization Louis Berger & Associates, Inc date March 1987  
 street & number 100 Halsted St. telephone 201-678-1960  
 city or town East Orange state New Jersey zip code 07019

ROGER WILLIAMS / C. BOWDEN  
HOUSE  
N-3986  
SCALE APPROX. 1" = 200'

C = CONTRIBUTING  
NC = NON-CONTRIBUTING



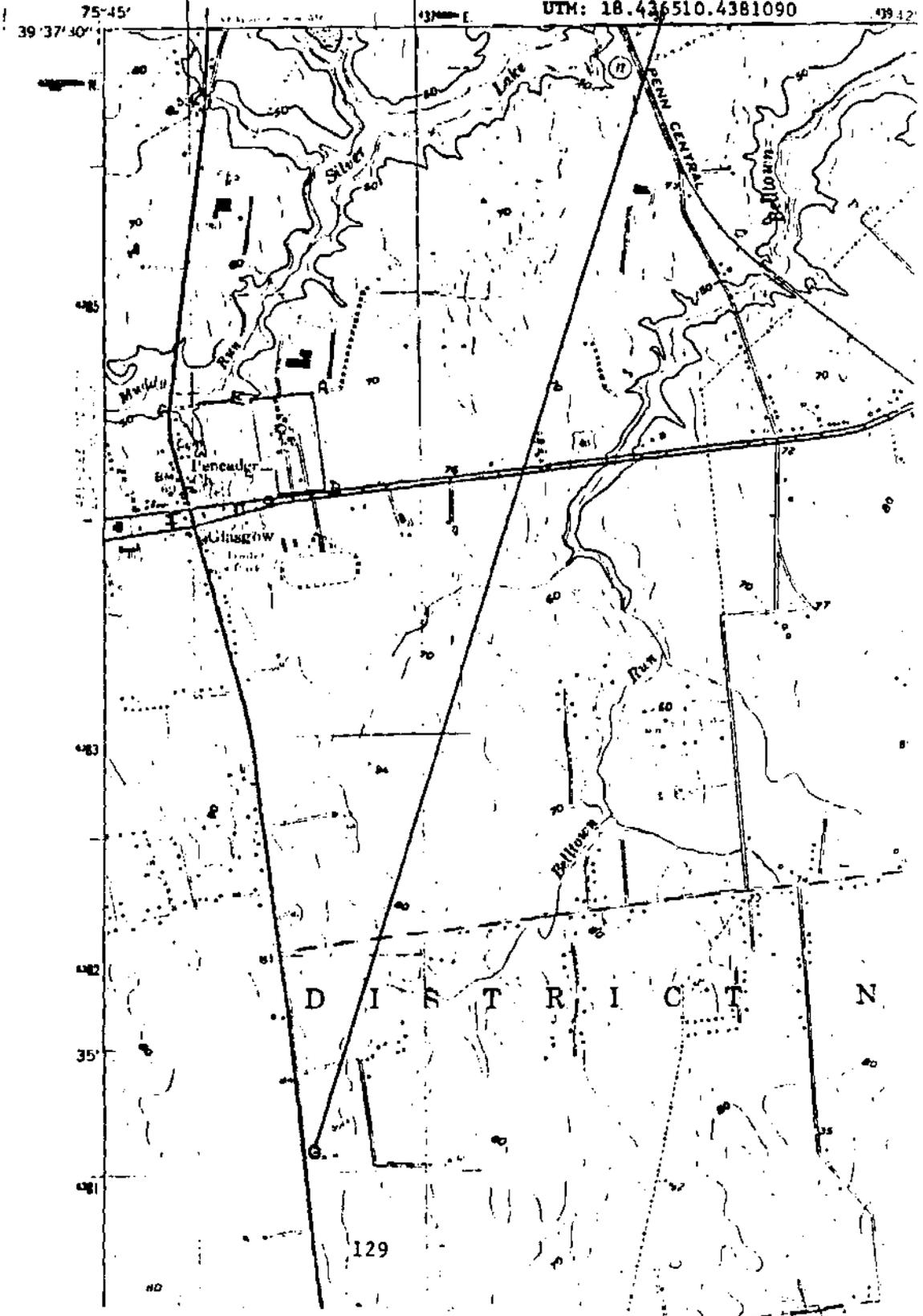
PAVILION  
(NEWARK WEST)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

St. Georges Quadrangle

Williams/C. Boulden House  
(N-3986)

UTM: 18.436510.4381090



SEE PLATES 10 THROUGH 14 FOR  
PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE WILLIAMS/BOULDEN HOUSE



**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Agriculture/Agricultural Outbuildings

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Hall-parlor I house

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls brick

stucco

roof asphalt

other wood

concrete

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Cann farmstead occupies an area lying west of Route 896 and north of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad right-of-way. The agricultural complex includes a dwelling located near the railroad right-of-way, plus fifteen outbuildings lying northwest and north of the house. The house is set off from the outbuildings by unpaved lanes that enclosed the house "yard", which is further defined by fencing and concentration of large coniferous trees on the north side.

The farmhouse, which was largely completed prior to 1835, is composed of three side-gable single-pile units arranged in linear fashion and oriented to face south. The largest unit, on the east end, is a two-story stuccoed brick block with hall-parlor plan and rectangular brick chimneys rising out of each gable end wall. The front and rear elevations are irregularly fenestrated, with four symmetrically arranged openings on the first story and three on the second. In the two center bays of the facade are entrances framed with paneled reveals and beaded surrounds, opening directly into the "hall" and parlor". At the southwest corner is an exterior bulkhead entry to the cellar, which is completely below grade. Across the facade is a hipped roofed porch on a concrete slab with wooden Tuscan Doric columns.

The middle unit, also of stuccoed brick, is also two stories high, but with floor levels slightly below those of the easternmost unit. This middle section is two-bays wide, with an exterior entrance, and contains one original room on each floor. The depth of this section has been increased through a two-story frame extension on the rear which contains a passage and stair. The third, westernmost, section of the house is two stories high, and, although two-bays wide, is wider than the middle section. It is of timber frame construction with scalloped asbestos wall shingling, and roof extended as a "catslide" to just above the first floor windows on the north side. The roofs of all three sections have been recently recovered with composition shingles, and earlier window sash replaced with 1/1 sash.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

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The interior is arranged, as the exterior suggests, as a series of rooms opening directly into one another, rather than oriented around a center passage. The house retains a variety of noteworthy interior features, including an enclosed winding stair beside the easternmost chimney, a Federal-style mantelpiece in the first floor room of the central section, deep window reveals with simple moldings, and wide paneled doors with box locks.

The first floor fireplaces in the east section have been remodeled in the 20th century with brick mantelpieces, and are no longer functional. The kitchen area in the west section has been moved to the rear (north) in order to accommodate an enclosed porch within the south wall plane. Alterations of these kinds, however do not diminish the high level of physical integrity that characterizes this dwelling overall.

The outbuildings of the Cann farmstead are arranged in rectilinear fashion extending north and west of the house. Many of these wood frame structures appear to date from the last-quarter of the 19th century, in several instances with early 20th century alterations consistent with the property's evolution as a dairy farm. Among structures located directly northwest of the house are a garage with lean-to side extensions, a privy, poultry house and a large gable-roofed crib barn with a very low earthen ramp leading to a gable-end entrance.

North of the farm lane running west from the road to the fields are a hog house, several small corncribs, a six-bay machine shed and another poultry shed. Northernmost in the complex are two large barns set perpendicular to one another and connected by a corrugated metal shed in a L-shaped arrangement. Both appear to have been originally built as all-timber structures, altered in the 20th century through reconstruction of the ground levels in concrete cement block for dairy purposes. One barn has been clad in asbestos shingling on three sides, while the other retains vertical plank siding on the upper levels of all four walls.

The former barn has a concrete floor and pipe stanchions for milking. The ground level of the latter barn is divided into a series of animal pens.

The property is no longer a "working" farm, although the current, non-resident owner appears to keep the surrounding acreage under cultivation.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

c. 1770-1830  
 c. 1880-1940

Significant Dates

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Cann farmstead is significant under National Register Criterion C. The farmhouse is an outstanding example of vernacular domestic architecture in Pencader Hundred. Its adherence to traditional, pre-Georgian, norms is clearly illustrated by the linear massing of units, the direct connection of one room to another, and the provision of an exterior access for each first floor room. As such, the house is an important structural artifact of building traditions that beginning in the late 18th century were swiftly abandoned by builders of even modest dwellings, in favor of the formalized Georgian arrangement of rooms around a center passage (see Glassie 1972). The east section combines the four-bay facade, with centered pair of entries associated with the "Pennsylvania German" house type (cf. Glassie 1972:41-42), with a three-bay treatment of the second story. This results in a peculiarly local facade treatment that is found in at least one other nearby instance (although with only one entrance): the Roger Williams (Charles Boulden) house a short distance to the south. Retention of early interior features (winding stair, woodwork, Federal mantelpiece) also contribute to the importance of this dwelling in the architectural history of the area.

The agricultural and domestic outbuilding may be considered contributing elements, as they represent the continuing viability of the property as an agricultural unit through the 19th and 20th centuries. The crib barn, with its gable-end entry and low earthen ramp, in a good example of this particular building type. Conversion of 19th century multipurpose barns to the specialized requirements of "modern" dairying is a prominent theme in this area's agricultural history, one well illustrated by the two large barns extant within the complex. Retention of a variety of other structures further enhances the ability of this property to convey a sense of time and place.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

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The history of the Cann farmstead has been traced to 1835-6, when the estate of William Cann was surveyed by order of the Orphans' Court and partitioned among Cann's heirs. At the time of his death, Cann owned three lots "near" Glasgow, plus six farm tracts in Pencader Hundred totalling 690 acres (NCC Orphans Court Records, Q1/94). Pursuant to the partition, the land was resurveyed to create tracts of approximately equal value (NCC Orphan's Court Records, Q1/104-7). To William Cann's widow, Ann went one tract of 36 acres, with two brick dwellings, in the northwest corner of the Newark Road/railroad intersection, plus another tract of 113 acres with a dwelling on the opposite side of the road. The southeast quadrant of this intersection contained the Cann "mansion farm," which according to the valuation contained an "old house" of frame and log construction, plus two log tenements. From the map of the partition, it is shown that the two brick sections of the Cann farmhouse were present at the time it was granted to Ann Cann as the widow's life interest in her husband's estate. Following the partition, Ann Cann released her right in the land to her oldest son, James, who had been assigned the "mansion farm" (NCC Deeds D10/170). Following her death, the dower tracts descended to her three sons, James, Richard T. and Thomas M. Cann, and to Andrew Eliason by right of his wife, Lydia Ann Cann. The latter three subsequently released their rights in the property to James Cann, but in 1872 James conveyed the dower tracts to his brother Richard T. Cann, then of Red Lion (NCC Deeds D10/170). Richard Cann left the farm to Thomas A. Cann at his death in 1907, and the latter conveyed the farm to Walter E. Cann in 1932. The farm was sold out of the family by Walter Cann in 1947.

9. Major Geographical References

New Castle County Deeds, Wills and Orphans' Court Records, Hall of Records, Dover.  
Glassie, Henry, "Eighteenth Century Cultural Process in Delaware Valley Folk Building,"  
Winterthur Portfolio 7, pp. 29-57 (1972).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property approx. 8.2 acres

UTM References

A 18 436220 4382810  
 Zone Easting Northing

C \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone Easting Northing

D \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Cann farmstead is as shown on the accompanying sketch map entitled "Cann Farmstead, N-3997."

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The boundaries proposed for this property enclosed a tract that is of a size to preserve the house, outbuildings, a portion of the immediate setting, and any potential archaeological resources that may be associated with activity areas of the farmstead. The road frontage of the property has been altered through the years by improvements to Route 896; the proposed boundary along this frontage follows the line of the existing right-of-way, which is visually delineated, in part, by a portion of the wood and wire fence. The south boundary of the property corresponds to  See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title M.H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

organization Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. date March 1987

street & number 100 Halsted Street telephone 201-678-1960

city or town East Orange state New Jersey zip code 07019

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

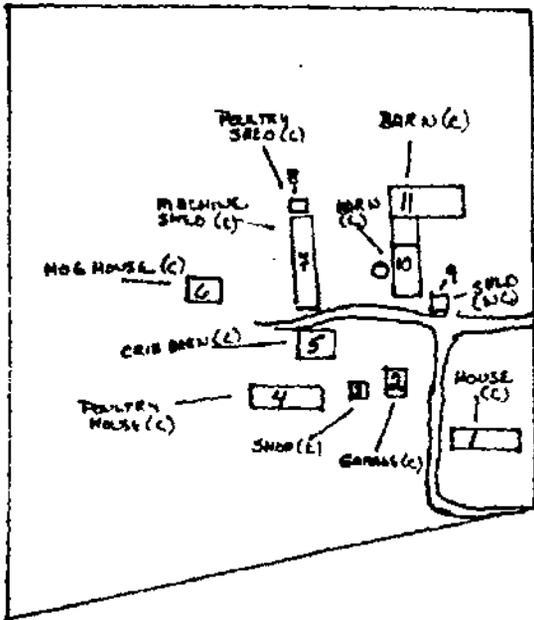
Section number 10 Page 1

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the north edge of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad right-of-way, from which the farmstead (then part of a larger tract) was set off in the partition of 1836. The west and north boundaries are drawn 200 feet west and north, respectively, from the westernmost and northernmost structures in the complex.

CANN FARMSTEAD  
 N-3997  
 SCALE APPROX. 1" = 300'

C = CONTRIBUTING  
 NC = NON-CONTRIBUTING



NEW CASTLE & FRENCHTOWN  
 RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY

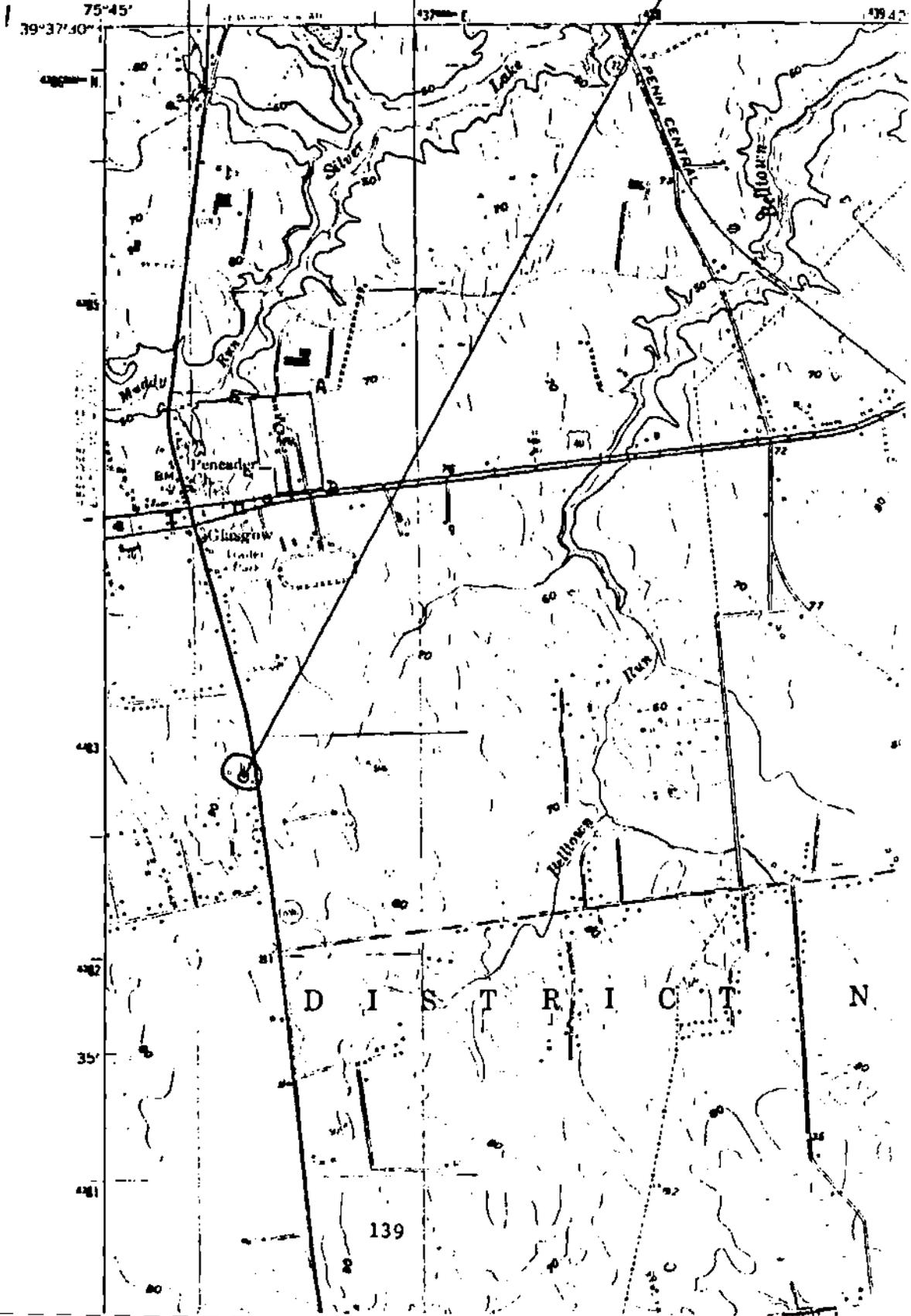
Building Inventory

1. Barnhouse: brick and frame structure, three single-pile units arranged in linear manner
2. Garage: frame front-gable structure with board-and-batten siding and standing seam metal roof; lean-to extensions on both sides
3. Shop: frame front-gable structure on concrete foundation, vertical plank siding
4. Poultry House: four-unit structure on stone footings with beaded board siding and standing-seam metal roof
5. Crib Barn/Crib Barn: front-gable timber frame structure with standing-seam metal roof, vertical plank exterior walls; northern ramp to entry
6. Hog House: low frame structure with shallow standing-seam metal gable roof, wide beaded board siding
7. Machine Shed: six-bay shed, frame with corrugated metal roof, vertical plank siding, several wood sliding doors
8. Poultry Shed: frame structure with metal shed roof
9. Shed: two-unit structure of concrete block and frame with board and batten siding
10. Barn: timber frame and concrete block dairy barn, board-and-batten siding on south, asbestos shingling on west and east; milking stanchions on ground floor
11. Barn: twelve-bay barn with concrete block ground level, timber framed above with vertical plank siding; ground floor divided into series of animal pens

584 11 NE 21  
(NEWARK WEST)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

St. Georges Quadrangle  
Cann Farmstead (N-3997)  
UTM: 18.436220.4382810



SEE PLATES 15 THROUGH 24 FOR  
PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CANN FARMSTEAD

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Lynch, Evan, House  
other names/site number N-3976

### 2. Location

street & number Route 896, 400' south of U.S. 40 Westbound  not for publication  
city, town Newark  vicinity  
state Delaware code DEL county New Castle code 003 zip code 19702

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private <input type="checkbox"/> public-local <input type="checkbox"/> public-State <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	Category of Property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input type="checkbox"/> district <input type="checkbox"/> site <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> object	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
		<u>1</u>	_____
		_____	_____ buildings
		_____	_____ sites
		_____	_____ structures
		_____	_____ objects
		_____	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

141 Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
Domestic/Single Dwelling

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Other: I-House

foundation concrete  
walls aluminum

roof asphalt

other

**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

The Evan Lynch house is located on the east side of Route 896 approximately 450 south of the intersection of Route 896 and westbound U.S. 40. It is sited close to the roadway on a narrow lot. To the north is a gas/service station, to the east a scrapyard and trailer park, and to the south, scattered residences. Across Route 896 are another gas station, the Peoples Mall, and an office building.

The house is a wood frame structure, clad with wide aluminum siding over asbestos shingling. It is set nearly at-grade without a basement, supported on concrete block footings along the north side and rear. The massing consists of a two-story, side-gable single-pile main block with a one-story gabled rear ell which has been expanded with a second one-room unit on the east end. The roof of the main block is clad with composition shingling, while that of the ell retains wood shingles. Both units have narrow eaves which at the gable ends are flush with the wall plane.

The facade of the house is arranged with two windows at each story and an off-center entry sheltered beneath a metal awning. Each of the side walls has one centered first floor window and a small window for attic illumination. Most window openings are fitted with 6/6 wooden double hung sash in flat surrounds with drip shelves. A short brick chimney with corbelled cap is set on the main roof ridge slightly to the south of center. A second chimney is located toward the gable end of the kitchen ell. A shed-roofed porch with square wood posts and plank floor is inserted into the angle formed by the main block and ell.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)  
**Commerce**

Period of Significance  
 c. 1875-90

Significant Dates

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation  
 N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person  
 N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

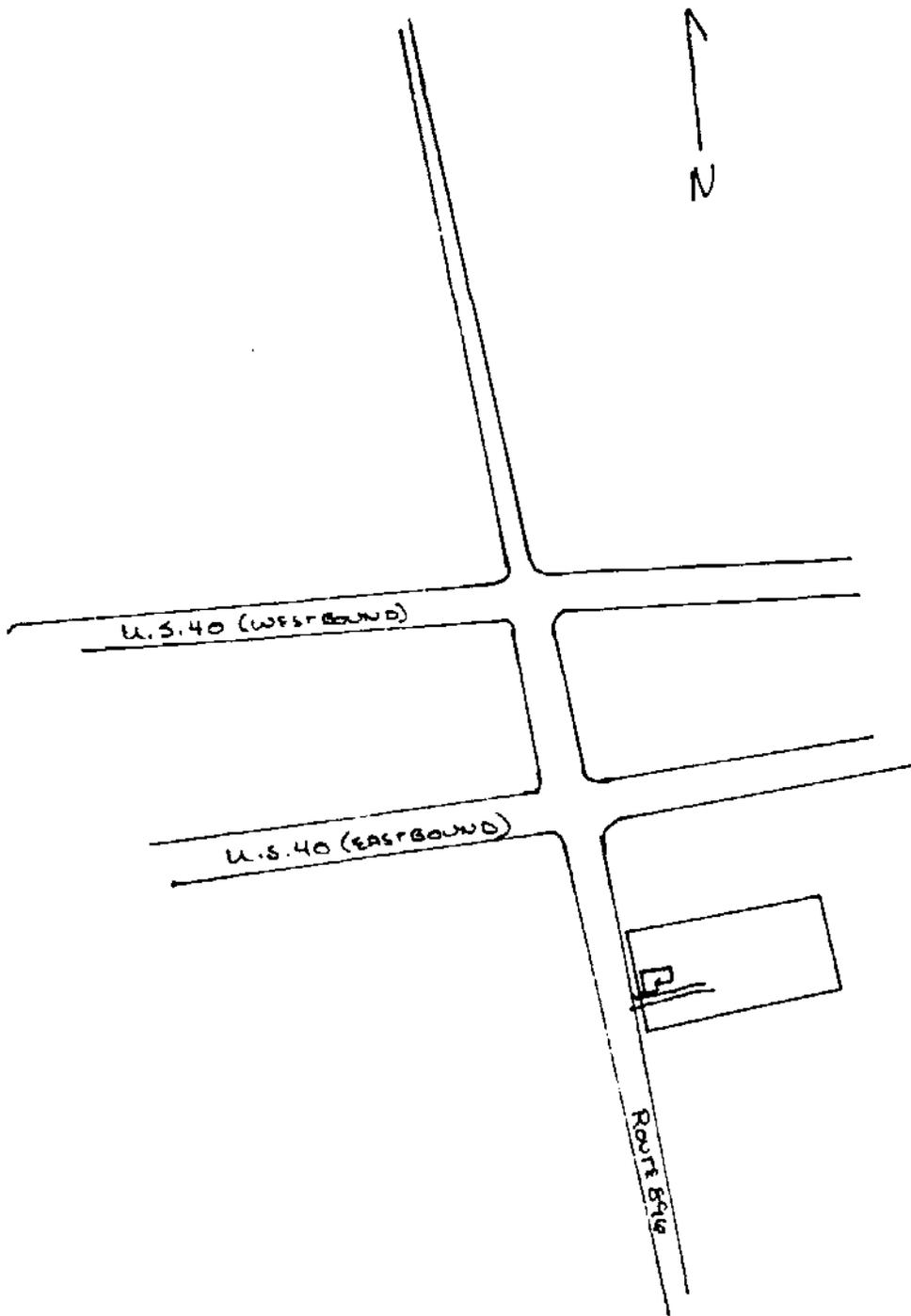
State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Although altered by application of artificial siding and lack of visual context, the Lynch house is one of the very few wood frame structures remaining to associate with Glasgow's 19th century history as a crossroads hamlet and local service center. Although lacking clear architectural importance, the house has local associational significance, in that it is in effect a structural artifact of Glasgow's past, and in particular of the row of "artisan entrepreneurs" to in the later 19th century plied their trades from dwellings and shops situated on the east side of the Newark Road (Route 896) below the New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike (U.S. 40). Historic maps of Glasgow indicate that most occupants of this "row" were blacksmiths and wheelwrights, such as John Thornton and George Biggs. Of these, only the residence of Glasgow's shoemaker, Evan Lynch, remains to represent the work of artisans and craftsmen who, with hoteliers and merchants, contributed to the viability of Glasgow from its late 18th century beginnings as a tavern stop known as Aiken Town. As such, the Lynch house may be interpreted as locally significant under Criterion A, for its functional association with this long-lived Pencader Hundred crossroads community.

Based on extrapolation from historic maps, the house corresponds to one of two structures present at this location in 1868 under the occupation of Nicholas Adams. Subsequent maps and area directories associate the property with Evan W. Lynch, who was listed in the directories for 1875 and 1888 as Glasgow's shoemaker.



EVAN LYNCH HOUSE  
N-3976  
SCALE APPROX. 1" = 200'

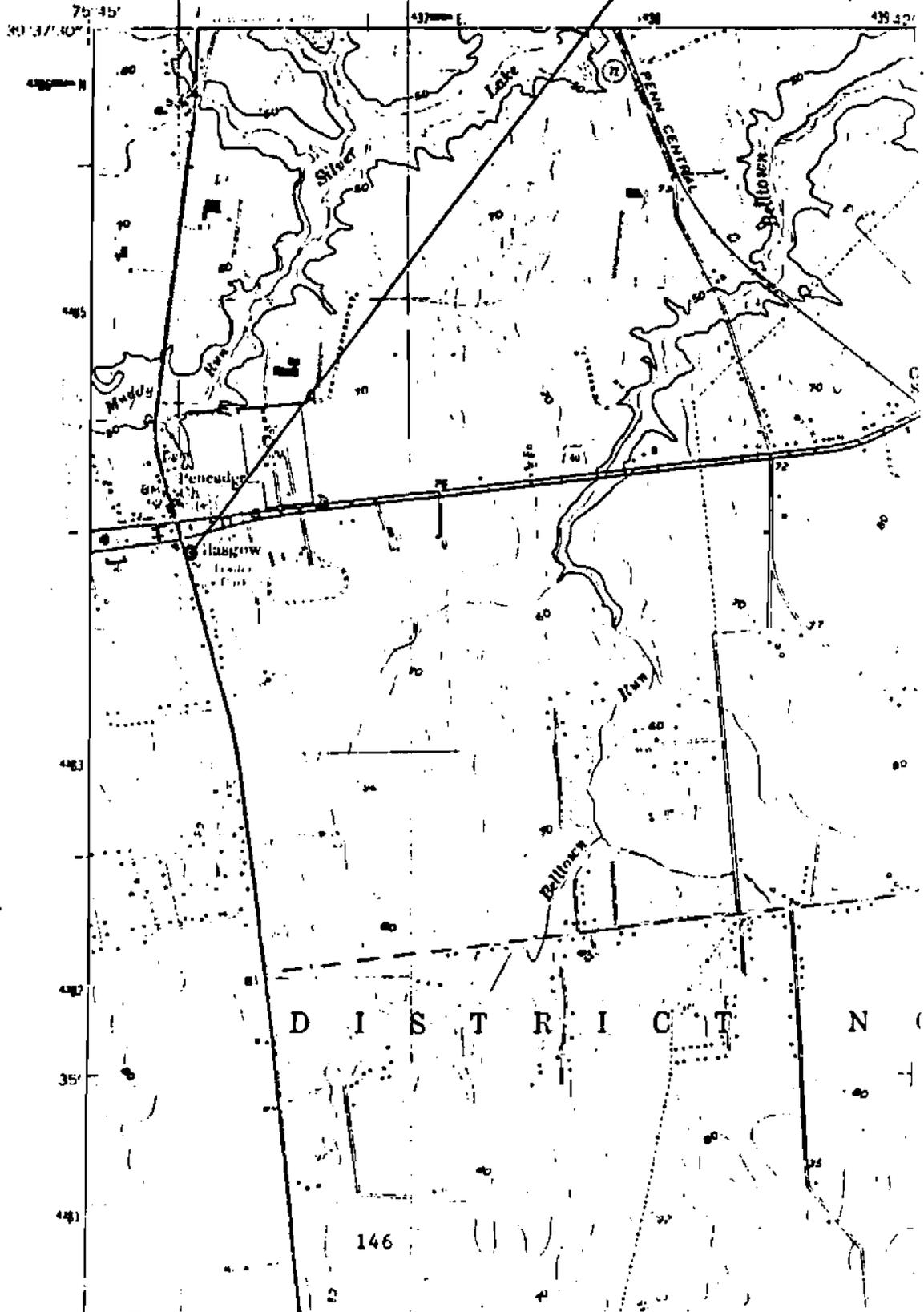


St. Georges Quadrangle

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Evan Lynch House  
N-3976  
UTM: 18.436050.4383900

3000 M (NE  
NEWARK WEST)



D I S T R I C T N

146

SEE PLATES 26 AND 27 FOR  
PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE EVAN LYNCH HOUSE

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name The Hermitage  
other names/site number Frazer, John, House/N-3990

### 2. Location

street & number U.S. Route 40, east of Delaware Route 896  not for publication  
city, town Newark  vicinity  
state Delaware code DEL county New Castle code 003 zip code 19702

### 3. Classification

#### Ownership of Property

- private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

#### Category of Property

- building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

#### Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>		sites
<u>25</u>	<u>11</u>	structures
		objects
<u>30</u>	<u>13</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

148

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
 Domestic/Single Dwelling  
 Agriculture/Animal Facility  
 Agriculture/Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
 Domestic/Single Dwelling  
 Agriculture/Agricultural Outbuilding

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
 (enter categories from instructions)

Other: I-House  
 Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete  
 walls weatherboard  
 brick  
 roof metal  
 other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The property known as the Hermitage is an agricultural complex of over 30 buildings situated on the north side of U.S. Route 40 east of Pencader Cemetery in Glasgow. Cultivated fields lie adjacent to the complex on the east and west. Some 250 feet to the north is a large office complex associated with the DuPont Glasgow Site, which corporation has since 1966 been the owner and operator of the farmstead.

The core of the farmstead is sited approximately 450' back from the highway, approached by a long unpaved drive lined with mature coniferous and deciduous trees. The drive forks directly in front of the farmhouse, and the fork is marked with a pair of mature holly trees.

The farmhouse, built in the second quarter of the 19th century, is the oldest structure in the complex. Directly west of this house are two tenant houses appearing to date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The principal agricultural outbuildings are located in two ranges consisting chiefly of dairy barns and associated structures lying northeast of the farmhouse. Northwest of the farmhouse, are two parallel ranges of machine sheds and other structures that have been erected under DuPont or moved by the corporation from other properties in its possession. The current function of the complex as a whole is to farm the undeveloped tracts owned by Dupont and to provide maintenance for the expansive grounds of the corporation's Glasgow Plant.

The farmhouse is constructed of brick, clad with roughcast stucco and painted yellow, on a full, slightly raised brick basement. The massing consists of a 2½ story, side gable single-pile main block with a full-height projecting rectangular pavilion at center rear and a two-story gabled roofed ell to which has been added a 1-story slant-roofed frame kitchen unit. The standing-seam metal roofs have molded cornices with partial returns. Stuccoed brick chimney stacks are located within each gable end.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

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The farmhouse facade is symmetrically divided into three bays with center entrance and small "eyebrow" windows at attic level. Window openings have wood lintels and sills; the lintels on the facade feature square, unmolded corner blocks. In addition, facade windows have shutters on the first story, and louvred shutters on the second and attic stories. Most windows in the brick portions are fitted with 6/6 wooden double hung sash. The main entrance has a paneled door set within a broad, flat surround. A wooden veranda with Tuscan Doric columns is built across the west and south elevations, extended as a porte-cochere off the east side. The entire west side of the porch has been fully enclosed, but the original columns remain.

The interior of the main block is arranged according to the Georgian I house plan, with a single room to either side of a wide stairhall. On the main floor, however, the east wall of the stairhall has been completely removed, and the brick bearing wall on the second floor is now supported on a large boxed and paneled beam. The mantel of the fireplace on the east wall is five feet high, made of flat, unmolded wooden members and ornamented only by two stylized scroll brackets beneath the mantel shelf. The fireplace opening has been largely filled in and faced with 2" x 2" terra cotta tiles. Similar treatment has been accorded the dining room fireplace on the west gable end wall, which is smaller than that of the parlor and has a simple mantel with applied flat molding strips. Other interior woodwork found on both floors includes 6" molded baseboards, wide molded window and doorway surrounds with bull-eye corner blocks, and a broad open staircase with slender turned newel posts and spindle balusters. The attic level is fully finished as a series of small, simply-appointed rooms.

Of the rear extensions, the gable-roofed ell has been completely remodeled as a recreation room and the kitchen relocated to the frame section on the east. The original purpose of the rectangular pavilion at the center rear of the main block is not entirely clear; it contains a single room on each floor, the upper two fitted out as bathrooms.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

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As mentioned above, the numerous outbuildings on the farmstead are for the most part organized in linear ranges, each range distinguished to a greater or lesser degree by an identifiable period of construction and/or function. Directly west of the farmhouse is a short "range" consisting of two tenant dwellings. The westernmost is a turn-of-the-century, 2½ story frame house on a high cast concrete block foundation, massed as front gable unit with full-height wing to the west and clad with asbestos shingles. Between this and the farmhouse is an early 20th century 1-story bungalow with narrow clapboards and low hipped roof beneath which is subsumed a broad screened porch. To the northeast of the bungalow is a third dwelling unit, a hipped-roofed frame structure containing an apartment above a two-car garage.

The westernmost subarea of the Hermitage complex (functioning primarily for machine and grain storage) consists of two rows of structures oriented to face on another across a broad drive, terminating at the west in a cluster of round corrugated metal grain bins and a grain elevator. The southern row is composed of a variety of gable- and slant-roofed detached frame structures including several poultry houses, machine sheds, and a mobile home of almost antique vintage. According to the principal tenant, most of these structures were moved to their present locations by the DuPont corporation. The north row of structures features two large front-gable frame buildings (one of which may have once been a barn or stable) connected by low corrugated-metal roofed sheds, one of which shelters a row of grain bins.

The north subarea of the farmstead consists of two ranges of structures flanking the lane leading to the DuPont Glasgow Plant. On the west side of the lane is a very long side-gable single story structure clad entirely in corrugated sheet metal on cinder block and concrete slab foundations; this structure is used as a maintenance and repair shop. On the east side of the lane are three gambrel-roofed dairy barns from the first quarter of this century. The northernmost two have wood shingle roofs, drop siding, 9-light single sash hinged at the bottom, double-leaf sliding ground floor and hayloft doors, and concrete milking floor with pipe stanchions and rows of metal columns which support I-beams carrying the lofts. The third, by far largest, dairy barn is 20 bays long, with a standing-seam gambrel roof, shed dormers, timber-framed loft level clad in drop siding, and ground level of cast concrete block, the textured outer face of which has a red-brown glaze. The same material is utilized in the two tall silos and small gable-roofed structures attached to either side of the main barn structure, the ground floor of which features a concrete floor, metal columns and I-beams, and pipe stanchions.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

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The east subarea of the farmstead consists of two barns, connected by a long machine shed open on the south side. The easternmost barn is a wood framed structure with composition shingle gambrel roof, drop siding and concrete floor. The west barn is a gable roofed structure, the walls of which are painted brick with timber framing above. The concrete floor of the lower level is accessed from the north end, as the floor at the south end is below grade. This barn is a modified "bank" type, the upper level reached by an earthen ramp leading to a gable-roofed "bridge" that encloses the entrance to the drive floor on the west side.

Most of the structures in the Hermitage complex are in good to excellent condition, although many, including the barns, are no longer in use.

**B. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)  
Architecture

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

c. 1840

c. 1920

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The farmstead known as the Hermitage is locally significant under National Register Criterion C. The Frazer house embodies distinctive characteristics of the Georgian I house form which was a dominant theme in the rural domestic architectural tradition of northern and middle Delaware from its introduction in the later 18th century through the extensive rebuilding of the agricultural landscape that began in the second quarter of the 19th century (Glassie 1972:37; Herman, in press: 145-46). Essentially vernacular in concept, the house does not display obvious attributes of popular style, although the attic-level "eyebrow" windows suggest the influence of the Greek Revival on the builder. The early 20th century remodeling of the house resulted, on the exterior, in construction of an expansive columned porch that while somewhat elaborate against the relative simplicity of the facade was a common feature in this "Colonial Revival" period.

The associated agricultural complex derives its character and significance under Criterion C through its development as a large scale dairy operation in the first decades of the 20th century. The great expansion of the dairy industry, a major theme in northern and middle Delaware's late 19th and early 20th century agricultural history, is illustrated by the substantial new barns and silos erected at the Hermitage in order to partake of this development. These structures provide excellent example of a form of agricultural "rebuilding" that occurred in order to adapt traditional mixed (grain and livestock) farms to the operational and sanitary requirements of large scale commercial dairying in the early 20th century.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

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In addition to the architectural elements, certain landscape features contribute to the significance of the Hermitage. The long (450') unpaved drive from U.S. 40 is carefully ornamented with a line of mature conifers on the west and mature deciduous trees on the east. At a wye directly before the house, this allee terminates in a pair of mature holly trees that flank the walk to the front entrance of the farmhouse. The formality of this designed landscape provides an effective introduction to the symmetry of the farmhouse facade and the neoclassical columned veranda.

The history of this property has been traced to 1783, when William Thompson, a farmer in Pencader Hundred, acquired a "plantation and premises" of approximately 137 acres from John Bowen (NCC Deeds E3/218). The tract remained in the Thompson family until 1836, when Daniel and Letitia Thompson sold it to John Frazer, then of New Castle Hundred (NCC Deeds, E5/130). Frazer, who named the property the Hermitage (Beers 1868) is presumed to have been responsible for construction of the 2½ story brick dwelling present on the farmstead today.

John Frazer died "on his farm" in 1887 (Runk 1899:342), leaving a \$3000 debt that remained unsettled until his farm was sold to Theodore Crawford at a Sheriff's sale in 1894 (NCC Deeds L16/59). In 1896-7, the farm passed through several owners before being acquired by William D. Howell of St. Georges Hundred (NCC Deeds N17/325). The farm may have been operated by tenants, as William and his wife, Sallie, were listed in Mill Creek Hundred at the time they sold the farm to Mary J. Howell in 1905 (NCC Deeds E20/57). The following year, the Howells conveyed the Hermitage to Edwin Armstrong of Pencader Hundred (NCC Deeds A21/77) who sold it to William H. Armstrong in 1911 (NCC Deeds E23/371). In 1915, the farm was sold to John Wirt Willis, who in 1913 had acquired over 260 acres adjacent to the Frazer farm from heirs of the 19th century Clark estate to the north (NCC Deeds H25/583; L24/75). Under Willis' ownership, the Hermitage farm appears to have been substantially developed as a large dairy operation, with construction of new dairy barns, renovation of existing structures and remodeling of the Frazer farmhouse. In 1942, when Willis sold his Pencader Hundred holdings to Peter and Elizabeth Zeitler, the property included a "large mansion house, tenant houses, large dairy barn, other barns, sheds, dwelling houses and other improvements" (NCC Deeds G43/491). Under the Zeitlers, the farm (at this time over 500 acres) was incorporated as Zeitler Farms, Inc., from which it was sold in 1966 to the DuPont corporation.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

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### Discussion of Contributing/Non-Contributing Features:

The Hermitage complex contains over 40 buildings and structures, many of which are physically connected to one another in ranges. A number have been moved from their original locations on other properties now owned by DuPont, but apart from the group near Route 40, exactly which ones is not known, even by the principal tenants. Of the buildings and structures in the complex, relatively few could be described as of "substantial size and scale"; however, the existence of a large number of relatively small structures is one of the dominant characteristics of the farmstead. This is further enhanced by the consistent use of certain materials (concrete foundations, standing seam metal roofs, wooden drop, beaded or vertical plank siding), the lavish use of "barn red" paint, and the conscious rectilinearity of their arrangement. As a result, there are few structures that clearly make no contribution to the character of this complex. The majority of structures may be said to occupy a "middle ground" in which their collective contribution far outweighs their contributions as individual objects in the landscape.

Buildings and structures that may be considered key elements are the Frazer house (1), main dairy barn with attached silos and milk room (29,30,31), the two dairy barns to the north (24,25), and the bank barn (33). The landscaped driveway is considered a key contributing site. Other features of "substantial size and scale" include the two tenant houses (2,3), the apartment/garage (4), and the easternmost barn (35). Obviously non-contributing elements include the house and outbuildings near Route 40 (39-42), the DuPont-built maintenance building (22) and machine shed (26), and the modern grain elevator and bins (17).

See accompanying sketch plan entitled "The Hermitage, N-3990, Site Plan", to which the numbers cited above refer.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

New Castle County Deeds, Wills and Orphans' Court Records, Hall of Records, Dover.  
 Glassie, Henry  
 1972 "Eighteenth Century Cultural Process in Delaware Valley Folk Building," Winterthur Portfolio 7, pp. 29-57.  
 Herman, Bernard L.  
 in press Architecture and Rural Life in Central Delaware 1700-1900. University of Tennessee Press.

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

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

See continuation sheet

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:  
Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

**10. Geographical Data**

Acresage of property 27.44 ACRES

**UTM References**

A	<u>18</u>	<u>436540</u>	<u>4384540</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>18</u>	<u>436300</u>	<u>4384090</u>
E 18	<u>436260</u>	<u>4384520</u>	

B	<u>18</u>	<u>436580</u>	<u>4384110</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>18</u>	<u>436300</u>	<u>4384200</u>

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary of the Hermitage is as shown on the accompanying sketch map entitled "N-3990, The Hermitage", and on the accompanying reproduction of an aerial view entitled "The Hermitage".

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification** The boundary proposed for the Hermitage encloses an area that is of a size to preserve the Frazer house, the associated agricultural complex, a portion of the immediate setting, and any potential archaeological resources that may be associated with historic activity areas of the farmstead. On the north, a lane adjacent to a storage lot marking the effective edge of the DuPont Glasgow Plant is located approximately 250 feet north of the northernmost structure in the complex. Boundaries on east and west are located 200 feet from the eastern- and western-  See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title	<u>M.H. Bowers, Architectural Historian</u>	date	<u>March 1987</u>
organization	<u>Louis Berger &amp; Associates, Inc.</u>	telephone	<u>201-678-1960</u>
street & number	<u>100 Halsted St.</u>	state	<u>New Jersey</u>
city or town	<u>East Orange</u>	zip code	<u>07019</u>

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National Park Service

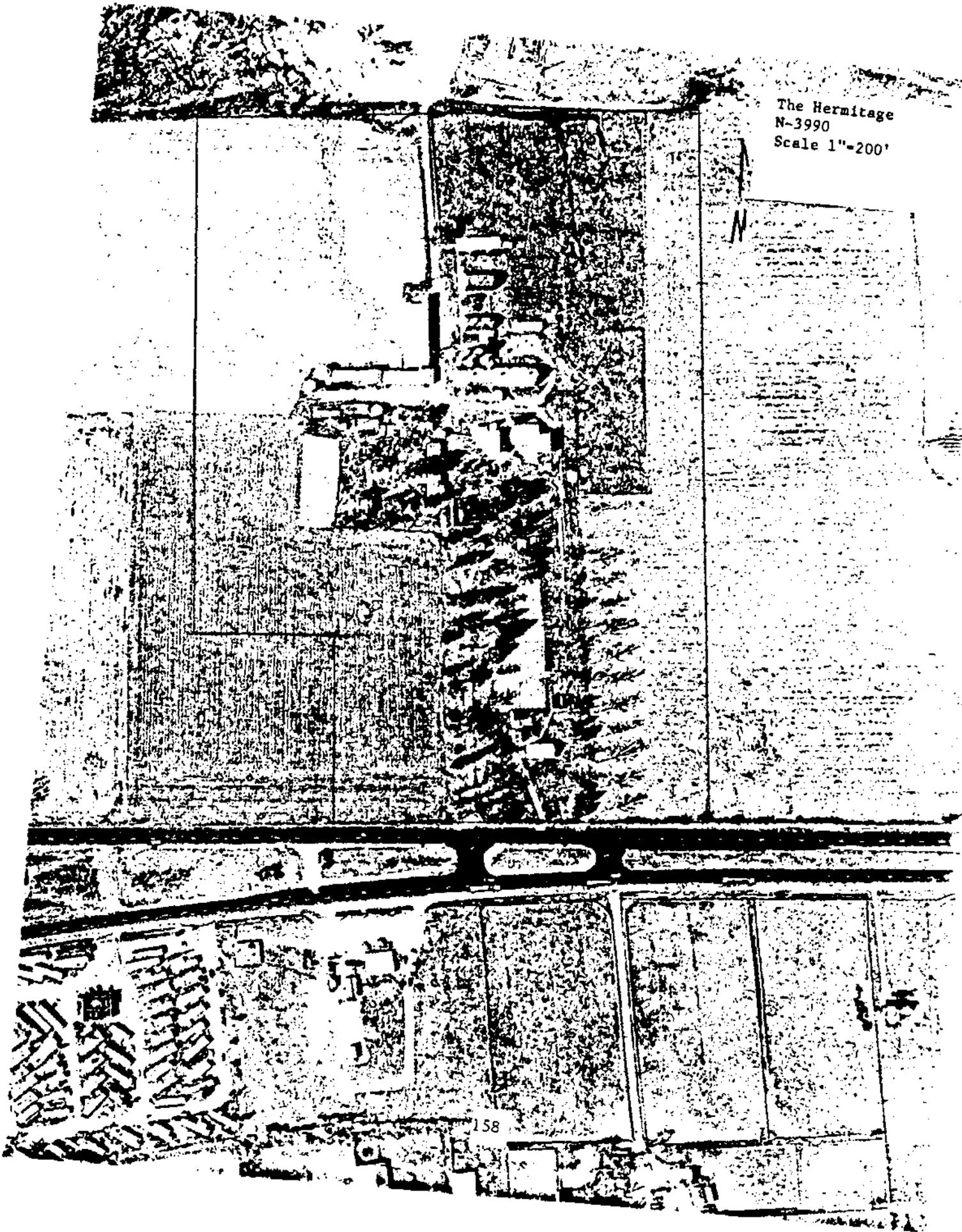
## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

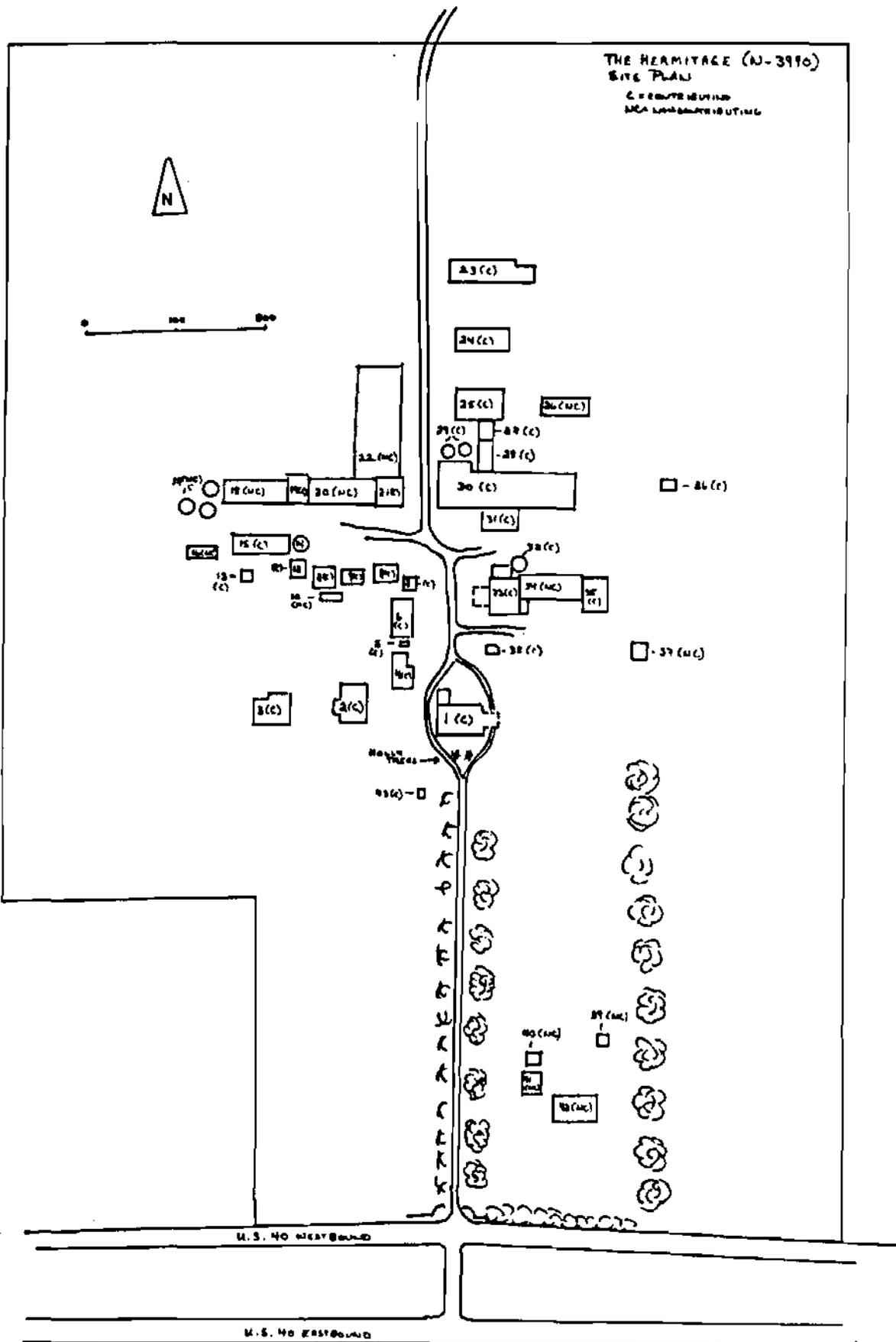
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most structural elements in the complex and 200 feet to either side of the outermost landscape features of the Frazer house "front yard". The southern boundary is located at the north edge of U.S. Route 40, to contain the entry to the drive, marked by low curved concrete and stone walls, and the full length of the tree-lined "allee". These boundaries therefore include all contributing features and exclude no features that contribute to the property's importance.

The Hermitage  
N-3990  
Scale 1"=200'



158



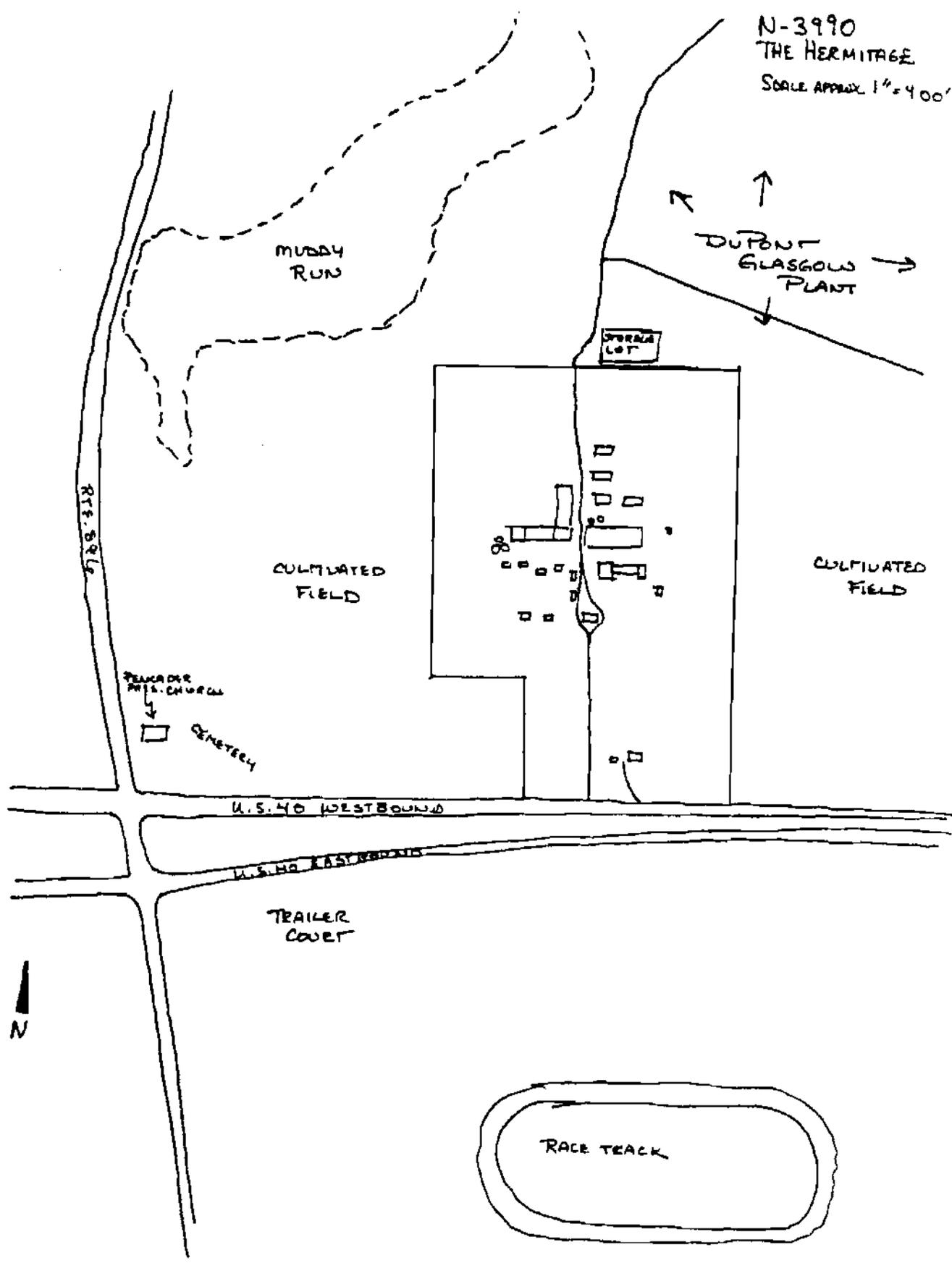
The Hermitage (N-3990)  
Inventory of Structures

1. John Frazer House: center-hall I house of brick, with wrap-around veranda and several rear extensions.
2. Tenant house: hipped-roofed frame bungalow, brick foundation, narrow clapboarding, front porch beneath main roof.
3. Tenant house: two-story frame house on cast concrete block foundation, asbestos shingling, front-gable roof with side gable, porch with battered posts on high concrete pedestals.
4. Garage/apartment: two-story square hipped-roofed structure with aluminum siding; two-car garage with small apartment above.
5. Shed: very small side-gable frame structure on concrete slab, clad with narrow beaded boarding.
6. Garage: three-car frame garage with beaded board siding, double-leaf folding doors, side-gable roof, concrete floor.
7. Shop: two-level frame structure, square plan, front-gable orientation, clad in drop siding; square windows recessed deeply from exterior wall surface; concrete slab.
8. Shed: lean-to frame shed with standing-seam metal roof, drop siding, sliding wooden door, concrete floor.
9. Machine Shed: frame structure with standing-seam gable roof, dirt floor, front-gable orientation, drop siding.
10. Trailer: metal-sheathed mobile home.
11. Machine Shed: frame shed with dirt floor, standing seam gable roof, clapboarded.
12. Poultry Shed: lean-to shed on concrete foundation, clapboarded, standing-seam metal roof.
13. Poultry Shed: small frame structure on concrete block footings, beaded board siding.
14. Concrete Foundation for Silo
15. Grain Bin: corrugated metal bin with standing-seam metal roof, rounded ends, on concrete slab; frame unit across north side with beaded board siding and concrete block footings.
16. Shed: lean-to shed with corrugated metal walls and metal roof.
17. Grain bins/elevator: modern grain elevator and storage bins.
18. Shed with Grain Bins: five metal grain bins on a concrete slab beneath a long side-gable roof; metal walls.
19. Machine Shed: tall front-gable shed with vertical board siding, dirt floor.
20. Machine Shed: four-bay machine shed with sheet metal roof and rear walls.
21. Machine Shed/stable(?): tall front-gable frame structure with hay loft door and beam for hayfork; wooden sliding doors, vertical board siding on front (south), sheet metal side walls.
22. Maintenance Building: five-door shed or shop with corrugated sheet metal doors, roof and walls, concrete block and concrete slab footings/floor.
23. Garage/shop: concrete block structure with standing-seam metal gable roof, two levels on interior; appears to have originally been a dairy barn as it still contains stanchions.
24. Dairy Barn: frame structure with interior I-beams and metal column supports, concrete floor, metal milking stanchions; gambrel roof with wood shingles; drop siding.
25. Dairy Barn: barn basically same as No. 24.
26. Machine Shed: five-bay machine shed with standing-seam metal roof, board and batten side and rear walls.
27. Garage/shed: frame lean-to shed with drop siding, two sliding doors, metal roof.
28. Dairy Shed: concrete block extension to main dairy barn (No. 30).
29. Silos: a pair of glazed clay tile silos on conglomerate concrete bases.
30. Main Dairy Barn: over 20 bays long, standing-seam gambrel roof; ground level is glazed concrete block, with framed loft level clad in drop siding.
31. Milk Room: two-room gable-roofed structure with glazed concrete block walls.

The Hermitage (N-3990)  
Inventory of Structures, continued.

32. Silo: silo on concrete base, of glazed tile.
33. Bank Barn: gable-roofed timber-framed barn with brick ground level, vertical board siding; board-and-batten lean-to on east side, built-up earth ramp and bridge on west; concrete floor.
34. Machine Shed: corrugated sheed metal and beaded board walls, concrete slab flooring, metal posts.
35. Barn/Stable: gambrel-roofed frame barn with drop siding, concrete slab floor.
36. Storage Structure: diminutive front-gable structure of glazed concrete block on a concrete foundation.
37. Shed: concrete block structure set below grade; door in north end, no windows.
38. Electrical/Utility Shed: square one-room hipped roofed structure with drop siding.
39. Shed: dilapidated frame shed.
40. Shed: dilapidated frame shed.
41. Garage: two-car frame garage, clapboarded, wood sliding doors.
42. House: frame side-gambrel "Dutch Colonial" on concrete block foundation.
43. "Gazebo": frame structure with hipped roof, concrete floor, screened between posts, swing hung from ceiling.

N-3990  
THE HERMITAGE  
SCALE APPROX 1" = 400'



St. Georges Quadrangle

The Hermitage (N-3990)

UTM: A 18.436540.4384540

B 18.436580.4384110

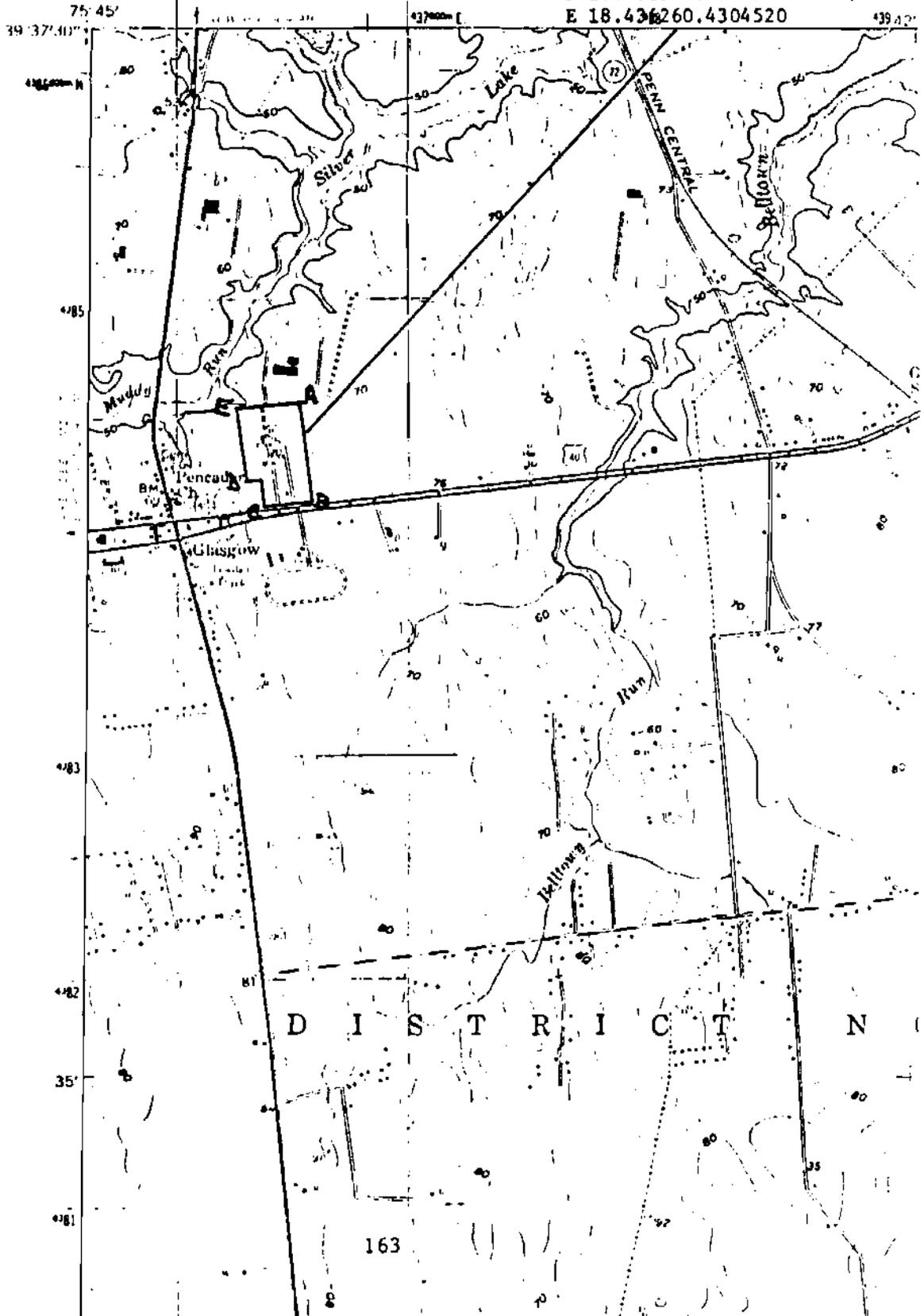
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D 18.436300.4384200

E 18.436260.4304520

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

2003 UTM WEST  
(NEWARK WEST)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name District School No. 56  
other names/site number N-3881

### 2. Location

street & number Route 896, approx. 2000' north of U.S.40  not for publication  
city, town Newark  vicinity  
state Delaware code DEL county New Castle code 003 zip code 19702

### 3. Classification

<b>Ownership of Property</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private <input type="checkbox"/> public-local <input type="checkbox"/> public-State <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<b>Category of Property</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input type="checkbox"/> district <input type="checkbox"/> site <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> object	<b>Number of Resources within Property</b> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contributing</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Noncontributing</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>1</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">buildings</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">sites</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">structures</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">objects</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>1</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> </tr> </table>	Contributing	Noncontributing	<u>1</u>	_____		buildings		sites		structures		objects	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>		Total
Contributing	Noncontributing																	
<u>1</u>	_____																	
	buildings																	
	sites																	
	structures																	
	objects																	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>																	
	Total																	

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

165  
Sig \_\_\_\_\_ of the Keeper

Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

SEE PLATES 28 THROUGH 36 FOR  
PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE HERMITAGE

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
Education/School

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
Social/Clubhouse

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
 (enter categories from instructions)

other: one-room school

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls weatherboard

roof asphalt

other \_\_\_\_\_

**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

School No. 56 is located on the west side of Route 896, at a slight curve in the highway approximately 1/4 mile north of the Route 896/U.S. 40 intersection at Glasgow. It is the only structure on the small lot, which is framed by scrub woodland on three sides. The building is set back approximately 30 feet from the roadway proper, adjacent to which is a 10-foot shoulder and a drainage ditch. A low trimmed hedge grows near the front foundation; a low wire fence extends along the front and south edges of the schoolhouse lot.

School No. 56 is a one-story, front-gable rectangular building of wood frame construction on a raised brick foundation encompassing a full basement. The exterior is clad with white-painted drop siding; the roof is covered with composition shingling and has narrow boxed eaves. The side and front elevations are each divided into three bays. Windows have flat plank surrounds with drip shelves and tall 6/6 wooden double hung sash. The centered entrance features a six-panel wooden door above which is a large two-light transom panel. A gable roofed porch with square posts is set on a high wood plank floor, reached by a set of concrete steps. On the north side, toward the rear, a brick chimney rises from the roof near the eave.

The building is no longer used for educational purposes, but does function as an occasional meeting place for a local bikers' group. The interior appears to retain its original one-room configuration.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance  
c. 1900

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation  
N/A

Significant Person  
N/A

Architect/Builder  
unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

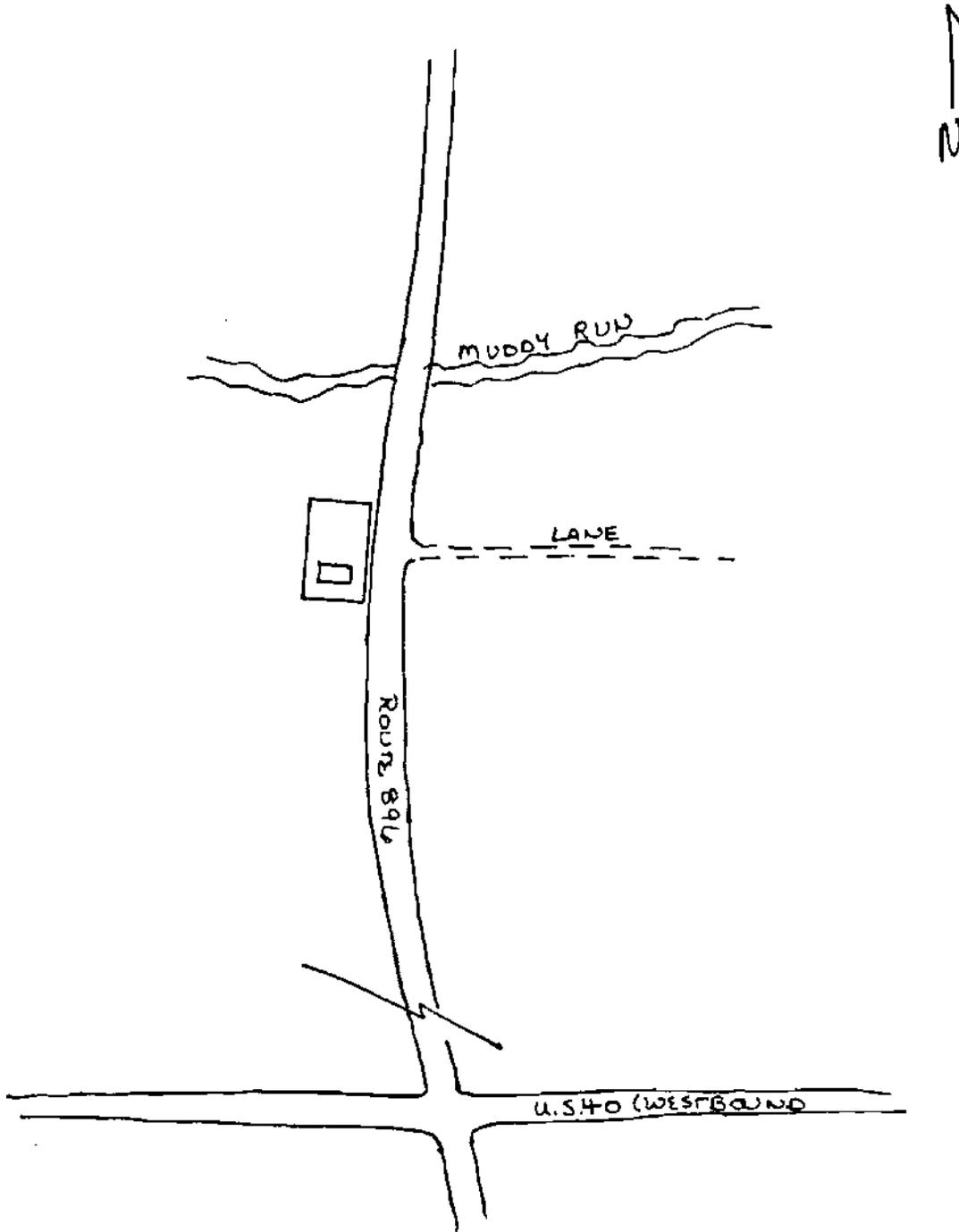
School No. 56 is significant under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the school is associated with the history of rural public education in Pencader Hundred, and particularly in the immediate rural community of Glasgow, which although never achieving more than "hamlet" status has managed to retain both a sense of community and a number of significant features of its past architectural history (recognized through the Aiken Tavern-Glasgow Historic District). Under Criterion C, School No. 56 retains a high level of integrity, continuing to display the form and basic features characteristic of rural educational architecture in north-central Delaware. The school's one-story, one-room, front-gable form is an archetype in rural school construction, and its original design intent and function remain immediately appreciable. This is particularly important since, of the three district schoolhouses once located on the Newark Road (Route 896) one (#54) is no longer extant, while #57, located to the south at Howell School Road, has been extensively modified and subsequently damaged.

Following passage of the Free School Act of 1829, Pencader Hundred was divided into five school districts numbered 54 through 58. A school was shown at the location of the present structure in 1849 (Rea & Price 1849) and on subsequent 19th century maps of the area (Beers 1868, Baist 1893). The present structure appears to date from the late 19th or early 20th century; as such, it is an integral element in the continuum of rural education and rural school building that once begun in 1829 continued in Pencader Hundred until the second World War.

See continuation sheet



SCHOOL NO. 56  
N-3881  
SCALE APPROX. 1" = 200'



St. Georges Quadrangle

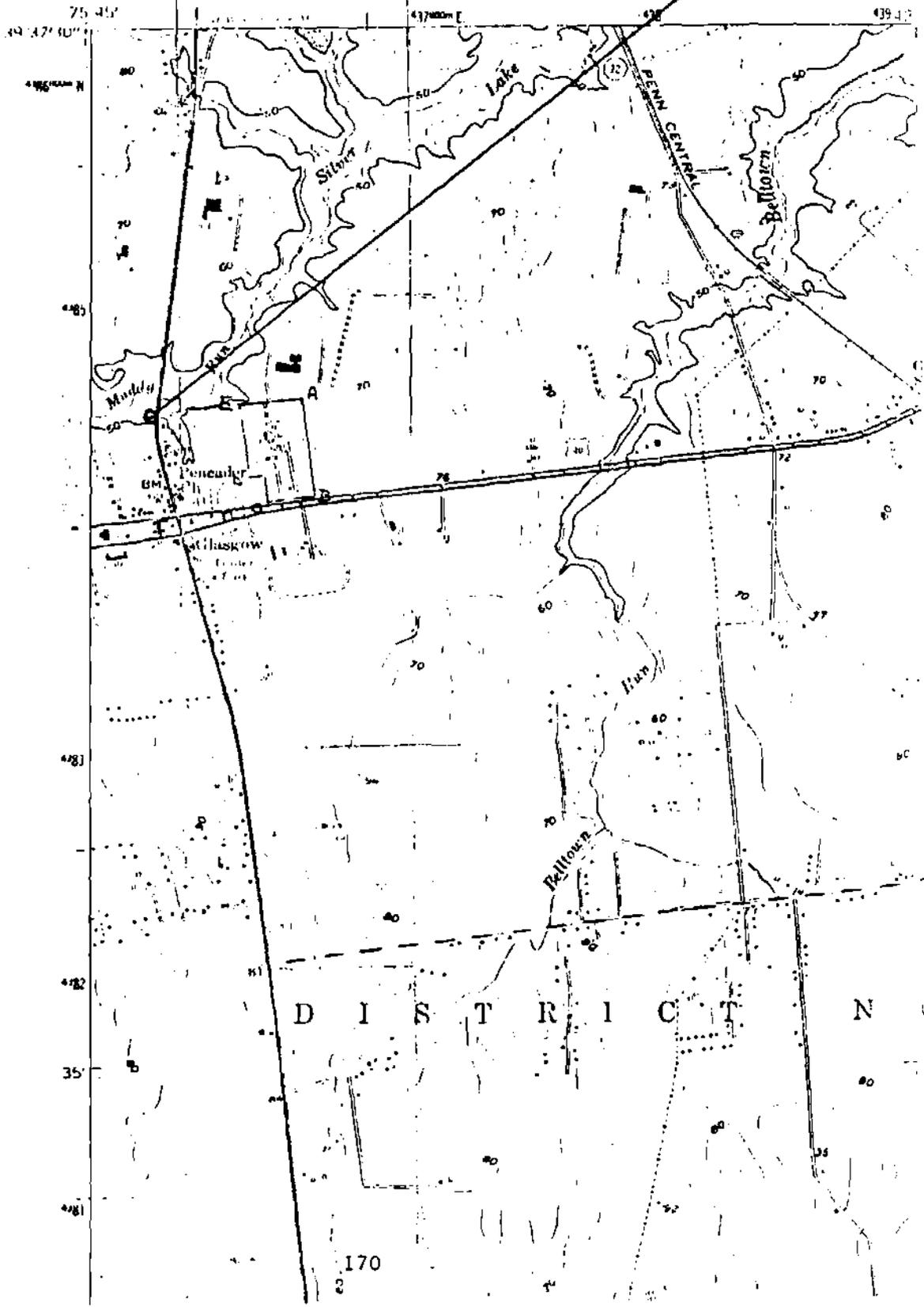
District School #56

N-3881

UTM: 18.435880.4384480

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

500 METER  
(NEARLY BEST)



SEE PLATES 37 AND 38 FOR  
PHOTOGRAPHS OF SCHOOL NO. 56.

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY  
LOCUS IDENTIFICATION FORM



DELAWARE BUREAU OF  
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
HALL OF RECORDS  
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901  
(302) 678-5314

FORM CRS-3

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

CRS # \_\_\_\_\_  
Quad \_\_\_\_\_  
SPD map # \_\_\_\_\_  
Hundred \_\_\_\_\_  
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/04/7

1. NAME OF LOCUS: DeShane-Paxon House (AGTEN)
2. STREET LOCATION: 3159 Summit Bridge Road
3. OWNER'S NAME: Amelia Graw TEL. # \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS: 3159 Summit Bridge Rd., Newark, Del. 19702
4. TYPE OF LOCUS: a) structure  b) district \_\_\_\_\_ c) archaeological site \_\_\_\_\_  
d) other \_\_\_\_\_
5. SURROUNDINGS OF LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)  
a) fallow field  b) cultivated field  c) woodland \_\_\_\_\_  
d) scattered buildings  e) densely built up \_\_\_\_\_ f) other \_\_\_\_\_
6. THREATS TO LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)  
a) none known \_\_\_\_\_ b) zoning \_\_\_\_\_ c) roads \_\_\_\_\_ d) developers \_\_\_\_\_  
e) deterioration  f) other \_\_\_\_\_
7. REPRESENTATION ON OTHER SURVEYS:  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_
8. YOUR NAME: M.H. Bowers TEL. # 201-678-1960  
YOUR ADDRESS: 100 Halsted St., East Orange, New Jersey 07019  
ORGANIZATION (if any) Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. DATE: Jan. 1987

USE BLACK INK ONLY

APPENDIX B  
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FORMS

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY  
STRUCTURAL DATA FORM

DELAWARE BUREAU OF  
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
HALL OF RECORDS  
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901  
(302) 678-5314



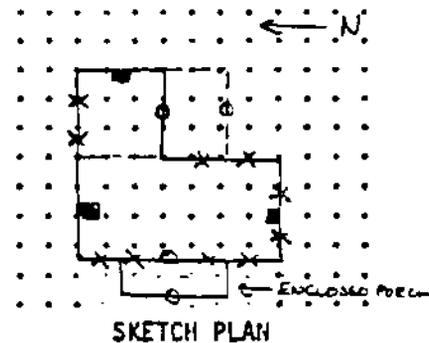
Form CRS-1  
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

CRS # \_\_\_\_\_  
Quad \_\_\_\_\_  
SPO map # \_\_\_\_\_  
Hundred \_\_\_\_\_  
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/09/14

1. ADDRESS OF STRUCTURE : 3159 Summit Bridge Road

2. DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

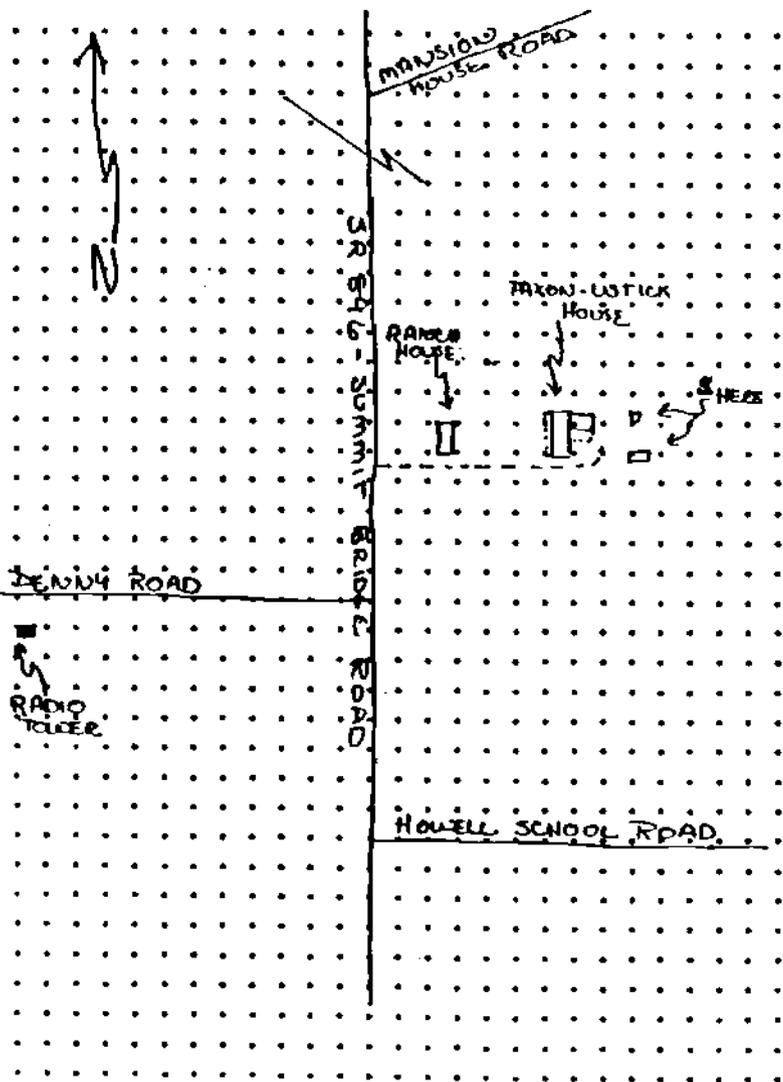
- a) Overall shape I-house with all stories 2½ bays 5 wings 2-story kitchen ell
- b) Structural system wood frame
- c) Foundation materials cement-coated masonry basement full beneath main block
- d) Exterior walls materials synthetic shingle siding color(s) gray
- e) Roof shape: materials gable with composition shingles cornice boxed, with partial returns at gable ends dormers none chimney location(s) brick stove chimneys located in each interior gable end
- f) Windows spacing mostly regular type 2/2 wood double hung sash; several 6/6 at rear trim narrow stock molding shutters none
- g) Door spacing centered in west elevation; also at south side of kitchen ell type obscured by enclosure of porches trim obscured by enclosure of porches
- h) Porches location(s) across front (west) and south side of kitchen ell materials wood frame, plywood, tarpaper, corrugated sheet metal supports studs or square wood posts trim none
- i) Interior details (if accessible) not accessible



USE BLACK INK ONLY

8. SKETCH MAP

Please indicate position of locus in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and roads.



9. COMMENTS:

Consider the following:

- a) relationship to setting
- b) associated traditions or stories
- c) noteworthy features
- d) comparison with others in area

The dwelling is set several hundred feet back from Summit Bridge Road at the end of a dirt lane and behind a modern ranch house. The dwelling is a two-story wood frame I-house with kitchen ell, side-gable roof, interior gable end chimneys, and five-bay facade. Appearing to date from the mid-19th century, the dwelling may represent a tenant house associated with property owned by M.H. Paxton who in 1868 also was possessed of the 18th century brick dwelling to the north (CRS No. N-3986). The house appears to be representative of the "Georgian I" house type with ell that was built in many rural areas of New Castle County in the 19th century.

10. Comprehensive Planning:

- a. Time Period(s) 1830-1880
- b. Cultural Concept Architecture and Building

11. Evaluation:

- a. Settlement & Development
- b. Cultural Historic & Ethnic Issues
- c. Built Environment
- d. Material Culture
- e. not eligible

INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

USE BLACK INK ONLY

Survey: Name/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 BHP: Name/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

3. CONDITION: good \_\_\_\_\_ deteriorated X

remarks: extreme lack of maintenance evident

4. INTEGRITY: a) original site \_\_\_\_\_ b) moved \_\_\_\_\_

c) if moved, when and from where \_\_\_\_\_

d) list major alterations and dates (if known) lean-to kitchen porch;  
front porch enclosed; exterior clad with artificial shingling

5. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: approximately mid-19th century, prior to 1868

6. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: \_\_\_\_\_

7. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS:

a) barn \_\_\_\_\_ b) carriage house \_\_\_\_\_ c) garage \_\_\_\_\_ d) privy \_\_\_\_\_

e) shed XX f) greenhouse \_\_\_\_\_ g) shop \_\_\_\_\_ h) gardens \_\_\_\_\_

i) icehouse \_\_\_\_\_ j) springhouse \_\_\_\_\_ k) other \_\_\_\_\_

describe: two small wooden sheds of indeterminate age and function

8. BRIEFLY DISCUSS THE ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT USES OF THE STRUCTURE. NOTE ANY ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISTORIC EVENTS OR PERSONS:

Property on which this house is located was in 19th century a 95-acre farm. House appears to have been built toward late middle of that century, under ownership of William DeShane (1850-67) or Merrit Paxon (1867-early 1880's), and used as a residence for farm managers or tenants.

9. Primary References: (include location of reference).

Atlases of New Castle Co., DE: Rea & Price 1849; Beers 1868; Baist 1893.  
NCC Deeds U5/490; X5/330; L8/79.

10. Surveyor: M.H. Bowers Date of Form: Jan. 1987

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CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY  
LOCUS IDENTIFICATION FORM

DELAWARE BUREAU OF  
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
HALL OF RECORDS  
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901  
(302) 736 - 5685



FORM CRS-3

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

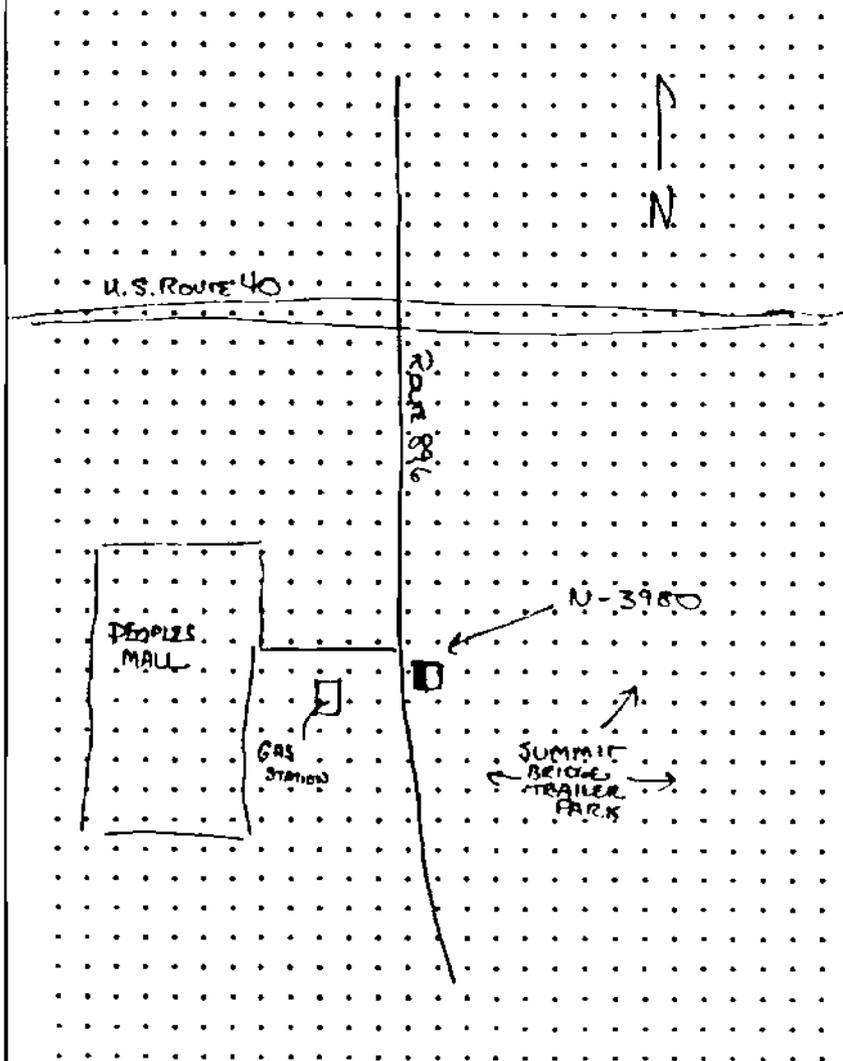
CRS # \_\_\_\_\_  
Quad \_\_\_\_\_  
SPO map # \_\_\_\_\_  
Hundred \_\_\_\_\_  
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/04/7

1. NAME OF LOCUS: \_\_\_\_\_ (DWLGCX) (N-3980)
2. STREET LOCATION: 2467 Summit Bridge Road
3. OWNER'S NAME: Row TEL. # \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS: 2467 Summit Bridge Road, Newark, Del. 19702
4. TYPE OF LOCUS: a) structure XX b) district \_\_\_\_\_ c) archaeological site \_\_\_\_\_  
d) other \_\_\_\_\_
5. SURROUNDINGS OF LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)  
a) fallow field \_\_\_\_\_ b) cultivated field \_\_\_\_\_ c) woodland \_\_\_\_\_  
d) scattered buildings \_\_\_\_\_ e) densely built up XXX f) other \_\_\_\_\_
6. THREATS TO LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)  
a) none known XX b) zoning \_\_\_\_\_ c) roads \_\_\_\_\_ d) developers \_\_\_\_\_  
e) deterioration \_\_\_\_\_ f) other \_\_\_\_\_
7. REPRESENTATION ON OTHER SURVEYS:  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_
8. YOUR NAME: M.H. Bowers TEL. # 201-678-1960  
YOUR ADDRESS: 100 Halsted St., East Orange, NJ 07019  
ORGANIZATION (if any) Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. DATE: March 1987

USE BLACK INK ONLY

8. SKETCH MAP

Please indicate position of locus in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and roads.



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

9. COMMENTS:

Consider the following:

- a) relationship to setting
- b) associated traditions or stories
- c) noteworthy features
- d) comparison with others in area

This is a much-altered turn-of-the-century example of I-house construction, probably built as a modest residence in the village of Glasgow.

10. Comprehensive Planning:

- a. Time Period(s) 1880-1940
- b. Cultural Concept Architecture and Building

11. Evaluation:

- a. Settlement & Development
- b. Cultural Historic & Ethnic Issues
- c. Built Environment
- d. Material Culture
- e. not eligible

USE BLACK INK ONLY

Survey: Name/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 DAHP: Name/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY  
STRUCTURAL DATA FORM

DELAWARE BUREAU OF  
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
HALL OF RECORDS  
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901  
(302) 678-5314



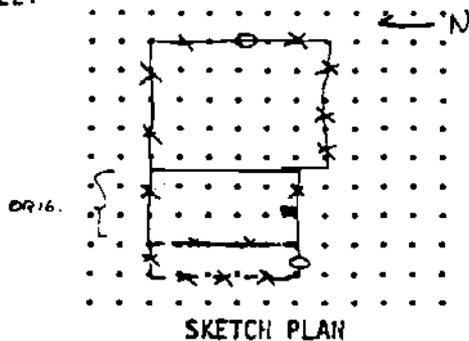
Form CRS-1  
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

CRS # \_\_\_\_\_  
Quad \_\_\_\_\_  
SPO map # \_\_\_\_\_  
Hundred \_\_\_\_\_  
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/09/14

1. ADDRESS OF STRUCTURE : 2467 Summit Bridge Road

2. DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

- a) Overall shape I with rear addition; front addition  
stories 2  
bays 2  
wings 1 large 2-story ell
- b) Structural system wood frame
- c) Foundation  
materials rubble stone/concrete  
basement full under ell
- d) Exterior walls  
materials aluminum siding  
color(s) red
- e) Roof  
shape: materials side gable; composition shingling  
cornice box  
dormers none  
chimney location(s) interior south gable end
- f) Windows  
spacing 2/2  
type modern 1/1 replacement sash  
trim flat with drip shelves  
shutters none
- g) Door  
spacing located at south end of front addition; not original  
type  
trim
- h) Porches  
location(s) original porch either replaced or fully enclosed as a room  
materials  
supports  
trim
- i) Interior details (if accessible)  
not accessible



USE BLACK INK ONLY

3. CONDITION: good XX deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_

remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

4. INTEGRITY: a) original site \_\_\_\_\_ b) moved \_\_\_\_\_

c) if moved, when and from where \_\_\_\_\_

d) list major alterations and dates (if known) mid-20th century: aluminum siding; remodeling front porch; large rear ell

5. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: early 20th century

6. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: \_\_\_\_\_

7. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS:

a) barn \_\_\_\_\_ b) carriage house \_\_\_\_\_ c) garage \_\_\_\_\_ d) privy \_\_\_\_\_

e) shed \_\_\_\_\_ f) greenhouse \_\_\_\_\_ g) shop \_\_\_\_\_ h) gardens \_\_\_\_\_

i) icehouse \_\_\_\_\_ j) springhouse \_\_\_\_\_ k) other \_\_\_\_\_

describe: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. BRIEFLY DISCUSS THE ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT USES OF THE STRUCTURE. NOTE ANY ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISTORIC EVENTS OR PERSONS:

Probably built late 1890's-early 1900's as modest dwelling in village of Glasgow.

9. Primary References: (include location of reference).

10. Surveyor: M. H. Bowers Date of Form: March 1987

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CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY  
LOCUS IDENTIFICATION FORM

DELAWARE BUREAU OF  
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PRESERVATION  
HALL OF RECORDS  
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901  
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FORM CRS-3

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

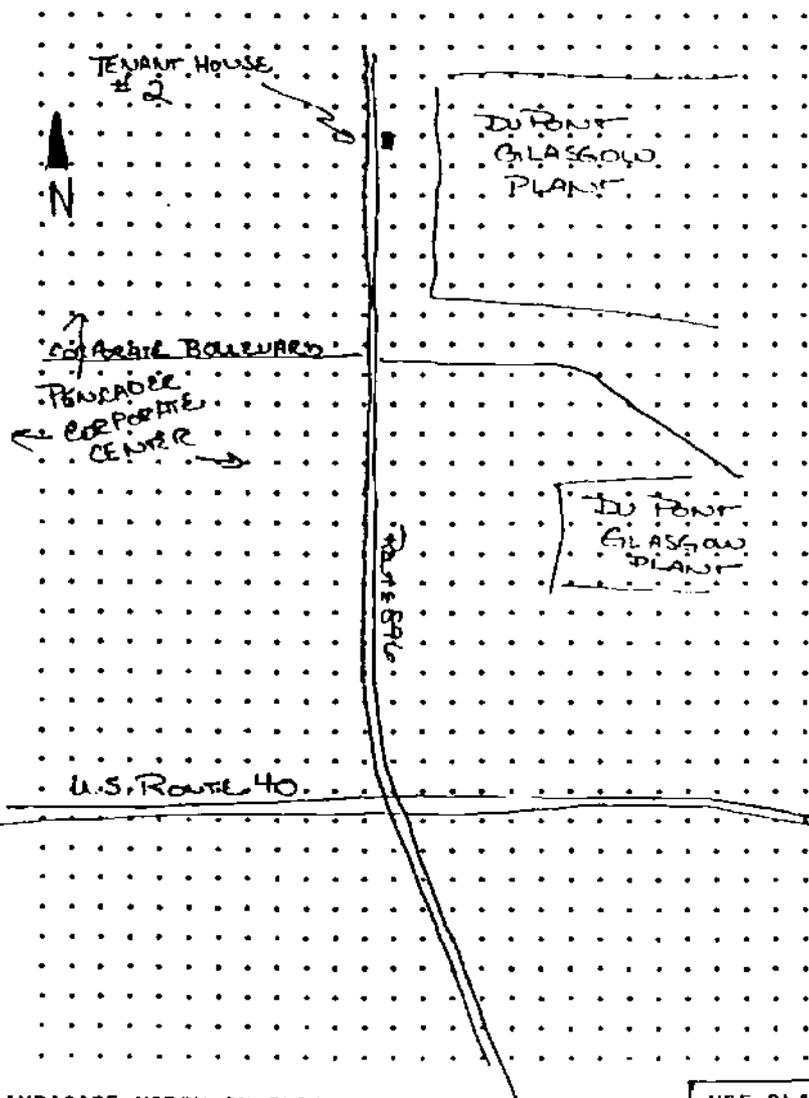
CRS # 1-101  
Quad \_\_\_\_\_  
SPO map # \_\_\_\_\_  
Hundred \_\_\_\_\_  
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/04/7

1. NAME OF LOCUS: Clarksdale Tenant House #2 (AGTEN) (N-10616)
2. STREET LOCATION: 2071 South College Ave., Newark, Del.
3. OWNER'S NAME: George & Elizabeth Haenlein TEL. # \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS: 2071 S. College Ave., Newark, Del. 19702
4. TYPE OF LOCUS: a) structure  b) district \_\_\_\_\_ c) archaeological site \_\_\_\_\_  
d) other \_\_\_\_\_
5. SURROUNDINGS OF LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)  
a) fallow field \_\_\_\_\_ b) cultivated field \_\_\_\_\_ c) woodland \_\_\_\_\_  
d) scattered buildings \_\_\_\_\_ e) densely built up \_\_\_\_\_ f) other large chemical plant
6. THREATS TO LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)  
a) none known  b) zoning \_\_\_\_\_ c) roads \_\_\_\_\_ d) developers \_\_\_\_\_  
e) deterioration \_\_\_\_\_ f) other \_\_\_\_\_
7. REPRESENTATION ON OTHER SURVEYS:  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_
- B. YOUR NAME: M.H. Bowers TEL. # 201-678-1960  
YOUR ADDRESS: 100 Halsted St., East Orange, NJ 07019  
ORGANIZATION (if any) Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. DATE: March 1987

USE BLACK INK ONLY

8. SKETCH MAP

Please indicate position of locus in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and roads.



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

USE BLACK INK ONLY

9. COMMENTS:

Consider the following:

- a) relationship to setting
- b) associated traditions or stories
- c) noteworthy features
- d) comparison with others in area

This much-altered dwelling is associated with the large agricultural holdings of Cantwell Clark, who acquired several farms in the area in the 1830's. The dwelling is believed to have been built as a tenant house under the ownership of Delaware Clark c. 1906. The house is no longer part of an agricultural enterprise.

10. Comprehensive Planning:

- a. Time Period(s) 1880-1940
- b. Cultural Concept Architecture and Building

11. Evaluation:

- a. Settlement & Development
- b. Cultural Historic & Ethnic Issues
- c. Built Environment
- d. Material Culture
- e. not eligible

Survey: Name/Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

BANP: Name/Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY  
STRUCTURAL DATA FORM

DELAWARE BUREAU OF  
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC  
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Form CRS-1

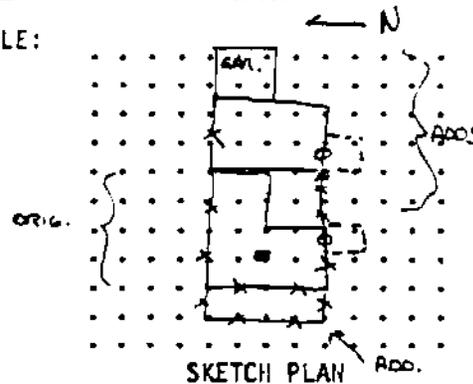
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

CRS # \_\_\_\_\_  
Quad \_\_\_\_\_  
SPO map # \_\_\_\_\_  
Hundred \_\_\_\_\_  
DOCUMENT 20-06778/09/14

1. ADDRESS OF STRUCTURE : 2071 South College Ave., Newark

2. DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

- a) Overall shape I with rear ell(s)  
stories 2  
bays 3  
wings 2 porch extensions s. side,  
large ell east side
- b) Structural system
- c) Foundation  
materials fieldstone  
basement orig. full under main block
- d) Exterior walls  
materials synthetic shingle siding  
color(s) blue
- e) Roof  
shape; materials side gable; standing seam metal covering  
cornice box  
dormers none  
chimney location(s) centered on ridge of main block
- f) Windows  
spacing variable  
type 6/6 d.h.s. in main block; 2/2 with horizontal muntins at rear  
trim flat wood with drip shelves  
shutters none
- g) Door  
spacing orig. centered in west elevation; no longer extant  
type  
trim
- h) Porches  
location(s) south side; both modern additions  
materials  
supports  
trim
- i) Interior details (if accessible)  
Interior substantially remodeled and rooms reconfigured; 1-2 examples  
of early 20th century stock molding remain on second floor  
USE BLACK INK ONLY



3. CONDITION: good XX deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_

remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

4. INTEGRITY: a) original site XX b) moved \_\_\_\_\_

c) if moved, when and from where \_\_\_\_\_

d) list major alterations and dates (if known) since 1940's extensive additions and interior remodeling; few original features remain

5. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: c. 1906

6. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: unknown

7. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS:

a) barn \_\_\_\_\_ b) carriage house \_\_\_\_\_ c) garage \_\_\_\_\_ d) privy \_\_\_\_\_

e) shed XX f) greenhouse \_\_\_\_\_ g) shop \_\_\_\_\_ h) gardens \_\_\_\_\_

i) icehouse \_\_\_\_\_ j) springhouse \_\_\_\_\_ k) other \_\_\_\_\_

describe: series of small animal sheds erected by current owners for goats and donkeys

8. BRIEFLY DISCUSS THE ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT USES OF THE STRUCTURE. NOTE ANY ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISTORIC EVENTS OR PERSONS:

House believed to have been built as a tenant house on Clarksdale Farm, the "home farm" of Cantwell Clark who assembled large agricultural holdings in this area in the 1830's. House probably erected under the ownership of Clark's son, Delaware Clark.

9. Primary References: (include location of reference).

Phase I & II Archaeological Investigations of the Route 896 Corridor... Prepared by University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, for Federal Highway Administration and DelDOT, 1986.

10. Surveyor: M.H. Bowers Date of Form: March 1987

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY  
LOCUS IDENTIFICATION FORM

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DOVER, DELAWARE 19901  
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FORM CRS-3

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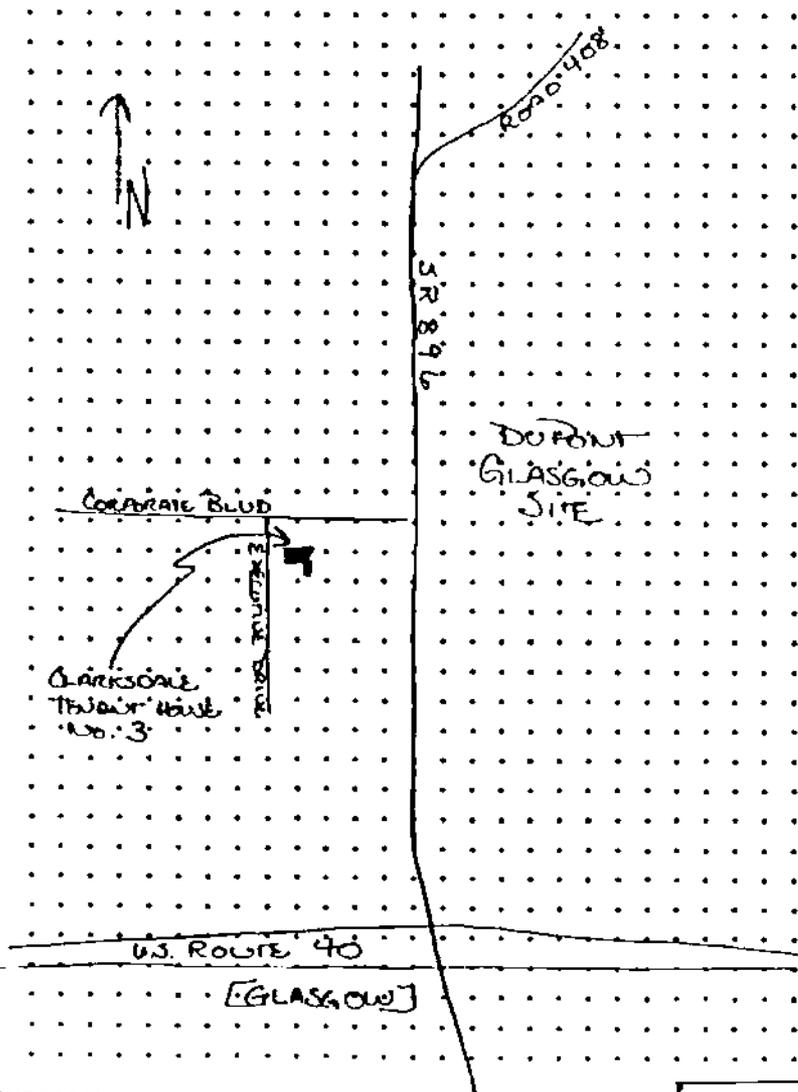
CRS # \_\_\_\_\_  
Quad \_\_\_\_\_  
SPO map # \_\_\_\_\_  
Hundred \_\_\_\_\_  
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/04/7

1. NAME OF LOCUS: Clarksdale Tenant House #3 (AGTEN)
2. STREET LOCATION: Summit Bridge Road, on grounds of Pencader Corporate Center
3. OWNER'S NAME: Howard P. Wilson TEL. # \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS: 211 S. DuPont Boulevard, New Castle, DE 19720
4. TYPE OF LOCUS: a) structure  b) district \_\_\_\_\_ c) archaeological site \_\_\_\_\_  
d) other \_\_\_\_\_
5. SURROUNDINGS OF LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)  
a) fallow field \_\_\_\_\_ b) cultivated field \_\_\_\_\_ c) woodland \_\_\_\_\_  
d) scattered buildings \_\_\_\_\_ e) densely built up \_\_\_\_\_ f) other ground in  
process of corporate development
6. THREATS TO LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)  
a) none known \_\_\_\_\_ b) zoning \_\_\_\_\_ c) roads \_\_\_\_\_ d) developers   
e) deterioration \_\_\_\_\_ f) other \_\_\_\_\_
7. REPRESENTATION ON OTHER SURVEYS:  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_
8. YOUR NAME: M.H. Bowers TEL. # 201/678-1960  
YOUR ADDRESS: 100 Halsted St., East Orange, New Jersey 07019  
ORGANIZATION (if any) Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. DATE: Jan. 1987

USE BLACK INK ONLY

8. SKETCH MAP

Please indicate position of locus in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and roads.



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

USE BLACK INK ONLY

9. COMMENTS:

Consider the following:

- a) relationship to setting
- b) associated traditions or stories
- c) noteworthy features
- d) comparison with others in area

A stuccoed masonry dwelling with wood frame ell likely to have been present by 1868, according to Beers' atlas of that date. Is believed to have been one of several properties associated with the large agricultural holdings of the Clark family north of Glasgow known as "Clarksdale". This altered farm dwelling is now sited in recently-graded acreage in the process of redevelopment as a corporate center, and is scheduled for demolition in the near future.

10. Comprehensive Planning:

- a. Time Period(s) 1830-1880
- b. Cultural Concept Architecture and Building

11. Evaluation:

- a. Settlement & Development
- b. Cultural Historic & Ethnic Issues
- c. Built Environment
- d. Material Culture
- e. not eligible

Survey: Name/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 BAHP: Name/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY  
STRUCTURAL DATA FORM

DELAWARE BUREAU OF  
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PRESERVATION  
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DOVER, DELAWARE 19901  
(302) 678-5314



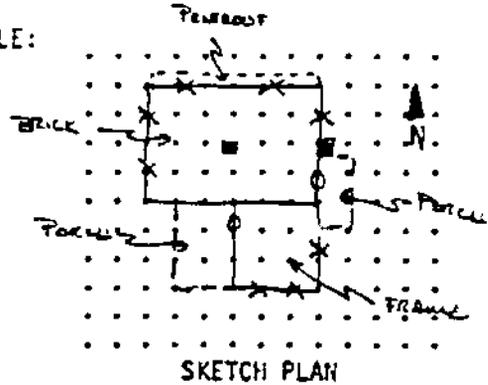
Form CRS-1  
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

CRS # \_\_\_\_\_  
Quad \_\_\_\_\_  
SPD map # \_\_\_\_\_  
Hundred \_\_\_\_\_  
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/09/14

1. ADDRESS OF STRUCTURE : Summit Bridge Road, Pencader Corporate Center

2. DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

- a) Overall shape Side-gable main block w/ell  
stories 2  
bays 2  
wings ell to south
- b) Structural system masonry bearing wall/  
wood frame
- c) Foundation cement-covered masonry  
materials cement-covered masonry  
basement full under main block
- d) Exterior walls  
materials stucco/ asbestos shingle  
color(s) white
- e) Roof -  
shape; materials gable/composition shingle  
cornice boxed eaves with narrow architrave molding  
dormers none  
chimney location(s) centered in main roof ridge; exterior north gable end
- f) Windows  
spacing regular 2/2  
type 6/6 wood double hung sash  
trim flat surrounds with drip shelves  
shutters none
- g) Door  
spacing on north and south sides of ell  
type single leaf, no detail  
trim none
- h) Porches  
location(s) pentroof across north side; porches east and west sides of ell  
materials wood  
supports square wooden posts  
trim none
- i) Interior details (if accessible) access denied



SKETCH PLAN

USE BLACK INK ONLY

3. CONDITION: good \_\_\_\_\_ fair XX deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_

remarks: house is vacant and scheduled for demolition

4. INTEGRITY: a) original site \_\_\_\_\_ b) moved \_\_\_\_\_

c) if moved, when and from where \_\_\_\_\_

d) list major alterations and dates (if known) fenestration may have been reworked in main block, and an entrance filled in; frame ell later 19th century; exterior shingling and porches 20th century

5. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: prior to 1868

6. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: \_\_\_\_\_

7. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS:

a) barn \_\_\_\_\_ b) carriage house \_\_\_\_\_ c) garage XX d) privy \_\_\_\_\_

e) shed \_\_\_\_\_ f) greenhouse \_\_\_\_\_ g) shop \_\_\_\_\_ h) gardens \_\_\_\_\_

i) icehouse \_\_\_\_\_ j) springhouse \_\_\_\_\_ k) other mobile home

describe: cinder block gable roofed garage; mobile home

8. BRIEFLY DISCUSS THE ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT USES OF THE STRUCTURE. NOTE ANY ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISTORIC EVENTS OR PERSONS:

House is believed to have been associated with one of several properties north of Glasgow held by the Clark family during the 19th century. The Clark holdings were collectively known as "Clarksdale" (Beers 1868), and the main house was located where the DuPont Glasgow Plant now stands.

9. Primary References: (include location of reference).

Phase I & II Archaeological Investigations of the Route 896 Corridor... Prepared by University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research for Federal Highway Administration and Delaware Department of Transportation, 1986.

10. Surveyor: M.H. Bowers Date of Form: Jan. 1987

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY  
LOCUS IDENTIFICATION FORM

DELAWARE BUREAU OF  
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
HALL OF RECORDS  
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901  
(302) 678-5314



FORM CRS-3

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

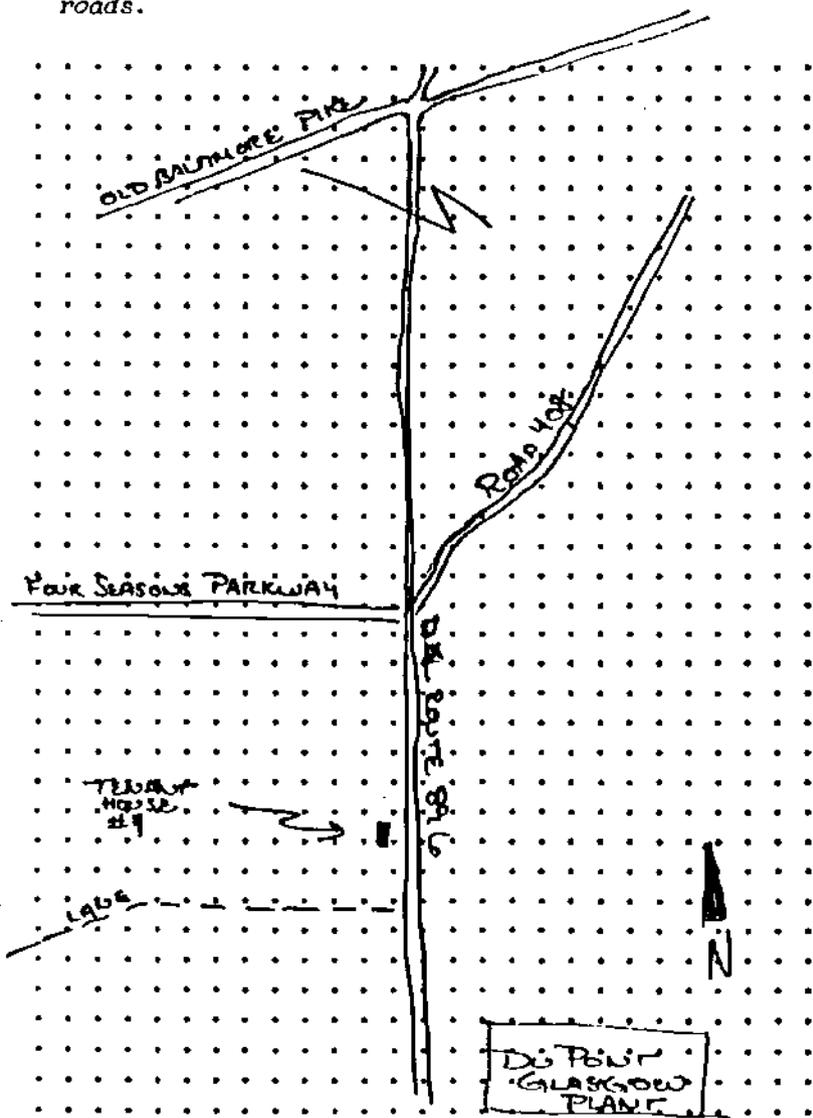
CRS # \_\_\_\_\_  
Quad \_\_\_\_\_  
SPO map # \_\_\_\_\_  
Hundred \_\_\_\_\_  
DOCUMENT 20-06/73/04/7

1. NAME OF LOCUS: Clarksdale Tenant House #4 (AGTEN)
2. STREET LOCATION: 2034 South College Ave., Newark DE
3. OWNER'S NAME: James E. and Terri Ann Walther TEL. # \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS: 2034 South College Ave., Newark, DE 19702
4. TYPE OF LOCUS: a) structure XX b) district \_\_\_\_\_ c) archaeological site \_\_\_\_\_  
d) other \_\_\_\_\_
5. SURROUNDINGS OF LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)  
a) fallow field \_\_\_\_\_ b) cultivated field \_\_\_\_\_ c) woodland \_\_\_\_\_  
d) scattered buildings XX e) densely built up \_\_\_\_\_ f) other \_\_\_\_\_
6. THREATS TO LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)  
a) none known \_\_\_\_\_ b) zoning \_\_\_\_\_ c) roads XX d) developers \_\_\_\_\_  
e) deterioration \_\_\_\_\_ f) other \_\_\_\_\_
7. REPRESENTATION ON OTHER SURVEYS:  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_
8. YOUR NAME: M.H. Bowers TEL. # 201/678-1960  
YOUR ADDRESS: 100 Halsted St., East Orange, New Jersey 07019  
ORGANIZATION (if any) Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. DATE: Jan. 1987

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8. SKETCH MAP

Please indicate position of locus in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and roads.



INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH

USE BLACK INK ONLY

9. COMMENTS:

Consider the following:

- a) relationship to setting
- b) associated traditions or stories
- c) noteworthy features
- d) comparison with others in area

A frame dwelling clad with facebrick which appears to have been present by 1868, according to Beers' atlas of that date. The house is believed to have been one of several properties associated with the large agricultural holdings of the Clark family north of Glasgow known as "Clarksdale." This altered farm dwelling is now sited in a row of houses, each with a small (less than an acre) lot, and is not associated with any agricultural activities.

10. Comprehensive Planning:

- a. Time Period(s) 1830-1880
- b. Cultural Concept Architecture and Building

11. Evaluation:

- a. Settlement & Development
- b. Cultural Historic & Ethnic Issues
- c. Built Environment
- d. Material Culture
- e. not eligible

Survey: Name/Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

DAMP: Name/Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY  
STRUCTURAL DATA FORM

DELAWARE BUREAU OF  
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
HALL OF RECORDS  
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901  
(302) 678-5314



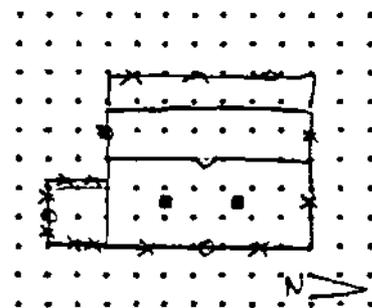
Form CRS-1  
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

CRS # \_\_\_\_\_  
Quad \_\_\_\_\_  
SPO map # \_\_\_\_\_  
Hundred \_\_\_\_\_  
DOCUMENT 20-06/78/08/14

1. ADDRESS OF STRUCTURE : 2034 S. College Ave., Newark

2. DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

- a) Overall shape  
stories 2  
bays 3  
wings two rear extensions, one off south gable
- b) Structural system wood frame
- c) Foundation  
materials brick  
basement full under main block
- d) Exterior walls  
materials facebrick, 20th century  
color(s) red
- e) Roof -  
shape: materials side gable; corrugated sheet metal  
cornice boxed cornice, scalloped trim on fascia  
dormers none  
chimney location(s) 2 of brick, symmetrically located toward rear on main block
- f) Windows  
spacing regular  
type 6/6 d.h.s. (some replaced with single panes)  
trim narrow cornices  
shutters none
- g) Door  
spacing centered in facade  
type single leaf, not original  
trim
- h) Porches  
location(s) at front entry  
materials wood frame and metal  
supports slender Tuscan-Doric type posts  
trim none
- i) Interior details (if accessible) not accessible



SKETCH PLAN

USE BLACK INK ONLY

3. CONDITION: good \_\_\_\_\_ fair<sup>XXX</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_

remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

4. INTEGRITY: a) original site \_\_\_\_\_ b) moved \_\_\_\_\_

c) if moved, when and from where \_\_\_\_\_

d) list major alterations and dates (if known) facebrick mid-20th c.(?)

also the two extensions across the rear

5. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: prior to 1868

6. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: \_\_\_\_\_

7. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS:

a) barn \_\_\_\_\_ b) carriage house \_\_\_\_\_ c) garage \_\_\_\_\_ d) privy \_\_\_\_\_

e) shed \_\_\_\_\_ f) greenhouse \_\_\_\_\_ g) shop \_\_\_\_\_ h) gardens \_\_\_\_\_

i) icehouse \_\_\_\_\_ j) springhouse \_\_\_\_\_ k) other \_\_\_\_\_

describe: \_\_\_\_\_

8. BRIEFLY DISCUSS THE ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT USES OF THE STRUCTURE. NOTE ANY ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISTORIC EVENTS OR PERSONS:

House is believed to have been associated with one of several agricultural properties north of Glasgow held by the Clark family during the 19th century. The Clark holdings were collectively known as "Clarksdale" (Beers 1868), and the main house was located where the DuPont Glasgow Plant now stands.

9. Primary References: (include location of reference).

Phase I & II Archaeological Investigations of the Route 896 Corridor... Prepared by University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, for Federal Highway Administration and Delaware Department of Transportation, 1986.

10. Surveyor: M.H. Bowers Date of Form: Jan. 1987

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**APPENDIX C**

**GLOSSARY**

Architrave - The molded frame surrounding a door or window.

Bay - A vertical division of the exterior of a building marked by fenestration.

Box Cornice - A hollow cornice built up from wood.

Chamfer - A flat surface made by cutting off an edge or corner.

Cornice - A molding at the top of an outside wall which overhangs it and throws the rain away from the wall.

Corbel - Brick, masonry or concrete projecting from a wall face, usually as a support.

Dentil - A small square block used in series on cornices.

Double Pile - Two rooms deep.

Dower - That portion or interest of a deceased man's real estate allotted by law to his widow for her lifetime.

Eyebrow Window - A small window, usually wider than high, placed close beneath the eaves to ventilate or illuminate an attic story.

Fenestration - The arrangement of windows in a building.

Flemish Bond - A brick bond in which three stretchers alternate with one header.

Fluted - Decorated with parallel grooves.

Frieze - Area immediately below a cornice.

I-House - A form of house that is two stories high, one room deep, with roof ridge parallel to the front wall.

Intestate - Having made no legal will.

Modillion - An ornamental bracket used in series under a cornice.

Pediment - A wide, low-pitched triangular gable surmounting a building facade, doorway, or window opening.

Pent Roof - A narrow roof of one slope.

Pilaster - A shallow pier or rectangular column projecting only slightly from a wall.

Reeding - Decoration consisting of parallel convex moldings touching one another.

Return - The extension of a molding or cornice at an angle to the main part.

Reveal - That part of a door or window jamb that lies between the door or glass and the outer wall surface. A splayed reveal is cut diagonally.

Side-gable - In which the ridge of a gable roof lies parallel to the front of a building.

Single-Pile - One room deep.

Surround - Wooden members placed around a window or door.

Transom - A window over a door.

**APPENDIX D**  
**RESEARCH PROPOSAL**

PROPOSAL FOR  
ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION  
DE SR 896, SUMMIT BRIDGE TO SR4  
CONTRACT 79-108-01; F-1033 (2)

SUBMITTED TO:

Division of Highways  
Delaware Department of Transportation  
Dover, Delaware

PREPARED BY:

THE CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP  
LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES INC.  
EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

April 23, 1986

Revised November, 1986

## SCOPE OF SERVICES

As specified by the Delaware Department of Transportation, eleven structures and associated outbuildings, located within the Delaware Route 896, Summit Bridge to State Route 4 project area, are to be examined and evaluated in terms of their architectural/historical significance and their potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Results of this investigation are to be submitted as an architectural report, as completed Cultural Resource Survey Forms, and also as Determination of Eligibility forms for those properties evaluated as eligible by the Delaware SHPO.

### Work Program

1. Preliminary Consultation. Upon initiation of the project, appropriate staff members of the Division of Highways and of the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation will be consulted concerning the proposed inventory and the results of previous investigations. Issues of particular interest or concern to either agency will be identified and addressed as appropriate in the conduct of the work program.

2. Field Work. Field Work will commence with a brief reconnaissance of the project area and vicinity, in order to develop an overall impression of the existing architectural environment. Following this reconnaissance, the architectural historian will conduct structure-by-structure examination of each of the eleven properties. Major features of each property to be recorded will include setting, orientation and arrangement of structures, approximate dimensions, forms, materials, construction methods, architectural details, and nature and extent of alterations and additions. For those properties whose owners/occupants grant permission, interiors will also be investigated for floor plans, significant architectural features, and additional construction information. Each property will be photographed in 35 mm black and white and with color slides, with a minimum of two views of each major structure, plus views as necessary to convey the overall character of each property.

3. Research. In order to develop an historical/architectural context within which to interpret the Route 896 structures, a background literature search will be conducted, utilizing among other materials historic maps, county road books, published local, area and state histories, pertinent architectural literature, and previous cultural resource studies relevant to the project area. The principal sources of these materials will be BAHP and DOT files, the Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington, the Hall of Records, Dover, and the University of Delaware Library, Newark.

In addition to background, or contextual, data collection, each of the eleven properties will be researched to obtain as precise information as possible concerning date of construction/alteration, original occupants/builders, and use. To accomplish this, each property will first be correlated with historic maps of the area. Then, for properties appearing to have architectural significance and thus of potential National Register Eligibility, site histories will be compiled through deed searches carried back as far as is necessary to identify, or confirm, original owner/builders and, if possible, dates of construction/alteration. (For example, a property with clearly late 19th century structures would not be researched back to the 18th century, but a property with early 19th or late 18th century structures would be.) Information on the uses of the property and the nature of the owners' occupation will be sought in probate, tax and census records and in local and area histories. Data such as these will be used to determine potential associational importance and to develop understanding of the history of each property and its place in the occupation and development of the area.

4. Post-field Consultation. Following completion of the field effort, the architectural historian will meet with DelDOT, FHWA and BAHP personnel, to review orally the preliminary findings concerning the potential National Register eligibility of each property.

5. Report and Form Preparation. Based upon the results of the architectural evaluation, and consultation with DelDOT, FHWA and BAHP, the architectural historian will prepare Determination of Eligibility forms, along with appropriate photographic documentation, for each property that appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Five 8" x 10" prints will be submitted of each photo accompanying the DOE forms. In addition, Cultural Resource Survey Forms (from BAHP) will be prepared for all eleven properties.

A final report will also be prepared, that will present the research design, results of the background literature search, methodology employed in the project, and findings. The properties inventoried in the project area will be discussed and evaluated in an appropriate historical/architectural framework. This framework will include an overview of the existing architectural environment, and a discussion of the relationship of the inventoried properties to that environment. The inventoried properties will also be discussed in the context of the vernacular cultural region in which they are located, and how they reflect area construction patterns, in terms of traditional forms and materials, and in terms of the influence of formal styles occurring in the region. The report will be illustrated with photographs, sketch site plans and maps as appropriate.