

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 street & number 3270 Summit Bridge Road  not for publication  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

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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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.

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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

- 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: 29-57 (1972).  
 Herman, Bernard L., "Middle Delaware Tour," in S.G. DelSordo, ed. To Build in the Best  
 Manner: Vernacular Architecture in Middle Delaware. Delaware Division of Historical  
 and Cultural Affairs, Dover (1984).  
 Herman, Bernard L., Delaware Vernacular: Folk Housing in Three Counties," in Camille  
 N. Wells, ed. Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture. Issued by the Vernacular  
 Architecture Forum (1982).  
 Clark, Ruth Ann, "Hedgelawn", in S.G. Del Sordo, ed. To Build in the Best Manner: Ver-  
 nacular Architecture in Middle Delaware. Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural  
 Affairs, Dover (1984).

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

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

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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

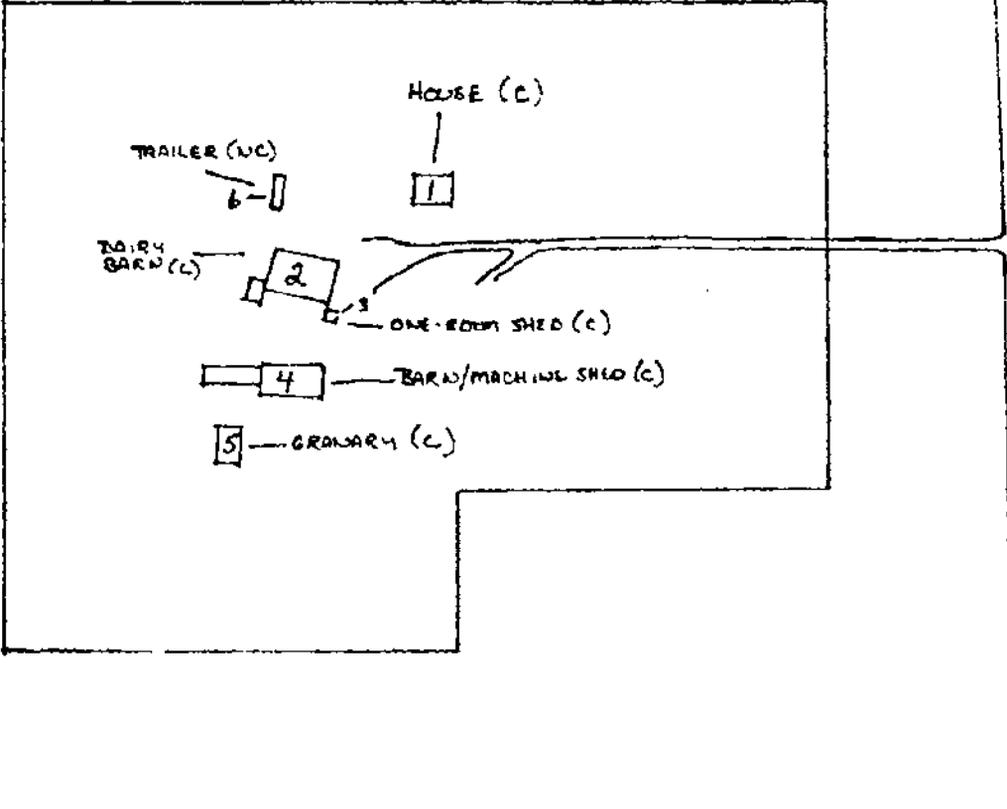


DENNY ROAD

ROUTE 896

HOWELL SCHOOL

ROAD



Bellvue (N-3975)

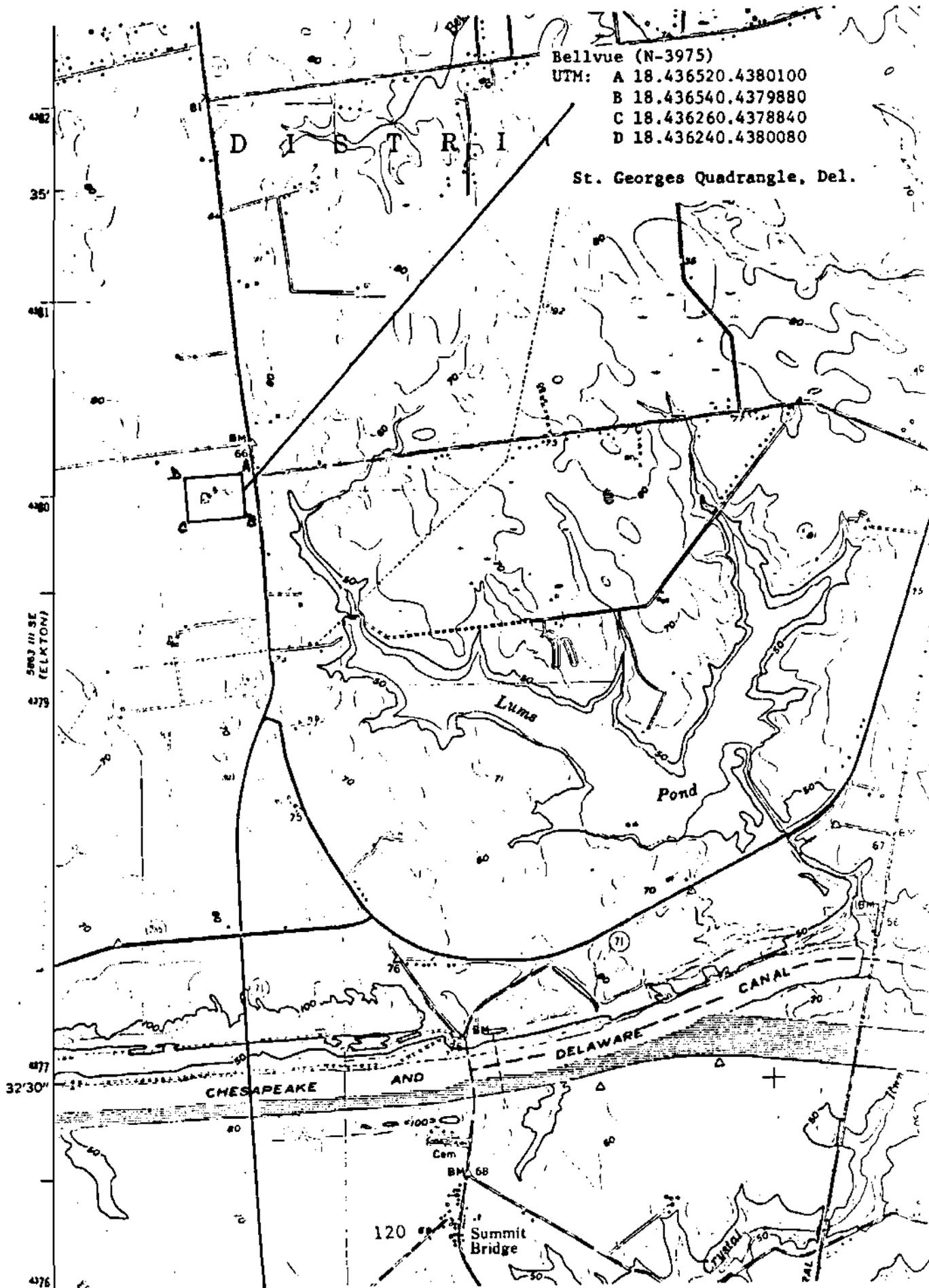
UTM: A 18.436520.4380100

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

#### 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>1</u>	<u>        </u> buildings
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<u>        </u>	<u>        </u> structures
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u> objects
	<u>        </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): \_\_\_\_\_

122 Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**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.

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National Park Service

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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).

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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

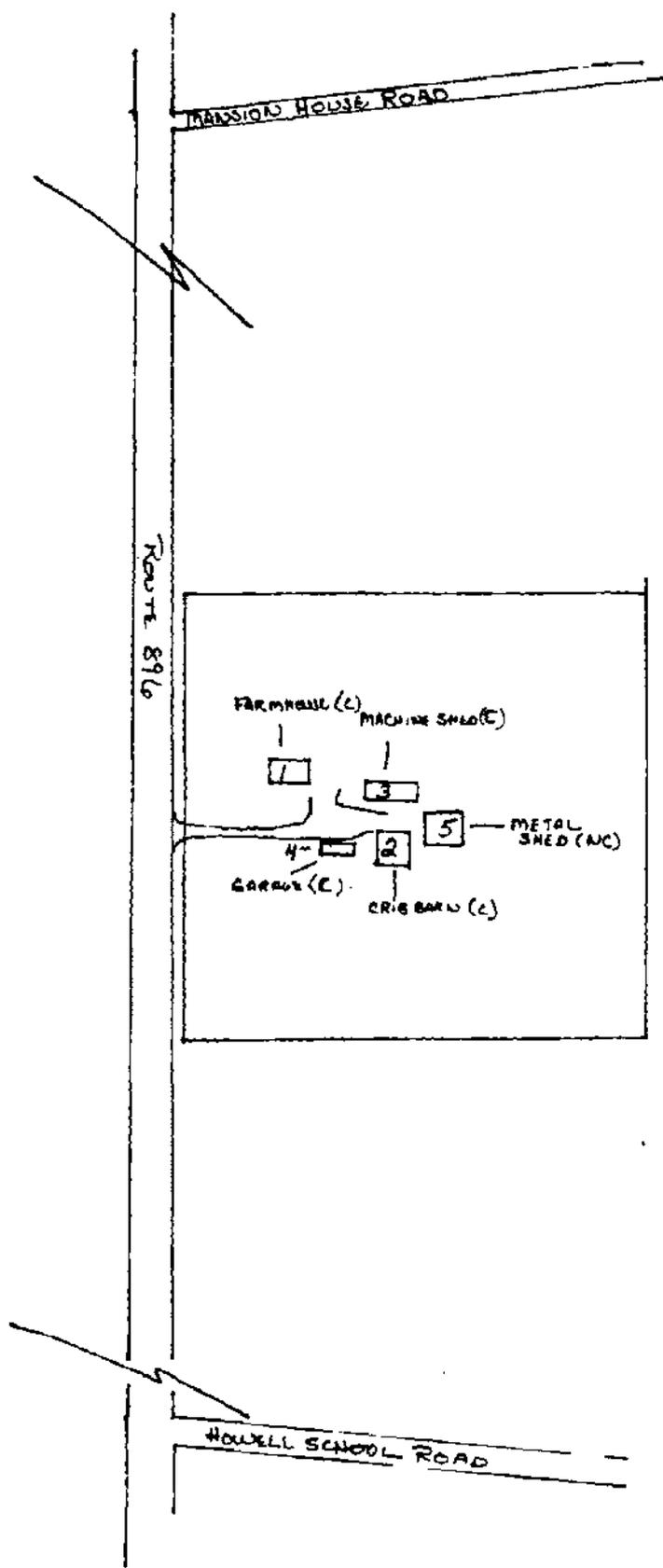
Boundary Justification The 550' x 550' parcel that forms the historic boundary is of a size that preserves the house, outbuildings, a portion of the immediate setting, and any potential archaeological resources that may be associated with activity areas of the former farmstead. The frontage of the property 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



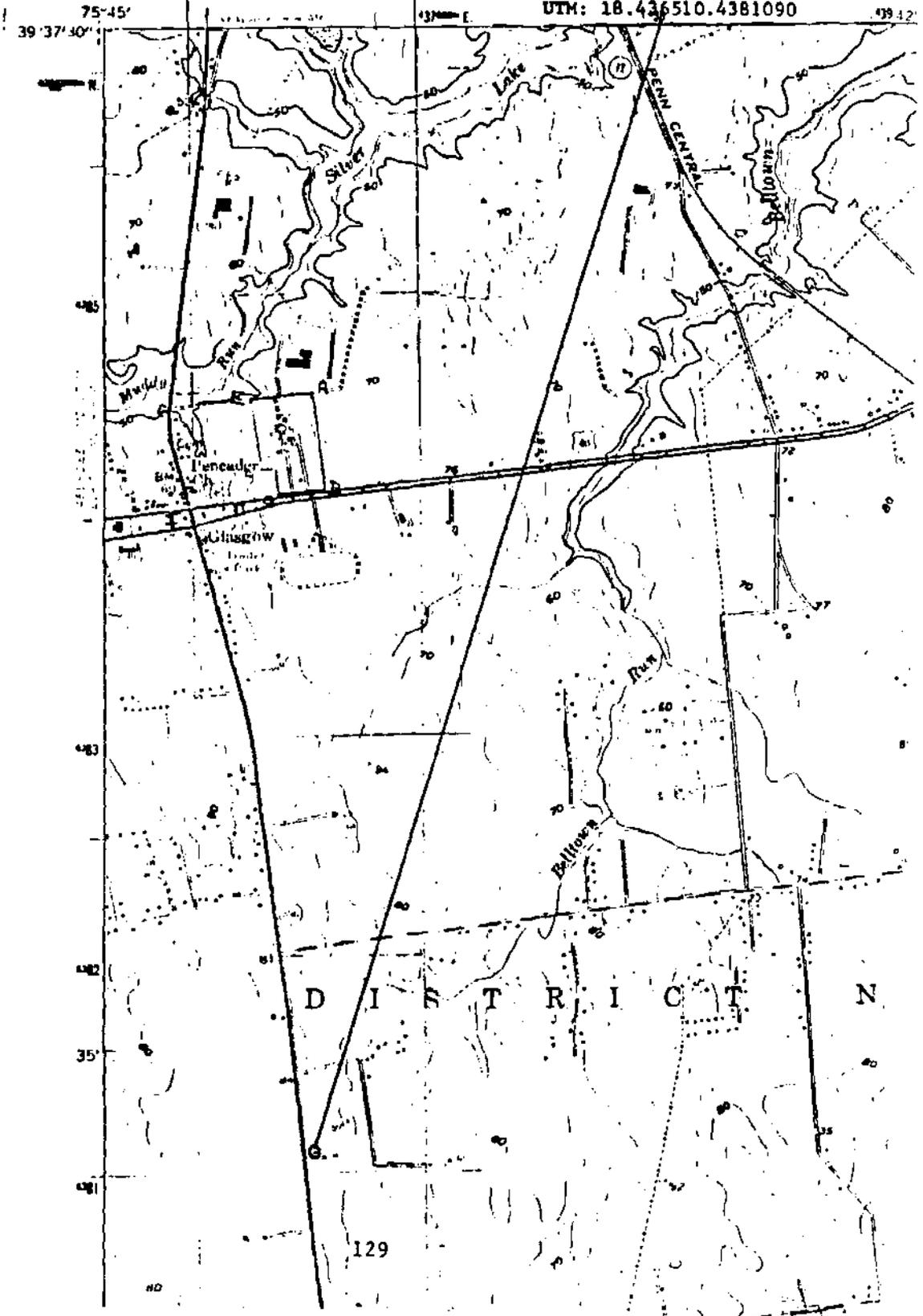
PAVILION  
(NEWARK WEST)

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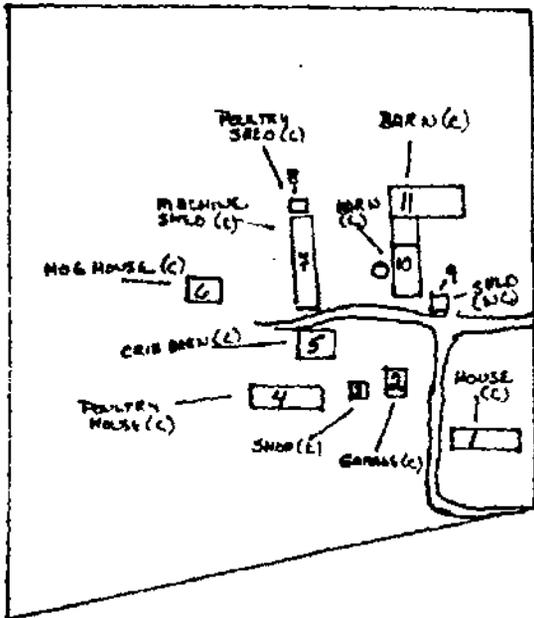
the north edge of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad right-of-way, from which the farmstead (then part of a larger tract) was set off in the partition of 1836. The west and north boundaries are drawn 200 feet west and north, respectively, from the westernmost and northernmost structures in the complex.

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

C = CONTRIBUTING  
 NC = NON-CONTRIBUTING



ROUTE 89



NEW CASTLE & FRENCHTOWN  
 RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY

Building Inventory

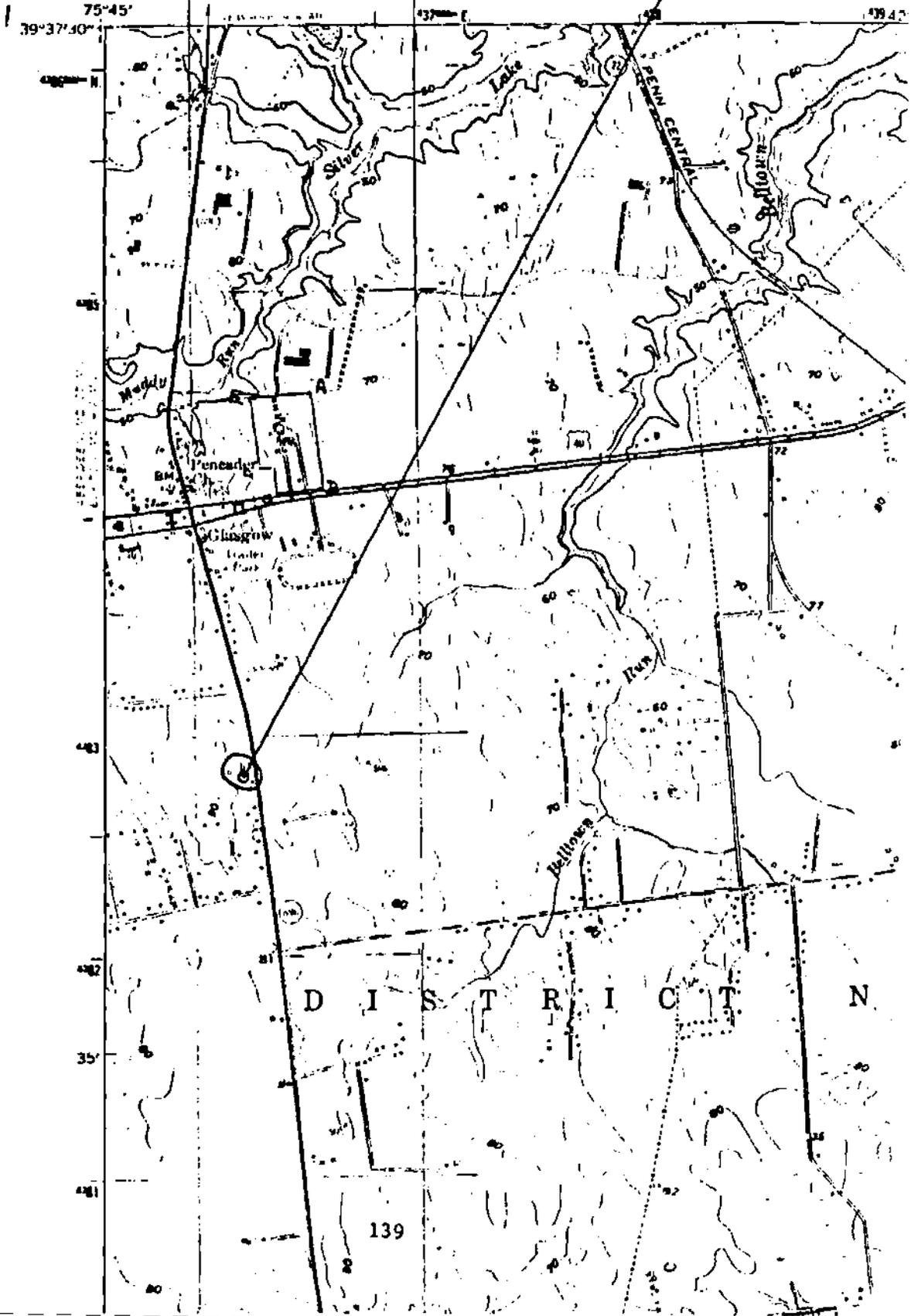
1. Barnhouse: brick and frame structure, three single-pile units arranged in linear manner
2. Garage: frame front-gable structure with board-and-batten siding and standing seam metal roof; lean-to extensions on both sides
3. Shop: frame front-gable structure on concrete foundation, vertical plank siding
4. Poultry House: four-unit structure on stone footings with beaded board siding and standing-seam metal roof
5. Crib Barn/Shop: 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

MARLIN DRIVE

500' (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

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

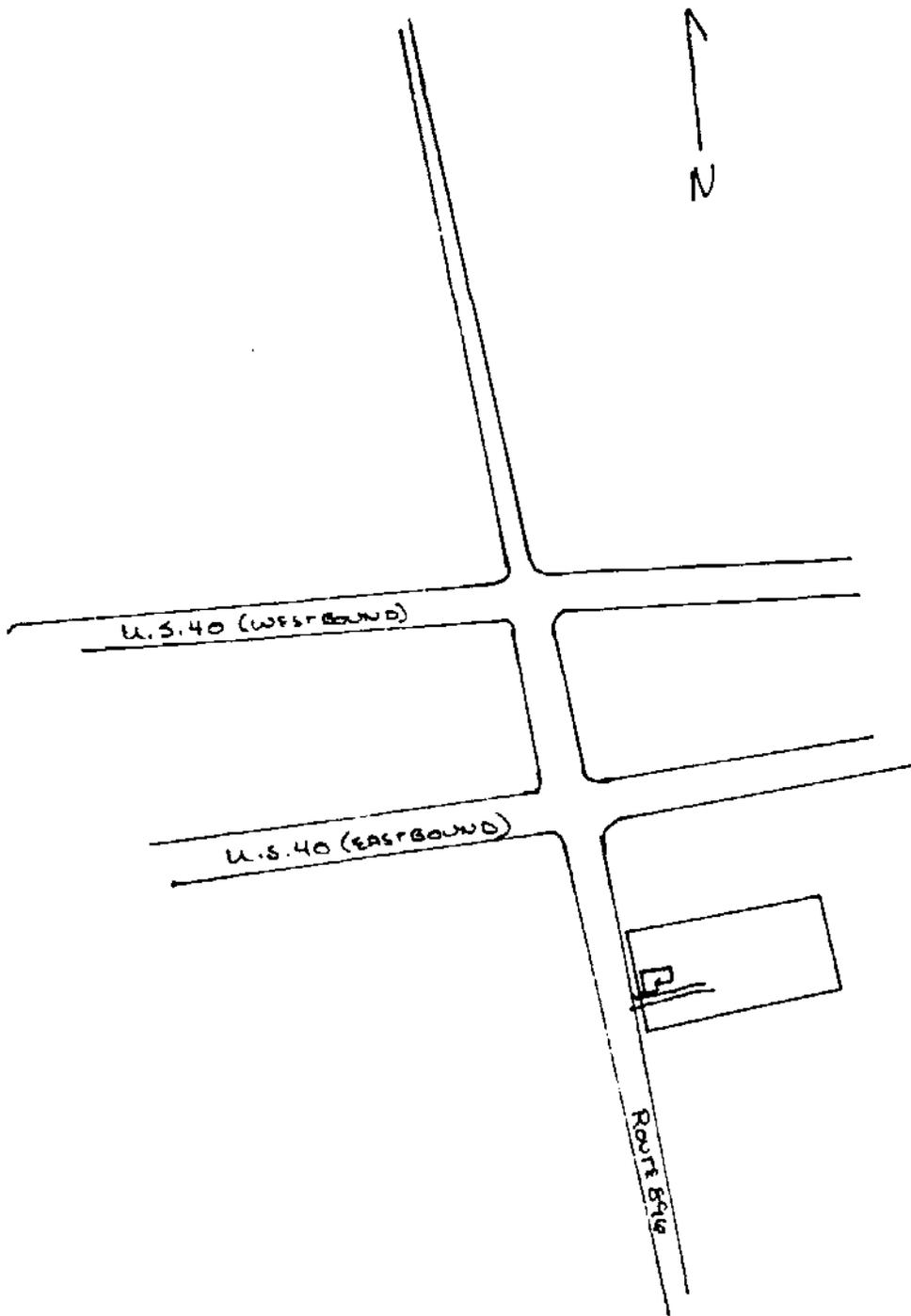
State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

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'

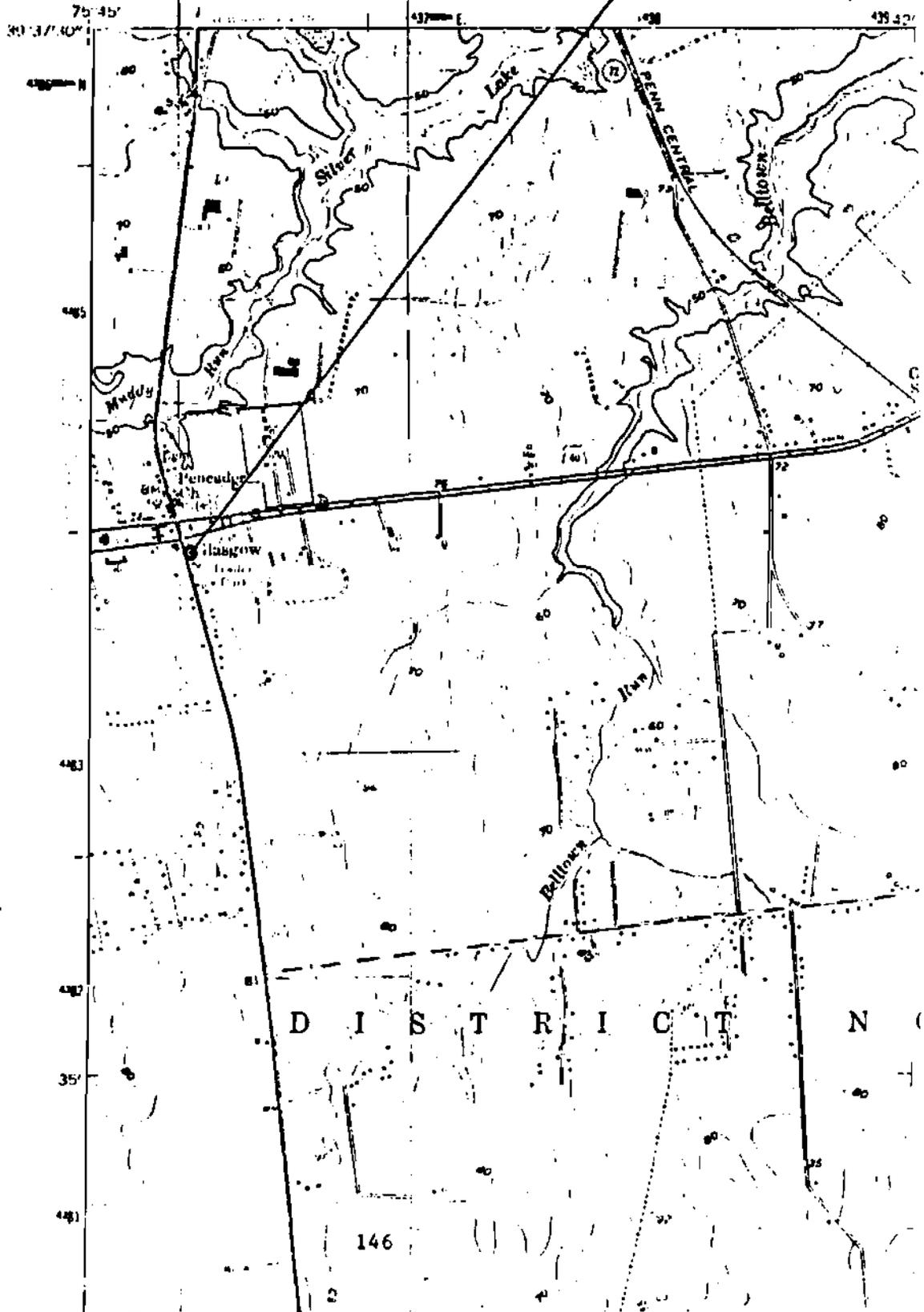


St. Georges Quadrangle

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



**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.

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 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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## 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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## 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.

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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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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

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### 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>426260</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 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>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

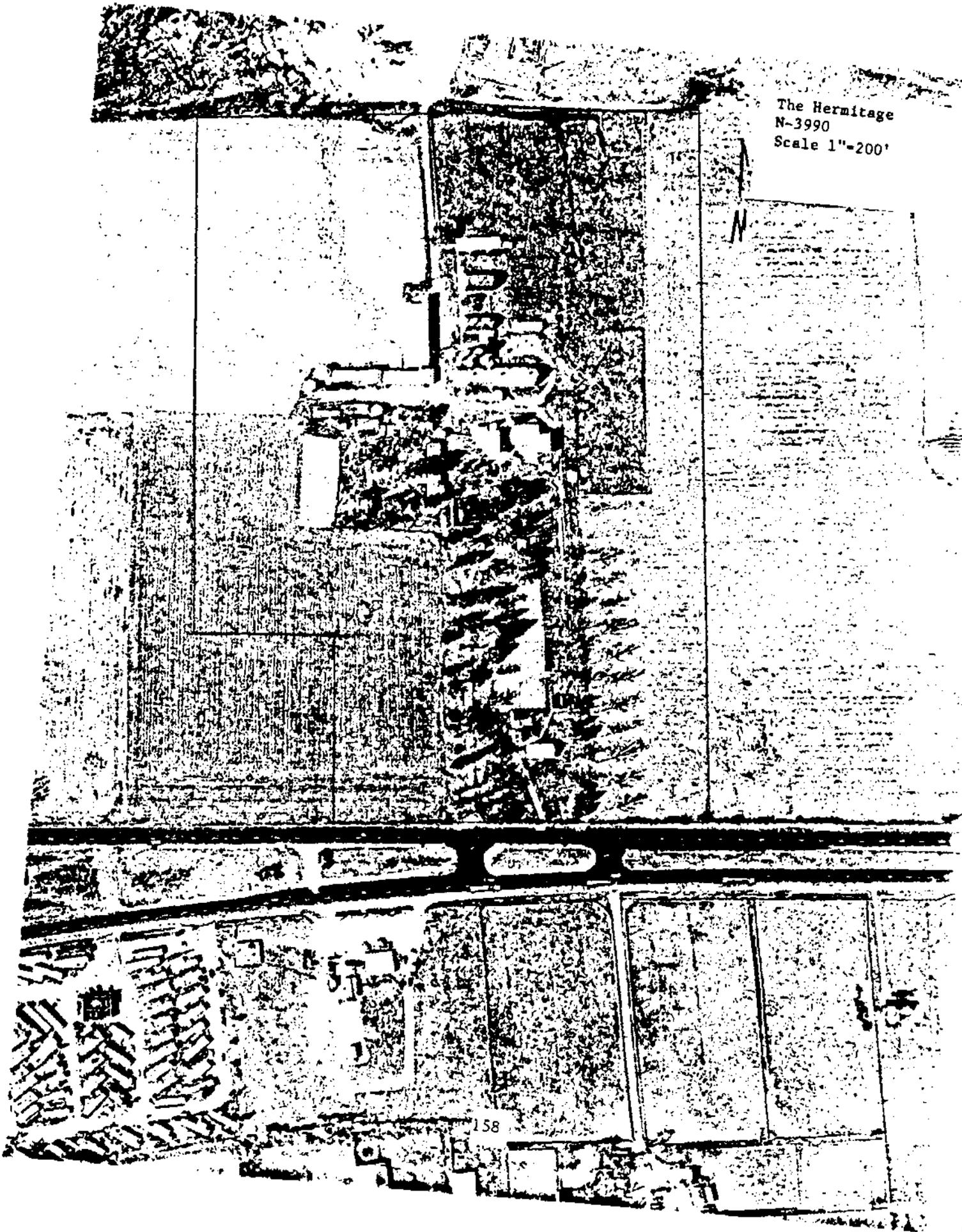
## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

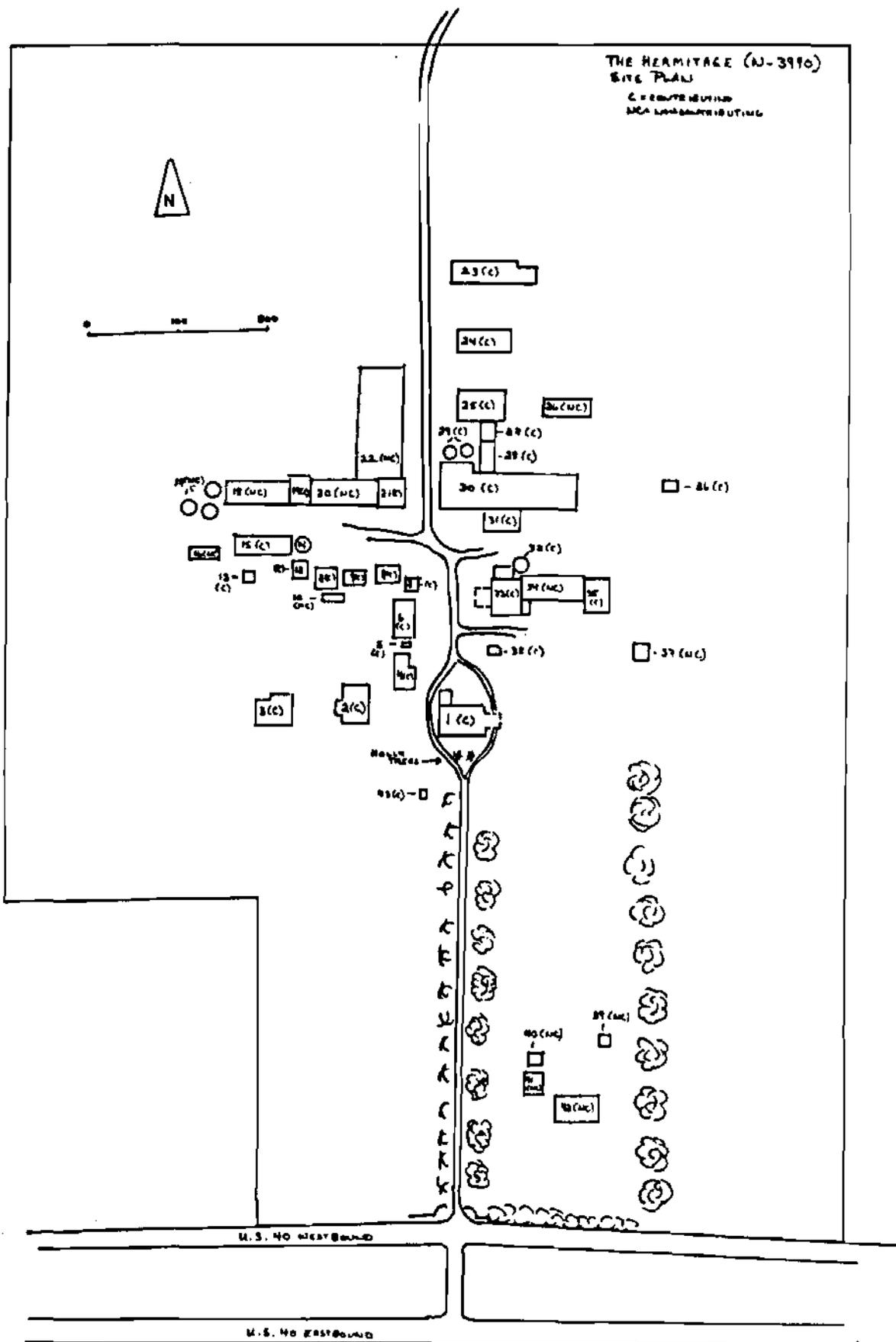
Section number 10 Page 1

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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'





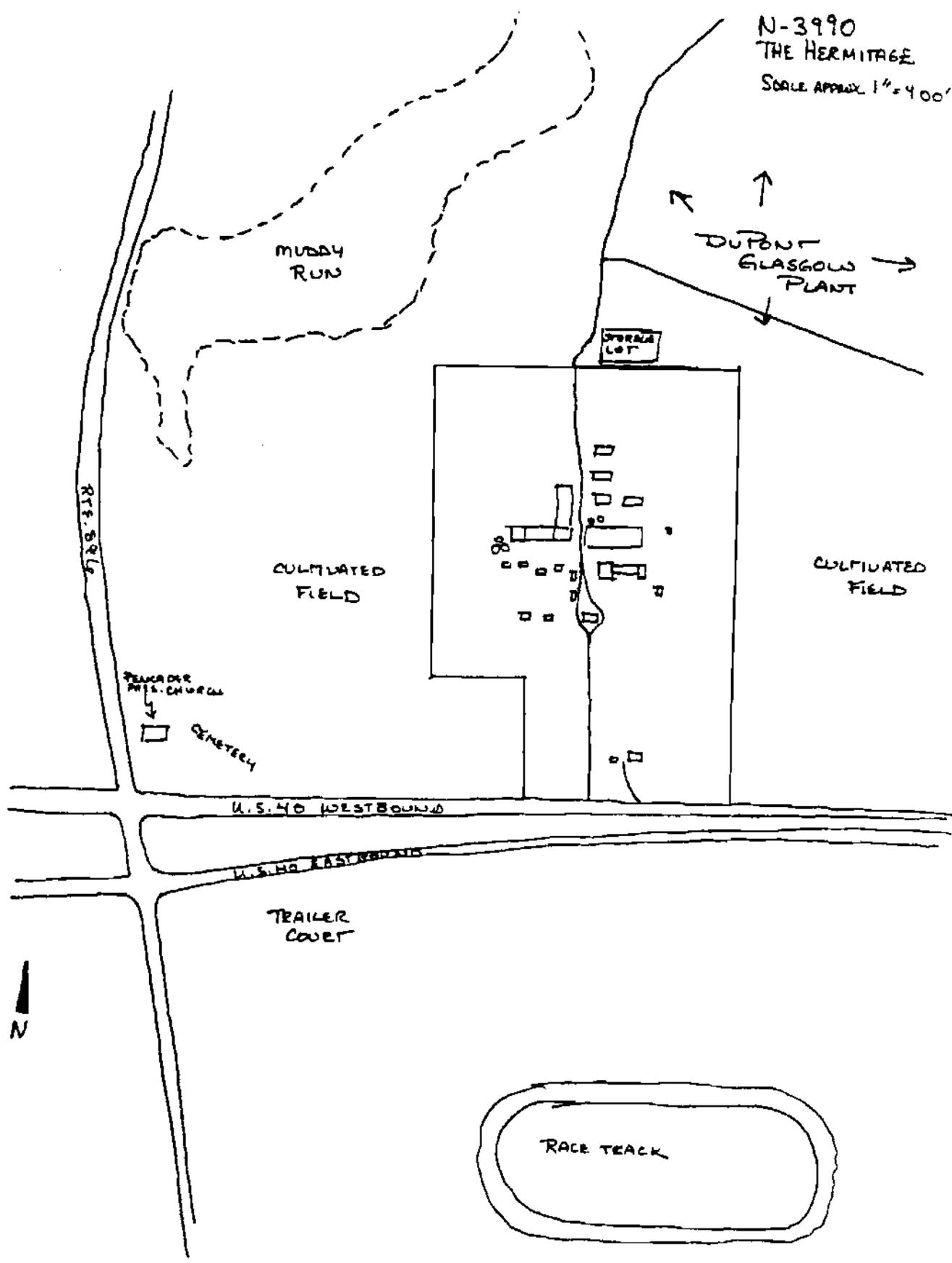
The Hermitage (N-3990)  
Inventory of Structures

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

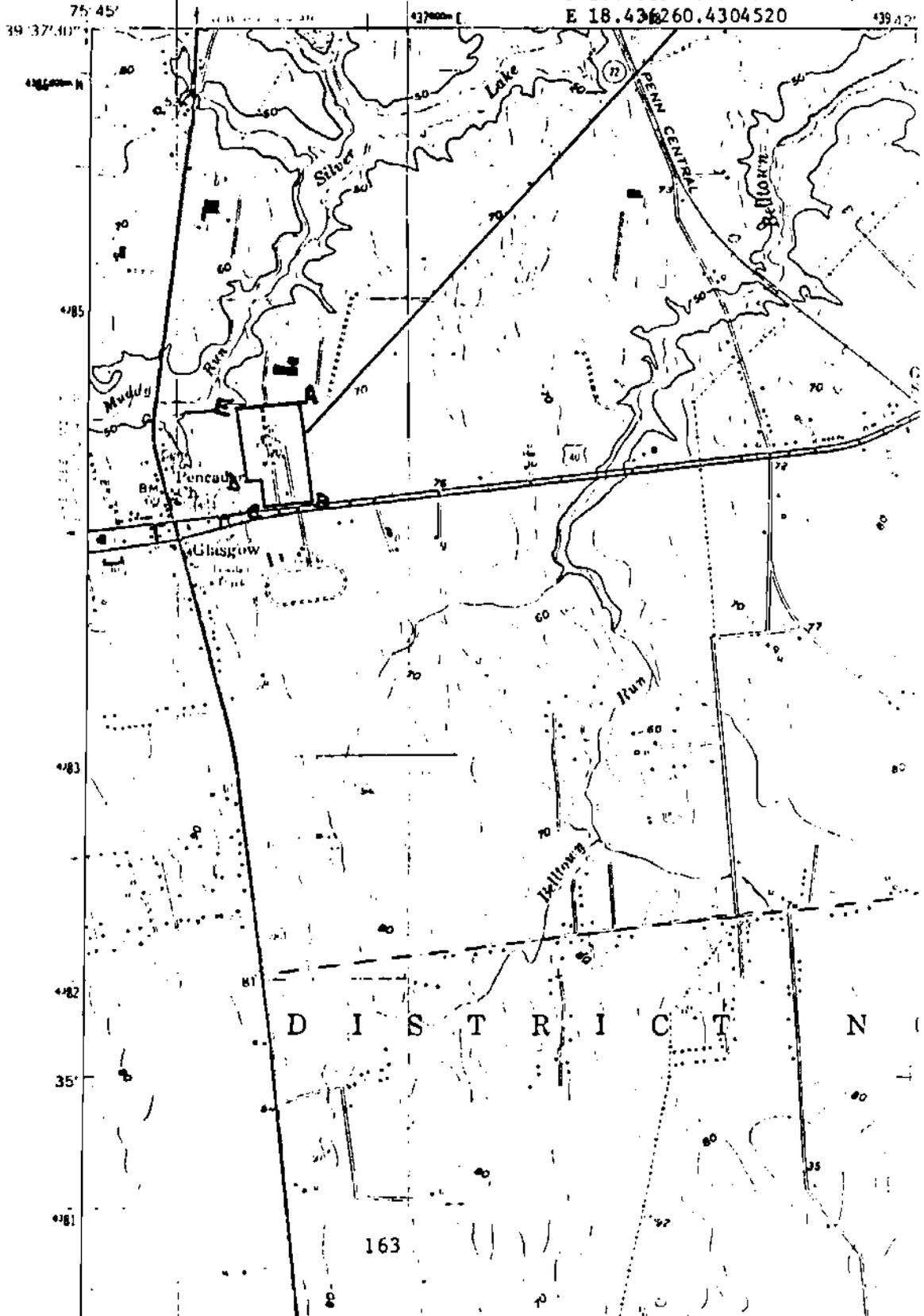
C 18.436380.4384090

D 18.436300.4384200

E 18.436260.4384520

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

2003 (N-NE)  
(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

<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input 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;"><b>Contributing</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Noncontributing</b></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;"><b>Total</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Contributing</b>	<b>Noncontributing</b>	<u>1</u>	_____		buildings		sites		structures		objects	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Contributing</b>	<b>Noncontributing</b>																	
<u>1</u>	_____																	
	buildings																	
	sites																	
	structures																	
	objects																	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>																	
	<b>Total</b>																	

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

9. Bibliography

- Baist, G. William. Atlas of the State of Delaware. G. William Baist, Philadelphia, 1893.
- D.W. Beers, Atlas of the State of Delaware, 1868.
- Rea, Samuel and Jacob Price. Map of New Castle County, from Original Survey. Smith and Wister, Philadelphia, 1849.
- Catts, Wade and Kevin W. Cunningham. Archaeological Investigations at the Welsh Tract School, in Jay F. Custer and Kevin W. Cunningham, eds. Current Research in the Historic Archaeology of Northern Delaware. Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, No. 21, New Series, 1986.

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 less than one acre

UTM References

A 18 435880 4384480  
 Zone Easting Northing

C         

B           
 Zone Easting Northing

D         

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of this property are those of the legal parcel, identified as parcel # 7 on New Castle County Department of Finance Property Map No. 24. They are shown on the accompanying sketch map entitled "District School No. 56, N-3881."

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundaries correspond to those of the legal parcel. Included within these boundaries is the only structure on the property plus the former school "yard". The boundaries exclude no features that contribute to the importance of this property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

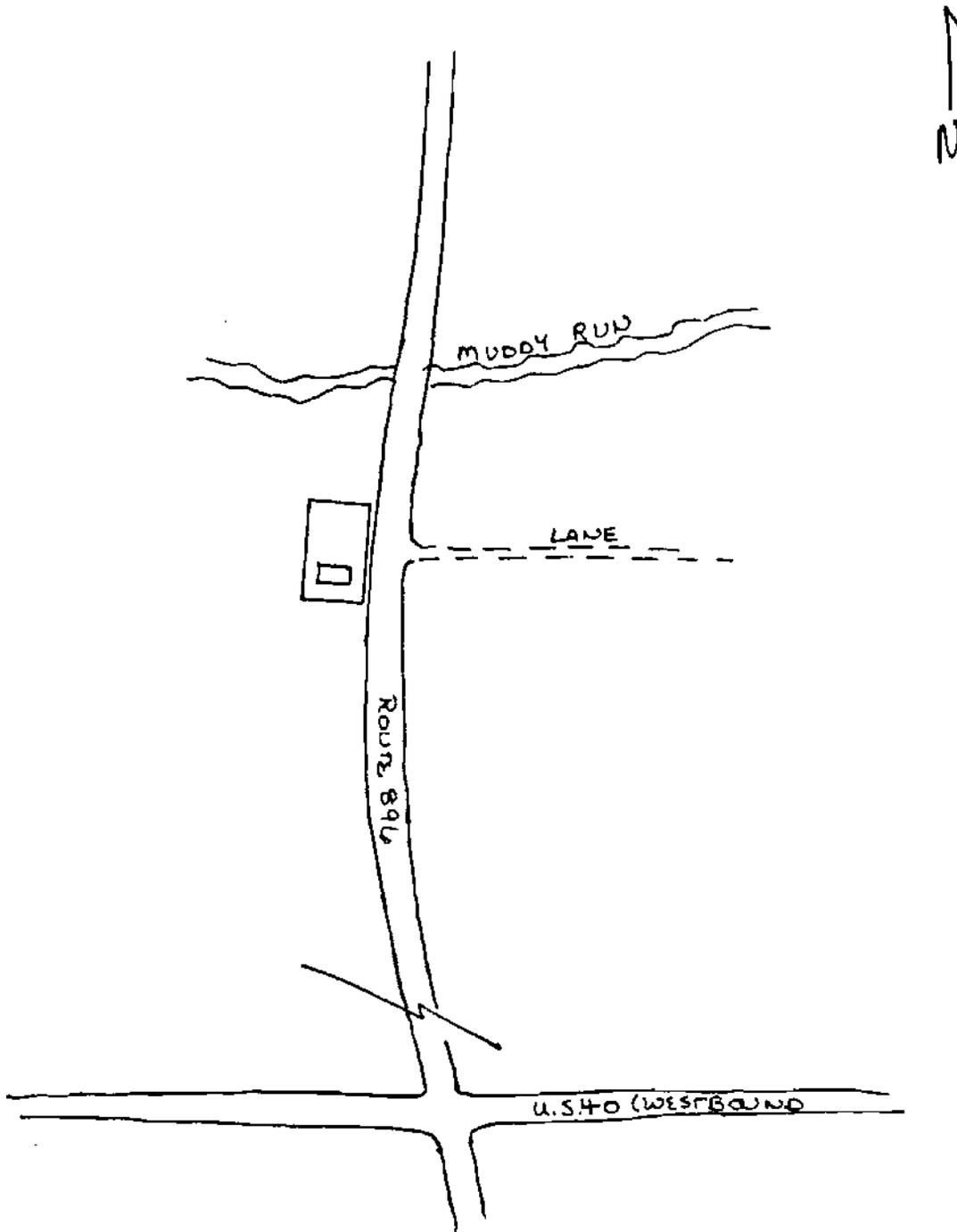
name/title M.H. Bowers, Architectural Historian

organization Louis Berger & Associates, Inc date March 1987

street & number 100 Halsted St. telephone 201-678-1960

city or town East Orange state New Jersey zip code 07019

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



St. Georges Quadrangle

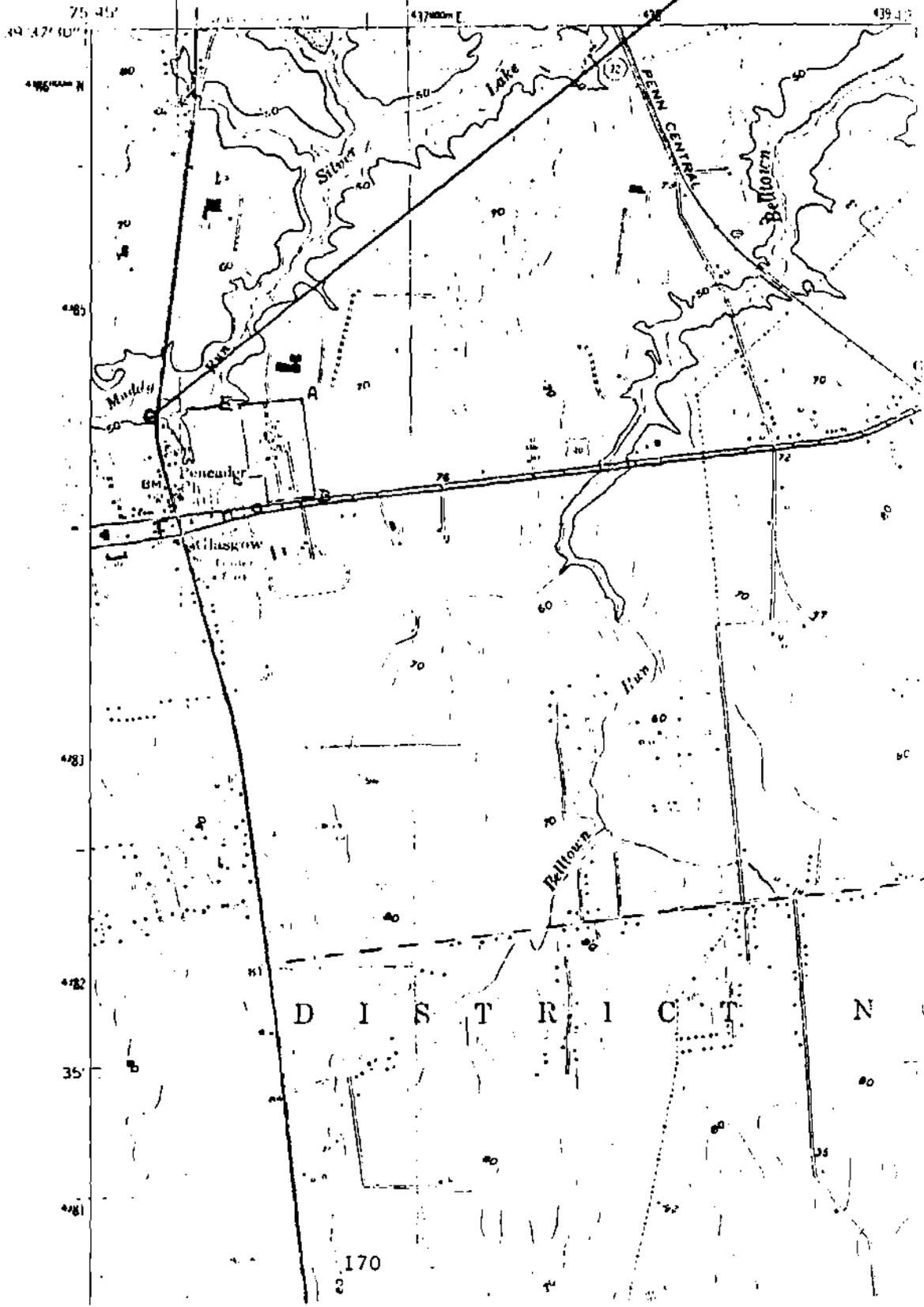
District School #56

N-3881

UTM: 18.435880.4384480

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

500 METER  
(NEARLY BEST)



170

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