

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES: DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION

The architectural survey identified a total of 18 resources 50 years of age or older located in both the North Street and S. State Street project areas (Figure 7). Eden Hill (K-125) was the only resource previously documented in the North Street Project area, and it was listed in the National Register in 1973. Six resources were previously inventoried in the S. State Street project area. One of these resources, the Miss Townsend House (K-3251), is no longer extant (see Appendix A). The remaining previously inventoried properties include the Henry Moore House (K-1013) and the Heiback House (K-1014), which were both documented in 1979 by the Delaware Division of History and Cultural Affairs and by the Moore's Lake investigation (Heite 1992), and the Fairness Property (K-6649), the remnants of an early twentieth-century chicken farm also documented in Heite (1992). Two bridges, 27B(K-6466) and 27C (K-6655), were also documented, as part of state bridge survey projects. Of all of the extant previously documented properties, only Bridge #27B was evaluated for its National Register eligibility status, by P.A.C. Spero and Company in 1991, who concluded that 1958 alterations to the bridge had significantly diminished the structure's integrity.

In addition to the six extant previously documented resources discussed above, this study documented 12 properties over 50 years of age within the areas of potential effect of both project areas. Each of the 18 properties identified in this study dates from one of the following context periods: Intensified Durable Occupation, 1730-1770; Industrialization and Early Urbanization, 1830-1880; Urbanization and Early Suburbanization, 1880-1940. The properties are also represented by the two themes of Agriculture, and Architecture, Engineering, and Demographic Changes (African-American Settlement Patterns in the Upper Peninsula Zone). Each property is discussed below, including an architectural description, historical information, and an evaluation of National Register eligibility.

NORTH STREET FROM WEST STREET TO MIFFLIN ROAD

Eden Hill (K-125)

834 W. North Street

Constructed 1749

Tax Parcel ED-05-076.00-01-14

(Plates 1 and 2)

(Survey form in Appendix A)

Description: Eden Hill is a 2-story side-hall brick dwelling constructed by Nicolas Ridgely in 1749. It has stuccoed facades, an asphalt shingle-clad side-gable roof, two interior end brick chimneys, and 6/6 double-hung wood-sash windows. It is composed of two primary sections: a 3-bay main block and a 2-story side-hall bay projecting from the main block's south side. The east, or main, elevation is lacking detail with the exception of the centrally located main entrance, which has a reeded entablature and a 3-light wood transom. A 2-story flat-roof bay projects from the south side of the projecting side-hall bay and also has a single-leaf entrance with a 3-light wood transom. The interior has an open stairway which provides access to three bedrooms and an added bathroom all on the second story. The first floor has two small rooms south of a central hall and a dining room and kitchen in the north part of the house. A small office was added north of the dining room during the early twentieth century. Greek Revival alterations have been made to many of the rooms, as the windows have been enlarged with splayed casings and wainscot added below the windows.

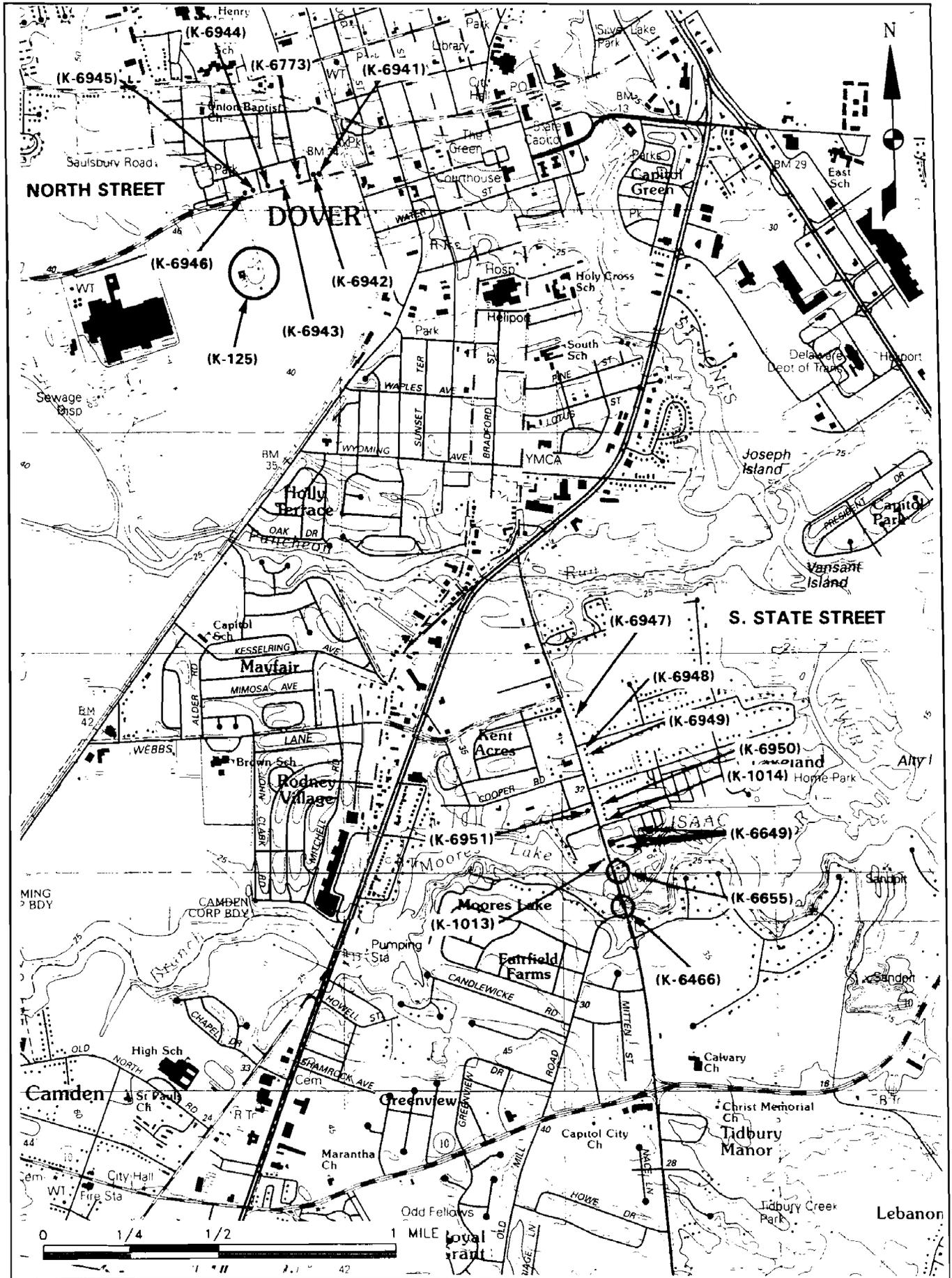


FIGURE 7: Resources Identified in Project Areas

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangles, Dover, Del and Wyoming, Del 1993

The windows have lintels supported by tapered jamb trim. The house's fireplaces once had marble mantels, which were replaced with wooden mantels during the early twentieth century.

In addition to the dwelling, the property contains many outbuildings. A circa-1930 wood-frame 1-story garage with a poured concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle-clad front-gable roof is located about 40 feet west of the dwelling. An early twentieth-century barn is located west of the garage with board-and-batten walls and a wood shingle-clad gambrel roof. Concrete block gabled-wing additions along with modern greenhouse additions project from the north and south sides of the barn. The remaining buildings were constructed after 1950. These include two 1-story concrete block storage shelters, six modern greenhouses, and a second side-gabled single dwelling with a concrete block foundation, weatherboard walls, and an asphalt shingle-clad roof.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Intensified Durable Occupation, 1730-1770±. Agriculture – rural farm property type. Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts – side-hall dwelling property type.

Evaluation: Eden Hill was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. It meets both Criteria B and C, as it is significant because of its association with the Ridgelys, a prominent local family, and is an excellent example of a mid-eighteenth-century side-hall structure in Delaware. The dwelling possesses excellent overall integrity with regard to design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. National Register boundaries for Eden Hill should correspond with the “original lot lines” as noted on Kent County Tax Map #76 (Figure 8). Such boundaries are believed to be the historic boundaries of the property and presently contain the eighteenth-century dwelling and all other outbuildings. The boundaries also include part of the surrounding open fields associated with the property.

Annie Miller House (K-6941)
669 W. North Street
Constructed Circa 1900
Tax Parcel ED-05-076.12-02-07.01
(Plate 3)
(Survey form in Appendix A)

Description: The Annie Miller House is located on a 3,825-square foot (.09-acre) site on the north side of North Street, just east of its intersection with Clarence Street. It is a 2½-story 3-bay side-gable dwelling with vinyl siding covering the foundation and exterior walls and an asphalt shingle-clad roof. The windows are 6/6 double-hung wood-sash units. The south (front) elevation has a shed roof porch on brick piers with three turned posts, and there is a 1-light paneled wood door on the main block inside the porch. A 2-story gabled rear ell projecting from the north elevation has a parged brick interior chimney and 3/3 double-hung wood-sash windows. A 1-story shed-roof bay projects from the east side of the ell. The dwelling is in fair condition.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts – side-gable dwelling.

Evaluation: According to the deed records, Annie Miller acquired all of Lot 7 consisting of 7,500 square feet (.17 acre) from the estate of James Blackinton in 1898 (Kent County 1898:Book A8, page 378). Sanborn Maps of Dover show a 2-story frame dwelling on the lot in 1910 (Sanborn Map Company 1910). In 1912, Lot 7 was divided after Miller sold the western half of the lot to Thomas and Adela Frame (Kent County 1912:Book G10, page 364). Following Miller's death, in 1921 Samuel Harper acquired the eastern

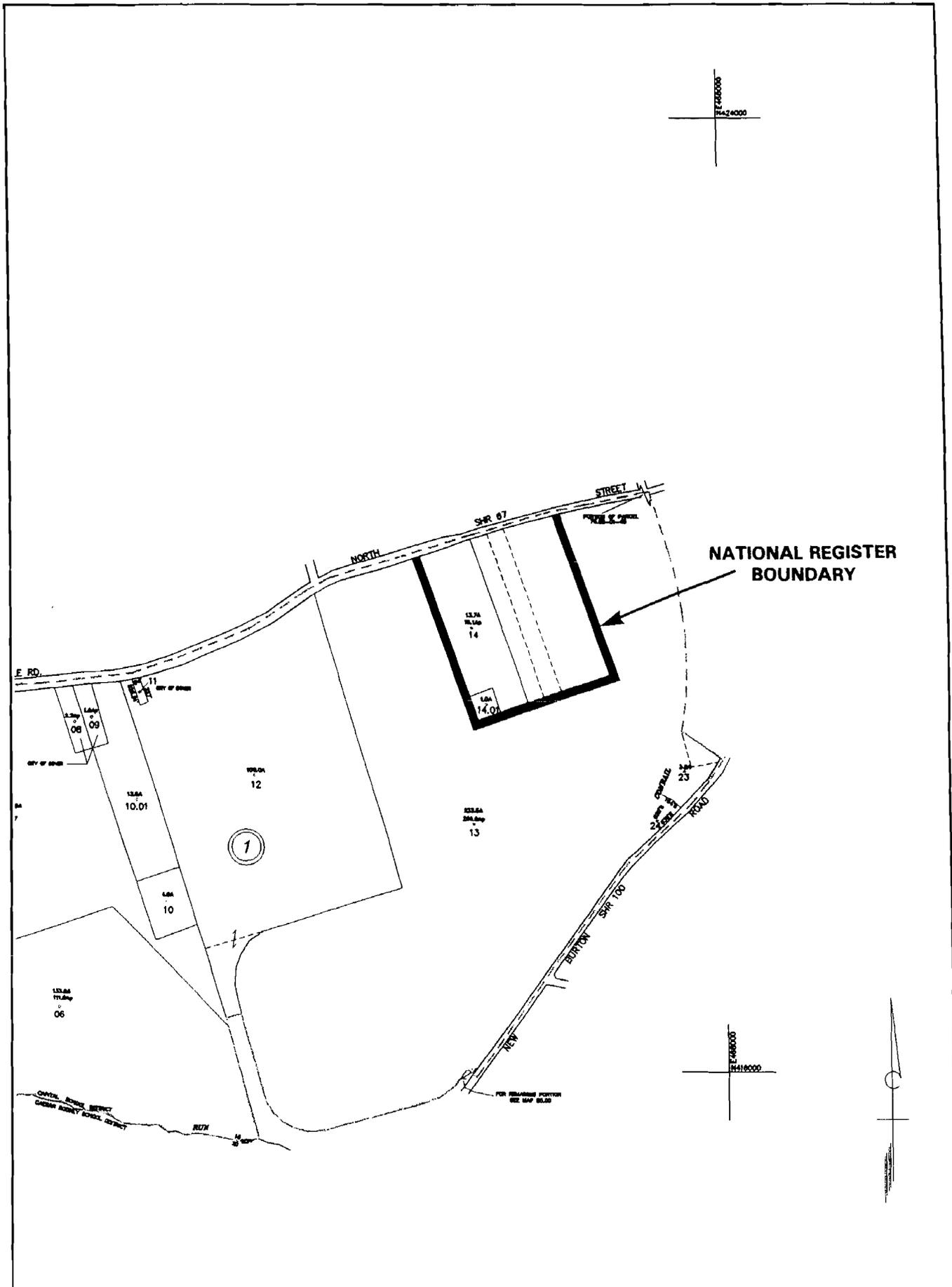


FIGURE 8: National Register Boundary Map for Eden Hill

SOURCE: Kent County Tax Map 76, 1996

half of Lot 7, which contained the dwelling, from Thomas Frame, the executor of the estate of Annie Miller (Kent County 1921:Book Z11, page 501). Alfred Downs acquired the property in 1977 from Charles and Alfreda Dean (Kent County 1977:Book G33, page 74). The current owner is John T. Downs.

The Annie Miller House does not meet the National Register criteria. It is not associated with a significant historical development or person important to history, and therefore does not meet Criterion A or B. Furthermore, the dwelling is an undistinctive example of a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century vernacular side-gable dwelling. Because it lacks demonstrable architectural significance, the dwelling does not meet Criterion C.

Purnell House (K-6942)

671 North Street

Constructed Circa 1913

Tax Parcel ED-05-076.12-02-07.00

(Plate 4)

(Survey form in Appendix A)

Description: The Purnell House is located on the north side of North Street, just east of its intersection with Clarence Street. It is a 2½-story gable-front duplex with a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle-clad front-gable roof. The windows are 1/1 double-hung wood-sash units. The south (front) elevation has a 6-light wood window in the gable end, and a shed-roofed screened porch with three turned post supports. Inside the porch, single-leaf paneled wood doors at each end of the elevation lead to two separate apartments. A 2-story rear ell projects from the north elevation and has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, an interior concrete block chimney, and an asphalt shingle-clad roof. An exterior wood staircase on the north side of the ell leads to a second-story entrance containing a 3-light paneled wood door. There is also a rear entrance, containing a 3-light paneled wood door, on the first story underneath the staircase.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. African-American Settlement Patterns – gabled-front dwelling property type. Architecture – gabled-front dwelling property type.

Evaluation: The property was once part of Lot 7, owned by Annie Miller during the first decade of the twentieth century. In 1912, Miller subdivided the lot and sold the western half to Thomas and Adela Frame (Kent County 1912:Book G10, page 364). In 1913, the Frames sold the property to Sidney and Sally Purnell (Kent County 1913:Book L10, page 394), and the 1919 Sanborn Map of Dover is the first in the series to record a 2-story frame dwelling on the site (see Figure 5). Census records indicate that the Purnells were an African-American family who had one daughter named Marjorie. Sidney worked as a laborer for the railroad and Sally worked as a servant for a private family (U.S. Census 1920). Sidney died in 1930, and after Sally's death in 1954 Marjorie acquired the property. Marjorie and her husband, Alfred Fisher, sold the property to Charles and Alfreda Dean in 1974 (Kent County 1974:Book F29, page 111). The Deans sold the property to Alfred Downs in 1977, and John T. Downs is the current owner (Kent County 1977:Book G33, page 74).

The Purnell House does not appear to meet the criteria for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although the building is associated with the African-American settlement of the western part of Dover during the early twentieth century, an important local historical development, it lacks the association with an important event or development or individual important to history required for individual listing in the National Register under Criterion A or B. The dwelling is also an undistinctive example of a common vernacular early twentieth-century gable-front dwelling type which was typically constructed on small urban lots. Because the dwelling lacks demonstrable architectural significance, it does not meet Criterion C.

James America House (K-6773)
711 North Street
Constructed Circa 1900
Tax Parcel: ED-05-76.12-3-62.00
(Plate 5)
(Survey form in Appendix A)

Description: The James America House is located on a 5,000-square foot (.11-acre) lot on the north side of North Street.. It is a 2½-story 3-bay side-gable dwelling with a poured concrete foundation, vinyl siding, an interior parged brick chimney, and an asphalt shingle-clad roof with boxed eaves and cornice returns. The windows are 1/1 double-hung wood-sash units. The south (front) elevation has a shed-roof porch with three wood post supports clad with vinyl, and there is a wood-slab door on the main block, inside the porch. A 2/2 double-hung wood-sash lancet window is located in the gable end on the west elevation, and a 2-story rear ell projects from the main block's north elevation. The ell has an interior parged brick chimney and a shed-roof porch on its east elevation supported by two wood posts.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. African-American Settlement Patterns – side-gable dwelling property type. Architecture – side-gable dwelling property type.

Evaluation: James America purchased the property from Samuel McGonigal in 1886 (Kent County 1886:Book X6, page 105). Tax records indicate that the dwelling was constructed in 1920, but it was more than likely constructed by America during the first decade of the century, as it is one of the six structures located on the north side of North Street shown on the 1907 USGS quadrangle. Census records for 1900 and 1920 do not list James America as residing within the project area. However, the 1920 Census does list a Maria America residing within the project area, who was more than likely James's widow. She was an African-American woman who worked as a servant for a private family. In 1924, the property was sold by Thomas Frame, administrator of the estate of James America, to Samuel Harper to secure payment of a debt accumulated by America before his death (Kent County 1924:Book Q12, page 412). Harper died in 1928 with the property devised onto his daughter Katherine Hardcastle, and after her death, Hardcastle's daughter Rhoda E. Curtis acquired the property. In 1948, Curtis sold the property to her nephew James Hardcastle (Kent County 1948:Book O18, page 162). Joe and Georgina Burden are the present owners of the property.

The James America House does not meet the criteria for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although the property is probably associated with the African-American settlement of western portion of Dover during the early twentieth century, an important local historical development, the dwelling itself still lacks direct association with an event or development or individual important to history required for individual listing in the National Register. As such, it is not eligible under Criterion A or B. The house is also an undistinctive example of a vernacular late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century side-gable dwelling type. Because the dwelling lacks demonstrable architectural significance, it does not meet Criterion C.

Levy House (K-6943)
749 W. North Street
Constructed Circa 1906
Tax Parcel: ED-05-076.12.03-59.00
(Plate 6)
(Survey form in Appendix A)

Description: The Levy House is located on a 14,800-square foot (.34-acre) lot on the north side of North Street. It is a 2½-story 5x2 bay side-gable dwelling with a poured concrete foundation, clapboard siding, two interior end brick chimneys, and an asphalt shingle-clad roof with boxed eaves and cornice returns. The windows are 2/2 double-hung wood-sash units. The south (front) elevation has a hipped roof porch with four wrought-iron supports. Inside the porch on the main block is a wood slab door with a 1-light wood transom and 10-light wood side-lights. A 1-story lean-to addition with a rusticated concrete block foundation and clapboard walls is located on the north (rear) elevation. The house is in fair condition.

The property also has a 1-story wood-frame shed constructed circa 1930 located about 60 feet north of the dwelling. It has vertical wood plank walls and a standing-seam metal-clad front-gable roof. The shed is in fair condition.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts – side-gable dwelling.

Evaluation: According to Kent County tax records, the dwelling was constructed in 1925. However, it is more likely that it was constructed around the turn of the century and it is probably one of the six structures located in the project area as depicted on the 1906 USGS quadrangle. In 1894, Rachel Levy purchased the property from William and Mary Taylor for \$500 (Kent County 1894:Book I7, page 355). Rachel was married to Jacob Levy, and both were Euroamericans originally from Prussia. The couple did live in a dwelling within the project area in 1900 and had one son, Louis. Jacob and Louis earned a living as distillers (U.S. Census 1900). After Rachel's death in 1909, Louis acquired the property. He sold it to F. Romeo and Company, Inc., in 1918 for \$3,200, after he moved to Wilmington (Kent County 1918:Book G11, page 208). F. Romeo and Company, Inc., sold the property to Michael and Mary Butz (Kent County 1920:W11, page 433). Their heirs sold the property to Harmon and Sheba Knowles in 1954 (Kent County 1954:120, page 186). For a time the Knowleses used the dwelling as a boarding house. Harmon Knowles and his second wife, Anna, still own the property today.

The Levy House does not appear to meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not associated with an important historic event or development or individuals important to history, and therefore, does not meet Criterion A or B. The dwelling is also an undistinctive example of a common regional vernacular house type. As such, it lacks demonstrable architectural significance and does not meet Criterion C.

Arthur Brown House (K-6944)

803 W. North Street

Constructed Circa 1935

Tax Parcel: ED-05-076.12-03-55

(Plate 7)

(Survey form in Appendix A)

Description: The Arthur Brown House, constructed circa 1935, is located on a 7,500-square foot (.17-acre) lot on the north side of North Street. It is a 2½-story side-gable duplex with a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, interior brick chimney, and asphalt shingle-clad roof. The windows are 1/1 double-hung wood units. The south (front) elevation has a shed-roof enclosed porch with 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows, a paneled wood front door, and a shed-roof rectangular bay window with paired 1/1 double-hung wood sash. The west elevation has an exterior wood staircase leading to a second-story cantilevered entry bay with a shed-roof hood with one wood-post support covering the entrance. A 2-story rear ell projects from the north elevation. It has a concrete block exterior chimney on its north side partially concealed by a 1-story front-

gabled addition constructed onto this same elevation. A 1-story gabled-roof bay also projects from the east side of the ell.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts – side-gable dwelling.

Evaluation: The Arthur Brown House does not appear to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It is not associated with an important historic event or development or any individuals important to history, and therefore does not meet Criterion A or B. The dwelling is also an undistinctive example of early twentieth-century vernacular construction which lacks distinctive architectural styling and details. As such, it lacks demonstrable architectural significance and does not meet Criterion C.

Sockum House (K-6945)
807 W. North Street
Constructed Circa 1912
Tax Parcel: ED-05-076.12-03-54.00
(Plate 8)
(Survey form in Appendix A)

Description: The Sockum House is located on a 7500-square foot (.17-acre) lot on the north side of North Street. It is a 1½-story Craftsman-derived dwelling with a concrete block foundation, asbestos siding cladding the exterior walls, and an asphalt shingle-clad front-gable roof with boxed eaves and triangular knee braces under the eaves. The windows are 1/1 double-hung wood units. The south (front) elevation has a shed-roof porch with two wood-post supports, and there is a 9-light paneled wood door on the main block, inside the porch. There is a full width shed-roof dormer on the east elevation with vinyl siding and two double-hung windows.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts – Craftsman house property type.

Evaluation: The property was originally part of four acres owned by Thomas and Ellen Collins during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Tax records indicate that the dwelling was constructed in 1935 when Lillian Sockum owned the property.

The Sockum House does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The dwelling is not associated with an important historic event or development or individuals important to history, and therefore does not meet Criterion A or B. The dwelling is also an undistinctive example of Craftsman dwelling, a popular form of early twentieth-century tract housing. As such, the Collins House does not possess demonstrable architectural significance to meet Criterion C.

Collins House (K-6946)
823 W. North Road
Constructed 1900
Tax Parcel: ED-05-076.12-03-52
(Plate 9)
(Survey form in Appendix A)

Description: The Collins House is located on a 9,000-square foot (.21-acre) lot on the north side of North Street. It is a 2-story 2-bay side-gable dwelling with a poured concrete foundation, vinyl siding, interior end gabled brick chimney, and an asphalt shingle-clad roof. The windows are 1/1 double-hung wood units. The south (front) elevation has a 1-story hipped roof enclosed porch on brick piers with a single-leaf paneled wood door. A 2-story rear ell projects from the north elevation and has an interior brick chimney. There is an enclosed 1-story shed-roof porch on the north end (rear) of the ell. A wood exterior staircase leads to a second-story entrance on the east elevation. The house is in good condition.

A wood-frame shed is located about 60 feet northeast of the house. It has vertical wood-plank walls and a corrugated metal-clad side-gable roof. There is a lean-to bay on its north elevation. The structure is in very poor condition.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940. Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts – side-gable dwelling property type.

Evaluation: The property was originally part of the Collins estate. Thomas Collins purchased the lot from Joseph Quaker in 1880 (Kent County 1880:Book E6, page 266). Thomas and his wife Ellen eventually accumulated many lots in the Slaughter subdivision amounting to a total of four acres. They were Euroamericans from Ireland, and Thomas worked as a day laborer (U.S. Census 1900). The Collins sold the property to John and Gertrude Golt in 1910 for \$1,900 (Kent County 1912:Book F9, page 374). The Golts sold the property to Thomas G. Cook in 1912 for \$2,500 (Kent County 1912:Book E10, page 349). In the deed, a dwelling house is mentioned as being on the property for the first time, and was more than likely constructed by Collins when he owned the property. Cook sold the property to Joshua Bishop in 1920 (Kent County 1920:Book T11, page 1), and in 1922, Bishop sold the four acres to William and Lydia George (Kent County 1922:Book E12, page 43). After William's death, Lydia George sold the property to Lillian Sockum (Kent County 1929:Book Q13, page 148). After Lydia's death, the four acres was acquired by the current owner, Arthur Brown (Kent County 1983:Book V38, page 69).

The Collins House does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The dwelling is not associated with an important historic event or development or individuals important to history, and therefore does not meet Criterion A or B. The dwelling is also an undistinctive example of a Craftsman dwelling, a popular form of early twentieth-century tract housing. As such, the Collins House does not possess demonstrable architectural significance to meet Criterion C.

U.S. ROUTE 113A (S. STATE STREET) FROM WEBBS LANE TO STATE ROUTE 10

West House (K-6947)

1501 S. State Street

Constructed 1949

Tax Parcel: ED-00-86.09-2-75

(Plate 10)

(Survey form in Appendix A)

Description: The West House, constructed in 1949, is located on a .54-acre lot on the east side of S. State Street. It is a 1-story side-gable dwelling with a poured concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, interior brick chimney, and an asphalt shingle-clad side-gable roof. The windows are 1/1 double-hung wood units. The west (front) elevation has the main entrance containing a paneled wood door on a stoop. South of the door is a Chicago window consisting of a 1-light wood window flanked by 1/1 double-hung windows. Both the front entrance and Chicago window are slightly recessed and sheltered by a shed roof extension of the

main roof with 6 wooden post supports. A cross-gable wing projects from the north elevation. The house is in good condition.

The property also has a concrete block garage, constructed circa 1960, located about 40 feet northeast of the dwelling. It is a 1-story building with an asphalt shingle-clad front-gable roof with boxed eaves. Asbestos shingles clad the gable ends. The west elevation has a 4-light paneled wood overhead garage door. The building is in good condition.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940. Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts – side-gable dwelling property type.

Evaluation: The West House does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not associated with an event or individual important to history, and therefore does not meet Criterion A or B. It also is a undistinctive example of post-World War II tract housing which lacks demonstrable architectural significance to meet Criterion C.

Langdon House (K-6948)
1525 S. State Street
Constructed: Circa 1940
Tax Parcel: ED-00-086.09-01-76.00
(Plate 11)
(Survey form in Appendix A)

Description: The Langdon house is located on an 8,000-square foot (.18-acre) lot on the east side of S. State Street and was constructed circa 1940. It is a 1½-story vernacular cross-gable dwelling with a rusticated concrete block foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle-clad cross-gable roof. The windows are 3/1 double-hung wood-sash units. The west (front) elevation has an off-center, front-gable projecting entry bay with an 8-light paneled wood door on a brick stoop covered by a front-gable hood supported by triangular knee braces. The east (rear) elevation has a lean-to addition with a screened inset porch on the south end of the elevation. Inside the porch is a double-leaf 1-light wood door. North of the porch is a recessed entrance containing a 3-light wood door. A 1-story front-gable addition has been constructed on the south elevation. It has a concrete block foundation, weatherboard walls and 6/6 double-hung wood-sash units. The house is in good condition.

The property also has a 1-story wood-frame garage with clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle-clad jerkinhead roof. Lean-to bays project from the north and south sides of the building.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts – Craftsman house property type.

Evaluation: The Langdon House does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is not associated with an event or individual important to history, and therefore is not eligible under Criterion A or B. It also is an common example of early twentieth-century vernacular construction, lacking design distinction. Because it lacks demonstrable architectural significance, it does not meet Criterion C.

Bakley House (K-6949)**1535 S. State Street****Constructed: Circa 1950****Tax Parcel: ED-00-086.09-01-78.00****(Plate 12)****(Survey form in Appendix A)**

Description: The Bakley House is located on a 16,000-square foot (.37-acre) parcel on the east side of S. State Street. It is a 2-story simplified Colonial Revival house, built circa 1950 with a concrete block foundation, asbestos-shingle siding, and an asphalt shingle-clad side-gable roof with boxed eaves. The west (front) elevation has a symmetrical facade with the centrally located main entrance on a concrete stoop. The entrance has an entablature with two pilasters flanking the single-leaf, wood-paneled door, topped by a triangular pediment. The south elevation has a brick exterior chimney and a 1-story shed-roof porch with four wood-post supports. On the main block inside the porch is a 1-light paneled wood door. A wooden deck has been recently added to the east (rear) elevation and is partially covered by a shed roof with two wood post supports. There is a 15-light paneled wood door located on the main block, providing an entrance into the house from the deck. North of the door is an oriel window with three 1-light wood casement windows. Another oriel window has been added to the north elevation and contains 1-light vinyl crank-out windows. The house is in good condition.

A 1-story shed, constructed circa 1930, is located about 20 feet east of the dwelling. It has a concrete block foundation, asbestos shingle-clad and plywood walls, 4-light wood windows, and an asphalt shingle-clad roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The building is in fair condition.

A 1½-story garage, constructed circa 1960, is located about 60 feet east of the dwelling. It has a concrete block foundation, plywood walls, and an asphalt shingle-clad gable roof. A vinyl overhead garage door is located on its north elevation. The building is in fair condition.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts – Colonial Revival Dwelling property type.

Evaluation: The Bakley House does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is not associated with an event or individual important to history, and therefore is not eligible under Criterion A or B. It also is an undistinctive example of Colonial Revival design constructed in 1949. Because it is not an excellent representation of its type, it lacks demonstrable architecture significance to meet Criterion C.

E & A Quinn Family House (K-6950)**1617 S. State Street****Constructed: Circa 1940****Tax Parcel: ED-00-086.14-01-02****(Plate 13)****(Survey form in Appendix A)**

Description: The E & A Quinn Family House, constructed circa 1940, is located on the east side of S. State Street. It is a 1½-story simplified “Dutch Colonial” dwelling with a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, and an asphalt shingle-clad gambrel roof with boxed eaves. The windows are 4/1 double-hung, wood-sash units. Both the east and west (rear and front) elevations have full-width shed roof dormers with three double-hung windows. The west (front) elevation has a symmetrical facade with a centrally located front-

gable projecting vestibule clad with vinyl siding flanked by paired windows. The projecting bay also has two engaged pilasters, and there is a 12-light paneled wood door on the main block, inside the vestibule. There is an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation partially concealed by a 1-story hipped roof addition with a 4-light paneled wood door on a concrete stoop. The east (rear) elevation has a lean-to bay with a screened porch addition, inside which is a 3-light paneled wood door. The house is in good condition.

A modern garage, constructed circa 1980, is located about 20 feet east of the dwelling. It is a 1-story building with a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle-clad front-gable roof with boxed eaves. There is a vinyl, overhead garage door on its south elevation. The building is in good condition.

A gazebo constructed circa 1990 is located about 25 feet north east of the dwelling. It is a 1-story octagonal building with plywood walls and an asphalt shingle-clad pyramidal roof. The building is in fair condition.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts – Colonial Revival property type.

Evaluation: The Bakley House does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is not associated with an event or individual important to history, and therefore is not eligible under Criterion A or B. It also is an undistinctive example of “Dutch Colonial” design and lacks demonstrable architecture significance to meet Criterion C.

Tomkinson House (K-6951)

1642 S. State Street

Constructed: Circa 1945

Tax Parcel: ED-00-086.13-02-44.00

(Plate 14)

(Survey form in Appendix A)

Description: The Tomkinson House is located on a 15,000-square foot (.34-acre) tract on the west side of S. State Street. It is a 1½-story simplified Colonial Revival dwelling constructed circa 1945 with a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle-clad roof with boxed eaves. The windows are 6/6 and 8/8 double-hung wood-sash units. The east (front) elevation has a symmetrical facade with a centrally located single-leaf paneled wood door within an entablature with two pilasters and a flat lintel. The elevation also has two gable wall dormers with 6/6 double-hung wood-sash windows. A 1-story side-gable bay projects from the south elevation, with a Chicago window on its east side consisting of a 24-light wood window flanked by 6/6 double-hung wood-sash windows. The west (rear) elevation has two gable wall dormers and a gable entry porch with two wood post supports. On the main block, inside the porch is a 4-light paneled wood door. There is a concrete block exterior chimney on the north elevation, partially enclosed by a 1-story hipped roof screened porch. The house is in good condition.

There is also a 1-story prefabricated shed, constructed circa 1990, located on the property about 50 feet west of the dwelling. It has plywood walls and an asphalt shingle-clad roof.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts – Colonial Revival property type.

Evaluation: The Tomkinson House does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is not associated with an event or individual important to history, and therefore is not eligible

under Criterion A or B. It also is an undistinctive example of Colonial Revival design, constructed circa 1945, lacking demonstrable architecture significance to meet Criterion C.

Heiback House (K-1014)

1645 S. State Street

Constructed: Circa 1930

Tax Parcel: ED-00-86.14-01-05.01

(Plate 15)

(Survey form in Appendix A)

Description: The Heiback House is located on a 19,664-square foot (.45-acre) tract on the east side of S. State Street. It is a 2-story side-gable dwelling with a concrete block foundation, asbestos shingle-clad exterior walls, and an asphalt shingle-clad roof with boxed eaves. The west (front) elevation has a 1-story hipped roof projecting bay with a 1-light paneled wood door on a concrete stoop. There is an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation, and a 2-story ell projects from the east (rear) side of the main block. The ell has an interior concrete block chimney and a 1-story shed-roof projecting bay on its south side containing a 6-light paneled wood door on a concrete stoop. The house is in fair condition.

The property also has a garage located about 30 feet east of the house. It is a 1-story building with asbestos-shingled walls and an asphalt shingle-clad front-gable roof. The garage is in good condition.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts – side-gable dwelling property type.

Evaluation: This house was previously documented in the Moore's Lake investigations (Heite 1992). According to the property owner, the present dwelling originally consisted of two tenant houses which were part of a large farmstead located within the area during the nineteenth century. Both buildings were moved and reconstructed into the present dwelling during the 1930s. The Heiback House does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The tenant buildings which constitute the current house have been so extensively altered from their original form that they no longer possess integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association. The present dwelling as constructed is not associated with an historical event or individual important to national, state, or local history, and as such, is not eligible under Criterion A or B. It is also an undistinctive example of vernacular domestic construction derived from the relocation and connection of two nineteenth-century tenant houses. Because the dwelling lacks noteworthy demonstrable architectural significance, it does not meet Criterion C.

Henry Moore House (K-1013)

1694 S. State Street

Constructed: Circa 1870

Tax Parcel: ED-00-086.13-02-63.00

(Plate 16)

(Survey form in Appendix A)

Description: The Henry Moore House is located on a 8,000-square foot (.18-acre) tract on the west side of S. State Street and was constructed circa 1870. It is a 2½-story side-gable dwelling of masonry construction with stucco-covered exterior, interior brick chimney, and an asphalt shingle-clad roof with boxed eaves and cornice returns. The windows are 6/6 double-hung wood-sash units. The east (front) elevation has a pent-roof covering the first story with a gabled peak over the front entrance, which contains a 1-light paneled wood door with a 1-light transom and a 21-light paneled wood storm door. A 2-story rear ell projects from

the west elevation with 2/2 and 1/1 double-hung wood windows and an interior brick chimney. There is a 1-story shed-roof bay on the south side of the ell, and a 2-story gabled addition projects from the north side of the ell with a wood-frame lean-to bay on its west side. The dwelling is in fair condition.

The property also has two sheds. One is a wood-frame shed, constructed circa 1950, located about 35 feet northwest of the house. It is a 1-story building with plywood walls and a corrugated metal-clad front-gable roof. The second building is a 1-story wood-frame building with an asphalt shingle-clad shed-roof located about 30 feet southwest of the dwelling. Both sheds are in good condition.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Industrialization and Early Urbanization 1830-1880±. Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts – side-gable property type.

Evaluation: The Henry Moore House was previously documented in the Moore's Lake investigations (Heite 1992). That report provided much of the historical documentation which follows. In 1858 and 1859 Henry Moore of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, who established Mount Vernon Mills, purchased a large tract of land that contained the mill site as well as two other dwellings. One of these dwellings was a 2-story house which was Henry Moore's residence, located on the west side of the road noted on the 1868 Beers Map (see Figure 2). Although this dwelling seems to occupy the same position as the currently extant structure, other records discount the belief that the two are the same building. Insurance records from 1859 note that Moore's house on the west side of the road was a frame building that measured 24 feet by 28 feet. However, insurance records from 1881 show that Moore insured a 2-story frame dwelling on the west side of the road that measured 16 feet by 20 feet. This indicates that Moore constructed the current dwelling on the site sometime between 1859 and 1881 on the site of a previous building (Heite 1992:15)

Heite (1992) did not provide specific determinations regarding the National Register eligibility of the property. However, it appears that the Henry Moore House does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although the dwelling was the home of Henry Moore, a prominent local historical figure responsible for establishing Mount Vernon Mills, the Henry Moore House lacks the overall integrity required to meet the National Register criteria. The building's materials integrity has been significantly diminished with the application of a stucco-covered masonry exterior over the original wood-frame building. Its integrity of setting and association has also been diminished. The property is situated in a suburban setting along U.S. Route 113A, with a post-1950 housing development less than 200 feet to the south and post-1950 commercial development less than 80 feet to the north. Such development significantly detracts from the isolated rural setting of the property during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition, the mill complex is no longer extant, making it unlikely that the dwelling could be considered part of a district associated with local nineteenth- and early twentieth-century milling activities along Isaacs Creek, which would meet Criterion A.

Fairess Property (K-6649)
1645 S. State Street
Constructed: Circa 1930
Tax Parcel: ED-00-86.14-02-01.00
(Plates 17 and 18)

Description: The Fairess property was originally documented in the Moore's Lake investigations (Heite 1992). It is located on a 2.3-acre tract on the east side of S. State Street. It is the site of an old chicken farm, which has been renovated into a commercial property. The Fairess farmhouse is a 1½-story bungalow with a concrete block foundation, plywood walls, 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, and an asphalt shingle-clad roof. A modern brick commercial addition has been built across the front of the bungalow. It has a flat roof

and its west side is clad with vinyl siding and contains plate glass display windows and a double-leaf glass door. A concrete block lean-to addition has been added to the east (rear) elevation and a hipped addition has been constructed on the northeast side of the bungalow.

The property also has two historic chicken houses, constructed circa 1930. Both are 1-story buildings approximately 70 feet long with poured concrete foundations, weatherboard walls, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows, and asphalt shingle-clad gable roofs. One of the chicken houses is attached to the north side of the hipped addition added to the northeast side of the bungalow. The other building is located about 30 feet to the south.

In addition to the chicken houses, there are three modern concrete storage buildings located on the property. All are 1-story buildings, constructed circa 1990, with metal-clad flat roofs.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts – Bungalow property type. Agriculture – Chicken farm.

Evaluation: As for the Henry Moore House, Heite (1992) did not provide a formal determination of eligibility for the Faïress Property. However, it is evident that the resource does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property was originally an early twentieth-century chicken farm later converted to commercial use. As a result, the bungalow dwelling was significantly altered with a modern storefront addition, hipped addition, and rear lean-to additions. Modern storage buildings have also been erected on the property. All of this has significantly diminished the integrity of design, setting, association, materials, and feeling of the property, making it unable to meet the National Register criteria.

Bridge #27B (K-6466)

S. State Street over Isaacs Branch

Constructed: 1919, Modified 1958

(Plate 19)

Description: Bridge #27B carries S. State Street over Isaacs Branch at Moores Lake. It is an 84-foot filled concrete arch bridge originally constructed in 1919 with a segmental arch span of 32 feet. The structure has concrete abutments and U-shaped wing walls. The structure also has a parapet consisting of double-concrete railings and posts with decorative vertical striations. The parapets have solid concrete end blocks embellished with recessed panels, located just above the wing walls.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts – Bridge property type.

Evaluation: Bridge #27B was previously documented and found not eligible for the National Register as part of a state-wide bridge survey by P.A.C. Spero and Company in 1991 and later by Heite (1992). The structure's design integrity was significantly diminished when the bridge was widened by nine feet on each elevation in 1958. At that time, the current parapet was installed, replacing a solid parapet with corbeled caps and scored rectangles.

Bridge 27C (K-6655)

Constructed: Circa 1919

(Plate 20)

Description: Bridge #27C is a concrete box culvert 36 feet wide with a 10-foot span built in 1920, which replaced an earlier bridge at the same site. The structure carries S. State Street (U.S. Route 113A) over a portion of Isaac's Branch at Moore's Lake. It also has concrete abutments and solid parapets. Its west side contains a gate that helps maintain the water level in Moore's Lake.

Applicable Historic Context: Upper Peninsula Zone, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±. Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts – Culvert property type

Evaluation: Bridge #27C was previously documented by Heite (1992). Like Bridge #27B, the structure was widened by nine feet on each elevation in a 1958 highway project, resulting in the reconstruction of the dam gate on the west side of the bridge and the replacement of the original parapets with the current solid designs. These modifications have diminished the structure's design integrity to the extent that it would not meet the National Register criteria.



PLATE 1: Eden Hill (K-125), Front (East) Elevation, West View

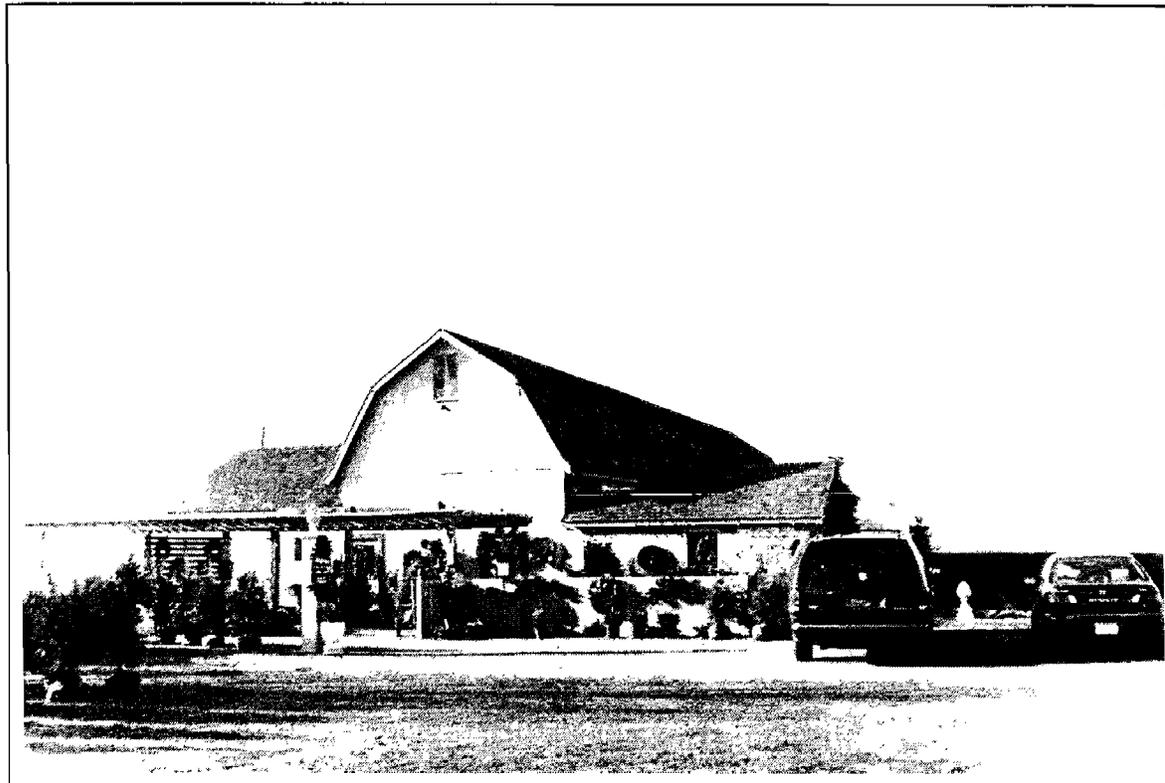


PLATE 2: Eden Hill (K-125), Barn, Southwest View

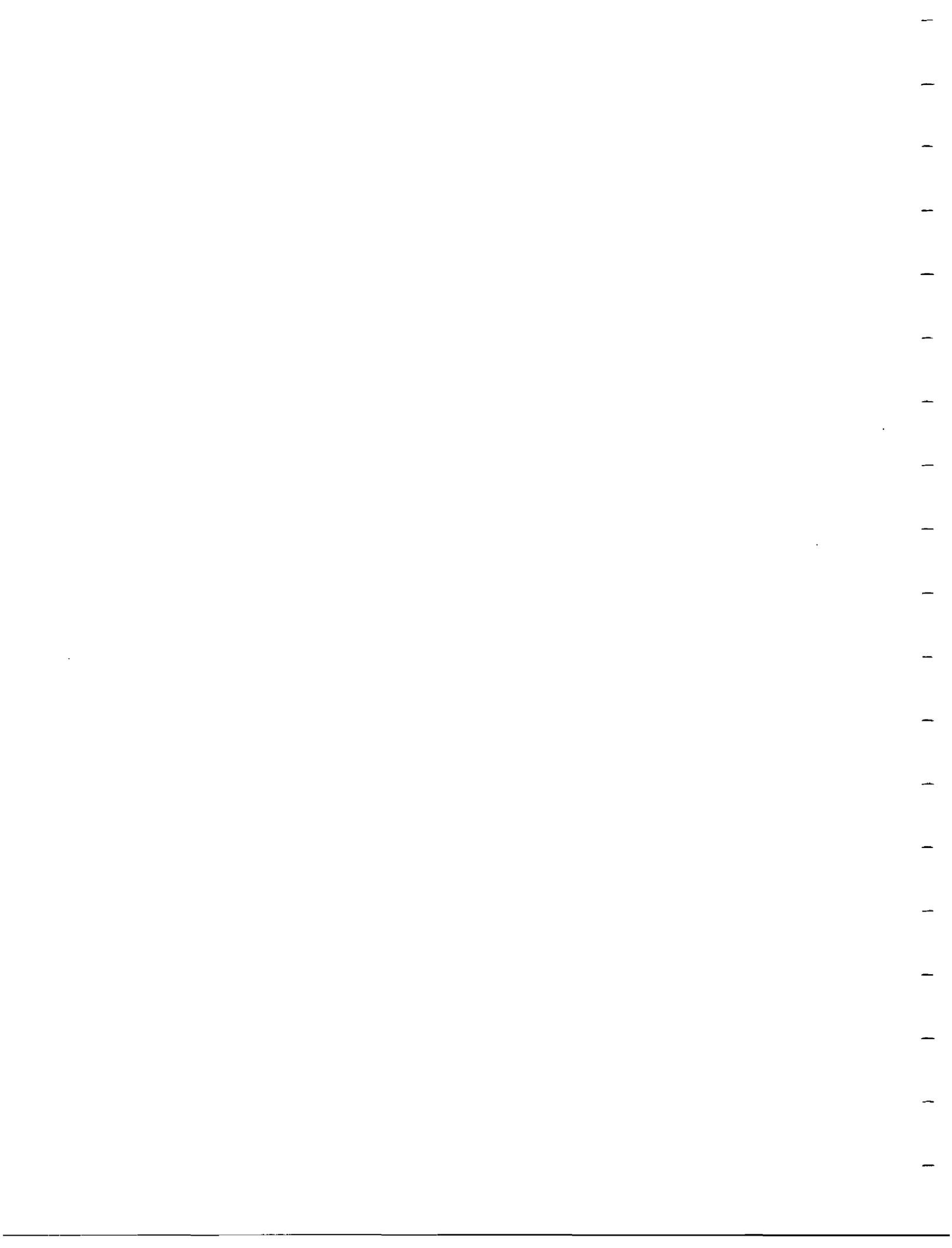




PLATE 3: Annie Miller House (K-6941), South and East Elevations, Northwest View



PLATE 4: Purnell House (K-6942), South Elevation, Northeast View

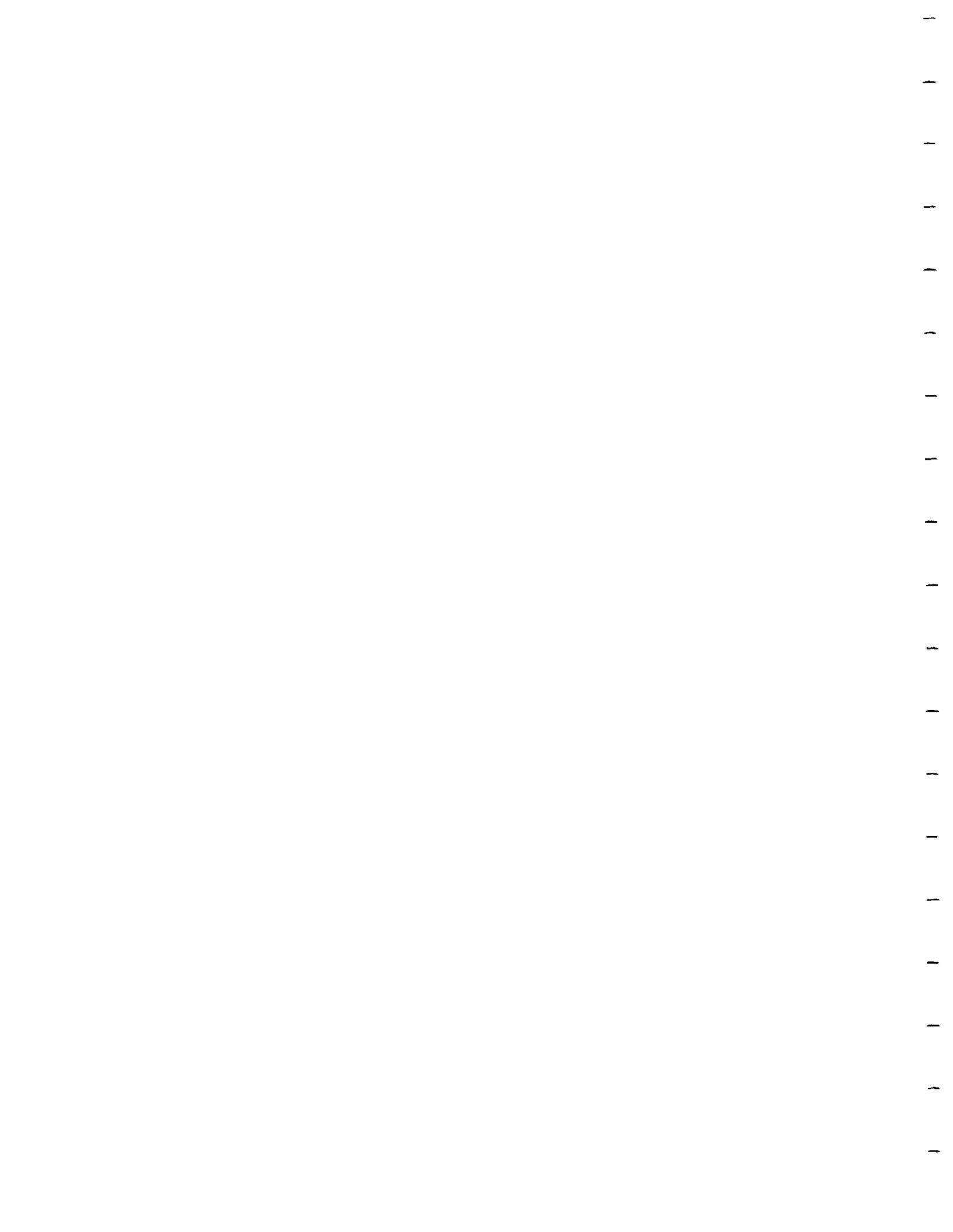




PLATE 5: James America House (K-6773), South and East Elevations, Northwest View



PLATE 6: Levy House (K-6943), South and East Elevations, Northwest View

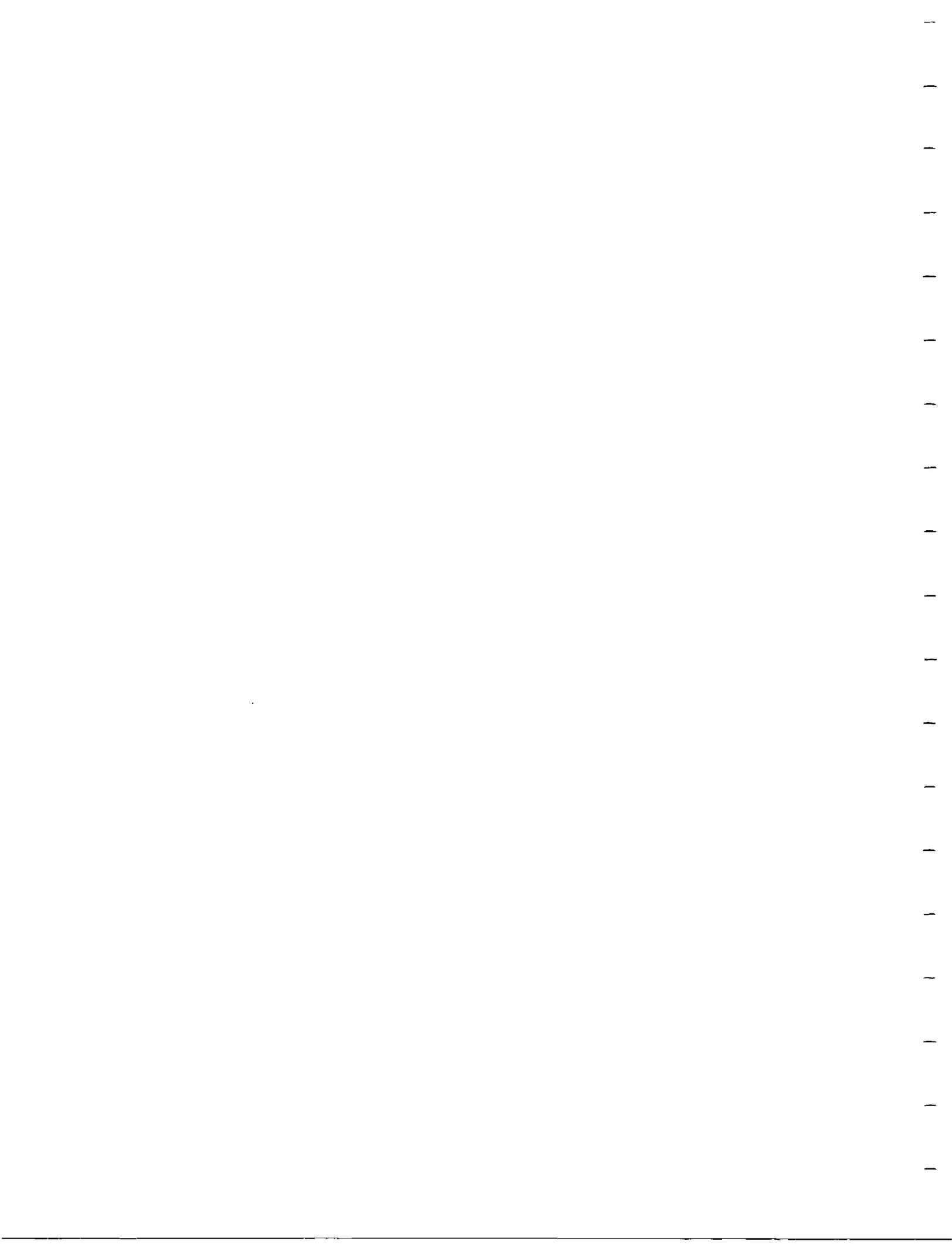




PLATE 7: Arthur Brown House (K-6944), South Elevation, North View

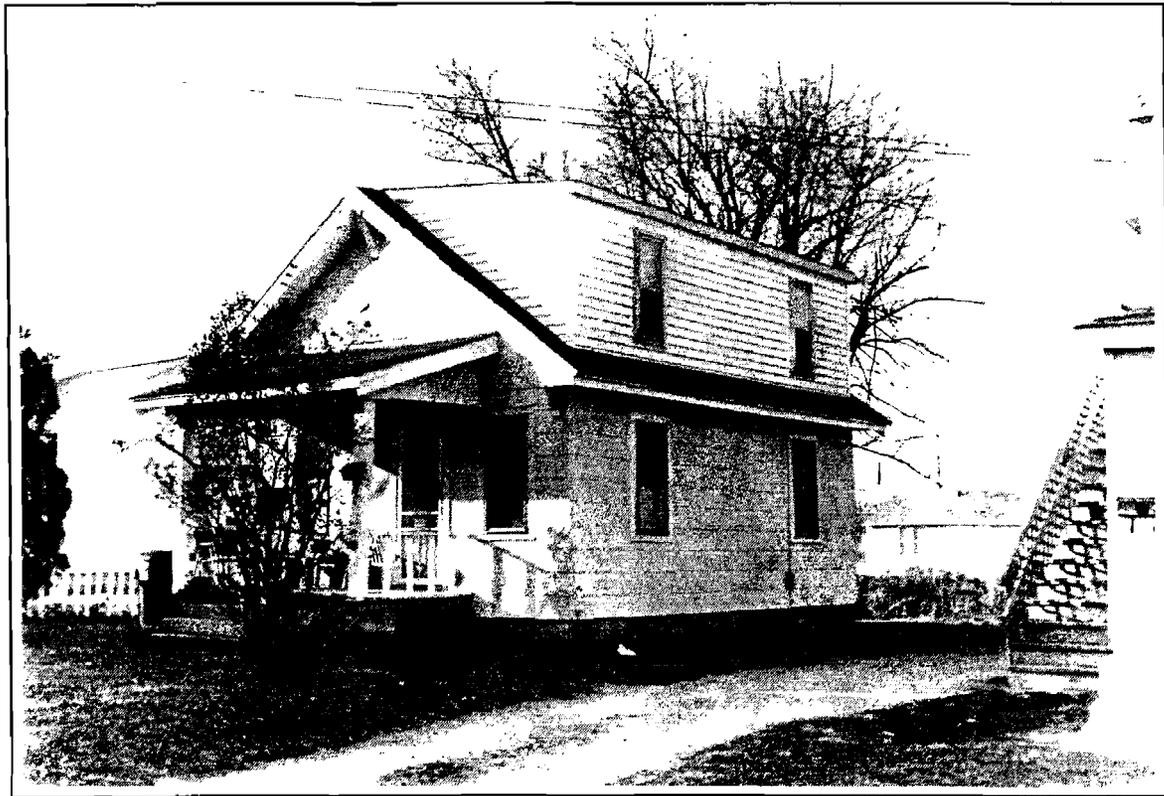


PLATE 8: Sockum House (K-6945), South and East Elevations, Northwest View

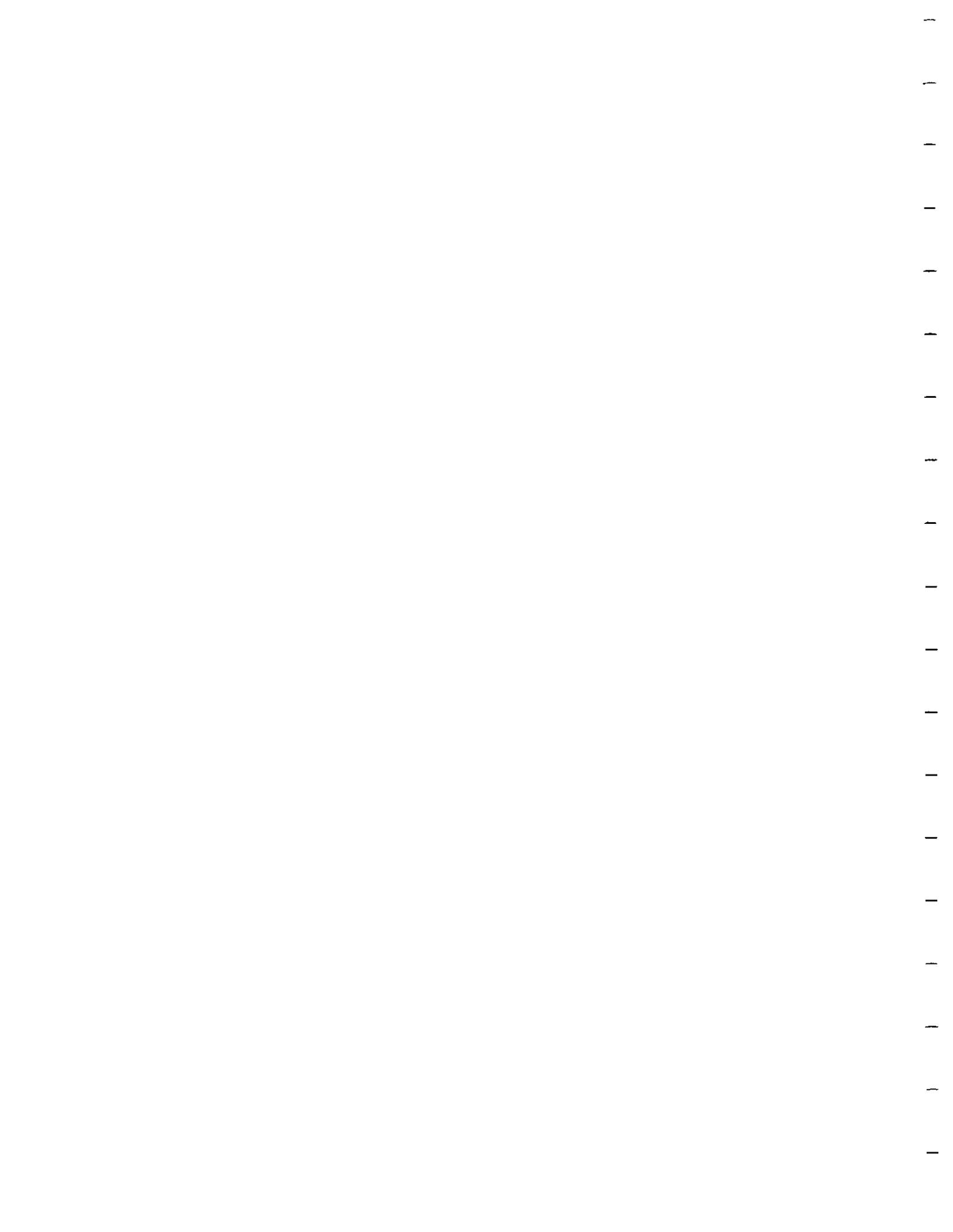




PLATE 9: Collins House (K-6946), South Elevation, North View



PLATE 10: West House (K-6947), North and West Elevations, Southeast View

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PLATE 11: Langdon House (K-6948), West Elevation, East View



PLATE 12: Bakley House (K-6949), North and West Elevations, Southeast View





PLATE 13: E & A Quinn Family House (K-6950), South and West Elevation, Northeast View



PLATE 14: Tomkinson House (K-6951), North and East Elevation, Southwest View

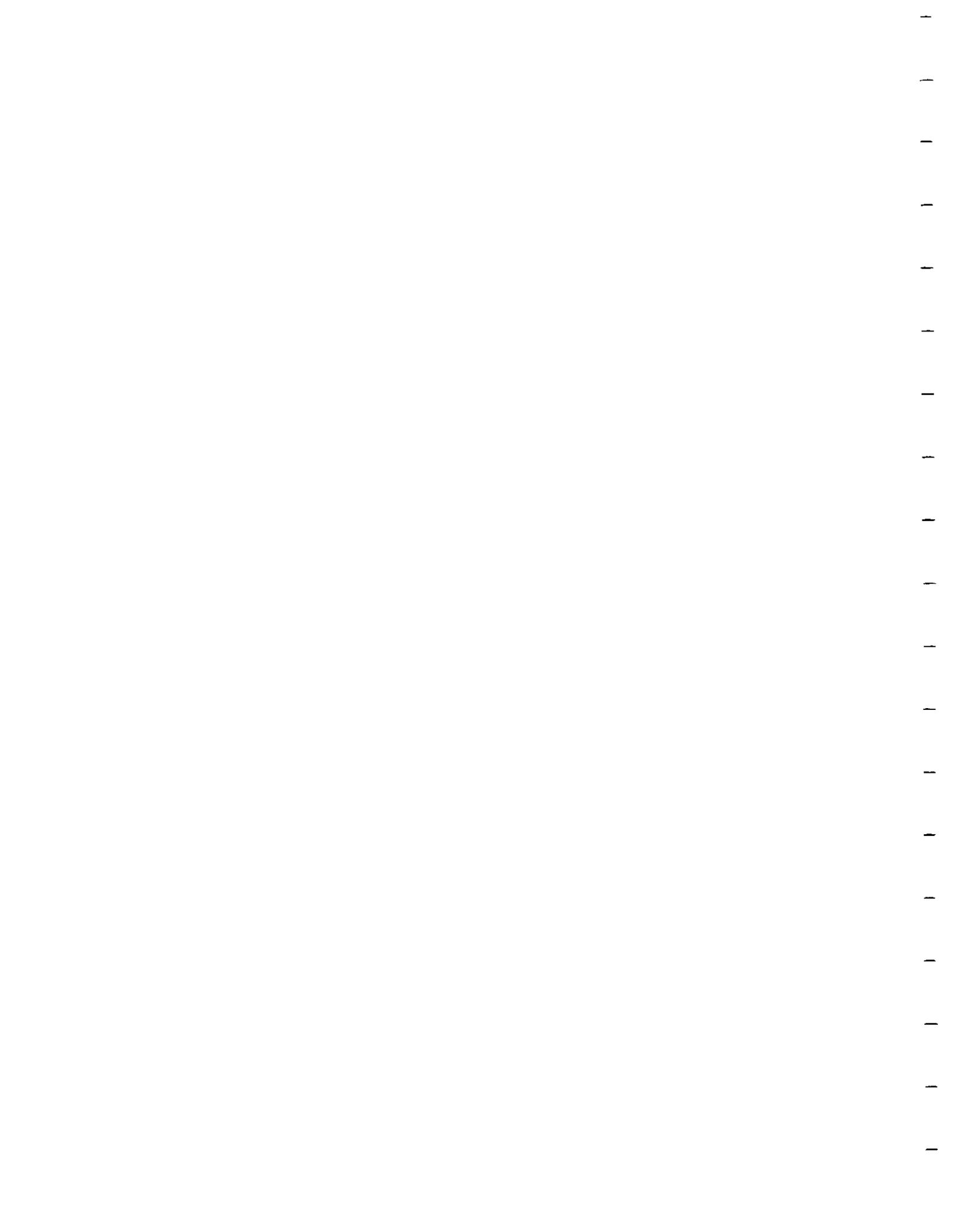




PLATE 15: Heiback House (K-1014), West Elevation, East View



PLATE 16: Henry Moore House (K-1013), South and East Elevations, Northwest View





PLATE 17: Fairness Property (K-6649), South and West Elevations of Store/Old Dwelling, Northeast View

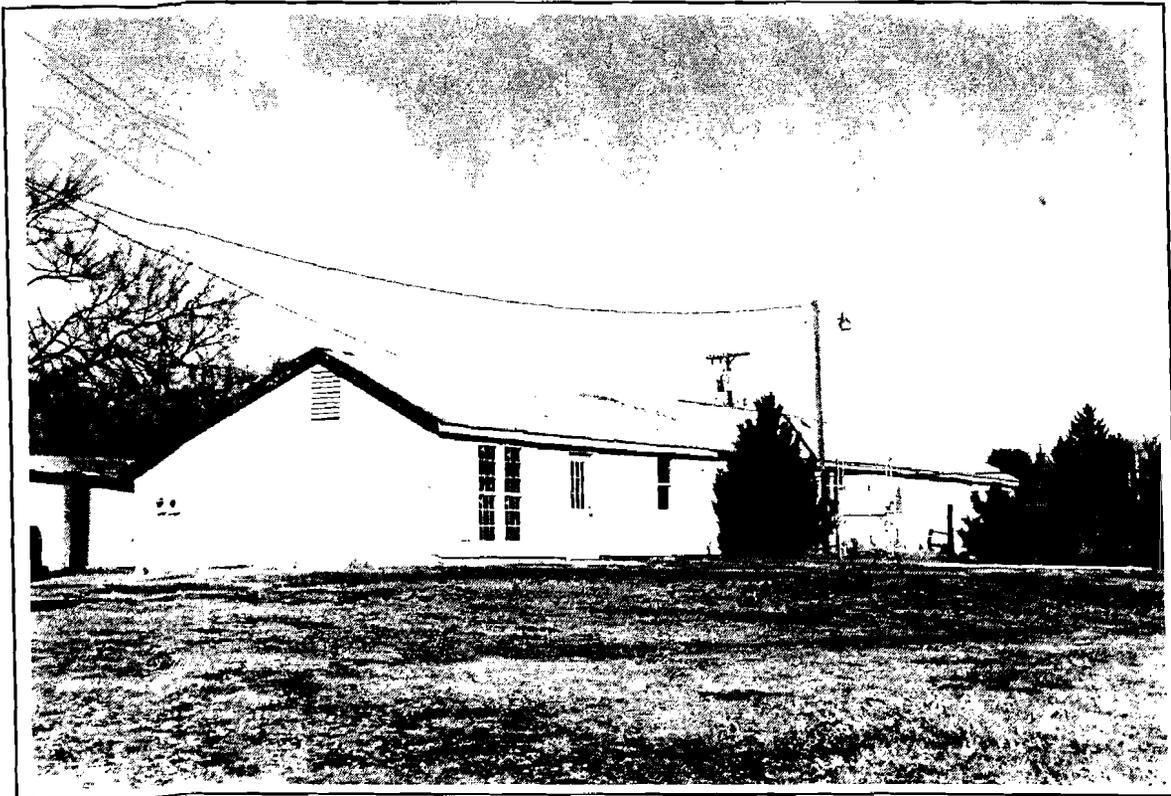


PLATE 18: Fairness Property (K-6649), Poultry Shelter, Northeast View

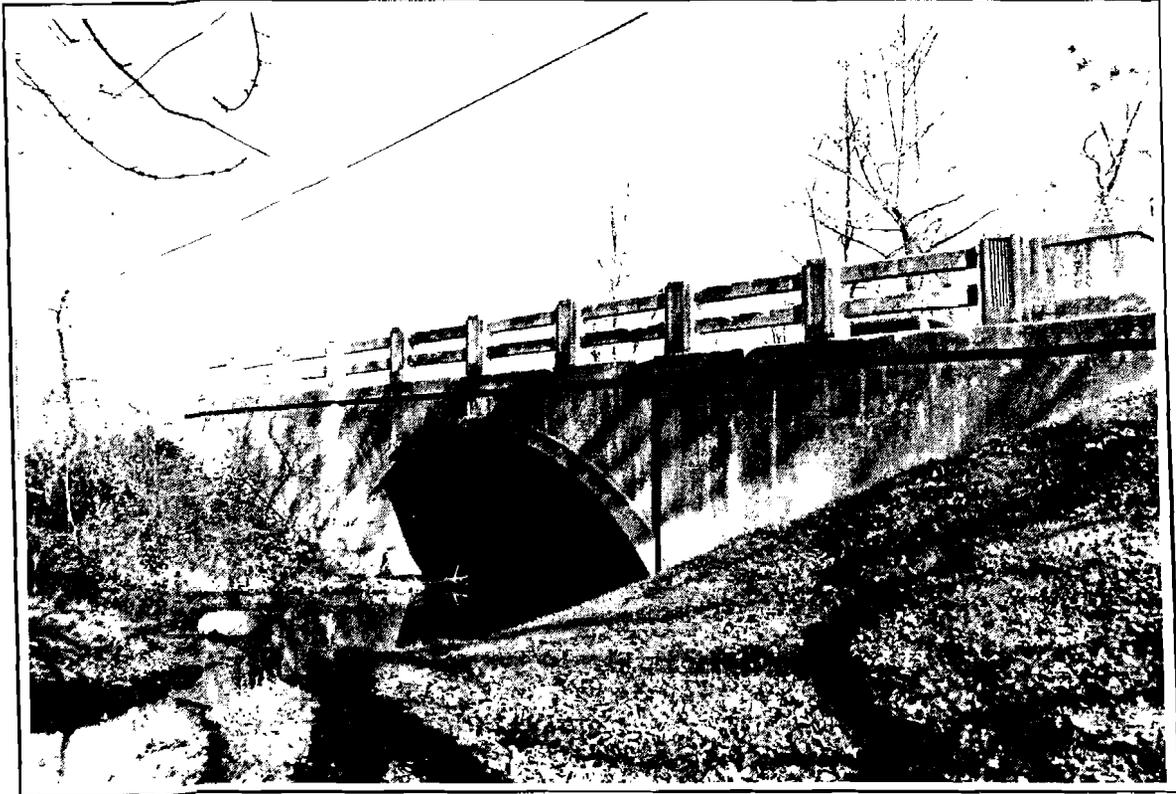


PLATE 19: Bridge #27 B (K-6466), West Elevation, Northeast View



PLATE 20: Bridge #27C (K-6655), West Elevation, Northeast View

