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Historic Architecture Survey and Determination of Eligibility Report

Camden-Area Improvements: East Camden Bypass Project (T201709503); West Camden Bypass Project (T201709502); and US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project (T201800201)

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North Murderkill Hundred
Kent County, Delaware





Prepared by:

AECOM

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY REPORT

CAMDEN-AREA IMPROVEMENTS: EAST CAMDEN BYPASS PROJECT (T201709503); WEST CAMDEN BYPASS PROJECT (T201709502); AND US 13 WALNUT SHADE ROAD TO LOCHMEATH WAY PROJECT (T201800201)

North Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware
Agreement No. 1925F, Task 3

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Delaware Department of Transportation

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ABSTRACT

The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) proposes three roadway improvement projects in the vicinity of Camden and Woodside, in North Murderkill Hundred, Kent County: the East Camden Bypass Project, the West Camden Bypass Project, and the US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project. The first two projects will work in tandem to create a bypass route around Camden to relieve traffic and improve safety on Lebanon Road/Camden Wyoming Avenue (SR 10), and provide improvements to the US 13/SR 10 and US 13/Old North Road intersections. The US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project, a southward continuation of the earlier US 13 Lochmeath Way to Puncheon Run Project, is intended to relieve traffic congestion and increase safety on US 13 through road widening and intersection improvements, including additional turn lanes. This report was prepared by AECOM to assist DelDOT in meeting its Section 106 compliance responsibilities; due to the proximity and shared historic background of the three project locations, Section 106 above-ground investigations for all three projects were conducted as a single effort. The report presents the results of architectural history investigations within the three projects' Areas of Potential Effect (APEs), field survey for which was completed in April and September of 2020. Twelve (12) extant properties surveyed by AECOM in 2018 for the US 13 Lochmeath Way to Puncheon Run Project, the APE of which overlapped with all three of the current APEs, were excluded from further survey due to their recent documentation. One of these properties, K07909, was located within the small overlap of the East Camden Bypass and West Camden Bypass APEs. The purpose of these investigations was to identify resources 45 years or older within the APE and evaluate their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

During the reconnaissance survey of the East Camden Bypass Project APE in April 2020, AECOM identified 15 previously recorded historic-period architectural properties. Of the 15 properties, nine (9), which included six (6) extant and three (3) demolished properties, were excluded due to recent survey or prior record of demolition, four (4) were found to be demolished, and two (2) were undetermined. The reconnaissance survey also identified 19 properties 45 years of age or older which had not been previously surveyed, for a total of 27 extant resources in the APE. The results of the reconnaissance survey were summarized in a Management Summary for all three projects submitted to DelDOT in June 2020 and to the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (DE SHPO) in July 2020. The Management Summary recommended intensive-level survey for 16 properties, of which two (2) were previously identified and 14 were newly identified; reconnaissance-level survey for five (5) properties; update forms for four (4) demolished properties; and no further work for nine (9) properties due to recent survey or prior record of demolition.

During the reconnaissance survey of the West Camden Bypass Project APE in April 2020, AECOM identified 15 previously recorded historic-period architectural properties. Of the 15 properties, one extant property, which overlaps with the East Camden Bypass APE, was excluded due to recent survey, five (5) were found to be demolished, and nine (9) were undetermined. The reconnaissance survey also

identified 19 properties 45 years of age or older which had not been previously surveyed, for a total of 29 extant resources in the APE. The results of the reconnaissance survey were summarized in a Management Summary for all three projects submitted to DelDOT in June 2020 and to the DE SHPO in July 2020. The Management Summary recommended intensive-level survey for 23 properties, of which nine (9) were previously identified and 14 were newly identified; reconnaissance-level survey for five (5) properties; update forms for five (5) demolished properties; and no further work for one (1) property due to recent survey.

During the reconnaissance survey of the US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project APE in April 2020, AECOM identified 12 previously recorded historic-period architectural properties. Of the 12 properties, seven (7), which included six (6) extant properties and one (1) demolished property, were excluded due to recent survey, prior record of demolition, or prior eligibility determinations; two (2) were found to be demolished, and three (3) were undetermined. The reconnaissance survey also identified 18 properties 45 years of age or older which had not been previously surveyed, for a total of 27 extant resources in the APE. The results of the reconnaissance survey were summarized in a Management Summary for all three projects submitted to DelDOT in June 2020 and to the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (DE SHPO) in July 2020. The Management Summary recommended intensive-level survey for 16 properties, of which three (3) were previously identified and 13 were newly identified; reconnaissance-level survey for five (5) properties, update forms for two (2) demolished properties, and no further work for seven (7) properties due to recent survey, prior record of demolition, or previous non-eligible determination.

Upon receiving DelDOT concurrence with the Management Summary, AECOM conducted intensive-level historic architectural survey of the APE in September 2020. The survey included 55 individual properties spanning all three APEs: 16 in the East Camden Bypass, 23 in the West Camden Bypass, and 16 in the US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project. AECOM also conducted background research to assess the historic significance and integrity of each of the resources. Upon completion of the fieldwork and background research, the properties were evaluated for NRHP eligibility. No properties in the APEs met the NRHP criteria or registration requirements outlined in the report's historic contexts, and no properties are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

This report presents the results and conclusions of the intensive-level survey.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) proposes to conduct three transportation projects on and near US 13 in the towns of Camden and Woodside, in North Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware. The East Camden Bypass, West Camden Bypass, and US 13 Walnut Shade to Lochmeath Way Projects all focus on relieving traffic congestion and improving safety at various intersections in and near the US 13 corridor south of Dover. The East Camden and West Camden bypasses will connect directly to one another, while the US 13 Walnut Shade to Lochmeath Way improvements will widen US 13 south of Lochmeath Way, creating a southward extension of the Phase I traffic relief and safety improvements constructed as part of the earlier US 13 Lochmeath Way to Puncheon Run Connector Project.

Due to the close proximity of the three projects to one another, and the common background history themes and context they share, DelDOT elected to consolidate historic architectural studies for the projects into a single investigative effort. This report presents the results of historic architectural investigations within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for each project, field survey for which was conducted in April and September of 2020. The purpose of these investigations was to identify resources 45 years or older (pre-1975) within the three APEs, and to evaluate their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

These projects must comply with FHWA and DelDOT regulations. Since these projects will be federally funded, each constitutes a "federal undertaking" and is subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800. Under Section 106, the impacts of any undertaking on historic properties within the APE must be evaluated. Historic properties are defined as "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places" (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation [ACHP] 1966).

AECOM conducted all tasks for this project in accordance with guidelines published by the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (DE SHPO) in *Architectural Survey in Delaware* (DE SHPO 2015a) and *Data Coordination Guidance and Survey Forms Instructions* (DE SHPO 2015b). The project was also conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and the amended Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, as set forth in 36 CFR 800, 2001. All personnel who performed the various tasks associated with this project meet the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61) within their respective disciplines.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

The three projects are located in close proximity to one another, with some overlap between the East and West Camden Bypass Projects. The locations of the three projects can be seen in Figure 1.

1.1.1 East Camden Bypass Project

The proposed East Camden Bypass Project will construct the eastern portion of a bypass around the town of Camden. The project is intended to improve the capacity of US 13 and Lebanon Road (SR 10), and the safety of the US 13/Old North Road intersection. Both intersections suffer from traffic congestion and safety issues. The East Camden Bypass Project will construct a new road alignment along northbound US 13 south of SR 10, intersecting with SR 10/Lebanon Road at a new five-way rotary, and rejoining US 13 at the Old North Road intersection. The bypass will reroute through traffic from US 13 to SR 10/Lebanon Road, improving traffic flow. The project will connect to and extend the West Camden Bypass Project improvements.

1.1.2 West Camden Bypass Project

The proposed West Camden Bypass Project involves construction of a bypass through portions of the western side of the town of Camden. The project will improve traffic safety and diminish vehicular problems and bottlenecking along SR 10 through Camden, as well as upgrade traffic activities at the intersections of US 13 at SR 10, and US 13 at Old North Road. Both the roadways and intersections are currently experiencing overloaded vehicular backups and accidents.

The proposed improvements will include construction of a new roadway that will shift traffic south of Camden from US 13 west to Willow Grove Road. The new construction will connect US 13 to East Street, then move north to a new circular roundabout having four outlet roadways. Upper King Road from Voshells Mill Road will be reconstructed to meet Main Street at the roundabout. The new roadway will continue west to a new three-way rotary, conjoining South Street to Willow Grove Road. Willow Grove Road will be reconstructed east of its current location, and construction of a new intersection will be added to move traffic north. A new multi-functional pedestrian path will also be constructed north of the roadway.

1.1.3 US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project

The proposed US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way project activities include widening the existing US 13 corridor between Walnut Shade Road and Lochmeath Way to accommodate one additional 11-foot travel lane in each direction. The proposed widened highway will include three

travel lanes, extended inside and outside shoulder lanes, standardized turn lanes, and a median with a clear zone within the right-of-way (ROW) in each direction. Associated work will include installation of stormwater management facilities and redesigning the US 13/Walnut Shade Road intersection.

1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED

1.2.1 East Camden Bypass Project

The purpose of this project is to improve the capacity of US 13 and Lebanon Road (SR 10), as well as the safety of the Old North Road intersection with US 13. The need for the project stems from a number of safety, capacity, and quality of life issues. Currently, the US 13/SR 10 intersection has a failing level of service and a higher than average crash rate. The current use of SR 10 (Camden Wyoming Avenue and Lebanon Road) as a truck through route through Camden and crossing US 13 creates congestion, noise, and safety issues within the residential and historic areas of the town of Camden. SR 10 is also used by vehicles traveling westward for access to schools along Old North Road, causing capacity and safety issues at the intersection of Old North Road and US 13.

1.2.2 West Camden Bypass Project

The purpose of this project, designed to work in tandem with the East Camden Bypass Project, is to increase safety and reduce traffic congestion along SR 10 through Camden, and to improve traffic operations at the intersections of US 13/SR 10, and US 13/Old North Road. The project is needed because these roadways and intersections currently have a failing level of service and the through traffic on SR 10 creates additional traffic congestion and crashes.

1.2.3 US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project

The purpose of this project is to widen US 13 by one travel lane in both the northbound and southbound directions between Walnut Shade Road and Lochmeath Way, add consistent left- and right-turn lanes, and make improvements at intersections to increase capacity and safety. The current four-lane divided highway is inadequate for the amount of traffic it carries, and has inconsistent shoulder and turn lane widths. This project will serve as a Phase II of the US 13 widening and improvements constructed for the US 13: Lochmeath Way to Puncheon Run Connector Project.

1.3 AREAS OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

As part of the identification of historic architectural properties, DelDOT cultural resources personnel determined an APE, as defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16:

(d) Area of potential effects means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking (ACHP 1966).

1.3.1 East Camden Bypass Project APE

The APE for the East Camden Bypass Project is defined as all tax parcels adjacent to and abutting segments of US 13 and SR 10 proposed for improvements. This segment primarily extends along the eastern side of US 13 from south of Shamrock Avenue to Voshells Mill Road (SR 105) in North Murderkill Hundred. The eastern boundary of this APE extends to the west side of Blades Drive and Lordship Lane, including properties on both sides of Lebanon Road in this area. The boundary then moves southwest, including properties at the north end of Rising Sun Road and all of Cataldi Lane. The APE also includes properties along the west side of US 13 from Camden-Wyoming Avenue (SR 10) to Voshells Mill Road (SR 105) (Figure 2a).

1.3.2 West Camden Bypass Project APE

The APE for the West Camden Bypass Project is defined as all tax parcels adjacent to and abutting the segment of SR 10 and the intersections of US 13 at SR 10 and US 13 at Old North Road proposed for improvements. This APE extends across portions of the west side of US 13, and includes properties located north of Voshells Mill Road between both segments of US 13. The eastern half of South Street is included in the APE, encompassing properties that flank both sides of the road. A portion of the western boundary crosses Willow Grove Road extending to the eastern side of a railroad corridor that crosses the roadway further south (Figure 2b).

1.3.3 US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project APE

The APE for the US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project is defined as all tax parcels adjacent to and abutting the segment of US 13 proposed for improvements. This segment extends most of the length of US 13 between Lochmeath Way and Barney Jenkins Road in North Murderkill Hundred. The APE also includes some properties fronting on Walnut Shade Road near its intersection with US 13 (Figure 2c).

1.4 PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

The project area including the three APEs lies within the Mid-Drainage physiographic zone of the Lower Coastal Plain, specifically within the headwaters of both the Murderkill River to the south and the St. Jones River to the east, which both drain into the Delaware Bay. Tidbury Creek, a tributary of the St. Jones River, runs through the southern portion of the project area. The land within the APE is generally flat, approximately 40 to 50 feet above sea level, and consists primarily of a mixture of wooded areas, wetlands, and cleared land, including agricultural fields scattered throughout the project area. Most of the APE has been characterized as prime farmland (83.37%) if drained or irrigated, with 7.51% classified as farmland of statewide importance, and the final 11.12% classified as not prime farmland (Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture 2020).

Development is widespread within the East Camden Bypass and West Camden Bypass project areas. These two APEs encompass the outskirts of the densely developed historic core of the Town of Camden, and most streets are characterized by single-family residential development on small roadfront lots, with scattered modern commercial properties and industrial parks. US 13 has inconsistent clusters of mostly modern commercial properties. There are some pockets of open land which are either undeveloped, in the process of development, or still used for agriculture. Some of the remaining open areas in the West Camden Bypass APE are undergoing or slated for intensive development. The APE of the US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project is relatively undeveloped, still retaining active agricultural fields and large wooded areas. Development in this APE is characterized by inconsistent clusters of roadfront residential and commercial properties, plus a few larger complexes or developments. There is denser development centered on the intersection of US 13 and Walnut Shade Road in Woodside, but even this area is considerably less dense than the areas within Camden.

1.5 SCOPE OF WORK AND PROJECT PERSONNEL

AECOM conducted an investigation of historic-period architectural properties as part of an environmental assessment associated with the improvements proposed for the three Camden-area projects. The purpose of the investigation was to identify and map all historic-period (45 years or older) architectural properties within the APE for the East Camden Bypass, West Camden Bypass, and US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Projects, and make recommendations for further investigation. The project began with a reconnaissance survey conducted in April 2020. The findings of the reconnaissance survey were outlined in a Management Summary prepared in July 2020. Following acceptance of the management recommendations by DelDOT, AECOM conducted an intensive-level survey in September 2020, revisiting all resources identified in the Management Summary as needing full evaluation. Basic documentation (cultural resource survey [CRS] forms) was prepared for resources recommended as not needing intensive-level survey.

Katherine L. Farnham (Senior Architectural Historian) served as Principal Investigator for this project. Ms. Farnham performed the initial reconnaissance architectural field survey on April 22, 2020, accompanied by Ms. Maureen McCoy of DelDOT, and prepared the Management Summary. Courtney L. Clark (Architectural Historian) and Samuel A. Pickard (Historian) performed intensive-level historic architectural field survey on September 1-3, 2020, on resources identified by the Management Summary as requiring evaluation-level survey. Mr. Pickard conducted the background and property research for the study. Meagan Ratini (GIS Specialist/Archaeologist) and Richard Roy (GIS Specialist/Archaeologist) created the Fulcrum database and tablet application used to conduct field survey and generate GIS data, survey forms, and mapping. Samantha Kuntz prepared field mapping for the reconnaissance survey and report mapping for the Management Summary, and Ms. Ratini and Mr. Roy prepared the maps for the survey forms and this report. Ms. Farnham, Ms. Clark, Mr. Pickard, Ms. Kuntz, and Kaitlin Pluskota were the principal authors of this report, and Allison Rachleff (Senior Architectural Historian) and Sophia Jones (Project Manager) reviewed the report. Ms. Clark and Ms. Pluskota prepared and submitted the CRS survey forms.

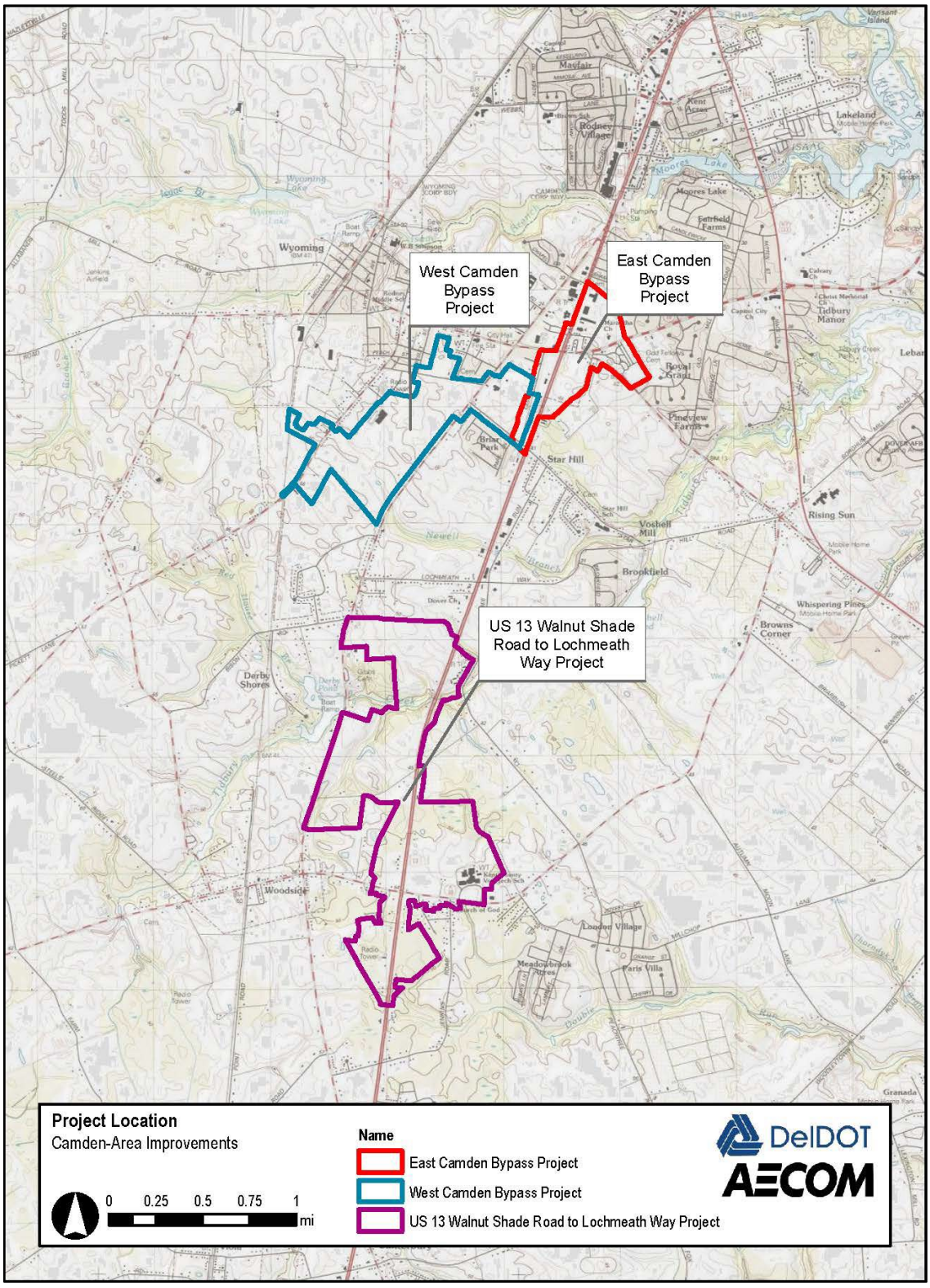


Figure 1. Overall Project Locations, Camden-Area Improvements.

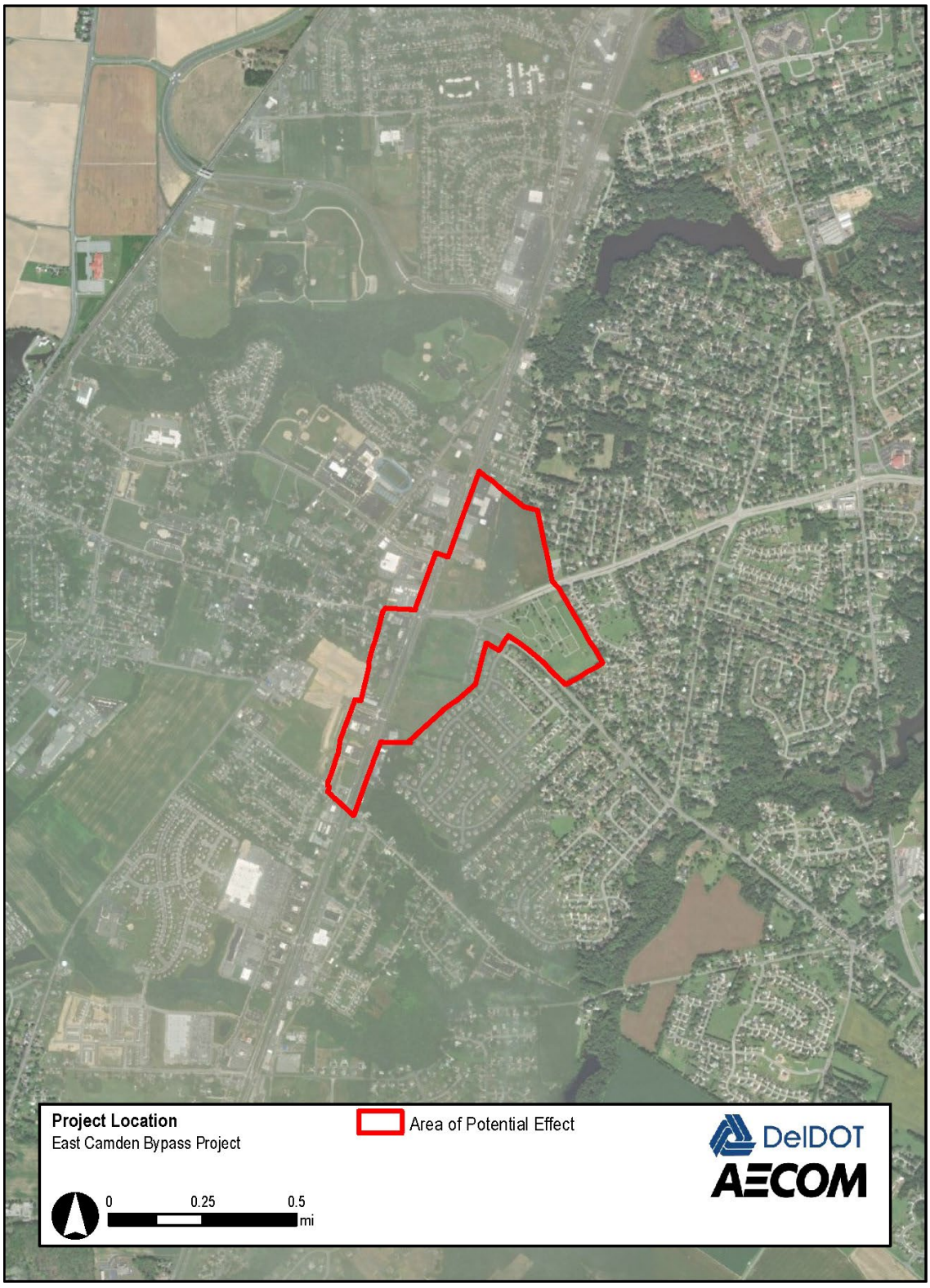


Figure 2a. Project APE, East Camden Bypass Project.



Figure 2b. Project APE, West Camden Bypass Project.

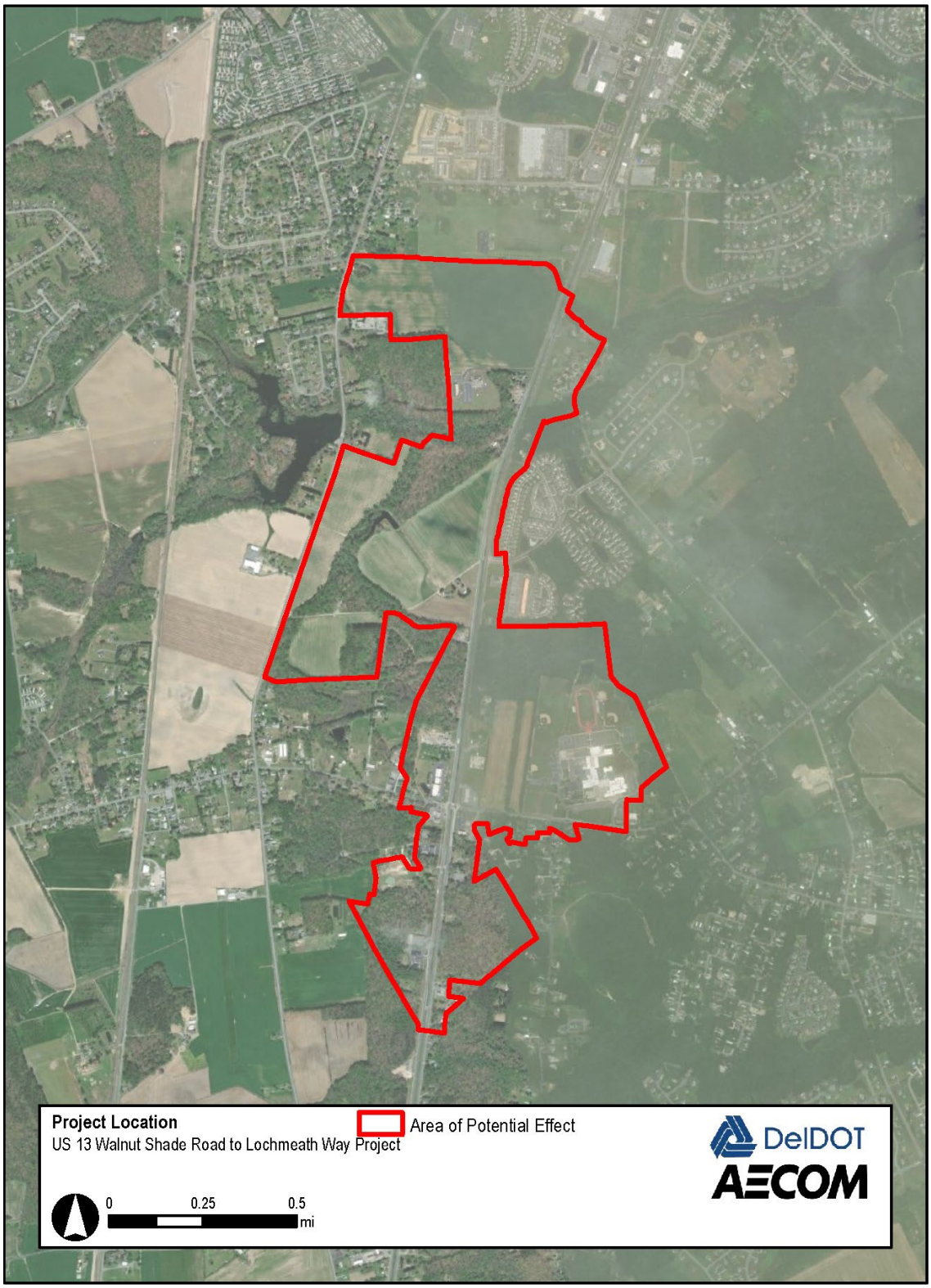


Figure 2c. Project APE, US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project.

2
RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this historic architecture investigation was to identify all properties 45 years of age or older (i.e. built prior to 1975) within the project APEs, and to evaluate a subset of these properties for NRHP eligibility. A reconnaissance survey of the three APEs was conducted to confirm the locations of previously identified resources and to identify new resources that had not been previously surveyed. Based on the results of the background research and reconnaissance survey, the first priority of the survey was to identify and document new properties possessing potential for significance or which were likely to yield new information. A secondary objective of the investigation was to confirm whether the previously identified resources in the three APEs were extant and update documentation for them as needed.

2.2 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The overall project area containing the three project APEs has been subject to several Section 106 cultural resource investigations since 1984. Part of the project area was surveyed in 1984–1987, during studies for the US 13 Relief Route (Custer and Bachman 1986; Benenson and Bower 1987). A historic architectural survey of properties within the Town of Camden was conducted in 1990–1991 (Jicha and Brizzolara 1991). Most recently, parts of all three project APEs were surveyed for the US 13 Lochmeath Way to Puncheon Run Connector Project, with archaeological and historic architectural surveys conducted in 2017-2018 (Klein and Liebeknecht 2018; Farnham et al. 2019). Due to the recent timeframe of the US 13 Lochmeath Way to Puncheon Run Connector historic architectural survey, AECOM and DelDOT agreed that resurvey of properties covered by this previous effort was not necessary for the current investigations unless drastic changes were noted in passing while in the field.

2.3 METHODOLOGY

Under direction from DelDOT, AECOM conducted a multi-step investigation consisting of preliminary research, a reconnaissance survey, completion of a management summary, and intensive-level survey and research. Due to the large number of properties within the survey area, AECOM developed a management approach focused on documenting properties with the most potential for eligibility, and delegating less effort to document properties with little significance and integrity.

In the Scope of Work for the project, AECOM proposed two levels of documentation: reconnaissance-level survey and intensive-level survey. Reconnaissance-level survey is intended to briefly identify or update resources over 45 years of age in the APE. For newly identified resources, this would include CRS Forms 1 (Property ID), 9 (Map) and 13 (Photographs). For previously identified resources, this would include a CRS Form 10 (Survey Update) instead of Form 1. This abbreviated level of

documentation is appropriate for resources that are 45 years or older, but are clearly common building types and/or have been modernized to a point that they lack integrity and are unlikely to be considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. More detailed documentation of such resources, (i.e., CRS Forms 2 and 3, and formal NRHP eligibility evaluation), is unlikely to yield new or helpful information about period architecture and history.

Intensive-level documentation is defined in the Scope of Work as including CRS Forms 1, 9, 13, and appropriate forms covering individual buildings and/or other elements within each resource. Resources documented at the intensive level would also be evaluated for NRHP eligibility in the final survey report. Intensive-level survey would be appropriate for resources retaining moderate or high levels of integrity from their original construction period, more complex resources (such as agricultural and government complexes), districts, and any other resources that have the potential to be considered NRHP-eligible.

2.4 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

In preparation for the survey, AECOM performed background research on previously identified above-ground cultural resources within the project APE. AECOM staff reviewed all reports, survey forms, and mapping information available in the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (DE SHPO) Cultural and Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) online database, as well as archived reports available on the DelDOT archaeology website. Previous surveys were reviewed to confirm the past condition of properties within the APE, identify any gaps in documentation, obtain past surveyors' recommendations for the properties, and to ascertain whether any surveys had occurred within the past decade. AECOM staff also compared modern and historical (1968) aerial views of the APE to identify properties constructed prior to 1975. Finally, using Google Street Views, AECOM performed a desktop survey of the APEs for extant buildings that were not visible in 1968, to pinpoint those with a physical appearance suggesting a ca. 1970s construction date.

2.5 RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY

AECOM initially conducted a reconnaissance (windshield) field survey of the three APEs to identify any architectural resources 45 years or older. Since portions of the three APEs overlapped with the APE of the recent US 13 Lochmeath Way to Puncheon Run Connector Project, it was agreed in advance that 12 extant properties surveyed for the previous project would not be revisited or documented unless major changes were observed in passing.

On April 22, 2020, an AECOM senior architectural historian visited the project area to conduct the reconnaissance survey, accompanied by a member of DelDOT's cultural resources staff, due to safety policies imposed by pandemic restrictions in effect in Delaware and at AECOM at that time. The team visited properties throughout the three APEs in sequence. Properties that had been previously identified were revisited to ascertain whether they were extant, and record their current condition. Brief visual

survey was performed in passing for 12 extant properties documented during the prior US 13 survey work to confirm that they were extant and in the same condition as in 2018; however, no photos were taken. No changes were noted for these 12 properties. Four (4) properties from the prior survey that were previously recorded as demolished were not revisited.

The team also visited numerous properties identified during aerial photograph research as having been constructed prior to 1968 to confirm whether any buildings shown in the 1968 views were extant. A handful of additional properties including buildings that physically appeared to predate 1975 was also documented. In total, excluding the 16 previously identified properties from 2018, 81 properties were surveyed, including 26 previously identified properties and 55 newly identified properties.

Each property was photographed and mapped using a handheld GPS-equipped tablet. Additional photographs were taken using a digital camera. The tablet was also used to enter basic location and descriptive data for each mapped property, creating a cloud-based database of all 81 properties surveyed. The present condition of previously surveyed properties was noted. Most properties were visible from the public ROW and were photographed from that vantage point; generally, entry was not made into the properties. Outbuildings were not photographed unless visible from the public ROW.

Following field survey, 1977 aerial photographs were made available to AECOM by staff at DelDOT and DE SHPO. AECOM reviewed these photographs to confirm that field survey had covered extant properties constructed prior to 1977 in the project APEs. It appeared that there was little change within the surveyed area between 1968 and 1977, and that the field effort captured all standing properties constructed during that timeframe.

The field data was utilized to generate mapping and preliminary DE SHPO CRS Forms 1 and 9, which were submitted to DE SHPO via the CHRIS system to obtain CRS numbers for newly identified properties.

The results of the reconnaissance survey are summarized in Chapter 5 of this report.

2.6 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Following completion of the reconnaissance survey, AECOM reviewed and categorized the properties observed during survey, identifying a subset of properties warranting further investigation at the intensive level. In determining which resources to recommend for intensive-level investigation and evaluation, AECOM eliminated properties with prior determinations of eligibility, properties surveyed for the 2018 US 13 investigation, and previously identified properties that had been demolished. The remaining resources were evaluated on a preliminary basis to prioritize properties retaining higher levels of integrity or that have the potential to be eligible, and reserve less-intact resources for reconnaissance-level survey. The survey's priority was to obtain and capture new information on more

important and intact resources, and not to expend high levels of effort on resources with little new information potential.

A subset of the surveyed properties, totaling 55 across the three APEs, was selected for intensive-level survey, utilizing the methodology described below:

2.6.1 Methodology for Previously Identified Properties

Among previously identified properties with an undetermined NRHP status, AECOM found that many of the extant properties had been the subject of intensive-level survey in the past, and had been recommended not eligible during these surveys due to lack of significance and/or integrity. However, due to the amount of time that had elapsed since most prior surveys (with the exception of the 2018 US 13 survey, most predated 1990), and the potential for 1950s-1960s additions or new structures on these properties to have significance, AECOM elected to resurvey 14 of the 26 extant previously identified properties across the three APEs, excluding only the 12 that were surveyed in 2018.

2.6.2 Methodology for Newly Identified Properties

AECOM's reconnaissance survey found that most newly identified individual properties represented common building types, and many exhibited moderate-to-low levels of integrity and loss of key character-defining elements. Modern alterations, including large additions, removal or alteration of porches, changes to rooflines, re-siding, infilled window openings, and extensive use of replacement materials, have concealed the original design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association of numerous buildings. With some buildings, no historic materials were visible. As such, while the locations of these properties should be documented because they are 45 years of age or older, they do not warrant the level of effort required for full identification or evaluation-level survey. Buildings in this condition were recommended for reconnaissance-level survey.

Remaining newly identified properties that had moderate-to-high levels of integrity and/or were complex in nature were recommended for intensive-level survey. These 41 properties are recognizable as dating from their period of construction, and warrant further study because they may represent important trends, people, events, architectural styles, building types, or activities within the context of the project area.

2.7 INTENSIVE-LEVEL SURVEY

AECOM conducted intensive-level survey on the 55 selected properties on September 1-3, 2020. Fieldwork consisted of accessing each property to view and photograph all sides of each pre-1975 building, and make notes on building details. Residents of the properties were interviewed on an informal basis if they were available to speak with surveyors. As part of fieldwork, GIS data for each

building within a property was recorded and mapped, utilizing the tablet system. Use of the tablets expedited transferal of field data to the office for use in analysis, CRS forms, and reports.

As part of evaluation of the resources for NRHP eligibility, additional historical research was conducted to develop historic contexts for the project area, and develop historic summaries for the properties. Due to the relatively recent age of many resources, historic maps and local histories had limited usefulness, and city directories were not available for this area. Historic aerial views were a primary source of information on the use and development of the properties over time. The research plan called for in-depth deed research only for properties that were complex, unusual, or appeared to predate 1900. For this survey, this category included agricultural properties, residential properties, commercial properties, a cemetery, and a technical high school. Deed records and newspaper clippings/databases were utilized for these properties. For the majority of properties, which encompassed common building types, often with compromised integrity, research was limited to reviews of historic maps and aerial views.

The data generated by the intensive-level fieldwork and research was used to evaluate each property against NRHP criteria, existing state historic contexts, and the contexts developed for this investigation.

2.8 EXPECTED RESULTS

Based on preliminary background research and review of maps and historic aerial views, AECOM anticipated that approximately 85 parcels within the collective project APEs included extant built resources over 45 years of age (dating from before 1975). Preliminary review of the project area suggested that active development was occurring in the areas closest to Camden, agricultural uses were evolving or disappearing, and a number of previously identified resources were no longer extant. It was expected that the majority of extant resources would consist of post-World War II-era residential properties, both singly and in small roadfront subdivisions. Commercial properties would be present but not as dense as was found further north on US 13, and any commercial properties identified would likely date from the post-World War II era. Most, if not all, of the buildings surveyed were expected to be common types and not examples of high-end period architecture. Agricultural properties would be present but only in small numbers. Part of the West Camden Bypass project APE lies in close proximity to the Camden Historic District NRHP boundary; as such, it was anticipated that properties within the APE adjacent to the boundary had been excluded from the district when it was created, but should be reconsidered as contributing resources if they appeared to date from the district's period of significance and retained integrity from that period. AECOM also anticipated that traditional primary source research methods, such as review of historic maps and atlases or city directories, might not provide much useful information, given that most of the properties postdate 1945 and are outside the City of Dover.

3
HISTORIC BACKGROUND

3.1 HISTORY OF SURVEY AREA

3.1.1 Exploration and Frontier Settlement, 1630–1730

When compared to present-day New Castle and Sussex Counties, settlement by Europeans in what is now Kent County was relatively late. Though in 1638, Peter Minuit's colonizing expedition briefly landed at the mouth of the Mispillion River in southern Kent, no permanent settlement was established at that time. Under Dutch rule, Kent County was included in the jurisdiction of Hoorn Kill (later corrupted to Whorekill), the Dutch settlement at present-day Lewes. After forces under the Duke of York captured New Netherlands and its settlements in 1664, the area came under English rule as part of New York. It was not until 1671 that the first land grant was made for Kent County. Over the next decade more grants were made, and European settlers began to move into the area from other parts of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland (Scharf 1888:1028–1029; Conrad 1908:575, 579; Page 2002:4). With the increasing population, the inconvenience of travel to the county seat of Whorekill, which was only accessible by water, led to at least two petitions to Governor Edmund Andros. One, from the magistrates of New Castle County, asked that said county be extended to the south for the convenience of the area's populace. Another petition, from individuals residing "in the upland part of Whorekill County," requested the establishment of a separate county in the area (Scharf 1888:1028–1029; Conrad 1908:575–577).

In response to the colonists' petitions, Andros divided the county, with the southern portion retaining the name Whorekill, and the northern part called St. Jones County. In 1681, King Charles II of England granted Pennsylvania to William Penn. Fearing future issues over land claims, Penn was able to persuade the Duke of York to grant him the three Lower Counties in August 1682. The counties were incorporated into Pennsylvania and the name of St. Jones County was subsequently changed to Kent County. Additionally, acts were passed making local Dutch, Swedish, and Finnish residents English subjects (Conrad 1908:577; Klein and Hoogenboom 1980:23, 35). After the creation of the new county, settlers began to move inland along the many creeks and small rivers that flow into the Delaware Bay. The first (informal) county seat, Towne Point, was located at the mouth of the St. Jones River, though after about 1690 it seems to have slowly migrated inland as well. Penn ordered that a town bearing the name Dover be established as a county seat in 1693, and land for said town was acquired in 1695. It was not until 1717 however, that Dover was actually laid out (Conrad 1908:580–583).

3.1.2 Intensified and Durable Occupation, 1730–1770

Kent County was originally divided into five hundreds (administrative townships): Little Creek, Duck Creek, Mispillion, Jones, and Murderkill, with the three project areas entirely located within the bounds of the original Murderkill Hundred (Scharf 1888:1147–1148; Conrad 1908:585; Grossman-Bailey 2008:4–5). During the first half of the eighteenth century, Delaware saw an influx of English and Scots-Irish settlers, a majority of whom were Quakers, Methodists, or Presbyterians. Additionally, increasing numbers of enslaved Africans were brought to Delaware. By 1721, there were approximately 500 enslaved persons spread over the three counties of Delaware, with wealthy Kent County planters keeping a substantial number of these individuals enslaved. In the largely rural Kent County, approximately 80 to 90 percent of the population was engaged in agriculture or supporting industries (Newton 1997; Liebeknecht et al. 1997:5-2).

Farming focused on a mix of livestock rearing and crop cultivation. Gristmills were established in the local area, such as the one on Isaac's Branch at the Brecknock farm near the East Camden Bypass and West Camden Bypass project areas. If grain such as wheat—the primary cash crop for the area—was not milled locally, it was conveyed to landings along the local creeks and rivers for transport to Wilmington, Philadelphia, or even further afield. In the vicinity of the two aforementioned project areas, there were at least four landings: two on Walker's Branch (now called Puncheon Run), and two on the St. Jones River. Though Wilmington grew into Delaware's primary urban center and Newark remained the capital, smaller market towns and crossroads villages developed, including one just below Dover where the north-south Upper Road leading to the county seat intersected with the east-west Forrest Landing Road, which ran east to Forrest Landing on the St. Jones River. On the whole however, the road network south of Dover was largely undeveloped, with the exception of the stage road that ran from Dover to Dagsboro, Sussex County which was part of the system of King's Highways established in 1752 that ran along the head of tidal navigation. Though roads remained rudimentary, over the course of the eighteenth century, settlement patterns shifted from a focus on river orientation to a more inland, road-based orientation. Boats plying the creeks and rivers of Kent County remained the primary means of long-distance travel however (Jicha and Brizzolara 1991:8; Liebeknecht et al. 1997:5-2–5-4; McVarish et al. 2005:4).

3.1.3 Transformation from Colony to State, 1770–1830

Life in Delaware was significantly affected by the Revolutionary War, with shopping blockaded and coastal communities raided by the British. No significant military action occurred in Kent County, though the state capital was moved south to Dover from Newark in 1777 with the occupation of nearby Wilmington by the British. Initially a temporary measure, the capital shifted between Wilmington, Lewes, Dover, New Castle, and Lewes once more between 1779 and 1781, before centralized Dover was decided upon as a permanent seat of government. In the decades following the cessation hostilities in 1783, Delaware's population rapidly increased, but this was not to last. In the first decades of the nineteenth century, the land's agricultural productivity began to decline. By the 1820s, the soil in some

areas had been so depleted by poor farming practices that significant numbers of people were abandoning their farms and moving west. On the remaining farms, tenants were increasingly difficult to find (Conrad 1908:587; Jicha and Brizzolara 1991:13; Liebeknecht et al. 1997:5-4; Munroe 2006:75).

During the years after the Revolution, the crossroads south of Dover further developed, with the move of the state capital strongly contributing to its growth (Figure 3). Quaker farmer Warner Mifflin purchased the remainder of the Brecknock Tract land grant in 1780, and in 1783, he sold 112 acres to his brother Daniel. At the crossroads, Daniel Mifflin erected a tavern and storehouse, and subsequently divided the remaining land into lots ranging in size from one to 11 acres. Though initially known as Mifflin's Cross Roads, by 1788 the name Camden had become attached to the settlement. By 1800, it was located along a main trade route between the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Philadelphia, and reportedly had 353 residents in 56 houses (11 of which were brick) along with several stores. Camden's importance as a crossroads is seen in a 1796 act passed by Delaware's general assembly relating to the improvement of Kent County roads. The act made provisions for 20 roads—four of which passed through Camden (Jicha and Brizzolara 1991:8, 10, 12).

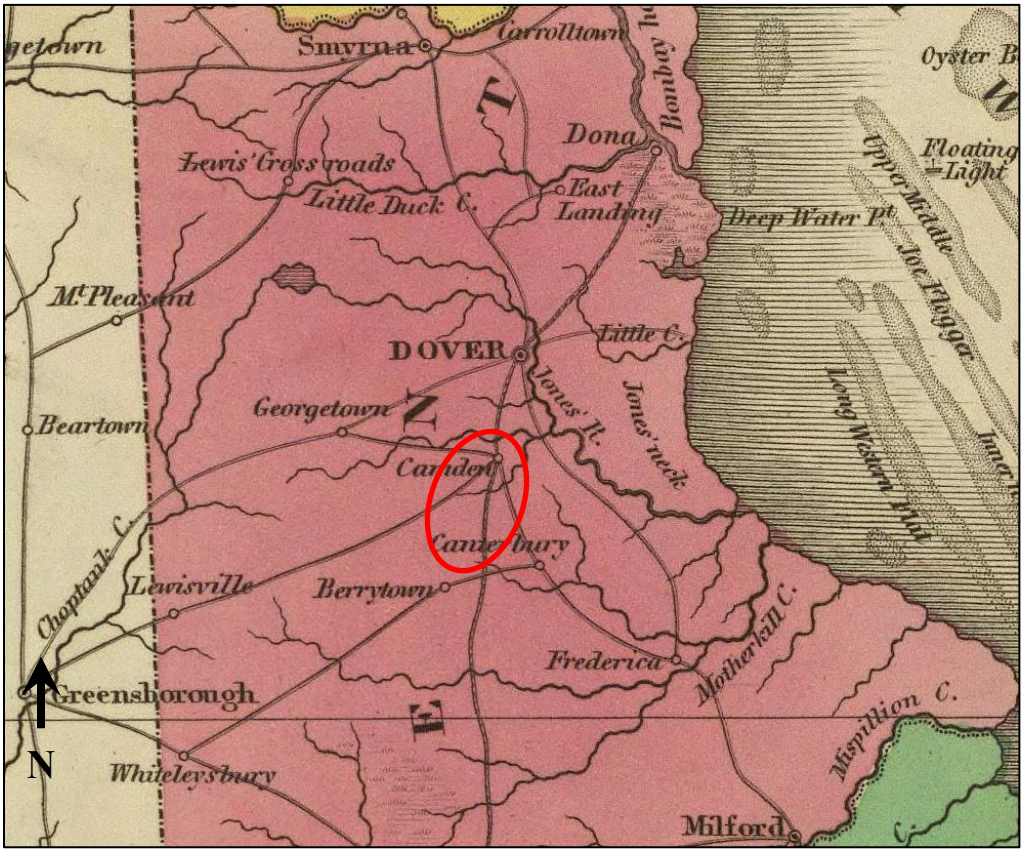


Figure 3. Detail of Anthony Finley's 1831 map of Delaware. The Dover-Camden area's role as a crossroads is clearly illustrated (Finley 1831).

Warner Mifflin, mentioned above for his involvement with the founding of Camden, is perhaps most remembered for his anti-slavery activities during this period. Curiously, it is likely that Mifflin had settled in Kent County (as opposed to his native Accomack County, Virginia) due to the "lavish dowry of land and slaves" that came with his marriage to Elizabeth Johns (Nash 2017:32). Though anti-slavery sentiment had been growing among Quakers through the 1750s and 1760s, those in Kent County had been largely lax about enforcing anti-slavery decisions made by Quakers in Philadelphia. In 1774, mid-Atlantic Quaker leaders decided that the very owning of enslaved persons, not just buying and selling them, was against the principles of the Society of Friends. Over the course of several months Mifflin freed the enslaved individuals he had acquired from his father-in-law, as well as those from his father and grandmother. By the end of his life in the 1790s, Mifflin's staunch advocacy for enslaved *and* free Blacks had drawn many to his Chestnut Grove farm seeking assistance, turning "Mifflin's Crossroads into a precursor of the nineteenth-century Underground Railroad" (Nash 2017:38–43, 190). While Mifflin may be the foremost example of a Quaker manumitting the people he held in bondage, Quakers in Kent County freed 620 enslaved people between 1775 and 1792. Due to further legislative reform efforts by Quakers, 826 people were manumitted between 1790 and 1830. Admittedly, the social and economic status of free Blacks in Kent was often little better than that of those still held in bondage. Though common, poverty was not a rule, however, as evidenced by Camden's Absalom Gibbs, a brick mason and one of the wealthiest African Americans in Delaware (Jicha and Brizzolara 1991:11).

3.1.4 Industrialization and Capitalization, 1830–1880

During the second quarter of the nineteenth century, Kent County and Camden were particularly hard hit by the agricultural depression. Between 1820 and 1840, the population of Kent County dropped nine percent, while that of Camden fell by a staggering 20 percent. Though the population did stabilize between 1840 and 1850, the area and the state as a whole were undergoing massive shifts. Agriculture diversified and Baltimore rose to become a rival commercial center to Philadelphia. The southern counties were increasingly connected to the wider world and economy by an expanding system of roads and the advent of the railroad. The Delaware Railroad, which was controlled by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad and completed in 1859, ran from Delmar at the state's southern border with Maryland to the New Castle & Frenchtown Railroad (Jicha and Brizzolara 1991:13). The portion of the railroad through Dover and to the west of Camden opened for service in 1856 (Figure 4) and was described poetically that year by a traveler en route from Easton, Maryland to Philadelphia:

> You begin with 40 miles of staging over a smooth country; when you begin to weary with this mode of conveyance, the old iron horse comes to your relief, puffing, and blowing, and snorting, and screaming, and dragging a thundering train in his rear….You get into the cars, and are whirled along at a rapid rate, through groves, over lawns, through cornfield and clean stubble, past the smiling, thriving, happy towns of Camden, Dover, Smyrna, New Castle, Wilmington, &c. (*Easton Gazette* 1856:1).



Figure 4. Detail of A.D. Byles' 1859 map of Kent County (Byles 1859).

The railroad also enabled travelers to better access the interior of Kent County, as evidenced by advertisements in Philadelphia for excursion trains to the Camden Union Camp Meeting (K07927) established by Methodists just north of Camden in 1858 (*Public Ledger* 1858:4).

In addition to opening Kent County to outside trade and travelers, the railroad spurred the development of new towns and villages. Camden Station on the Delaware Railroad was established one mile west of the center of Camden, and soon a community known as West Camden rose around the station. When the station was established in 1856, the only two houses in the immediate vicinity were linked to the grist mill on the north bank of Isaac's Branch. Around the end of the Civil War, John J. Pierce moved to West Camden from Pennsylvania's Wyoming Valley, and purchased substantial amounts of land in

the settlement for subdivision into building lots. A post office was opened in 1866, a Baptist seminary in 1868, and in 1869, the Town of Wyoming was incorporated, honoring Pierce's original home. South of Wyoming, a railroad station was established to the west of the US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way project area at Burnt House Crossroads in 1864, and named Willow Grove Station, after the settlement three miles to the west of the railroad. A post office named Fredonia was opened, and in 1869, the town and railroad station's names were changed to Woodside (Scharf 1888:1136–1139, 1141; Hayman 1979:25–26; Woodside 2001:336)

Though Wilmington and the surrounding area in New Castle County remained the industrial center of Delaware, some industry did arise in the Dover area. During the first half of the nineteenth century, most of the manufacturing was provided by cottage industries or small-scale concerns serving the local area. With the opening of George Stetson and William Ellison's cannery on Main Street in Camden in 1856—the year after Dover's first cannery and the same year that the railroad began service—the local economy was drastically changed. Farmers could market their crop to local canneries which would then be able to sell preserved fruits and vegetables (and even products such as ketchup) on a wider market, shipping via rail or steamship (*Wilmington Daily Commercial* 1873b:1; Jicha and Brizzolara 1991:18–19). The canneries provided further economic benefit through jobs, with an 1877 article noting that "During the summer a great many idle women and children get employment, and during the winter months a number of men are kept constantly at work making cans" (*Every Evening and Commercial* 1877a:1).

Fruit and vegetable agriculture grew hand-in-hand with the canning industry. Anticipating the construction of the railroad, some Kent County farmers had begun planting peach orchards in the early 1850s (Figure 5). Less than two decades later, James A. Fulton claimed in his book *Peach Culture* that "The center of this peach-growing area is Kent County, Delaware, which produces more peaches and of better quality than any other territory of the same size in the world," (Hancock 1976:34–35). Farmers began raising other fruits and vegetables such as strawberries and asparagus in the years after the Civil War, but peaches remained the primary product for a time. An 1880 article noted that while Stetson & Ellison canned "peaches, peas, berries, [and] tomatoes]," they processed "the latter in large quantities only when peaches fail" (*Daily Morning News* 1880:2; Hancock 1976:35).

Though there were approximately 350 enslaved people in Kent County in 1850 (as opposed to 394 in New Castle and 1,624 in Sussex), there were sizable communities of free Blacks. Two substantial communities developed in the Camden area during the pre-Civil War era, in particular Brinkley Hill and Star Hill (Figure 6), and as a result became an important center of activity on the Underground Railroad. Located just north of the East Camden Bypass project area, Brinkley Hill was home to, among others, brothers William and Nathaniel "Nat" Brinkley, prominent free Blacks and stationmasters on the Underground Railroad. According to Harriet Tubman, her trusted helpers in the



Figure 5. Illustration of peach picking in Delaware from Harper's Weekly (Harper's Weekly 1878:728).

Camden area were the Brinkleys along with Abraham (aka Abel) Gibbs, and she frequently stopped in the Brinkley home. Residents of Brinkley Hill made up the majority of signatories on a letter sent to the Delaware General Assembly in 1849, petitioning for the right for free Blacks to leave the state without a pass. The community can be seen north of Camden on Byles' 1859 *Map of Kent County, Delaware*, and at least six of the 11 names on the map can be confirmed as African American residents of Brinkley Hill in the 1860 census. The built environment associated with the community has been largely lost, with a small cemetery (K07900) the only landscape feature definitively linked to Brinkley Hill. Another significant free Black community near the project areas was Star Hill, located to the southeast of Camden along what is now Voshells Mill/Star Hill Road (Figure 6). Growing around the Star of the East Church (now Star Hill AME Church), the community was home to the Gibbs family and an African American school (United States Bureau of the Census 1850a, 1850b, 1850c, 1860:195–197; Scharf 1888:1135; *Sunday News Journal* 2002:B1, B6; Switala 2004:36–38; Ames et al. 2009:32, 67, 72).

Despite their freedom from slavery, the free African American residents of the Camden area still faced significant challenges and prejudices. In 1862, Camden passed a town ordinance establishing an 11:00 p.m. curfew for "negroes and mulattoes," and prohibiting them from congregating in front of stores. This atmosphere continued after the end of the Civil War, as evidenced by an 1877 incident that began with an altercation between an unnamed Black man in "Burt Johnson's gang" and a white man named McBride. After the white man was allegedly struck with a blackjack, "a terrible riot ensued. Johnson was terribly beaten and some of his party did not fare better. The frenzy of the whites was, at that time, so great that [the] merchants deemed it advisable to close their places of business" (*Every Evening and Commercial* 1877b:1; Jicha and Brizzolara 1991:15).

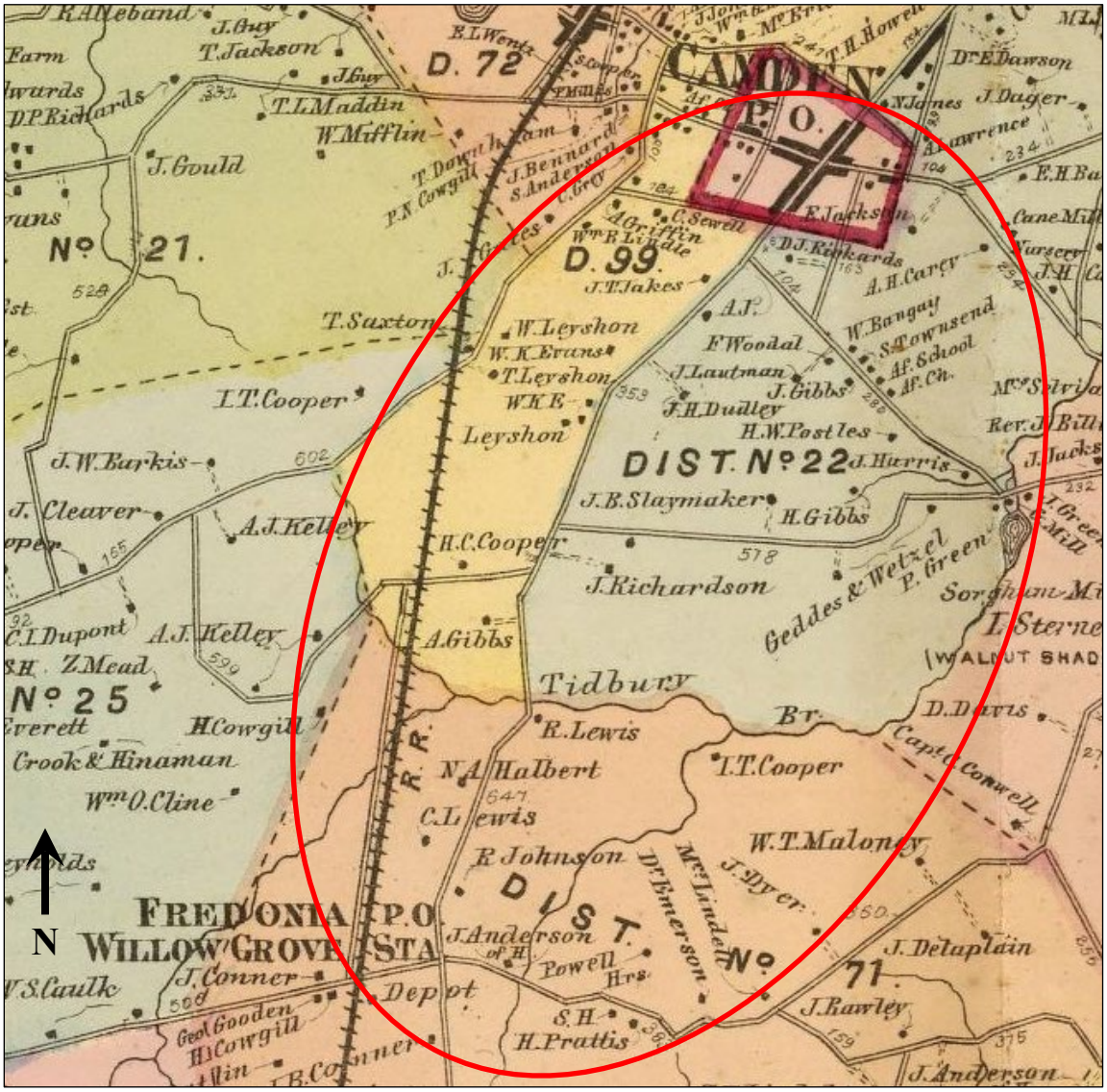


Figure 6. Detail of the 1868 Beers Atlas depicting North Murderkill Hundred in the area of the project. Note the African American community of Star Hill (Beers 1868, courtesy of the David Rumsey Map Collection at Stanford University Library).

3.1.5 Urbanization and Early Suburbanization, 1880–1940

Trends from the previous era largely continued during the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization period. While at the dawn of the twentieth century, New Castle County included around 60 percent of the state's population, Kent and Sussex remained largely rural and agrarian (Figure 7). Henry Clay Conrad wrote in 1908 that "From the beginning the urban population consisted of but a small percentage of the total, and at the present time [Kent] county remains essentially rural" (Conrad 1908:581; Liebeknecht et al. 1997:5-9). The canning industry prospered statewide during this era, with approximately one-quarter of Delaware's labor force employed by the industry in 1910. Even

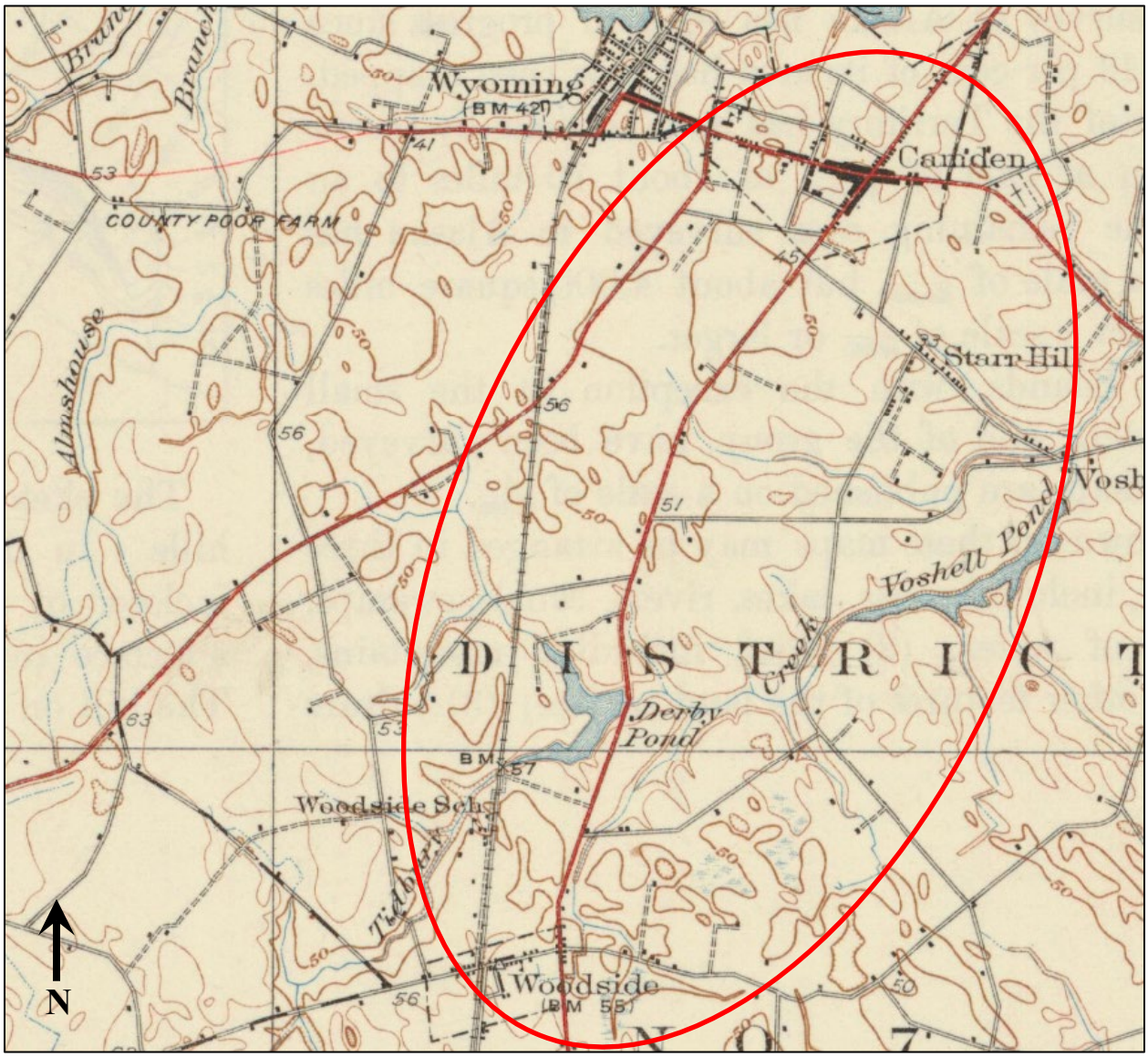


Figure 7. Detail of 1931 topographic map, depicting the still-rural nature of the project areas (USGS 1931).

relatively small towns such as Woodside, which had grown to about 25 houses by the late 1880s, boasted two evaporators and canneries. The center of peach production gradually moved south during this era, being roughly located in Smyrna in 1880, then between Wyoming and Woodside in the mid-to-late 1880s, before moving into Sussex County after 1890. A *New York Times* article from the latter year estimated that 300,000 acres on the Delmarva Peninsula were devoted to peach orchards. Within another ten years however, the apple had replaced the peach's primacy in Kent County, and the Camden-Wyoming area became a center of production. By the early twentieth century, the state's largest apple orchard, owned by Samuel H. Derby, was located between Camden and Woodside. Interestingly, despite the focus on truck and canning crops such as fruit and vegetables, corn and wheat were the true mainstays of the region (Scharf 1888:1141; *New York Times* 1890:2; *Evening Journal* 1904:1; Hancock 1976:35; McVarish et al. 2005:45).

One of Delaware's—and Delmarva's—enduring industries began during this era, allegedly due to a mistake. In 1923, Cecile Steele of Ocean View in Sussex County, Delaware ordered 50 chicks, intending to use them for egg-laying. She instead received 500 birds, which she decided to raise and sell for their meat. After 18 weeks, 387 of the chickens were 2.5 pounds and able to be sold for $0.62 a pound. Inspired by her success, Steele ordered 1,000 birds in 1924 and 10,000 in 1926. At the time, raising chickens solely for meat was not common, though in the long term, Delaware's close proximity to markets, mild climate, and well-drained sandy soil helped the industry thrive. Though poultry and eggs saw a noticeable expansion in Kent County, production never seriously rivaled that of Sussex County to the south (Hancock 1976:35; Eichmann 2014; Mammarella 2015).

Transportation in the area continued to develop. In 1881, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore (PW & B) Railroad, which operated the Delaware Railroad, came under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Control of the PW&B, the Delaware Railroad, and smaller branch lines gave the "Pennsy" a "dominant position…in the local economy" (Coverdale and Colpitts 1947:236–240, 293–94, 362–363, 367; Munroe 2006:161). Even more significant than the logistical and administrative changes on the railroads were the improvements made to the region's highways. The 1890s had seen the Good Roads Movement gain support across the United States, advocating well-built, paved roads for improved commercial and recreational transportation. The growth in the number of automobiles in the state (and the nation) gave increased impetus to the construction of new roads and the improvement of older ones. Despite the increasing pressure for good roads, the biggest road improvement in Delaware was attributable primarily to one man, T. Coleman DuPont (1863–1930). An engineer, industrialist, businessman, and member of the wealthy DuPont family, Coleman DuPont had become aware of the poor roads in the lower counties of Delaware while traveling to his estate on Maryland's Eastern Shore from Wilmington. Inspired by roads built in Europe and other parts of the United States, DuPont felt that he could use a portion of his considerable fortune to bankroll the construction of a great boulevard running from the north to the south of the state. "What better public improvement could I make than a modern highway and boulevard? …the farmer and all citizens would benefit more [from] a roadway the length of the state," DuPont explained in 1913 (McVarish et al. 2005:5–6).

Though the proposal faced significant opposition from members of the press, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, and even some residents of lower Delaware, construction began in 1911 and continued through the 1910s. While Coleman DuPont Road Inc. had constructed the southern portion of the highway between Selbyville and Milford, in 1918 the state took over the project and completed the remainder using DuPont's money. Completed and formally opened in July 1924, the Dupont Highway was repeatedly widened in the 1920s and 1930s. As the highway was built, ancillary roads were upgraded as well—Camden went from all dirt roads in 1919 to all paved in 1938. The highway proved to be an economic boon to southern Delaware, much as the railroad had been decades earlier. Governor John G. Townsend Jr. declared that nothing "since the building of the railroad has done so much for the development of this section of our commonwealth as the construction of this road" (McVarish et al. 2005:10–16, 26, 28; Jicha and Brizzolara 1991:31).

Even with the new roads, little in the way of suburban development occurred in the project areas. Aerial photography, along with a 1931 U.S. Geological Survey topographic map and a 1941 map of Kent County Highways, appear to confirm this conclusion (USGS 1931; Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETR] 1937, 1951; Delaware State Highway Department 1941)

3.1.6 Suburbanization and Early Exurbanization, 1940–1975

The greater Dover area and Kent County as a whole underwent significant change in the years following World War II, as suburbanization driven in part by the construction and subsequent expansion of Dover Air Force Base transformed the landscape. Dover's growth had been focused to the south since the 1930s, and many of the businesses along South Governors Avenue were automobile-related. New industries also moved into Dover during this time, with the International Latex Corporation constructing a new plant on the Dupont Highway north of Division Street between 1937 and 1939. The plant was the first major manufacturer in the county to not be based on locally available resources (Hancock 1976:37; Carpenter 2006:3–4; Munroe 2006:231).

It was near this factory, to the east of Dover, that the area's first postwar housing development of significant size was erected in 1947. Business partners Glenn A. Richter and George Meyer began auctioning off lots in their Edgehill development for individual owners to build houses upon, though eventually the partners began building and selling houses on the lots as well. Though built after World War II, Edgehill predates the major housing boom that occurred in the 1950s, once the Dover By-Pass was built and Dover Air Force Base reactivated. Dover Air Force Base had originally been constructed as a new municipal airport for Dover, replacing a smaller field to the east of the city. In the weeks before it opened however, the United States was drawn into World War II and the airport was taken over for military use. Initially a small coastal patrol station, it was expanded somewhat by the Army Air Force during World War II. Only after the beginning of the Korean War in 1950, however, did the base begin to rapidly expand and assume prominence as a local employer (Figure 8). It became the Atlantic hub for the Military Air Transport Service, and between 1954 and 1957, the number of personnel stationed at the base grew from 1,600 to 7,000 (*Journal-Every Evening* 1941:16, 1942a:6, 1942b:13; *Wilmington Morning News* 1942:2; Montgomery 1991; Carpenter 2006:4–5; West 2016).

The growth of the base along with the construction of the Dover Bypass (US 13 north of the project areas) and the new section of US 13 bypassing central Camden and Woodside led to an explosion of demand for suburban houses. Early roadside residential development or small rental subdivisions



Figure 8. Postcard view of Dover Air Force Base in 1965 (United States Air Force 1965).

such as Palmer Park (K07926) were soon surpassed in size by larger developments such as Briar Park, Capitol Green, Kent Acres, and Rodney Village (K07570). Additionally, three trailer parks—King's Cliffe, Nelson, and Rodney—were constructed during this period. Though the federal government preferred rental units for base personnel, private builders found it more appealing and profitable to sell the homes they were building. In 1956, the year after construction began on Rodney Village, the federal government began building its own rental units for military personnel to the west of Dover Air Force Base. Within five years 1,275 military-owned-and-operated units had been constructed (Carpenter 2006:5–6; Czerwinski 2014:6–8, West 2016).

The explosive population growth in the Dover AFB vicinity changed the local demographics and landscape dramatically, representing what is probably the most major physical transformation in the history of the Camden-Wyoming area. While the Black population in Kent County actually grew between 1940 and 1970, as a percentage of the total population they declined from 19 to 17 percent due to the largely white influx to the housing developments surrounding the air base. To serve residents of the new housing developments, businesses and services were established nearby to serve the expanded populations. As housing developments and commercial properties rapidly replaced roadfront farmland, the center of commerce shifted from downtown Dover to the newly built stores and shopping centers along US 13. Road widening and improvements were needed to accommodate the greatly

increased traffic on local roads. Upgrades were made to utilities and new schools were built. The magnitude of this change was such that most of the post-1950 commercial and residential development visible today along the US 13 corridor can be attributed to these demographic shifts (Munroe 2006:225, 243; Czerwinski 2014:8–9)

3.2 NOTABLE TRENDS

3.2.1 Suburbanization and Strip Development

The majority of properties within the three APEs are individual twentieth-century residential properties set on small road-front lots, often occurring in clusters or strips of development built around the same time. The advent of the automobile and modern roads, particularly Dupont Highway, resulted in new patterns of land development within the project area beginning in the 1920s and continuing into the recent past. Prior to the automobile, residential development was concentrated in towns and villages, close to workplaces, stores, and rail or trolley transportation, if available. Better roads and automotive transportation allowed people to live at some distance from a town or their workplace, resulting in new residential development of areas on the outskirts of established communities. Dupont Highway, which has functioned since its inception as a major north-south route through Kent County, was developed through land used primarily for agriculture, and bypassed many existing small towns, including Camden. The resultant undeveloped land adjacent to the new highway held potential for both commercial and residential development. Even more attractive was land along connector roads linking the highway to the towns. As early as the 1920s, landowners began subdividing strips of small residential lots along Dupont Highway and key connector roads. New owners constructed dwellings in a variety of popular residential styles. In strip developments, lots located closer to the town were often developed first. Some road-front subdivisions can be attributed to farmers creating additional lots for family members to erect homes, or selling the more desirable and accessible road-front portions of their farms to offset economic hardships (McVarish et al. 2005:92–93). Along with the general trend toward automobile-oriented development, the project area was also heavily affected by the 1950s influx of military personnel to Dover Air Force Base, which spurred high levels of private development of both housing and businesses along US 13 (Czerwinski 2014:6-8). Within the project area, the dense strips of residential properties along Cataldi Lane in the East Camden Bypass Project APE, South and East Streets and Willow Grove Road in the West Camden Bypass Project APE, and the less-consistent roadfront residential development along US 13 and Walnut Shade Road in the US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project APE, all represent examples of this development pattern.

3.2.2 Roadside Commercial Properties

Prior to the automobile, commercial establishments such as stores, restaurants, and hotels were typically concentrated within towns or crossroads settlements, although inns were sometimes located as remote way stops on stagecoach travel routes. Development of commercial areas was typically linear, clustered along a primary street, which acted as the anchor for the commercial zone even if it expanded into cross streets. Development was usually tightly clustered, maximizing use of each lot, and buildings, which were often two or more stories in height, fronted on the street (Lanier and Herman 1997:227–229).

Following the advent of automobiles and paved roads, businesses were eager to exploit the rapidly increasing numbers of motorists. However, the introduction of automobiles into historic downtowns not designed for cars created significant parking problems and traffic congestion in many communities, alleviated only by the creation of new routes bypassing downtowns. The freedom of an automobile also meant drivers could travel greater distances more quickly, vacation in places far from cities or railroads, and stop to shop or dine anywhere, rather than being limited to businesses within walking distance or near a railroad stop. Unlike built-up downtowns, new exurban roads and bypasses had ample, inexpensive, undeveloped land with few restrictions on use. As a result of all these factors, commercial properties were freed from downtowns and were increasingly developed in exurban areas along roadsides, often in a strip development pattern capitalizing on proximity to the road. Chester Liebs pinpoints the World War I-era popularity of automobiles as the beginning of "widespread commercialization of the landscape," and by the early 1950s, "almost anything could be bought along the roadside" (Liebs 1995:3–5).

Unlike the densely packed urban storefronts of the past, commercial properties were now surrounded by open space, designed to both attract and accommodate customers in automobiles. While roadside commercial properties were often inconsistent in appearance, size, and setback, they consistently provided off-street parking lots. Although billboards and signage were common, the buildings themselves became advertisements. Business types that did not exist before automobiles, such as gas stations, motor camps and courts, fast-food restaurants, supermarkets, car washes, auto showrooms, and truck stops, developed their own distinct architecture, often recognizable from quite a distance. Shopping centers, a cluster of businesses anchored by supermarkets and department stores and fronted by vast parking lots, first arose in the 1930s and proliferated after World War II. Though often built in or adjacent to suburban neighborhoods through the 1950s, shopping centers subsequently moved out to line major roads and highways beyond residential areas, and are interspersed with freestanding individual businesses (Lanier and Herman 1997:227–229; Liebs 1995:4–7, 20–30, 41–44). Roadside commercial properties, dating from post-1950 to the present, are found in all three project APEs, and construction of more is ongoing. Pre-1975 commercial properties in the APEs include a small number of individual properties and one small shopping center, all located on roadfront lots along US 13.

4
HISTORIC CONTEXT

4.1 PROPERTY TYPES

The historic-period (pre-1975) architectural resources within the three project APEs encompass a range of property types dating from ca. 1860 to the mid-1970s. Important trends that influenced the development of these resources were documented in the preceding chapter. This chapter identifies and defines the predominant resource types, contextualizes their architecture, and lists their character-defining features. In addition, a discussion of NRHP criteria and registration requirements is provided for each type.[1]

Retention of integrity is critical to establishing significance under the NRHP criteria, and is particularly important when evaluating common building types, especially those dating from the post-World War II era. Integrity has seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The National Park Service describes the aspects of integrity as follows:

1. Location: the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;
2. Design: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;
3. Setting: the physical environment of a historic property;
4. Materials: the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property;
5. Workmanship: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
6. Feeling: a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and
7. Association: the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property (NPS 1997:44–45).

4.1.1 Residential Properties

Residential properties within the project APE are primarily small to midsized residential lots occupied by a house and one or more domestic outbuildings. Almost without exception, house lots front directly on the road with the primary dwelling facing the street.

[1] Criterion D, the ability of a property to yield or have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, is discussed only in regard to historic architecture; this investigation does not address archaeological potential.

Several architectural types and styles are represented:

Folk Victorian

Folk Victorian style was common nationwide during the post-Civil War period, ca. 1870–1910. The spread of railroads throughout the country made it possible to manufacture and ship cumbersome woodworking machinery even to remote areas, and local availability of milled wood fretwork and trim pieces led to frequent application of fashionable and elaborate details to both new and older houses. Folk Victorian dwellings are characterized by the application of decorative elements typical of Italianate or Queen Anne buildings to traditional folk housing forms, such as I-houses. These houses lack the irregular footprint and elaborate interior floorplans of stylized Victorian dwellings. Adding scrollwork cornice brackets or a new porch adorned in spindlework was a common means of updating an older dwelling or making a new house built on a traditional plan more stylish (McAlester 2013:396–398).

Common features of Folk Victorians in Delaware may include the following:

- Simple, often symmetrical house form;
- Usually two stories in height;
- Side- or front-gabled roof;
- Main block has symmetrical façade with rectangular footprint;
- Front porch with fretwork and/or spindlework detail;
- Decorative scrollwork eave brackets; and
- Italianate bay window(s) applied to otherwise simple house forms.

Cape Cod

Cape Cod houses appeared in the 1930s as a one-story variant of Colonial Revival, an enduring style which began to appear in the 1890s as an interpretation of "colonial" architecture; Colonial Revival typically included Classical and Neoclassical elements and symmetrical façades, and was commonly applied to a two-story house form. Cape Cod houses were intended to evoke modest New England vernacular dwellings of the eighteenth and nineteenth century, with most living space on the first floor and a half-story attic that could be converted to bedrooms. Unlike the originals, where dormers were usually a later addition, the twentieth-century Cape Cod was typically built with dormers so that the upstairs was fully usable. Cape Cods are also considered a variant of the Minimal Traditional style that appeared in the early 1940s (McAlester 2013:411-412; 427; 586-593). Older and high-end examples of Cape Cods often incorporate Colonial Revival details, such as Neoclassical door surrounds with sidelights and pilasters, but the Minimal Traditional versions of Cape Cods have relatively little detail and are identifiable solely on form. They are generally of wood-framed or brick construction. Typical cladding for pre-1960 Cape Cods included wood shingle, wood clapboard, or asbestos shingle siding

on most elevations; some houses have brick or stone veneer on the first-story façade only. Post-1960 houses may have original aluminum siding.

Key characteristics of Cape Cod dwellings include:

- One-and-one-half story height;
- Side-gabled;
- One or more gabled dormers in the front roof (most examples);
- Shed dormer on the rear roof (most examples);
- Side appendages such as porches, breezeways, and attached garages;
- Colonial Revival or Minimal Traditional details; and
- Double-hung windows.

Minimal Traditional

Constructed from the mid-1930s into the 1950s, Minimal Traditional houses were typically modest-scale cottages with little applied detail. Their affordability and ease of construction made them popular nationwide. Creation of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) federally-insured loan program during the Great Depression, the urgent need for defense-worker housing during World War II, and the GI Bill for returning servicemen resulted in millions of Americans residing in Minimal Traditional homes (McAlester 2013:586–595). They were built across the country either singly, in small groups, or as part of suburban and defense-housing developments.

Key characteristics of Minimal Traditional houses include:

- One- or one-and-one-half-story height;
- Wood-framed or brick construction;
- Small size;
- Asymmetrical façade;
- Gabled or hip roof with low or intermediate roof pitch;
- Front or side gabled, often gable-front-and-wing form;
- Stoops or small entrance porches/hoods;
- Attached side garages (some examples);
- Minimal architectural details, such as scalloped wood trim; and
- Double-hung multi-paned windows, either single or paired.

Ranch

Ranch houses were one-story, horizontal houses constructed nationwide post-1945, and remained popular into the mid-1970s. Originating in California and popularized by national magazines, the

Ranch embodied "a casual family oriented lifestyle" (McAlester 2013:596–603). Some examples are similar to Minimal Traditional houses but with a flattened massing, while other Ranches adapt elements of traditional architectural styles, such as Colonial Revival or Spanish Revival. Asymmetry and horizontality were essential components. Higher-end examples have more dramatic details, such as sprawling cross-gabled massing, extremely deep eaves, large central or otherwise prominent chimneys, board-and-batten siding, corner window units, and recessed entries. More modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details, but are identifiable by their massing and plan.

Key characteristics of Ranch houses include:

- One-story height;
- Wood-framed or brick construction;
- Horizontal massing with no attic, often set on a slab foundation;
- Asymmetrical façade;
- Irregular footprint;
- Low-pitched gabled or hipped roof, often with cross-gables;
- Deep eaves;
- Recessed entrance, sometimes with porch or overhang;
- Multiple exterior cladding materials;
- Large picture window in living room;
- Paired, clustered, corner, and/or ribbon windows;
- Small horizontal bedroom windows set high in elevations;
- May have contrasting exterior materials;
- May have prominent wide chimney, either interior or exterior;
- May have Minimal Traditional or other stylized architectural details; and
- Attached garage or original carport.

Split-Level

Split-level houses, like Cape Cods, are more of a form than a style. Although the first examples appeared in the 1930s, this type of housing was most popular during the 1950s through the mid-1970s. These houses typically have three levels, with the middle level set adjacent to a two-level section, midway between the two stories. Short half-story flights of steps connected the lower and upper levels with the middle level. This design is known as a tri-level split. Another variation is a bi-level split or split-foyer plan, which is essentially a two-story house with a split-entry level staggered between the two stories. In the tri-level variation, the lowest level typically housed utility spaces, playrooms, and garages, the middle level included the primary living spaces, and the upper level housed bedrooms. This was in keeping with a theory about living spaces that called for homes to have quiet living areas, sleeping areas, and "noisy" living areas; a split-level plan kept these functions separate. These house

plans were ideal for sloping terrain, and were popular because they provided more living space than a Ranch on a similar footprint. Exterior stylistic details varied; early examples had a Minimal Traditional appearance, but Ranch and Contemporary details are most commonly found on post-1950 split-levels (McAlester 2013:613-614).

Key characteristics of Split-Level houses include:

- multiple-level (usually three levels set side by side, or two levels with split foyer) form with half-story divisions between levels;
- low-pitched roofs;
- side-gabled middle/primary level with front- or side-gabled upper level;
- asymmetrical facades;
- primary front entry into either the middle/primary level, or a split foyer;
- large front picture window in middle/primary living level;
- varying stylistic details, including aspects of Ranch, Contemporary, or traditional styles; and
- one or more integrated garage bays in lowest level.

Mobile Homes

Mobile homes are manufactured dwellings, fabricated in a plant and transported either singly or in two sections on a built-in steel chassis. When first manufactured in the 1930s, mobile homes were a mere eight feet wide, but the first 10-foot models appeared in 1954 and 12-foot models in 1969. More recent single homes are 14-16 feet wide and can extend up to 70 feet in length, making them a less mobile housing form than the original concept. Since developing standards for such buildings in the late 1970s, HUD now refers to them as "manufactured housing." Single-wide units are more prevalent, but double-wide units, consisting of single-width halves placed face to face, are increasingly popular. Both types of units, once placed on a site, can be customized with carports, porches, and decks. Mobile homes are sited either on individual properties or in mobile home parks, where land is rented. As of 1990, mobile homes constituted as much as 20% of the housing stock in rural America (McAlester 2013:149–151). In the project area, mobile homes are found on a handful of properties; most appear to date from post-1969. As mass-produced manufactured housing made up of standardized components, mobile homes typically possess little architectural detail or craftsmanship, and are an extremely common building type nationwide. With the exception of rare or very early models, mobile homes lack historic architectural significance. Since they can be modified with additions, porches, and carports, they often lack integrity as well; additions and replacement of original fabric are commonly seen.

Key characteristics of Mobile Homes include:

- One-story, oblong massing;
- Steel chassis;
- Flat or extremely low-pitched gable roof; and

- Metal exterior cladding, windows, and doors.

Domestic Outbuildings

Garage. Originating in the 1920s with the advent of the automobile, garages are typically located adjacent to the dwelling for storage of residents' cars and trucks. Garages are typically wood-framed or concrete-block buildings with a gabled, hipped, or shed roof, including one or more vehicle bays. Those built prior to World War II typically had paired hinged wood doors to enclose each bay, but these were rapidly eclipsed by overhead doors on tracks. Although originally constructed as detached buildings, garages can also appear as an addition to a dwelling or other outbuilding. A related structure is a carport, which is an open-sided roofed space often appended to a larger building to house an extra vehicle.

Shed. Sheds are typically small one-story buildings used to store tools, supplies, garden equipment, or outdoor furnishings. They are typically wood-framed buildings with metal or asphalt-shingled roofs. More recent examples of sheds are often mass-produced prefabricated buildings available from various retailers; these include both metal and wood-framed buildings which can be assembled as a kit or delivered in fully assembled form. They may be set on a poured concrete pad or on concrete blocks. Metal sheds usually are windowless, and have front-gabled roofs and paired sliding doors. Wood-framed prefabricated sheds typically have plywood-panel siding, asphalt-shingled gable or gambrel roofs, and paired hinged wood doors. Prefabricated sheds are found on residential and commercial properties as well.

Residential Properties—Registration Requirements

Residential properties must retain at least four of the seven aspects of integrity defined by NPS (NPS 1997:44–45). The following criteria were developed by AECOM to evaluate integrity of residential properties in the project area:

- To retain integrity of location, the dwelling must be located where it was constructed or moved to its current site within the historic period (pre-1975).
- Integrity of design includes both the dwelling itself and the overall arrangement of the property. To have integrity of design, a house should retain its key character-defining features that identify it as dating from a particular period or embodying a certain form or style. Large additions, infill or relocation of openings, and remodeling or enclosing porches, may indicate loss of integrity of design. A residential property should retain its historic circulation patterns. Construction of one or more modern buildings within the property, particularly if they alter circulation patterns, may indicate loss of integrity of design.
- For retention of integrity of setting, a residential property must have a setting similar to its historic period. Setting within the property should also be considered; internal setting can be

altered by changes in function, such as conversion of the residential building to commercial use and constructing a parking lot.

- Integrity of materials means that a dwelling retains visible historic fabric, such as windows, doors, cladding, porch components, or ornamental details, throughout the majority of the exterior. Given the utilitarian design of post-World War II residences and their minimal detailing, retention of original materials is especially important. Replacement of windows and doors may indicate loss of integrity of materials, even if the exterior retains its exterior surfaces otherwise.
- Integrity of workmanship requires evidence of preserved traditional or historic craftsmanship. While pre-1900 houses were built using traditional methods and custom components, post-World War II dwellings were built using standardized mass-produced components and modern construction methods. As such, postwar houses in the APE are unlikely to possess evidence of craftsmanship outside of masonry details.
- Integrity of feeling requires that a residential property evokes a sense of a particular time and place, or retains an atmosphere characteristic of its period, including sense of scale.
- For integrity of association, a dwelling must be clearly identifiable as an example of a residential property of its period, and, ideally, remain in use as a domestic property.

In addition to retaining integrity, a residential property must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- To be eligible under Criterion A, a residential property should be clearly associated with a significant event or trend contributing to history. Although most residential properties within the project APE represent the post-1920 suburbanization of the Dover-Camden area, it should be noted that suburbanization was a nationwide trend during this era, with millions of detached single-family homes built. Single dwellings and housing developments dating from this period are so ubiquitous as a resource type that only the most exceptional examples are likely to meet Criterion A.
- To meet the requirements of Criterion B, a residential property must be associated with the productive life of a person or persons of exceptional importance.
- For eligibility under Criterion C, a dwelling or development should embody an excellent and intact example of a residential property of its period with distinctive period details. Diagnostic elements should be present and visible. Houses constructed after 1945 were often built in a minimalist style with few distinctive elements, making retention of original features paramount. Given that most houses in the APE are of common types, high-end original finishes or unusually pronounced details, such as deep eaves or oversized picture windows, add to the potential for eligibility. Large additions and unsympathetic alterations, such as enclosing open porches or modifying them with new columns, removal or infill of character-defining features, or installation of oversized dormers, disqualify a property from eligibility.
- Criterion D eligibility requires that a property either yields or has potential to yield information important to history or prehistory. Houses constructed prior to 1900 may include evidence of

vernacular or traditional craftsmanship. However, most twentieth-century houses were constructed using mass-produced standardized building materials and modern construction methods, often using published plans. As such, they are unlikely to yield important information on period construction or vernacular trends. Few (if any) residential properties in this study are anticipated to qualify under Criterion D.

4.1.2 Commercial Properties

The project APE includes a handful of pre-1975 commercial properties, all of which are car-oriented resources that postdate World War II. They include stores, restaurants, automotive or other professional services, a roller rink (previously evaluated), a flea-market-type complex, and one small shopping center. Three properties include both a residence and buildings used for commercial purposes.

In *Main Street to Miracle Mile*, Chester Liebs enumerates a number of architectural imageries commonly used in the design of commercial properties during the 1920–1970 period. These images were intended to attract consumers' attention, appetite, nostalgia, or trust, and designed to appeal to a broad sector of the public. They included:

- Domestic Imagery – house-like buildings often utilizing popular or even exaggerated residential architectural styles, such as English cottages or Bungalows;
- Fantastic Imagery – mimetic buildings shaped like objects or animals;
- Regional and Historical Imagery – buildings evoking the historic past or traditional regional architecture, such as a Colonial Revival-styled restaurant or log cabin motor court;
- Moderne/Modern – beginning in the 1930s, European-inspired, sometimes futuristic-looking, typically horizontal buildings, often with smooth surfaces, flat roofs, large expanses of glass, and curving or angled aerodynamic lines evoking smoothly-operating machines;
- Exaggerated Modern – a post-1945 enhancement of the plain flat-roofed Modern look introduced flaring rooflines, angled walls, glass "visual fronts," exaggerated structural components like V-shaped support columns and oversized canopies, and large flamboyant signage; and
- Environmental Look – a backlash against the loud and futuristic architecture of the 1950s and early 1960s resulted in the introduction of quieter, more rustic details, notably the mansard roof, brick and wood-shingle cladding, and earth-toned colors (Liebs 1995:39–71).

Commercial buildings of the post-1945 period varied in size but usually were single-story with horizontal massing, set back from the road with parking areas in front. While the Modern look was popular on commercial buildings within the project area, a few buildings exhibit the Environmental Look, including parts of the Woodside Plaza Shopping Center.

Character-defining features of commercial buildings of the post-World War II period include:

- Concrete-block or brick construction;
- One story height with horizontal massing;
- A sprawling and sometimes asymmetrical footprint;
- Flat or low-pitched gable roofs;
- One or more storefront areas facing the roadway;
- Large front display windows, sometimes wrapping around the sides;
- Side/rear elevations have few or no windows, typically metal windows set high in the elevations;
- Glass and metal entrance doors;
- Automotive buildings have one or more large garage bays with overhead doors;
- Post-1965 buildings or modifications to older buildings may have mansard or faux-mansard roofs; and
- Paved parking area, often fronting on the roadway.

Postwar commercial buildings are ubiquitous throughout the country, and most are minimalist in detail with few or no distinctive elements that elevate them above utilitarian status. As such, the presence of intact distinctive features adds greater significance, as does the association of the building or retail complex with important trends, events, or innovations. The building or complex's overall retention of integrity is also critical, for both the building itself and its general setting. With complexes, integrity of the overall design, including building placements, circulation patterns, landscape features, and the presence or absence of modern structures, should be assessed.

Commercial Properties—Registration Requirements

Commercial properties must retain at least four of the seven aspects of integrity defined by NPS (NPS 1997:44–45). The following criteria were developed by AECOM to evaluate integrity of commercial properties in the project area:

- To retain integrity of location, the commercial building or complex must be located where it was constructed, and its buildings should be original to the property.
- Integrity of design includes both individual buildings (alone or as part of a complex), as well as the overall arrangement of the property. To have integrity of design, a building should retain its key character-defining features. Large, out-of-scale additions, particularly those covering an original elevation, changes in roofline or height, modernization of storefronts, removal or modification of entrances and canopies, and the covering or relocation of window and door openings, may indicate loss of integrity of design. A commercial complex should retain its historic circulation patterns, surface parking lots, and the interrelationship of buildings to one

another. Loss of historic-period buildings which were part of the original complex design, or construction of modern buildings within the complex, indicates loss of integrity of design.

- For retention of integrity of setting, a commercial building must have a setting similar to its historic period, such as proximity to a major road or a setting within a retail-oriented area of a suburb or town. Setting within a complex should also be considered; internal setting can be altered by expansions, new buildings, or changes in function.
- Integrity of materials means that historic-period commercial buildings retain visible historic fabric, such as storefront curtain walls, display windows, doors, cladding, canopies or overhangs, or masonry work, throughout the majority of the exterior. Given the utilitarian design of many such buildings and their original lack of detail, retention of original materials is especially important. Replacement of windows, storefronts, covered exterior areas, mansards, and entrance or garage doors may indicate loss of integrity of materials, even if the exterior retains its exterior surfaces otherwise.
- Integrity of workmanship requires evidence of preserved traditional or historic craftsmanship. Commercial buildings within the project APE were built using standardized mass-produced materials and modern construction methods, and are unlikely to possess evidence of craftsmanship outside of brick details or distinctive signage.
- Integrity of feeling requires that a commercial building evokes a sense of a particular time and place, or retains an atmosphere characteristic of its period, including sense of scale.
- For integrity of association, a commercial building must be clearly identifiable as an example of commercial architecture of its period, and, ideally, remain in a use similar to its original function.

In addition to retaining integrity, a commercial property must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- To be eligible under Criterion A, a commercial building or complex should be clearly associated with a significant event or trend contributing to history, such as the first example of a particular business type or playing a key role in local or regional development of a business trend. Given the ubiquitous construction of vehicle-oriented commercial buildings nationwide, construction of a commercial building or complex alone does not represent a significant trend.
- To meet the requirements of Criterion B, a commercial building or complex must be associated with a person or persons of exceptional importance.
- For eligibility under Criterion C, commercial buildings should embody an excellent and intact example of this common building type. Facilities constructed in the Modernist style are most often utilitarian buildings with few distinctive features, making retention of original features paramount. High-end original finishes or unusually pronounced details, such as ornamental masonry work, elaborate historic signage, or distinctive fenestration patterns (like curved corner windows), add to the potential for eligibility. Large additions and unsympathetic alterations, such as modifying a flat roof with a gable, replacement or covering of original

canopies or overhangs, loss or removal of a large section of the building, or replacement of windows and doors, disqualify a property from eligibility.

- Criterion D eligibility requires that a property either yields or has potential to yield information important to history or prehistory. Post-1945 commercial buildings were constructed using mass-produced plans and materials and mechanized construction methods, and as such they are unlikely to yield important information on period construction or vernacular trends. For this reason, no commercial properties in this study are anticipated to qualify under Criterion D.

4.1.3 Agricultural Properties

Although much of the project area was agricultural into the early 1900s, the APE retains only a few historic-period farm properties. An intact Delaware farm complex can include one or more dwellings, domestic and agricultural outbuildings, a yard adjacent to the domestic buildings, gardens, pastures or pens for animals, orchards, and agricultural fields. The remaining extant farms within the project area date from the 1880–1940 time period and were used for crop farming; one small farm has been used for decades as a horse farm. Outbuilding types commonly found on area farms include barns, dairy-related structures such as milk houses, chicken houses, corn cribs, equipment storage buildings, and domestic outbuildings like garages, privies, and sheds.

Agricultural complexes in the region varied in plan; Lanier and Herman detail three primary types identified by scholar Henry Glassie (courtyard, linear, and range), but also mention that more random arrangements are common in poorer areas. Courtyard plans include a dwelling at one end, usually facing the road, with the barn located behind the dwelling and the farmyard space and other outbuildings located in between. Linear plans typically have the dwelling and barn oriented with their roof ridges aligned, and buildings oriented end-to-end. Range plans consist of a dwelling facing the road with a farm lane next to it, which runs back to the barn/outbuildings; the various outbuildings are oriented facing the lane with domestic outbuildings placed closest to the dwelling (Lanier and Herman 1997:223–225).

Agricultural Outbuildings

Barn. Although barns of various designs were built in Delaware during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, common types in the project vicinity include the mixed-use barn and the crib barn. Both represent a variant of Eastern Shore "small barns," with a scale and massing comparable to a house. Mixed-use barns combined animal housing and crop storage functions within one building. Such barns are typically one-and-one-half-story wood-framed buildings with a gable front, and often have one or more lean-to side wings to house equipment. The crib barn was a gable-front one-to-two-story building with a central passage or "runway," into which a load of corn could be driven, flanked by corn storage cribs along either side. Such barns were used for crop processing and storage, but not for animal housing. They ranged in size from modest house-sized barns with a wheelbarrow-sized

runway to larger buildings through which a large wagon could be driven. Farmers in northern Delaware also constructed larger bank barns, multi-level structures built into a hillside with animals housed in the lower level and crop threshing and storage in the upper level (Lanier and Herman 1997:195, 199–205, 209–211).

Milking Parlor. Milking parlors were a dairy-farm innovation deriving from changing hygienic standards for dairies in the early 1900s. Cattle disease was rampant in the last years of the nineteenth century, and agricultural reformers of the era worked to promote higher standards for cleanliness and prevent transmission of diseases through dairying. Dairy barn designs of the period included milking parlors, an interior space used only for milking. Milking parlors were constructed as part of new barns, or added to old barns as part of a retrofitting. Typically constructed of concrete block or installed within an existing barn, milking parlors were characterized by large interior spaces with concrete floors and easily-cleaned wall surfaces which could be scrubbed or hosed down. They featured metal stanchions in rows, with attached feed troughs and built-in manure gutters (Lanier and Herman 1997:220–221).

Milk House. The changing dairy sanitation regulations in the early twentieth century resulted in a new type of farm outbuilding, the milk house. The use of a milk house enabled cooling and storage of fresh milk in a clean setting away from the cows. Milk houses were typically sited near or over a spring, or had piped-in running water. The buildings were small one-story structures with gabled or hipped roofs. While earlier examples were of wood-frame construction, the use of concrete block and hollow tile was common subsequently. Milk houses were either appended to the dairy barn or located in close proximity to it, and were sometimes sited close to the road to facilitate shipments of milk off the farm. The interiors typically had concrete floors, easily cleaned surfaces, and built-in cooling troughs through which cold water flowed (Lanier and Herman 1997:55, 220–221).

Corn Crib. Corn cribs are log or wood-framed structures constructed to house feed corn. They are typically small front-gabled or shed-roofed structures, set off the ground on masonry or wood pilings, and located near the barns. Log cribs are unchinked to allow air circulation, while wood-framed cribs have slatted sides. Typically measuring no more than 10 feet by 20 feet, corn cribs were moveable structures, and as late as the mid-1900s, farmers often purchased them at farm sales and hauled them to a new site. Early corn cribs were typically of log construction, while cribs made of sawn lumber were more common during the twentieth century. In Sussex County, such cribs were also called corn stacks (Lanier and Herman 1997:191–193). Corn cribs were also sometimes built as an appendage to a barn or wagon house.

Equipment Storage Building. Equipment storage buildings are spacious buildings constructed to house farm wagons, tractors, and cultivation equipment. Also known as wagon houses, cart houses, or machine sheds, these buildings were increasingly popular once mechanized farming became common and farmers needed roofed spaces to keep their equipment. Traditionally these buildings are wood-framed and clad in wood siding. Modern-period versions are often of pole-barn construction with metal roofing and siding, and have sliding doors, overhead garage doors, or open bays.

Poultry House. Poultry housing of the early twentieth century typically consisted of small wood-framed buildings with windows in the south exposure to provide light and warmth for the chickens. Poultry flocks were kept for subsistence or to produce eggs for sale. Commercial production of chickens for meat began in the 1920s, as detailed in Chapter 3. Early broiler houses were relatively small buildings as compared to modern versions; the original broiler house had a square footprint of 16 feet per side, and had a bank of windows for light and ventilation, and a coal stove for heat. Agricultural publications of the interwar period promoted a variety of poultry housing forms, including small "colony house" units which could be moved, larger buildings including multiple colony units arrayed in a row, and even two-story poultry houses. Raising larger flocks for production became common in Delaware from the 1920s onward, and large oblong one-story chicken houses soon proliferated. Such houses sheltered thousands of birds under one roof and were common by the 1950s. Typically, long chicken houses were of light wood-framed construction with shed or asymmetrical gabled roofs, measuring 400 to500 feet long and 16 to 20 feet wide. By the 1950s, they were wider (approximately 40 feet) and sometimes extended 1,000 feet long. The sides were typically wood-framed with long banks of windows or screened openings, broken up by occasional doors along the long elevations, and roofs were usually metal. The window openings, if unglazed, were covered by burlap or drop panels in cold or rainy weather. These chicken houses typically had a central feed room, sometimes with a second-story "chicken house apartment" above to house employees (Lanier and Herman 1997:218–220).

The long, narrow broiler houses of the midcentury period were later eclipsed by much larger, wider houses by the end of the twentieth century; such houses could include several of the earlier long houses within their sprawling footprints. Newer houses have low-slung proportions with gabled or asymmetrical-gabled roofs. They are typically sheathed in metal on both the sides and roof and may have pole construction or metal interior framing. As with earlier houses, wood doors punctuate the long sides at regular intervals. Window openings may be long banks of screened openings between doors, but often the windows are covered by tarps or other materials. Some houses are windowless and ventilated by mechanical systems. Feed rooms and traditional sash windows are usually absent. Metal grain hoppers and detached feed buildings are often situated close by.

Root Cellar. Root cellars provided cool storage for root vegetables or fruit, and were often located near the dwelling for ease of access. Situated mostly below ground, root cellars are low-lying bank buildings surrounded by earth to maintain a cool and consistent interior temperature year-round. Size can vary depending on the farm's needs, but typically the walls are mostly or fully below ground, and capped by a gabled or barrel-vaulted roof. The walls are of masonry construction, with small wood doors or a bulkhead entrance with steps. The interiors are generally one room with bins for storage. The widespread adoption of modern refrigeration by the mid-twentieth-century, along with the rise of supermarkets that made it unnecessary to stockpile food, made root cellars obsolete.

Stables/Equestrian Facilities. Horses and other farm animals were commonly housed within multipurpose barns during the nineteenth century, but some standalone stable facilities were built. They

were often built as a two-story box-like structure or on the same form as a three-bay barn, with horses housed on the ground floor and hay storage above. Within either building type, rows of enclosed horse stalls flanked either side of a central runway space that varied in width from a small passage for the farmer to enter with buckets, or a wider space through which a wagon could pass. Before 1900, stables were typically timber-framed structures, sided with vertical boards and set on low masonry pilings or foundations (Lanier and Herman 1997:205-207).

During the twentieth century, as with other farm buildings, stables were built with milled lumber, but the arrangement of one or more rows of stalls accessed by an interior runway has continued to the present day. Stalls sometimes open directly to the exterior with Dutch doors. As automobiles and mechanization increasingly made it unnecessary for horses to provide routine transportation or farm labor, stables were mainly built to house horses for hobby or sporting pursuits, and could range from a simple structure housing a few animals for personal use, to large professional and commercial stables used for boarding, training, and breeding. Interiors typically include a tack room, feed room, and wash stall, in addition to regular stalls. Twentieth-century stables could be utilitarian or more elaborate; they sometimes employed architectural details in imitation of the adjacent farmhouse or other popular architectural styles (such as Ranch), and later examples may have exaggerated "barn" ornamentation such as gambrel roofs, cupolas, or X-shaped moldings on doors. Equestrian farms typically include at least one stable, one or more fenced paddocks adjacent to the stable, one or more fenced pastures, and run-in sheds, which are small one-story frame or metal structures with at least one open side, used for horses to shelter from sun or rain while in their pastures. More elaborate equestrian farms may also have outdoor and indoor riding rings or arenas, typically an oval or rectangular fenced (outdoor) or fully enclosed (indoor) area with sand footings used for lessons, competitions, and training.

Migrant Worker Housing. World War II brought about labor shortages in the agricultural industry, resulting in more women, children, and migrant workers in the fields. After the war ended, industrial employment continued to siphon away labor from agricultural fields, resulting in a continued demand for migrant agricultural workers (PHMC 2015c:81). In southern Pennsylvania's Adams County Fruit Belt, these workers were usually segregated by race and geographic origin and barracked in what was often inadequate housing before increased Federal oversight in the 1960s. Due to its ephemeral nature and part-time usage, most extant migrant housing postdates the 1960s. Present-day migrant worker housing often reinforces the invisibility of the workers themselves and is often visually disguised; located on side roads or on the second-floor of garages (PHMC 2015d:62-63). Migrant worker housing can take a number of forms, either purpose-built domestic structures, such as dormitories, or living spaces carved out within an existing building.

Agricultural Properties—Registration Requirements

For a property to represent a significant example of an agricultural complex, it must retain key features, all of which must date from the property's period of significance and retain integrity from the historic period. The following features must be present:

- Period dwelling retaining at least moderate integrity of design, materials, and workmanship;
- At least three historic-period agricultural or domestic outbuildings and/or structures that retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to convey the history of farming activity on the property;
- An arrangement of farm buildings and structures that may or may not represent a formal plan, but retains integrity of design, including retention of spatial relationships among the buildings and structures;
- Setting of an agricultural complex, including extant fields and/or pastures;
- Identifiable landscape elements indicating agricultural land use, such as gardens, animal enclosures, fields, woodlots, fencing, or tree lines;
- Identifiable circulation network, such as driveways and farm lanes;
- Feeling of an agricultural complex;
- Association with farming; and
- Lack of major modern buildings and intrusions within the primary farmstead complex and its immediate surrounds.

In terms of integrity, a farm must retain at least four of the seven aspects of integrity defined by NPS (NPS 1997:44–45). The following criteria were developed by AECOM to evaluate integrity of agricultural properties in the project area:

- To retain integrity of location, an agricultural complex must be located where it was constructed, and most of its buildings should be original to the property.
- Integrity of design for a farm includes not just individual buildings, but the collection of farm buildings and the overall arrangement of the farmstead, which should present a demonstrable relationship between this layout and the agricultural production which occurred there.
- Integrity of setting must be considered for the farmstead's interior, i.e. the view from key historic-period buildings within the farmstead complex, as well as its immediate surroundings.
- Integrity of materials means that the extant historic-period buildings and structures retain visible historic fabric, such as windows, cladding, or masonry work.
- Integrity of workmanship requires evidence of preserved traditional or historic craftsmanship; in an agricultural context, workmanship can also include the creation of historic landscape features relating to agriculture, such as fencing and farm ponds.
- Integrity of feeling requires that a building or building complex evokes a sense of a particular time and place, or retains an atmosphere characteristic of its period, including sense of scale.

- For integrity of association to be retained, a farm or buildings within a farm must be known to have contributed to regional agricultural practices during the historic period, and must demonstrate visible evidence of its historic function.

In addition to retaining integrity, an agricultural property must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- To be considered eligible under Criterion A as an agricultural complex, a farm must preserve visible evidence of the type of farming practiced there and be representative of particularly important trends or a continuum of trends.
- To meet Criterion B, the farmstead must be clearly associated with an individual who has made important contributions to history.
- To meet Criterion C, the property must embody distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possessing high artistic values. The farm or farm building must possess physical characteristics that reflect aesthetic, cultural, craftsmanship, or production values associated with regional agriculture and life.
- Criterion D eligibility requires that a property either yields or has potential to yield information important to history or prehistory. Under Criterion D, agricultural properties may have the potential to yield important architectural information if they predate 1920 or retain intact vernacular buildings.

4.1.4 Odd Fellows Cemeteries

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF or just Odd Fellows) was founded in Baltimore in 1819 and was based on an English group. By the early twentieth century, it was the largest fraternal society in the world. While outwardly similar to other fraternal groups such as the Free Masons through their use of lodges, symbolism, and rituals, the Odd Fellows were part of a subset known as friendly societies. Friendly societies—which included groups such as the Knights of Pythias, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Loyal Order of the Moose—provided set illness or funerary benefits for their members in addition to social camaraderie (White 1916:1–2; Emery and Emery 1999:3, 11). As the introduction to a 1916 history of the Odd Fellows noted, “The main objects of Odd Fellowship are, to afford mutual relief and protection to its members in times of want, distress, danger, or difficulty…” (White 1916:2).

Friendly societies’ benefits usually covered only the funeral costs of the member himself (they were restricted to adult males), which led to the purchase of burial insurance by many in the working class to cover the burials of their family members. Thus, while groups like the Odd Fellows provided burial benefits, they were not burial societies (Emery and Emery 1999:17).

During the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century, rural cemeteries—large, usually non-sectarian, and with locations chosen for their natural beauty—rose in popularity in the United States (PHMC 2015a). In the midst of this movement, some Odd Fellows lodges sought to establish their own cemeteries. In 1849, Odd Fellows Rest (NR #80001745) and Odd Fellows Cemetery opened in New Orleans and Philadelphia respectively, and New York Odd Fellows began searching for a cemetery where they could have a dedicated section (*Baltimore Sun* 1849:2; *Daily Crescent* 1849:2; *Evening Post* 1849:1; Vaughan 1979:8). The May 1849 establishment of Friendship Cemetery (NR #80002287) in Columbus, Mississippi by local Odd Fellows may have been spurred by the New Orleans and Philadelphia cemeteries, which received wide-spread press, or possibly indicates a wider movement within the Odd Fellows pushing for the establishment of cemeteries (P'Pool 1980:8). During the ensuing decades, Odd Fellows cemeteries were established in large cities such as San Francisco (1865) and smaller towns such as Gainesville, Alabama (ca. 1850) and Tamaqua, Pennsylvania (1864) (*Sumter Democrat* 1852:2; *Evening Bulletin* 1865:3; Serfass 2019). While other groups such as the Knights of Pythias and the Order of United American Mechanics established cemeteries, these appear to have been less common than those of the Odd Fellows (Bromley and Bromley 1895:plates 18, 47).

Compared to other states, Delaware's Odd Fellows were relatively late in establishing cemeteries. Though the group had been active in the state since the 1830s, the first Odd Fellows cemetery in Delaware was Riverview Cemetery in the Brandywine Hundred; established in 1872 as a joint-venture with the Knights of Pythias. The Odd Fellows Cemetery outside of Camden was established the following year. and the Odd Fellows opened at least five more cemeteries across the state during the remainder of the nineteenth century. These cemeteries include ones in Milford in 1879, Georgetown in 1880, Smyrna in 1884, Seaford in 1887, and Laurel in 1893 (*Daily Gazette* 1882:1; Scharf 1888:847, 1098, 1195; *Evening Journal* 1893:4; Conrad 1908:442–443).

While symbols relating to the Odd Fellows (such as three interlocked rings representing Friendship, Love, and Truth) might be seen at Odd Fellows cemeteries, it appears that their designs reflected normal cemetery trends (Ross 1916:523). A notable exception to this is the aforementioned Friendship Cemetery in Columbus, Mississippi, which features drives laid out in the form of three interlocking rings (P'Pool 1980:7). Nineteenth-century Odd Fellow cemeteries would likely exhibit aspects of the secular American rural cemetery movement, as well as features particular to their region or topography. Beginning in the 1830s, white Americans began to design elaborate cemeteries with new landscape principles developed in Europe. Death and mourning were highly romanticized, and providing a landscape with natural beauty was seen as the ideal for the last resting place of the dead. The "rural" cemetery movement espoused the picturesque, with emphasis on naturalistic features such as curving paths and drives following the topography, carefully situated shrubs and trees, and a setting removed from the community that invited contemplation. Cemeteries were often situated on hillsides at the edge of the city or town, with vegetation selectively cleared to preserve certain trees and enhance scenic vistas. The cemetery was ringed by a fence and a ceremonial entrance gate, and monuments within the cemetery became increasingly elaborate. Families were often buried as a group within a designated large plot, often fenced, or in a mausoleum (Potter and Boland 1992:6, 12–14; Schwenk 2001:13–15).

By the second half of the nineteenth century, the lawn plan or lawn-park-style cemetery had begun to supplant the traditional rural cemetery. Pioneered by Adolph Strauch at Spring Grove in Cincinnati during the late 1850s, lawn-park cemeteries were outwardly similar to the earlier rural cemetery design with park-like settings. On closer examination, however, lawn-park cemeteries were generally smaller, and less cluttered. Large family monuments were often surrounded by smaller, standardized individual markers of marble or (increasingly) granite. Private gardening and upkeep of cemetery lots was banned in favor of a crew of cemetery gardeners, ensuring a uniform landscape design. Less picturesque than rural cemeteries, the rise in lawn-park cemeteries can be linked to the professionalization of the funerary process, the pastural design of military cemeteries from the Civil War, and the more manicured design and recreational use of city parks (Sloane 1991:99–109, 116–119, 121–123, 127; PHMC 2015b). During the twentieth century, American cemeteries were increasingly designed in a more utilitarian manner, with straight drives and grid plans that maximized the number of burial spaces available (Jackson and Vergara 1989:99).

Due to the general lack of cemetery design aspects specific to the Odd Fellows, there are no character-defining features specific to this property type.

Odd Fellows Cemeteries—Registration Requirements

Cemeteries must retain at least four of the seven aspects of integrity defined by NPS (NPS 1997:44–45). The following criteria were developed by AECOM to evaluate the integrity of cemeteries in the project area:

- To retain integrity of location, the cemetery must be located where it was constructed.
- Integrity of design includes natural and designed landscape features of the cemetery, such as paths, driveways, plantings, trees and tree lines, fencing, walls, plot demarcations, and vistas. It also includes buildings, mausoleums, grave markers and monuments, which should represent examples of the historic period in which the cemetery was established and used.
- For retention of integrity of setting, the cemetery should have a setting similar to its historic period, such as proximity to a town, or an intact scenic vista.
- Integrity of materials means that the materials used to construct or mark the cemetery, such as buildings, fences, and monuments, are intact.
- Integrity of workmanship requires evidence of craftsmanship in the buildings, manmade markers, and landscape elements of the cemetery, such as the masonry in a stone or brick perimeter wall.
- Integrity of feeling requires that a cemetery evokes a sense of a particular time and place, or retains an atmosphere characteristic of its period, including sense of scale.
- For integrity of association, a cemetery must be clearly identifiable as a cemetery of its period.

In addition to retaining integrity, a cemetery must meet one or more of the following NRHP criteria:

- To be eligible under Criterion A, a cemetery should be clearly associated with a significant event or trend contributing to history.
- To meet the requirements of Criterion B, a cemetery must be associated with a person or persons of exceptional importance.
- For eligibility under Criterion C, a cemetery should embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D eligibility requires that a property either yields or has potential to yield information important to history or prehistory (NRHP 1997:2; Potter and Boland 1992:9–14).

Cemeteries nominated for eligibility under Criteria A, B, or C must either be an integral part of a larger property or district that meets one of the three criteria, or it must additionally meet the requirements of NRHP Criteria Consideration D, which provides guidance for the eligibility of cemeteries. Cemeteries nominated under NRHP Criterion D for information potential, or which are included within the boundaries of a church or historic district in which the cemetery is not the focal point, do not need to meet Criteria Consideration D. Criteria Consideration D stipulates that a cemetery may be eligible if it includes one or more graves of persons of "transcendent importance," if it dates from an early period within the region, if it exhibits distinctive design values, if it is associated with an important event or broad pattern in history, or if it has potential to yield important information that is not already available (NPS 1997:2, 34–35; Potter and Boland 1992:14).

4.1.5 Technical High Schools

Vocational education—a combination of traditional liberal arts and technical apprenticeships—gained popularity in the United States during the late 1910s. World War I highlighted the need for skilled workers with proper training and soon schools were established to help train the next generation of workers (Ohstrom 2013). Congress passed the Vocational Education Act in 1917 and soon three high schools in Delaware began offering agricultural classes, with another four offering classes in home economics. While high schools offered vocational classes, it was not until 1937 that the first dedicated vocational high school opened in Delaware. Funded by a $600,000 donation from an eponymous philanthropist, the H. Fletcher Brown Vocational High School opened in Wilmington for white students. Four years later, Carver Vocational School opened in Wilmington as a vocational adjunct for Howard High School, which served the city's African American students (Gehrt 2015). These schools opened in the midst of the Great Depression, when many local budgets could no longer afford vocational education and state or philanthropic funds were needed to fill the gap (Ohstrom 2013).

After World War II, further vocational facilities were built. In 1951 and 1952, the William C. Jason and William Henry Comprehensive High Schools were opened in Sussex and Kent Counties, respectively. Built for the African American students of Sussex and Kent Counties, these schools provided both traditional and vocational education. In 1953, Louis L. Redding Comprehensive High School was opened for African American students in New Castle County, replacing Carver Vocational School. During the 1960s, vocational schools planned for white students in Sussex and Kent counties were built, but with the ongoing process of educational desegregation in Delaware, the schools were soon opened to students of all racial backgrounds. Delcastle Vocational Technical High School was opened for New Castle County students in 1969 and supplemented two more part-time vocational centers in New Castle during the 1970s (Gehrt 2015; Moyed 1965). The APE includes one technical high school campus. These buildings reflect Modernist or International Style architectural trends common to educational or other institutional buildings of the era. These buildings could be singular or part of a complex; sometimes complexes were constructed in multiple phases over time. Modernist buildings or additions were also constructed within older building complexes with more traditional architecture. Pre-Modernist institutional buildings, such as schools or churches, were either simple vernacular structures or exhibited details of a popular style of the era, such as Colonial Revival.

Technical High School Properties—Registration Requirements

Character-defining features of technical high schools and other institutional buildings of the post-World War II period include:

- Masonry construction with horizontal massing;
- A sprawling and often multi-winged footprint;
- Flat or low-pitched roofs;
- Recessed window and door openings;
- Long horizontal bands of ribbon windows;
- Window/entrance areas with curtain-wall structure;
- Curtain-wall construction with colored spandrels;
- Fixed or hopper-type metal windows;
- Metal and/or glass doors;
- Multiple exterior cladding materials; and
- One or more parking lots.

These architectural elements were widely adapted for institutional and public buildings and campuses between ca. 1950 and 1980, including government facilities, hospitals, universities, churches, and schools, as well as in the private sector for commercial, corporate, and industrial buildings. Such buildings are ubiquitous throughout the country, and many are relatively minimalist in detail with few or no distinctive elements. As such, the presence of distinctive features adds greater significance, as does the association of the building or complex with important trends, events, or innovations. The

building or complex's overall retention of integrity is also critical, for both the building itself and its general setting, including its surrounding landscape. With complexes, integrity of the overall design, including building placements, circulation patterns, landscape features, and the presence or absence of modern structures, should be assessed.

Technical high school properties must retain at least four of the seven aspects of integrity defined by NPS (NPS 1997:44–45). The following criteria were developed by AECOM to evaluate integrity of such properties in the project area:

- To retain integrity of location, the building or complex must be located where it was constructed, and most of its buildings should be original to the property or moved there within the historic period (pre-1975).
- Integrity of design includes both individual buildings (alone or as part of a complex), as well as the overall arrangement of the property. To have integrity of design, a building should retain its key character-defining features. Large, out-of-scale additions, particularly those covering an original elevation, and covering or relocation of openings, may indicate loss of integrity of design. A complex should retain its historic circulation patterns, major landscape features (such as courtyards, athletic fields/facilities, and surface parking lots), and the interrelationship of buildings to one another. Loss of historic-period buildings which were part of the original complex design, or construction of modern buildings within or around the complex, indicates loss of integrity of design.
- For retention of integrity of setting, a building or complex must have a setting similar to its historic period, such as proximity to a major road or community. Setting within a complex should also be considered; internal setting can be altered by expansions, additions, or changes in function.
- Integrity of materials means that historic-period buildings retain visible historic fabric, such as windows, doors, cladding, or masonry work, throughout the majority of the exterior. Given the utilitarian design of many such buildings and their lack of detail, retention of original materials is especially important. Replacement of windows and doors may indicate loss of integrity of materials, even if the exterior retains its exterior surfaces otherwise.
- Integrity of workmanship requires evidence of preserved traditional or historic craftsmanship. Postwar institutional buildings were built using modern construction methods and are unlikely to possess evidence of craftsmanship outside of brick or tile details.
- Integrity of feeling requires that a building or complex evokes a sense of a particular time and place, or retains an atmosphere characteristic of its period, including sense of scale.
- For integrity of association, the property must be clearly identifiable as a technical high school or institutional building/complex of its period, and, ideally, remain in educational/institutional use or in a use similar to its original function.

In addition to retaining integrity, a technical high school or institutional property must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- To be eligible under Criterion A, the property should be clearly associated with a significant event or trend contributing to history, such as establishment of the first facility of its type, and/or clearly represent an innovation in education.
- To meet the requirements of Criterion B, the property must be associated with a person or persons of exceptional importance. Association must involve the individual or individuals taking an active role in the design or operation of the facility, or participating in notable achievements made while at this facility. An important person or persons being a graduate of the institution is insufficient for association unless this particular education and place is a major contributor to the person's importance.
- For eligibility under Criterion C, buildings and complexes should embody an excellent and intact example of this common building type. Facilities constructed in the Modernist style are most often utilitarian buildings with few distinctive features, making retention of original features paramount. High-end original finishes or unusually pronounced details, such as ornamental masonry work or dramatic fenestration patterns, add to the potential for eligibility. Large additions and unsympathetic alterations, such as modifying a flat roof with a gable or replacing the characteristic windows with modern sash, disqualify a property from eligibility.
- Criterion D eligibility requires that a property either yields or has potential to yield information important to history or prehistory. As buildings of this period were constructed using mass-produced standardized materials and mechanized modern construction methods, they are unlikely to yield important architectural information on period construction or vernacular trends. As such, no institutional properties in this study are anticipated to qualify under Criterion D.

5
IDENTIFICATION FIELDWORK RESULTS

5.1 PROPERTY DISCUSSION: EAST CAMDEN BYPASS PROJECT APE

Development within the East Camden Bypass Project APE is irregular, including suburban single-family residential neighborhoods, a large cemetery, large parcels of undeveloped open land, and commercial and residential strip development along US 13. Modern commercial development has overtaken the southernmost portion of the project area along both sides of US 13, where a new access road has been placed parallel to the west side of the highway. West of this commercial area, an undeveloped tract is slated for development of high-density housing.

The properties in the APE included mostly residential and commercial properties. The properties were generally well-maintained, and ranged from fair to excellent condition physically, with the exception of several properties that had been demolished. Most extant properties have sustained at least some alterations to their original materials and design, and their level of integrity overall is moderate to low.

Project plans have not been finalized, so potential threats from the proposed East Camden Bypass Project improvements are not currently known.

5.2 PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED: EAST CAMDEN BYPASS PROJECT APE

5.2.1 Previously Identified Properties

Through research and field survey, AECOM identified 15 previously recorded historic-period architectural properties within the East Camden Bypass Project APE (Figure 9, Table 1). There are no previously identified NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible properties or districts within the East Camden Bypass Project APE. Of the 15, there are six (6) properties, all of undetermined eligibility, that have not been surveyed in the recent past. Four (4) of the six were found to have been demolished prior to the current survey, and the other two (2) are extant. The two extant properties include a dwelling complex and a cemetery complex, both dating from the late nineteenth century.

Of the 15 previously identified properties in the East Camden Bypass Project APE, further work was recommended for six previously identified properties that have an NRHP status of undetermined:

- Two (2) properties were recommended for a survey update (CRS Form 10) and intensive-level documentation of extant buildings. Intensive-level documentation for one of these properties was completed in the early 1990s as part of the Town of Camden survey, but it was evaluated under NRHP Criterion C only.

- Four (4) properties were found to have been demolished prior to the current survey, and this change in condition will be documented with CRS-10 update forms.

No further work is recommended for the remaining nine (9) properties in the APE, as they were recently surveyed during the US 13 Lochmeath Way to Puncheon Run Connector Project. This includes three (3) properties that were previously recorded as demolished, four (4) that were determined not eligible, and two (2) with undetermined eligibility. One of these undetermined properties (K07909) is also within the West Camden Bypass Project APE, and is the only pre-1975 property in a small area where the two APEs overlap.

A list of the 15 properties and recommendations for their treatment can be found in Table 1. CRS documentation for demolished properties can be found in Appendix A.

Table 1. Previously Identified Historic Properties in the East Camden Bypass Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/Function	Address	Historic Function	Current Function	NRHP Status	Level of Survey Documentation
K03346	Dwelling	717 Lebanon Rd	Domestic	Demolished	Undetermined	CRS-10 only; record as demolished
K03347/ K06636	Dwelling	S side Lebanon Rd	Domestic	Demolished	Undetermined	CRS-10 only; record as demolished
K03348/ K06637	Dwelling	S side Lebanon Rd	Domestic	Demolished	Undetermined	CRS-10 only; record as demolished
K03349/ K06638	Dwelling	S side Lebanon Rd	Domestic	Demolished	Undetermined	CRS-10 only; record as demolished
K03350	Odd Fellows Cemetery	35 Rising Sun Rd	Cemetery	Cemetery	Undetermined	Intensive-Level
K06626	Dwelling Complex	21 East St	Domestic	Domestic	Undetermined	Intensive-Level
K06548	Dairy Queen	Dupont Hwy (Rt 13) and Camden Wyoming Ave	Commercial	Demolished	Demolished	No further work; already recorded as demolished
K06549	Dwelling	E Camden Wyoming Ave	Domestic	Demolished	Demolished	No further work; already recorded as demolished
K06550	Dwelling	402 E Camden Wyoming Ave	Domestic	Demolished	Demolished	No further work; already recorded as demolished
K07902	Dover Skating Center	2201 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	Commercial	Commercial	Not Eligible	No further work; recent survey
K07904	Commercial Buildings	2311-2319 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	Commercial	Commercial	Undetermined	No further work; recent survey

Table 1. Previously Identified Historic Properties in the East Camden Bypass Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/Function	Address	Historic Function	Current Function	NRHP Status	Level of Survey Documentation
K07905	Dwelling Complex	665 W Lebanon RD (Rt 10)	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible	No further work; recent survey
K07906	Dwelling Complex	29 Cataldi Ln	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible	No further work; recent survey
K07908	Dwelling Complex	20 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible	No further work; recent survey
K07909* (* also in West Camden Bypass Project APE)	Commercial Building/ Northeastern Supply	100 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	Commercial	Commercial	Undetermined	No further work; recent survey

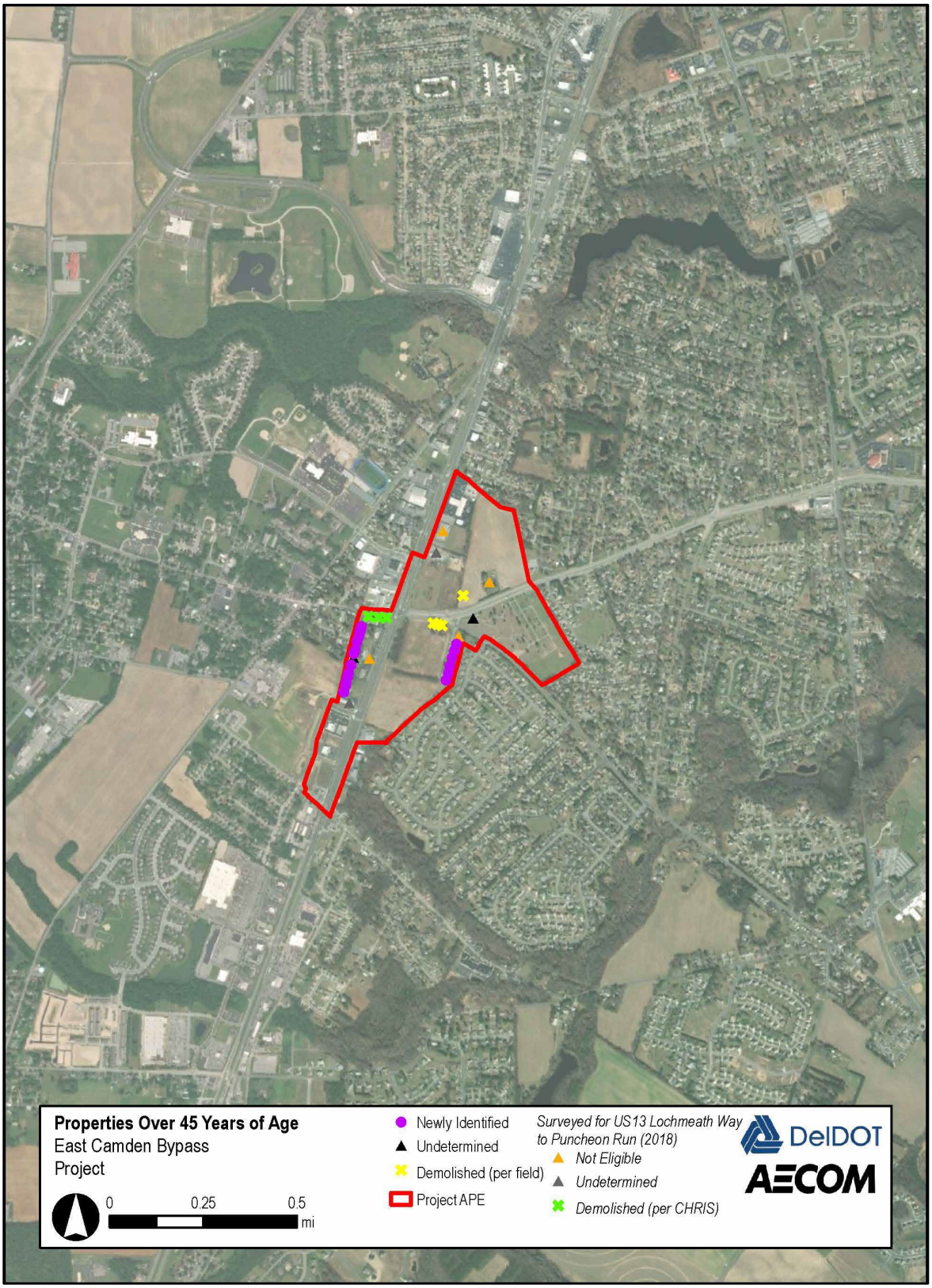


Figure 9. Identified resources in APE of the East Camden Bypass Project (overview).

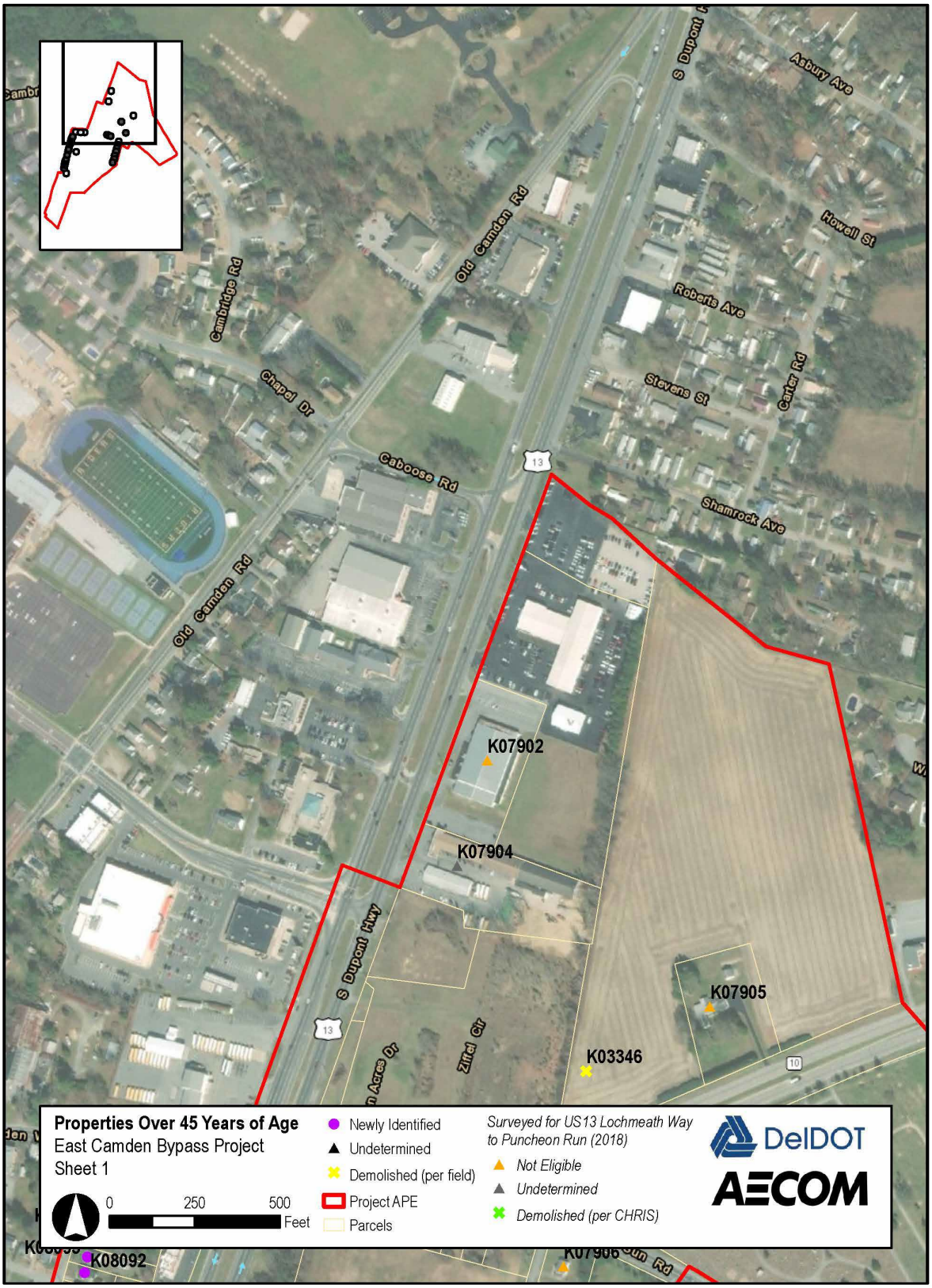


Figure 9. Identified resources in APE of the East Camden Bypass Project (Sheet 1 of 3).

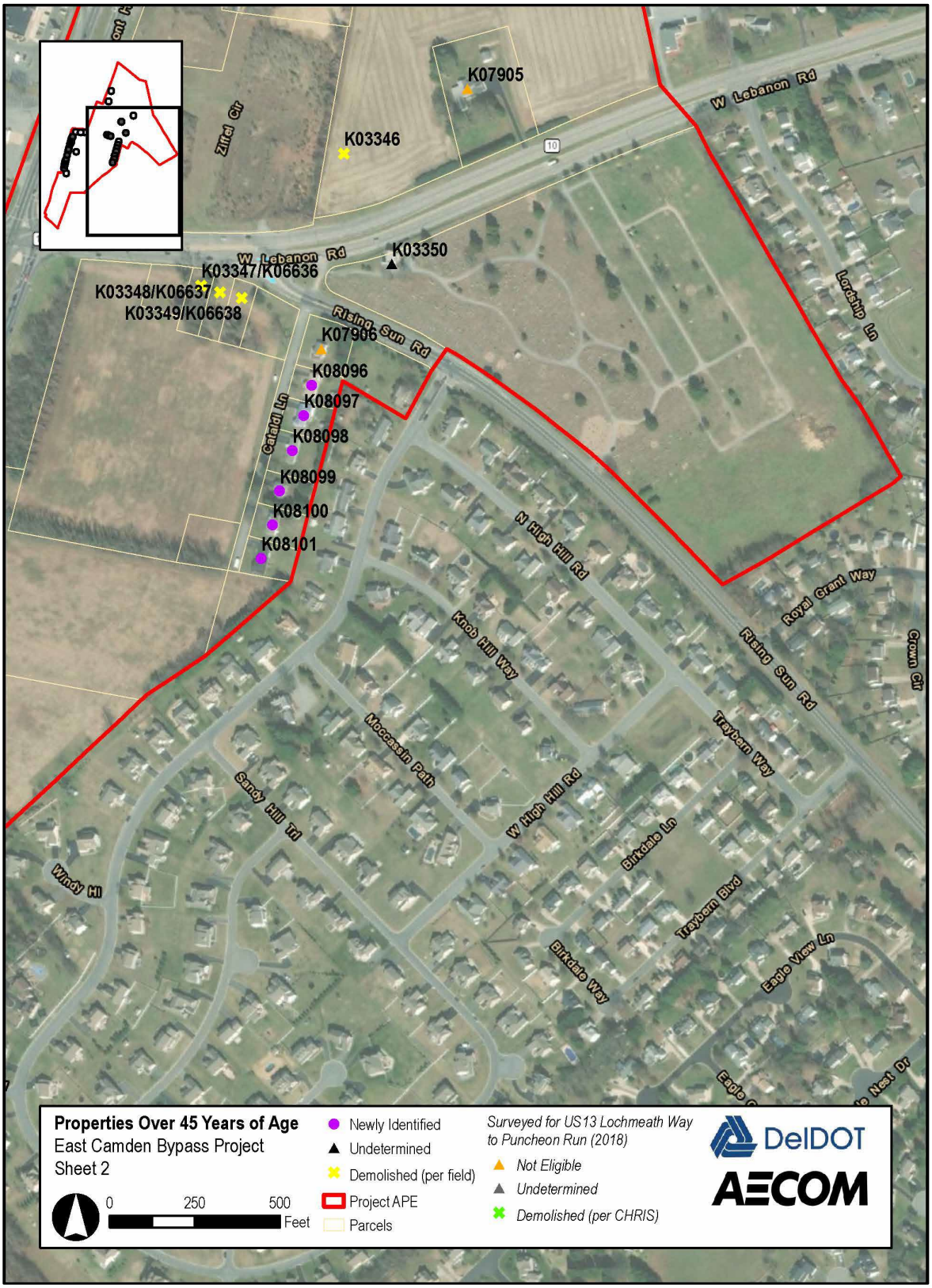


Figure 9. Identified resources in APE of the East Camden Bypass Project (Sheet 2 of 3).

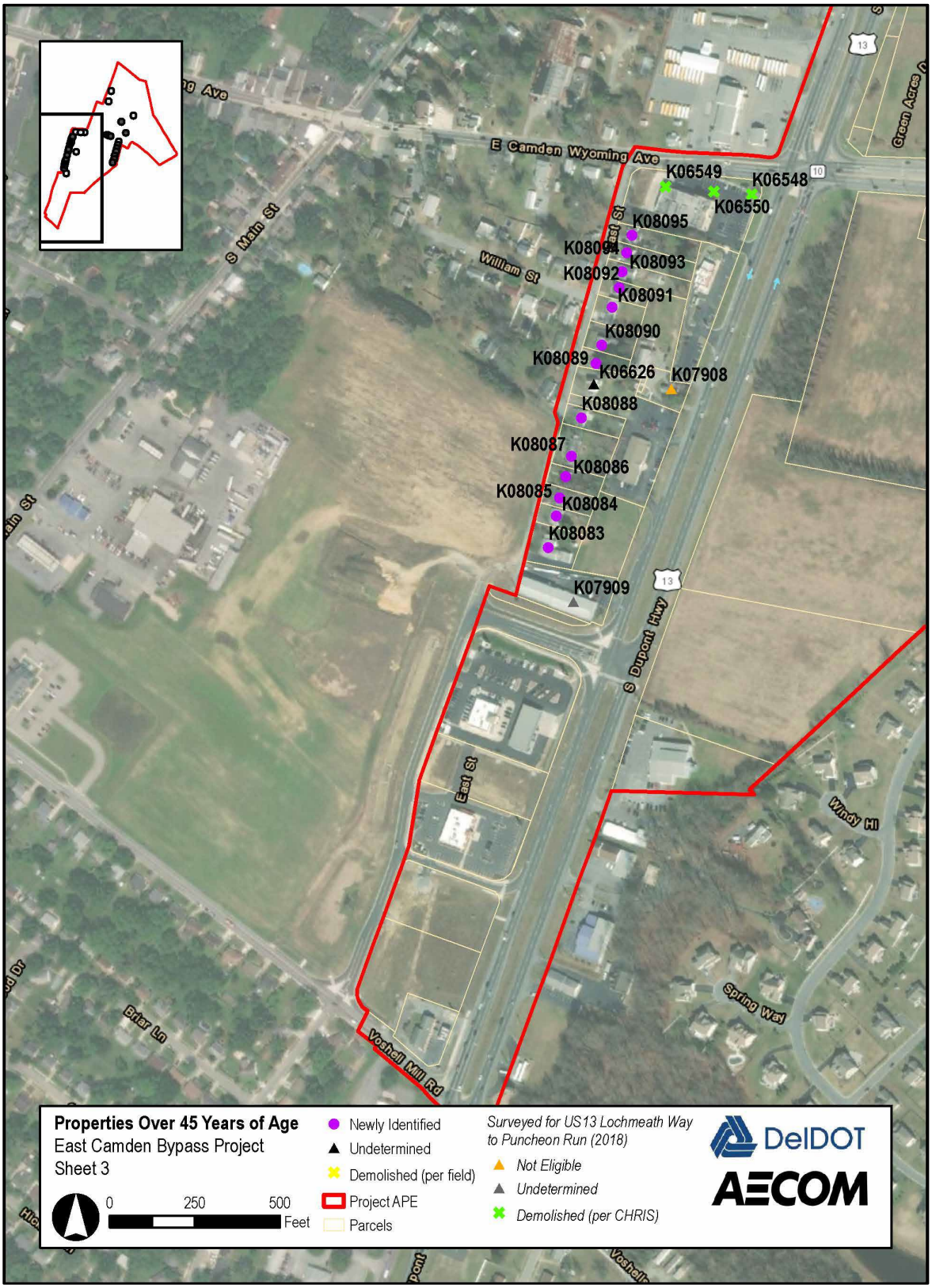


Figure 9. Identified resources in APE of the East Camden Bypass Project (Sheet 3 of 3).

5.2.2 Newly Identified Properties

The AECOM project team identified 19 properties over 45 years of age within the East Camden Bypass Project APE that had not been previously documented (Figure 9, Table 2). All of the newly identified properties have buildings with footprints that appear on 1977 aerial maps, or retain physical evidence suggesting a pre-1975 construction date. All of the properties are single-family dwellings. Collectively, the newly identified properties are in excellent or good condition. Most date from 1945 or later, and represent common single-family residential building types and construction methods. In terms of historic integrity, most of the properties have sustained alterations to their original materials and design, and their level of integrity is moderate to low.

Of the 19 new resources identified in the reconnaissance survey, intensive-level documentation and NRHP evaluations were prepared for 14. This included CRS Forms 1, 9, and 13, as well as forms specific to the resources encountered on each property. All 14 resources are individually evaluated for NRHP eligibility in Chapter 6 of this report.

Five (5) newly identified resources, all over 45 years of age, were recorded with reconnaissance-level documentation (CRS Forms 1, 9, and 13) only. Although these resources are over 45 years of age, they exhibit loss of integrity to a point where they are not clearly recognizable as dating from their era of construction, and are unlikely to be eligible. Intensive-level survey and evaluation of these resources is unlikely to yield new information that justifies the level of effort to study them.

A list of the 19 newly identified properties and level of documentation for each can be found in Table 2. Reconnaissance-level documentation can be found in Appendix A.

Table 2. Newly Identified Historic Properties in the East Camden Bypass Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/ Function	Address	Tax Parcel	Latitude/ Longitude	Historic Function	Current Function	Level of Survey Documentation
K08083	Dwelling Complex	37 East St	7-02-09411-03-7802-00001	39.1100974/ -75.54004524	Domestic	Domestic	Reconnaissance-Level; lacks integrity (additions, extensive replacement materials)
K08084	Dwelling Complex	35 East St	7-02-09411-03-7801-00001	39.11035313/ -75.53996377	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08085	Dwelling Complex	33 East St	7-02-09411-03-7800-00001	39.11049778/ -75.53993125	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level

Table 2. Newly Identified Historic Properties in the East Camden Bypass Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/ Function	Address	Tax Parcel	Latitude/ Longitude	Historic Function	Current Function	Level of Survey Documentation
K08086	Dwelling Complex	31 East St	7-02-09411-03-7700-00001	39.1106713/ -75.53986587	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08087	Dwelling Complex	29 East St	7-02-09411-03-7600-00001	39.11083363/-75.53980552	Domestic	Domestic	Reconnaissance-Level; lacks integrity (large addition, extensive replacement materials)
K08088	Dwelling Complex	25 East St	7-02-09411-03-6200-00001	39.11114217/-75.53970426	Domestic	Domestic	Reconnaissance-Level; lacks integrity (large addition, extensive replacement materials)
K08089	Dwelling Complex	19 East St	7-02-09411-03-5900-00001	39.11158182/-75.53955674	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08090	Dwelling Complex	17 East St	7-02-09411-03-5800-00001	39.11173088/-75.53949472	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08091	Dwelling	13 East St	7-02-09411-03-5600-00001	39.11203655/-75.53938709	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08092	Dwelling Complex	11 East St	7-02-09411-03-3400-00001	39.11219212/-75.53931635	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08093	Dwelling Complex	9 East St	7-02-09411-03-3300-00001	39.11232089/-75.53928584	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08094	Dwelling Complex	7 East St	7-02-09411-03-3200-00001	39.11247229/-75.53923588	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08095	Dwelling Complex	5 East St	7-02-09411-03-3100-00001	39.11261407/-75.5391819	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08096	Dwelling Complex	45 Cataldi Ln	7-00-09412-02-0800-00001	39.11195461/-75.53445652	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08097	Dwelling Complex	61 Cataldi Ln	7-00-09412-02-0900-00001	39.11171111/-75.53454235	Domestic	Domestic	Reconnaissance-Level; lacks integrity (large addition, extensive replacement materials)

Table 2. Newly Identified Historic Properties in the East Camden Bypass Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/ Function	Address	Tax Parcel	Latitude/ Longitude	Historic Function	Current Function	Level of Survey Documentation
K08098	Dwelling	85 Cataldi Ln	7-00-09412-02-1000-00001	39.11143015/-75.53465903	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08099	Dwelling Complex	111 Cataldi Ln	7-00-09412-02-1200-00001	39.11110314/-75.53478811	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08100	Dwelling Complex	127 Cataldi Ln	7-00-09412-02-1300-00001	39.11082817/-75.53486355	Domestic	Domestic	Reconnaissance-Level; lacks integrity (large addition, extensive replacement materials)
K08101	Dwelling Complex	145 Cataldi Ln	7-00-09412-02-1500-00001	39.11056047/-75.53497855	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level

5.3 PROPERTY DISCUSSION: WEST CAMDEN BYPASS PROJECT APE

Development within the West Camden Bypass Project APE includes dense suburban-type strips of single-family dwellings arrayed on small parcels along the roads within the Town of Camden, a scattering of larger industrial park or commercial properties, some open land that is either vacant or slated for development, a modern municipal building, and a number of modern commercial businesses along US 13 and a new parallel access road. Development becomes less dense moving southwest along Willow Grove Road, where active farms can still be found.

The properties surveyed during the reconnaissance effort included mostly residential and commercial properties, as well as one agricultural complex used as a horse farm. The properties were generally well maintained and in good-to-excellent condition physically, with the exception of a few properties that had been demolished. Most properties have sustained at least some alterations to their original materials and design, and their level of integrity overall is moderate to low.

Project plans have not been finalized, so potential threats from the proposed West Camden Bypass Project improvements are not currently known.

5.4 PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED: WEST CAMDEN BYPASS PROJECT APE

5.4.1 Previously Identified Properties

AECOM identified 15 previously recorded historic-period architectural properties within the West Camden Bypass Project APE (Figure 10, Table 3). There are no previously identified NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible properties or districts within the West Camden Bypass Project APE. The APE adjoins but does not include the NRHP-listed Camden Historic District. Of the 15 previously identified properties in the APE, there are 14 that have not been surveyed in the recent past. All of the 14 properties have undetermined eligibility. Five (5) of the 14 were found to be demolished and the remaining nine (9) are extant.

The remaining one (1) property in the APE was recently surveyed during the US 13 Lochmeath Way to Puncheon Run Connector Project; this resource, which is also within the East Camden Bypass APE, has undetermined eligibility. Due to recent survey and lack of changes to the property since then, no further work was necessary for this resource.

Further work was recommended for 14 previously identified properties with a NRHP status classified as undetermined:

- Nine (9) properties were recommended for a survey update (CRS Form 10) and intensive-level documentation of extant buildings. Intensive-level documentation for most of these properties was completed in the early 1990s as part of the Town of Camden survey, but they were evaluated under NRHP Criterion C only. Four of these properties were originally mismapped in the CHRIS system and their locations have been corrected as part of this survey.

- Five (5) properties were found to have been demolished prior to field survey, and this change in condition will be documented with CRS-10 update forms.

A list of the 15 properties and recommendations for their treatment can be found in Table 3. CRS documentation for demolished properties can be found in Appendix B.

Table 3. Previously Identified Historic Properties in the West Camden Bypass Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/Function	Address	Historic Function	Current Function	NRHP Status	Level of Survey Documentation
K03777	Dwelling	107 South St	Domestic	Demolished	Undetermined	CRS-10 only; record as demolished
K03785	Agricultural Complex	11676 Willow Grove Rd	Agricultural complex	Agricultural complex	Undetermined	Intensive-Level
K03820	Dwelling	S Main St/Voshells Mill Rd	Domestic	Demolished	Undetermined	CRS-10 only; record as demolished
K03821/ K06640	Dwelling	W side of Upper King Rd, S of Hardesty Dr	Domestic	Demolished	Undetermined	CRS-10 only; record as demolished
K06547	Dwelling and Commercial Complex	103 S Main St	Domestic	Domestic	Undetermined	Intensive-Level
K06574	Dwelling	11828 Willow Grove Rd	Domestic	Demolished	Undetermined	CRS-10 only; record as demolished
K06575	Dwelling Complex	11846 Willow Grove Rd	Domestic	Domestic	Undetermined	Intensive-Level
K06576	Dwelling Complex	11860 Willow Grove Rd	Domestic	Domestic	Undetermined	Intensive-Level
K06577	Dwelling Complex	11868 Willow Grove Rd	Domestic	Domestic	Undetermined	Intensive-Level
K06578	Dwelling Complex	11896 Willow Grove Rd	Domestic	Domestic	Undetermined	Intensive-Level
K06579	Dwelling Complex	11904 Willow Grove Rd	Domestic	Domestic	Undetermined	Intensive-Level

Table 3. Previously Identified Historic Properties in the West Camden Bypass Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/Function	Address	Historic Function	Current Function	NRHP Status	Level of Survey Documentation
K06580	Dwelling Complex	11924 Willow Grove Rd	Domestic	Domestic	Undetermined	Intensive-Level
K06641	Dwelling	E side of 13A (Main St), between South St and County Rd 360	Domestic	Demolished	Undetermined	CRS-10 only; record as demolished
K07662	Dwelling Complex	116 S Main St	Domestic	Domestic	Undetermined	Intensive-Level
K07909* (* also in East Camden Bypass Project APE)	Commercial Building/ Northeastern Supply	100 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	Commercial	Commercial	Undetermined	No further work; recent survey

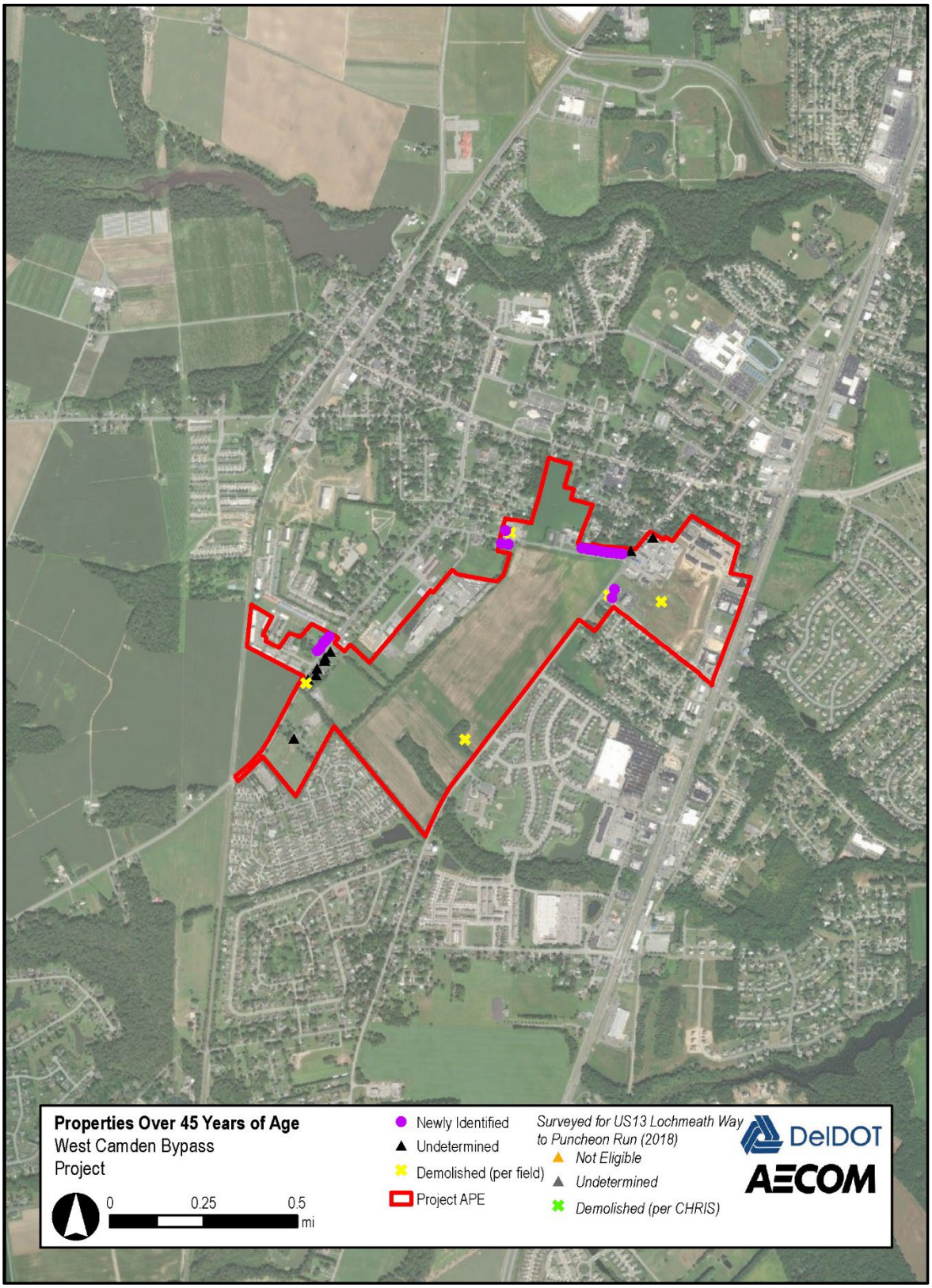


Figure 10. Identified resources in APE of the West Camden Bypass Project (Overview).



Figure 10. Identified resources in APE of the West Camden Bypass Project (Sheet 1 of 4).

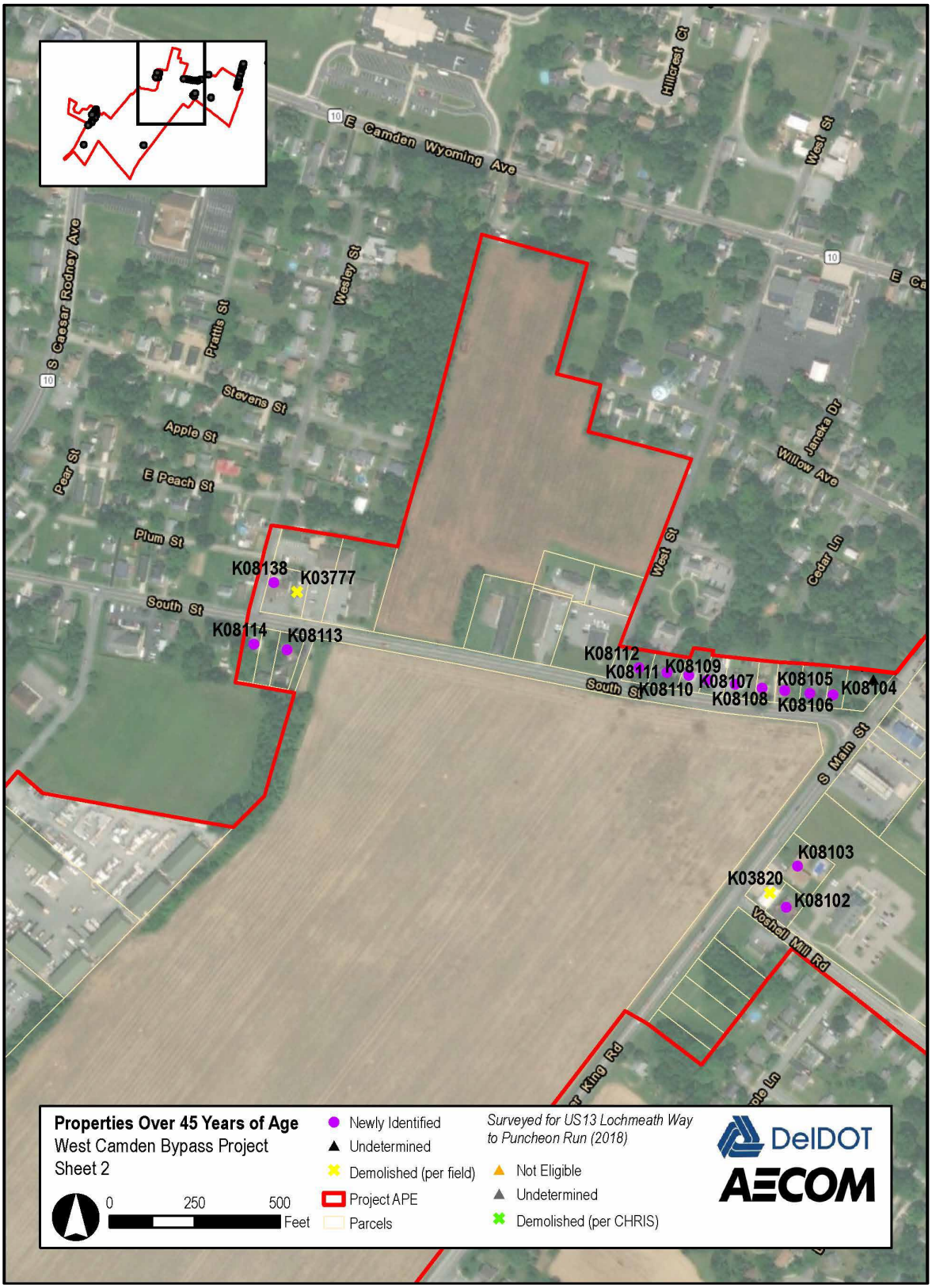


Figure 10. Identified resources in APE of the West Camden Bypass Project (Sheet 2 of 4).

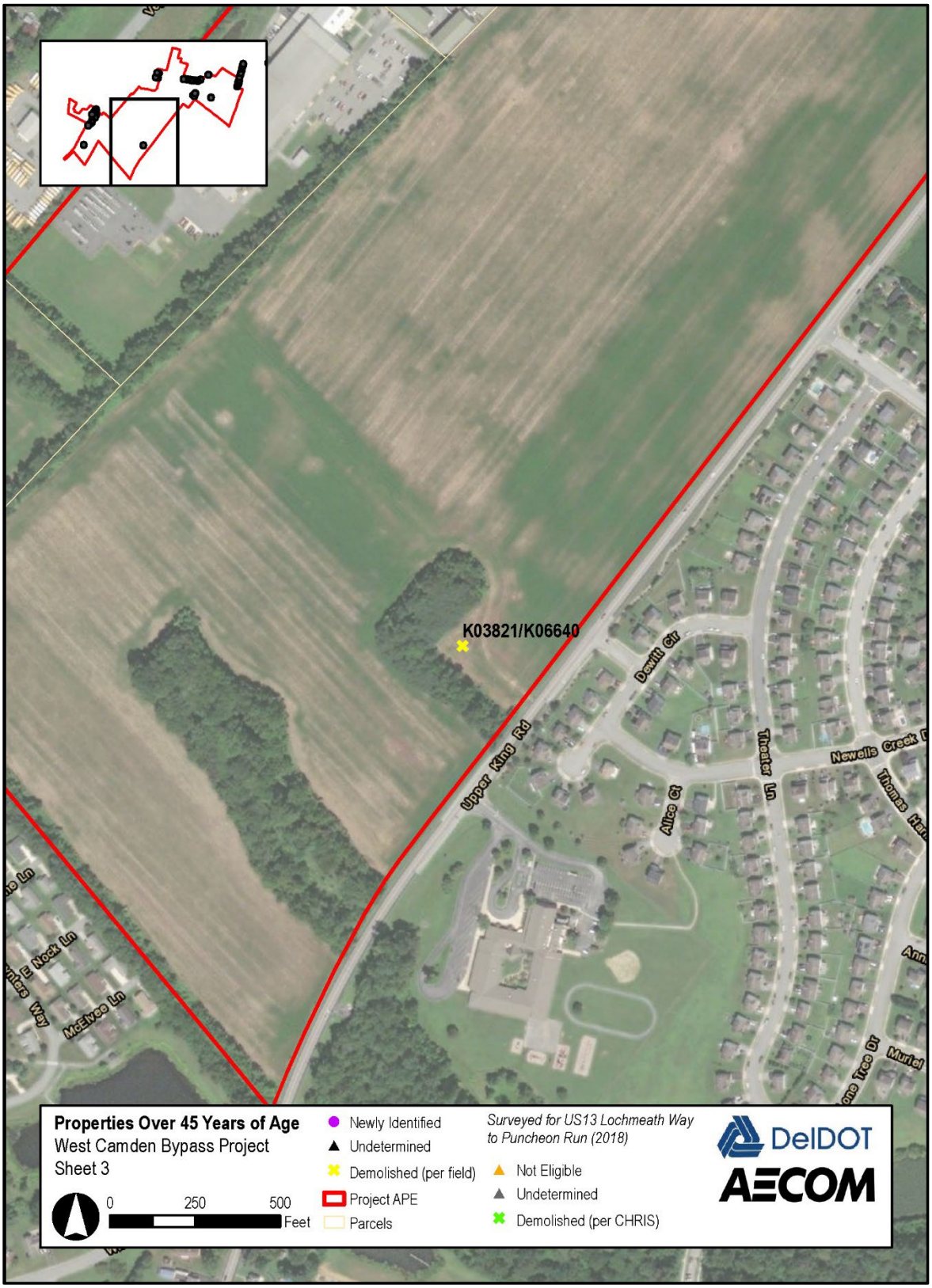


Figure 10. Identified resources in APE of the West Camden Bypass Project (Sheet 3 of 4).

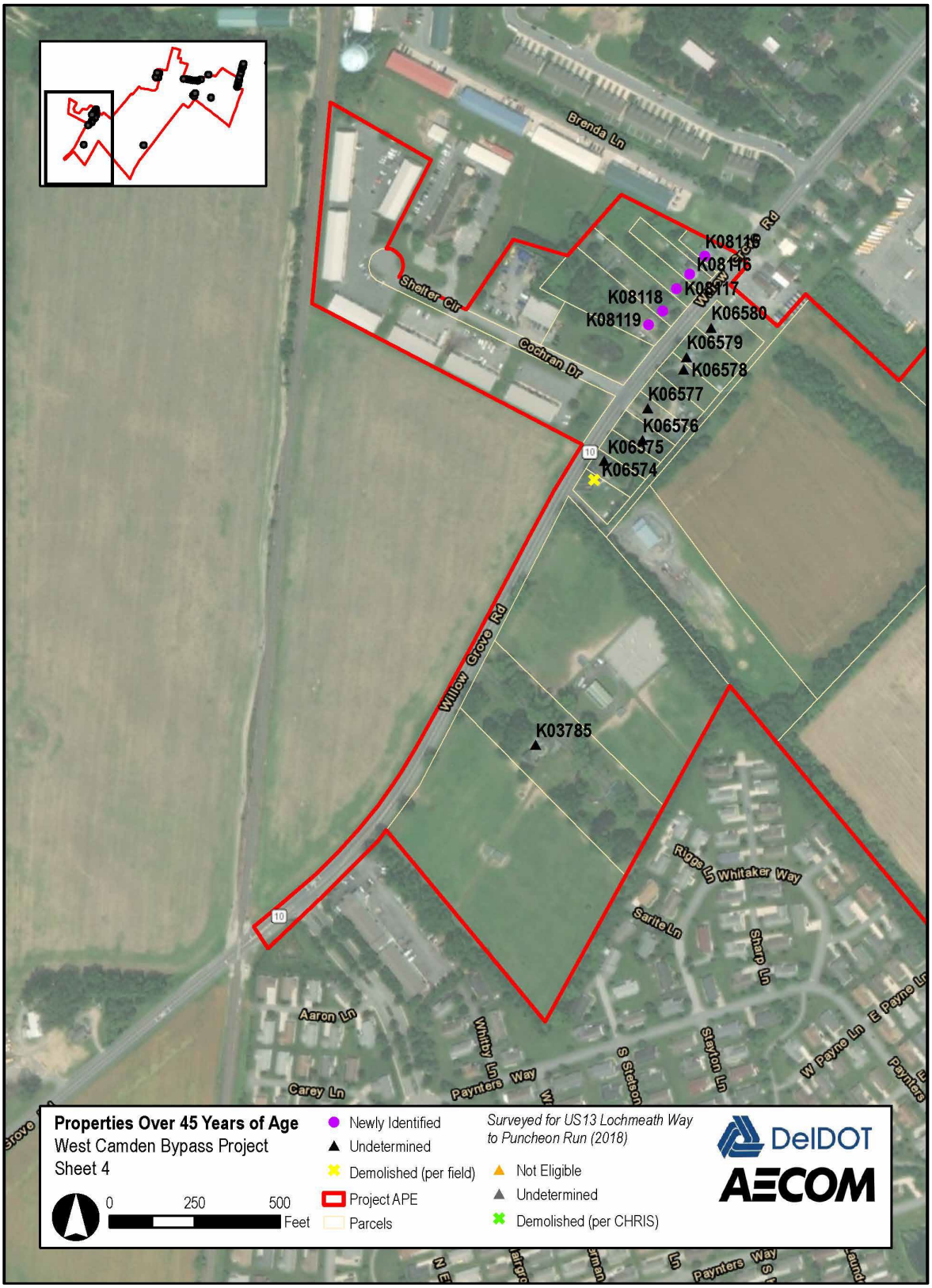


Figure 10. Identified resources in APE of the West Camden Bypass Project (Sheet 4 of 4).

5.4.2 Newly Identified Properties

The AECOM project team identified 19 properties over 45 years of age within the West Camden Bypass Project APE that had not been previously documented (Figure 10, Table 4). All of the newly identified properties have buildings or building sections with footprints that appear on 1977 aerial maps, or retain physical evidence suggesting a pre-1975 construction date. Most of the properties are single-family dwellings used as residences; there is also one dwelling that was converted to commercial use. Collectively, the newly identified properties are in excellent, good, or fair physical condition. All appear to date from 1945 or later, and represent common residential building types and construction methods. In terms of historic integrity, most of the properties have sustained alterations to their original materials and design, and their level of integrity is moderate to low.

Of the 19 new resources identified in the reconnaissance survey, intensive-level documentation and NRHP evaluations were prepared for 14. This included CRS Forms 1, 9, and 13, as well as forms specific to the resources encountered on each property. All 14 resources are individually evaluated for NRHP eligibility in Chapter 6 of this report.

Five (5) newly identified resources, all over 45 years of age, were recorded with reconnaissance-level documentation (CRS Forms 1, 9, and 13) only. Although these resources are over 45 years of age, they exhibit loss of integrity to a point where they are not clearly recognizable as dating from their era of construction, and are unlikely to be eligible. Intensive-level survey and evaluation of these resources is unlikely to yield new information that justifies the level of effort to study them.

A list of the 19 newly identified properties and level of documentation for each can be found in Table 4. Reconnaissance-level documentation can be found in Appendix B.

Table 4. Newly Identified Historic Properties in the West Camden Bypass Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/ Function	Address	Tax Parcel	Latitude/ Longitude	Historic Function	Current Function	Level of Survey Documentation
K08102	Commercial Building	43 Voshells Mill Rd	7-02-09411-04-0200-00001	39.10902843/ -75.54620527	Domestic	Commercial	Reconnaissance-Level; lacks integrity (large addition, extensive replacement materials)
K08103	Dwelling Complex	263 S Main St	7-02-09411-04-0300-00001	39.10935882/ -75.54608725	Domestic	Domestic	Reconnaissance-Level; lacks integrity (large addition, extensive replacement materials)

Table 4. Newly Identified Historic Properties in the West Camden Bypass Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/ Function	Address	Tax Parcel	Latitude/ Longitude	Historic Function	Current Function	Level of Survey Documentation
K08104	Dwelling Complex	219 South St	7-02-09411-01-5301-00001	39.110742/ -75.545724	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08105	Dwelling Complex	217 South St	7-02-09411-01-5200-00001	39.11075194/ -75.54596219	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08106	Dwelling Complex	215 South St	7-02-09411-01-5000-00001	39.11077484/ -75.54622538	Domestic	Domestic	Reconnaissance-Level; lacks integrity (large addition, extensive replacement materials)
K08107	Dwelling Complex	213 South St	7-02-09411-01-4900-00001	39.11079201/ -75.54645974	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08108	Dwelling Complex	211 South St	7-02-09411-01-4800-00001	39.11082218/ -75.54673668	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08109	Dwelling Complex	207 South St	7-02-09411-01-4700-00001	39.1108573/ -75.54702267	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08110	Dwelling Complex	205 South St	7-02-09411-01-4600-00001	39.11089763/ -75.54721747	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08111	Dwelling	203 South St	7-02-09411-01-4400-00001	39.11091688/ -75.54744277	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08112	Dwelling Complex	201 South St	7-02-09411-01-4300-00001	39.11095668/ -75.54772943	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08113	Dwelling Complex	102 South St	7-02-09410-02-7000-00001	39.11109898/ -75.55137221	Domestic	Domestic	Reconnaissance-Level; lacks integrity (large addition, extensive replacement materials)

Table 4. Newly Identified Historic Properties in the West Camden Bypass Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/ Function	Address	Tax Parcel	Latitude/ Longitude	Historic Function	Current Function	Level of Survey Documentation
K08114	Dwelling Complex	100 South St	7-02-09410-02-6800-00001	39.11114373/ -75.5517162	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08115	Dwelling Complex	11951 Willow Grove Rd	7-00-09414-01-0100-00001	39.10752184/ -75.56027211	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08116	Dwelling Complex	11939 Willow Grove Rd	7-00-09414-01-0200-00001	39.10737459/ -75.56043036	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08117	Dwelling Complex	11927 Willow Grove Rd	7-00-09414-01-0300-00001	39.107257/ -75.56056548	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08118	Dwelling Complex	11915 Willow Grove Rd	7-00-09414-01-0500-00001	39.1070754/ -75.56070663	Domestic	Domestic	Reconnaissance-Level; lacks integrity (large addition, extensive replacement materials)
K08119	Dwelling Complex	11901 Willow Grove Rd	7-00-09414-01-0600-00001	39.10696457/ -75.56085382	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08138	Commercial Building	101 South St	7-02-09410-02-1102-00001	39.111638/ -75.551511	Commercial	Commercial	Intensive-Level

5.5 PROPERTY DISCUSSION: US 13 WALNUT SHADE ROAD TO LOCHMEATH WAY PROJECT APE

Development within the project APE is inconsistent, with large swaths of woods, agricultural fields, and open land. Scattered domestic properties are located on both sides of US 13 south of Lochmeath Way and north of the Walnut Shade Road intersection. Toward the southern end of the APE, where Walnut Shade Road crosses US 13, commercial and residential strip development is visible along both roadways.

The properties surveyed during the reconnaissance effort included mostly residential and commercial properties, as well as one agricultural complex and one technical high school campus. The properties were generally in good condition physically, with the exception of a few vacant properties and two properties that had been demolished. Most properties have sustained at least some alterations to their original materials and design, and their level of integrity overall is moderate to low.

Project plans have not been finalized, so potential threats from the proposed US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project improvements are not currently known.

5.6 PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED: US 13 WALNUT SHADE ROAD TO LOCHMEATH WAY PROJECT APE

5.6.1 Previously Identified Properties

Through research and field survey, AECOM identified 12 previously recorded historic-period architectural properties within the US 13 Walnut Shade to Lochmeath Way Project APE (Figure 11, Table 5). There are no previously identified NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible properties or districts within the US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project APE. Of the 12 properties, there are five (5) properties with undetermined eligibility that have not been surveyed in the recent past. Of these five, two (2) properties were found to be demolished in the field. The remaining three properties are extant and include two domestic properties and an agricultural complex of varying dates.

Further work was recommended for these five previously identified properties:

- Three (3) properties were recommended for a survey update (CRS Form 10) and intensive-level documentation of extant buildings, due to the presence of remaining intact structures or structures that have come of age since the previous survey.

- Two (2) properties were found to have been demolished prior to the current survey, and this change in condition will be documented with CRS-10 update forms.

The remaining seven (7) properties in the APE were recently surveyed during the US 13 Lochmeath Way to Puncheon Run Connector Project; they included one (1) demolished property, four (4) that were previously determined not eligible, and two (2) with undetermined eligibility. No further work was recommended for these seven properties due to their having been recently surveyed and exhibiting no changes since then.

A list of the 12 properties and recommendations for their treatment can be found in Table 5. CRS documentation for demolished properties and reconnaissance-level updates can be found in Appendix C.

Table 5. Previously Identified Historic Properties in the US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/Function	Address	Historic Function	Current Function	NRHP Status	Level of Survey Documentation
K03561	Dwelling Complex	636 Walnut Shade Rd	Domestic	Domestic	Undetermined	Intensive-Level
K03562	Dwelling	Rd 30 and Rd 370	Domestic	Demolished	Undetermined	CRS-10 only; record as demolished
K03811	Dwelling	N/S Walnut Shade Rd, W of US 13	Domestic	Demolished	Undetermined	CRS-10 only; record as demolished
K03813	Agricultural Complex	5094 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	Agricultural Complex	Agricultural Complex	Undetermined	Intensive-Level
K03814	Dwelling	2222 Upper King Rd	Domestic	Domestic	Undetermined	Intensive-Level
K06838	Bridge 24C, R.C. Box Culvert	Dupont Hwy (Rt 13) over Derby Crk	Bridge	Bridge	Not Eligible	No further work; recent survey
K07918	Dwelling Complex	4863 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible	No further work; recent survey
K07919	Dwelling Complex	4906 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible	No further work; recent survey
K07920	Dwelling	4912 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	Domestic	Commercial	Not Eligible	No further work; recent survey
K07921	Dwelling	4993 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	Domestic	Domestic	Undetermined	No further work; recent survey
K07922	Dwelling	4999 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	Domestic	Domestic	Undetermined	No further work; recent survey
K07923	Evans, John Walker, Farm	3182 Upper King Rd (Rt 13A)	Domestic	Demolished	Demolished	No further work; previously recorded as demolished

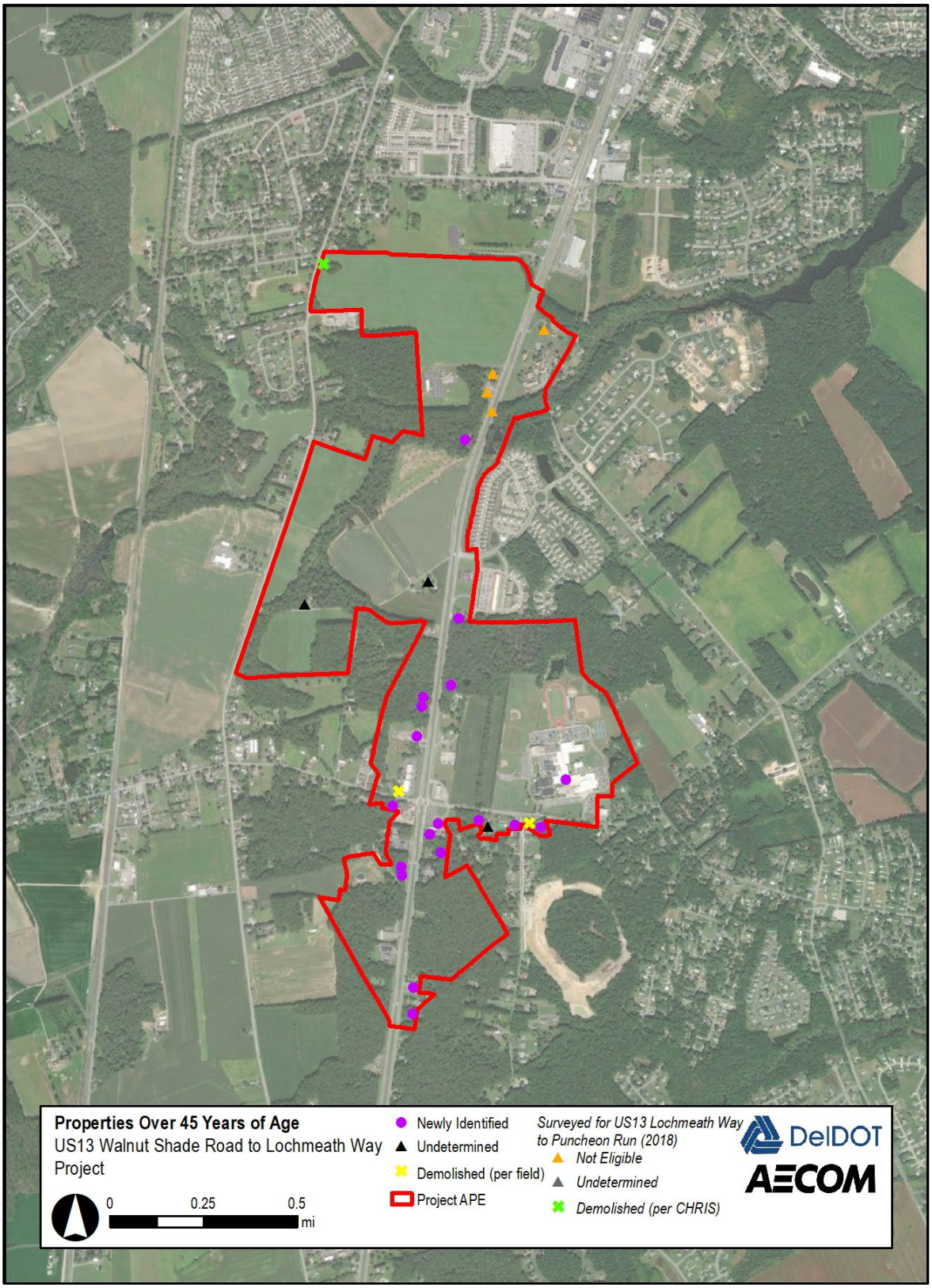


Figure 11. Identified resources in APE of US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project (Overview).

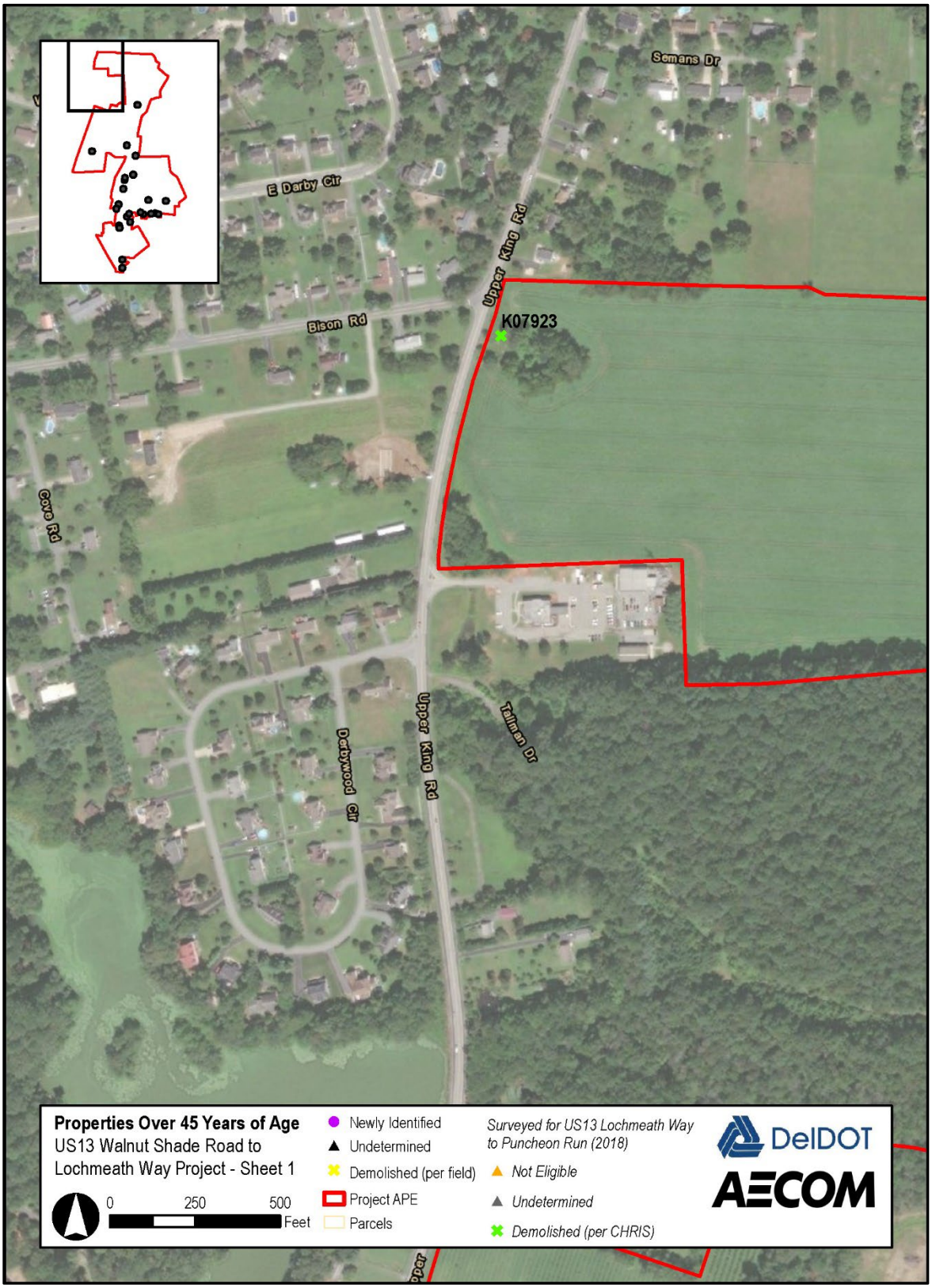


Figure 11. Identified resources in APE of US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project (Sheet 1 of 6).

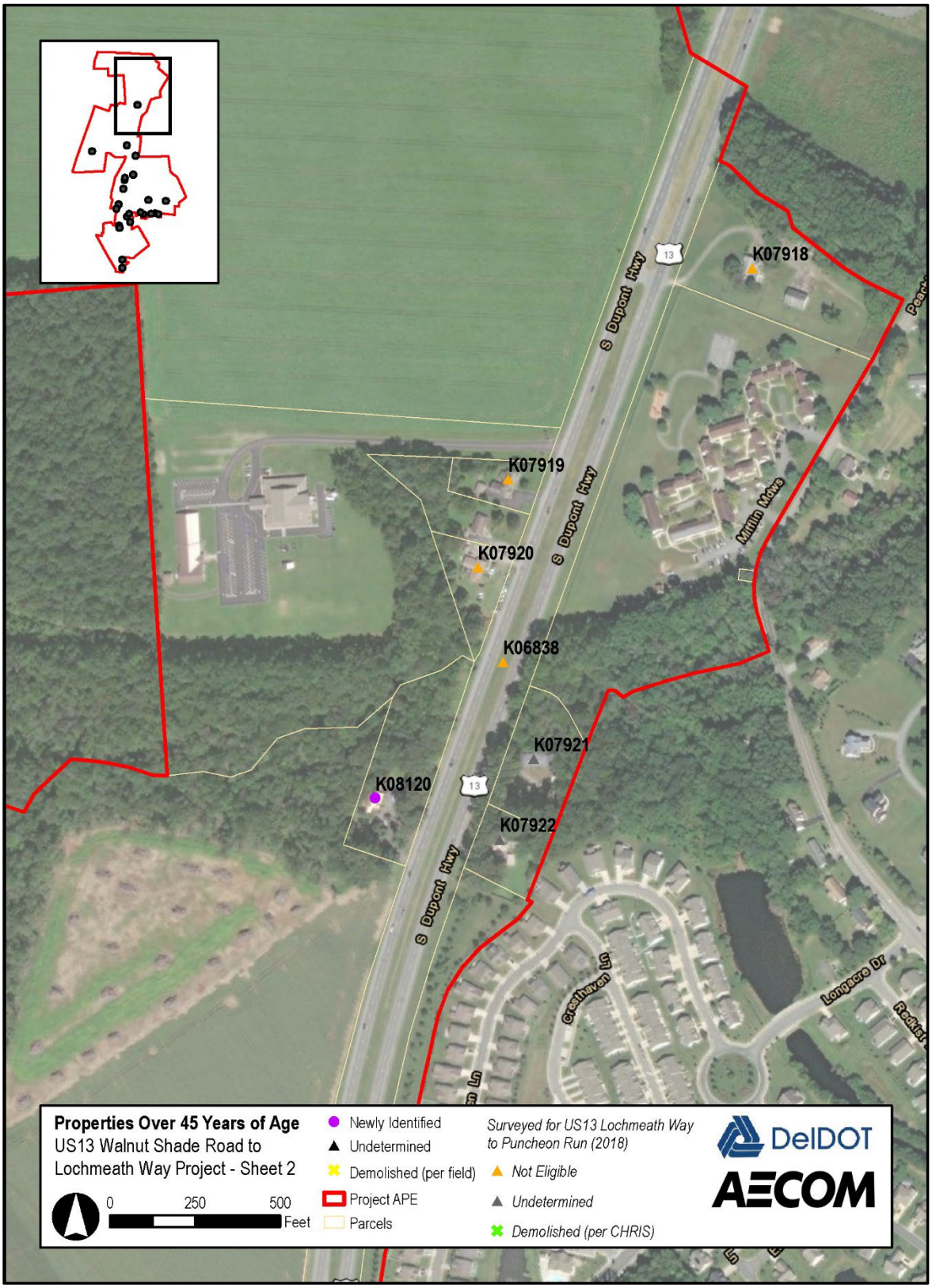


Figure 11. Identified resources in APE of US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project (Sheet 2 of 6).

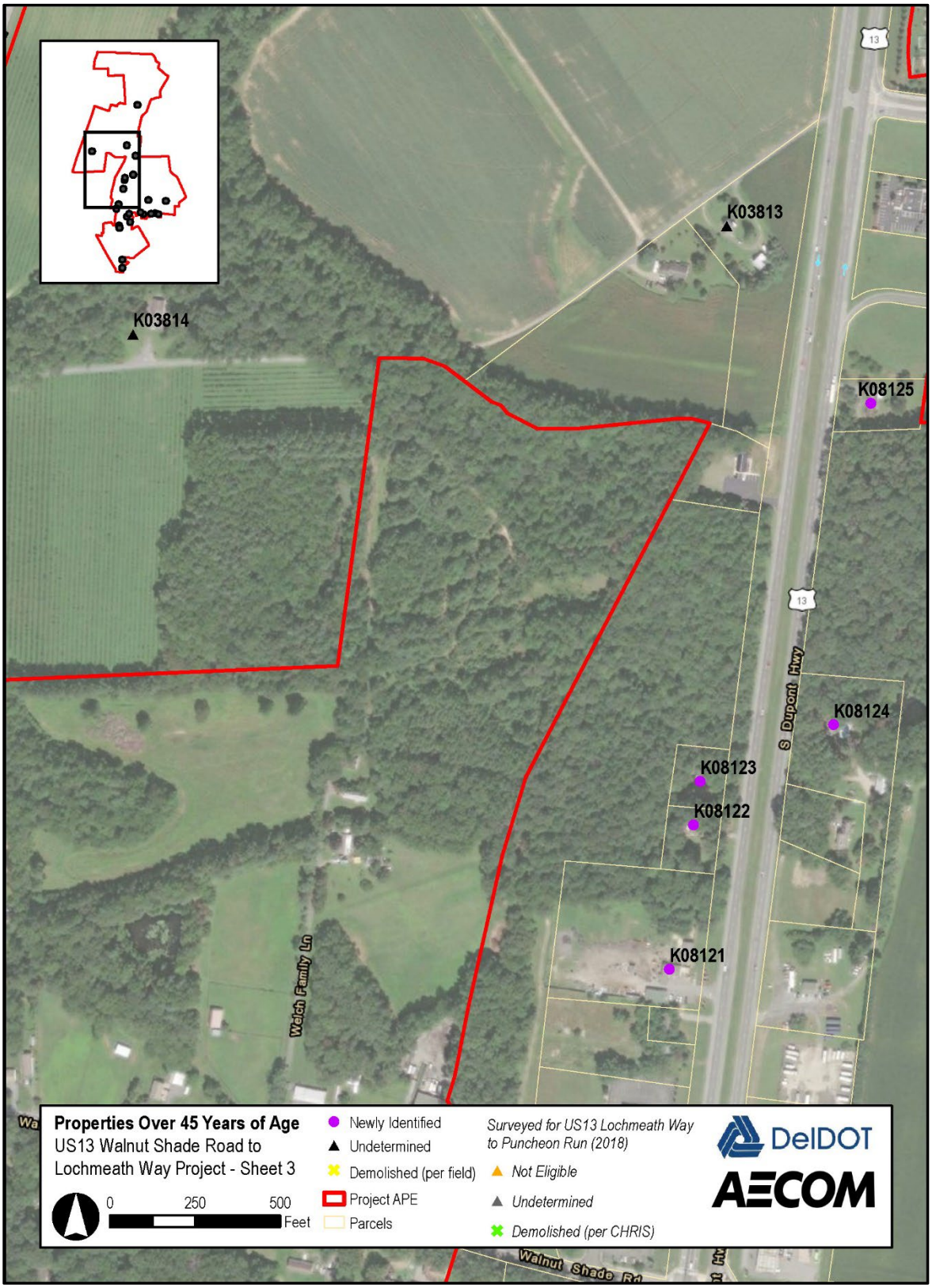


Figure 11. Identified resources in APE of US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project (Sheet 3 of 6).

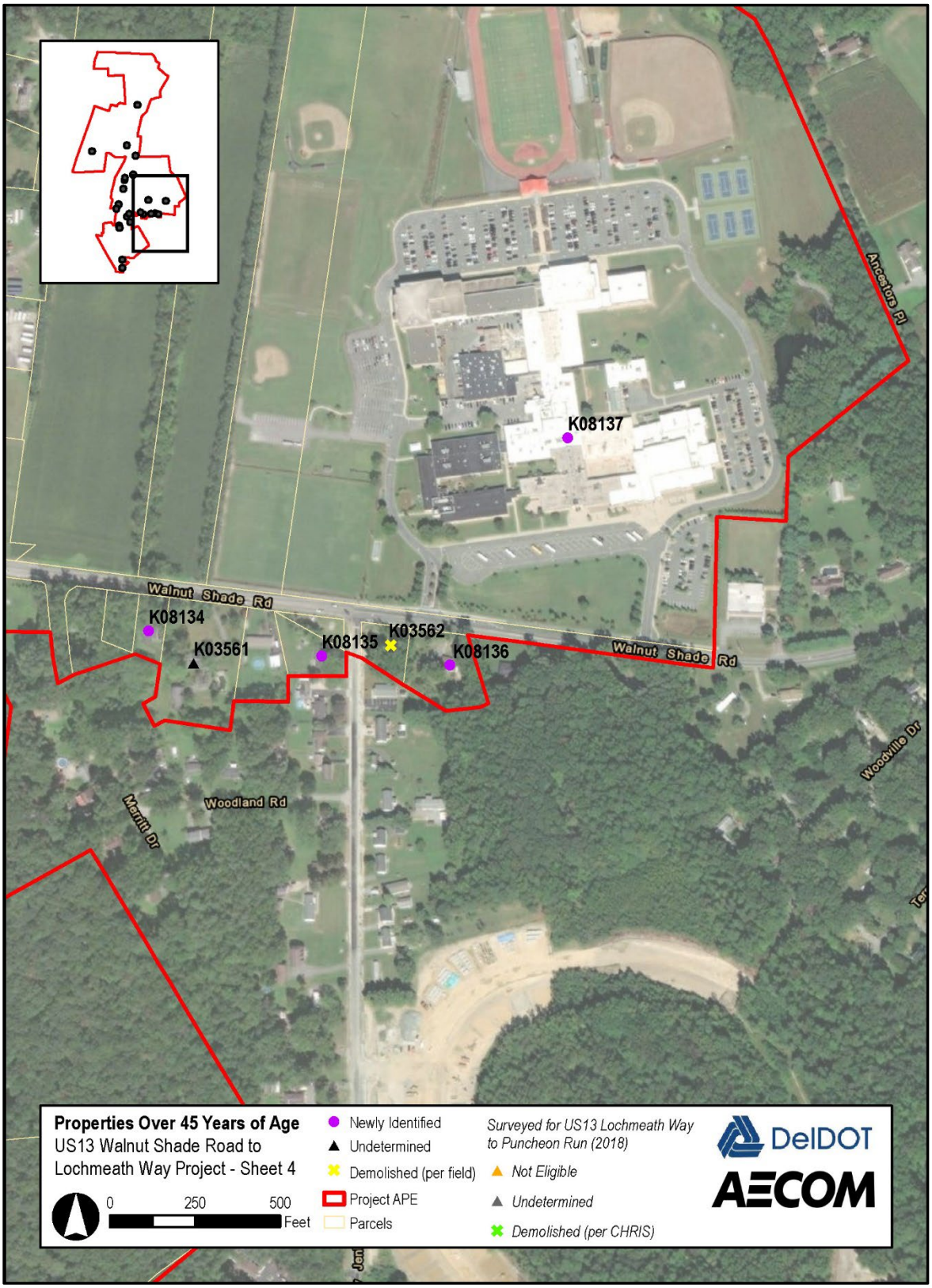


Figure 11. Identified resources in APE of US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project (Sheet 4 of 6).

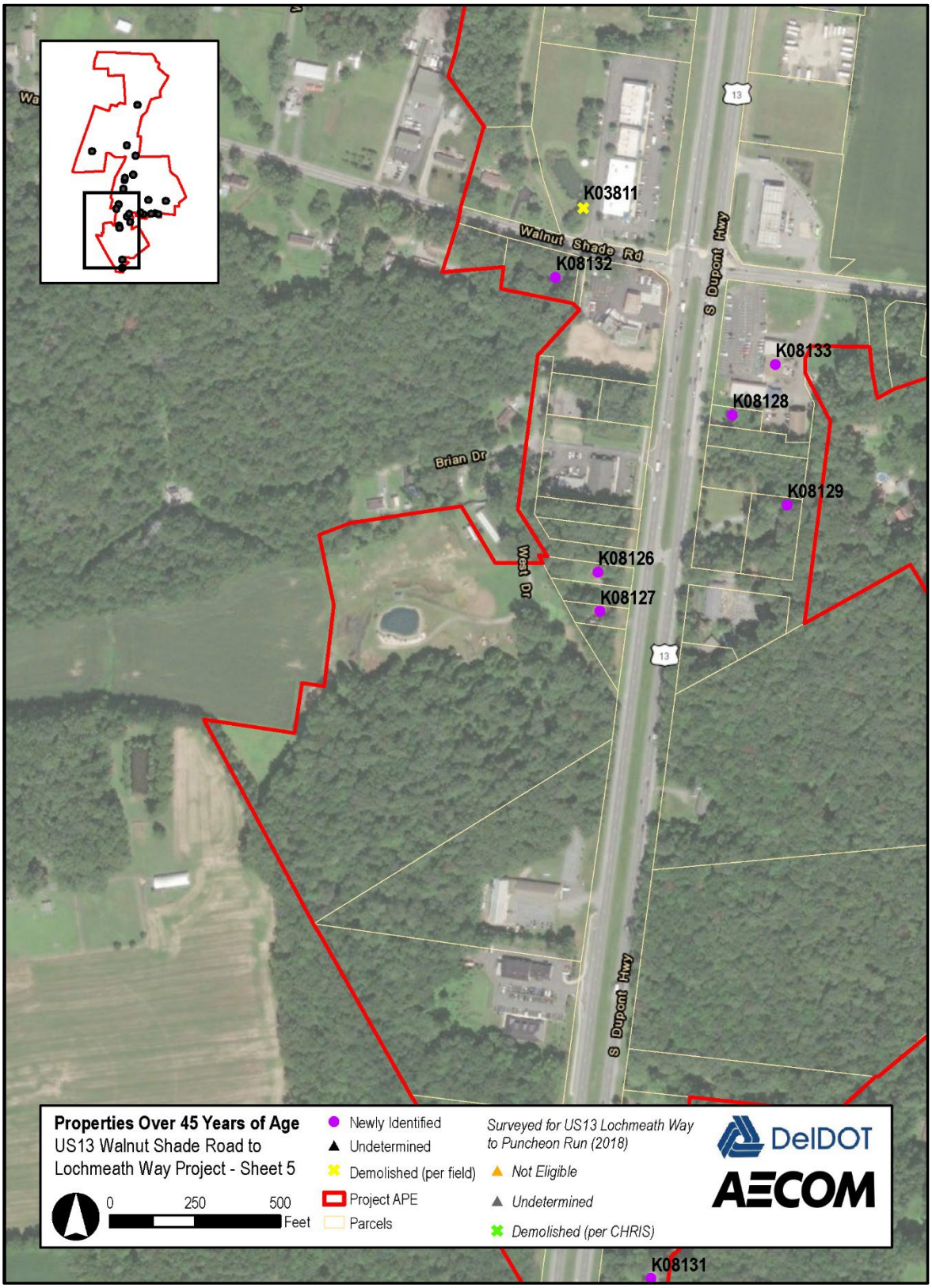


Figure 11. Identified resources in APE of US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project (Sheet 5 of 6).

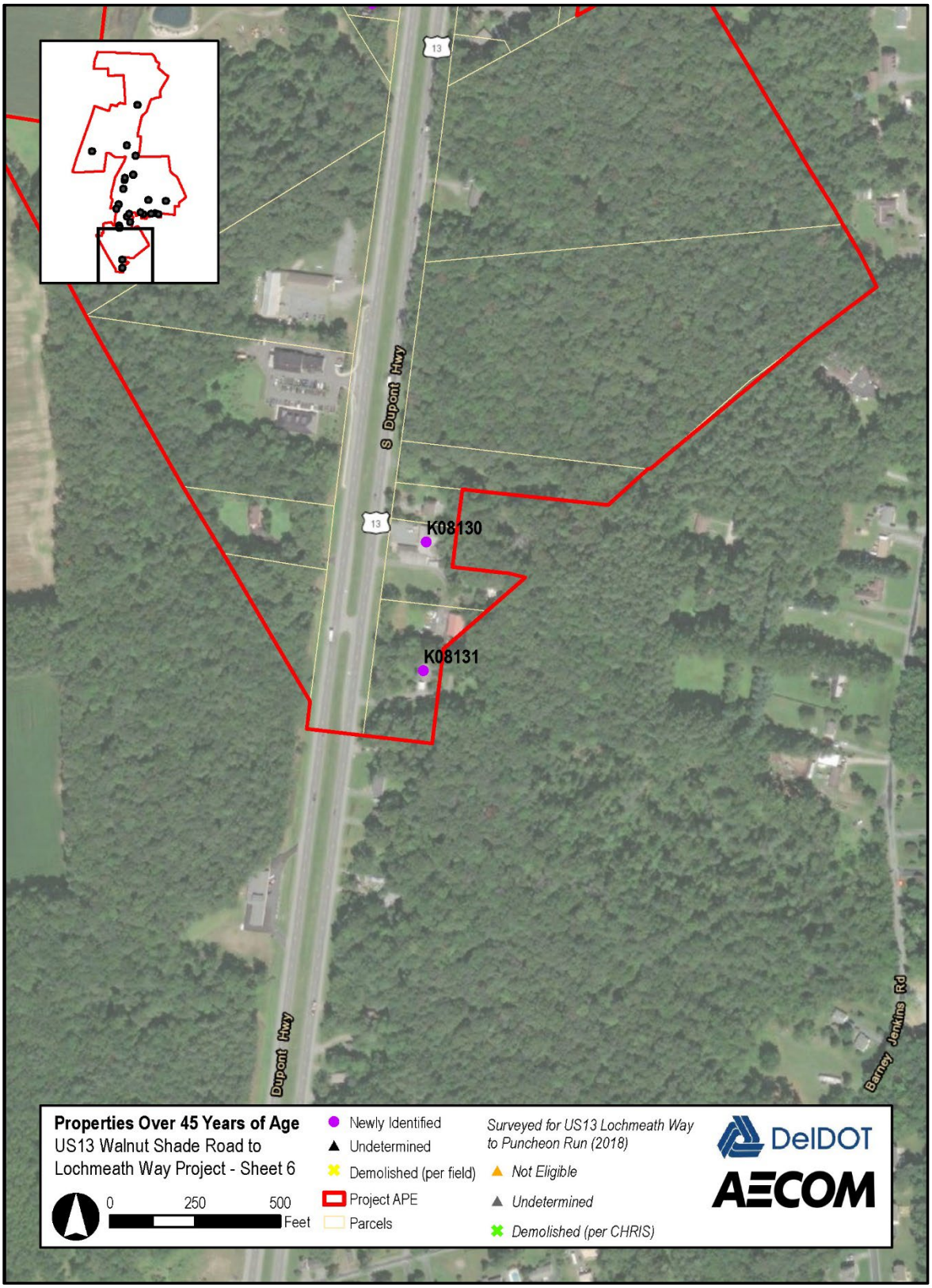


Figure 11. Identified resources in APE of US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project (Sheet 6 of 6).

5.6.2 Newly Identified Properties

The AECOM project team identified 18 properties over 45 years of age within the US 13 Walnut Shade to Lochmeath Way Project APE that had not been previously documented (Figure 11, Table 6). All of the newly identified properties have buildings or building sections with footprints that appear on 1977 aerial maps, or retain physical evidence suggesting a pre-1975 construction date. Most of the properties are residential in use. Other property types include three commercial or mixed use properties, and one high school campus. Collectively, the newly identified properties are mostly in excellent, good, or fair condition, with a few that are vacant and/or exhibiting moderate deterioration. Most date from 1945 or later, and represent common building types and construction methods. In terms of historic integrity, most of the properties have sustained alterations to their original materials and design, and their level of integrity is moderate to low.

Of the 18 new resources identified in the reconnaissance survey, intensive-level documentation and NRHP evaluations were prepared for 13. This included CRS Forms 1, 9, and 13, as well as forms specific to the resources encountered on each property. All 13 resources are individually evaluated for NRHP eligibility in Chapter 6 of this report.

Five (5) newly identified resources, all over 45 years of age, were recorded with reconnaissance-level documentation (CRS Forms 1, 9, and 13) only. Although these resources are over 45 years of age, they exhibit loss of integrity to a point where they are not clearly recognizable as dating from their era of construction, and are unlikely to be eligible. Intensive-level survey and evaluation of these resources is unlikely to yield new information that justifies the level of effort to study them.

A list of the 18 newly identified properties and level of documentation for each can be found in Table 6. Reconnaissance-level documentation can be found in Appendix C.

Table 6. Newly Identified Historic Properties in the US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/ Function	Address	Tax Parcel	Latitude/ Longitude	Historic Function	Current Function	Level of Survey Documentation
K08120	Dwelling Complex	4992 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	7-02-10300-01-0900-00001	39.08531508 / -75.55126727	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08121	Dwelling and Commercial Complex	5298 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	7-00-11100-01-2300-00001	39.07384623 / -75.55366717	Domestic-Commercial	Commercial	Intensive-Level

Table 6. Newly Identified Historic Properties in the US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/ Function	Address	Tax Parcel	Latitude/ Longitude	Historic Function	Current Function	Level of Survey Documentation
K08122	Dwelling	5240 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	7-00-11100-01-2400-00001	39.07501048 / -75.55342142	Domestic	Domestic	Reconnaissance-Level; lacks integrity (large addition, extensive replacement materials)
K08123	Dwelling	5236 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	7-00-11100-01-2500-00001	39.0753603/ -75.55335235	Domestic	Vacant	Intensive-Level
K08124	Dwelling Complex	5233 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	7-00-11100-01-2600-00001	39.075818/ -75.551973	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08125	Dwelling Complex	5149 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	7-00-10300-01-6600-00001	39.07841/ -75.551592	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08126	Dwelling Complex	7062 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	7-00-11110-01-1900-00001	39.06878999 / -75.55440746	Domestic	Domestic	Reconnaissance-Level; lacks integrity (large addition, extensive replacement materials)
K08127	Commercial Building	7092 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	7-00-11110-01-2100-00001	39.0684745/-75.55438802	Commercial	Commercial	Intensive-Level
K08128	Dwelling Complex	6967 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	7-00-11110-01-3000-00001	39.0700574/ -75.55301975	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08129	Dwelling Complex	7023 S DuPont Hwy (Rt 13)	7-00-11110-01-2600-00001	39.06933272 / -75.55245347	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08130	Commercial Complex and Dwelling	7385 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	7-00-11100-02-1200-00001	39.0641361/ -75.55381972	Commercial	Vacant	Intensive-Level

Table 6. Newly Identified Historic Properties in the US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/ Function	Address	Tax Parcel	Latitude/ Longitude	Historic Function	Current Function	Level of Survey Documentation
K08131	Dwelling and Commercial Complex	7453 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13)	7-00-11100-02-1200-00001	39.06309819 / -75.55384822	Domestic	Domestic	Reconnaissance-Level; lacks integrity (large addition, extensive replacement materials)
K08132	Dwelling Complex	372 Walnut Shade Rd	7-00-11106-01-1100-00001	39.07116367 / -75.5548507	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08133	Woodside Plaza Shopping Center	492 Walnut Shade Rd	7-00-11110-01-3100-00001	39.070465/ -75.552578	Commercial	Commercial	Intensive-Level
K08134	Dwelling Complex	606 Walnut Shade Rd	7-00-11111-01-0300-00001	39.07061965 / -75.55058531	Domestic	Domestic	Intensive-Level
K08135	Dwelling Complex	1381 Barney Jenkins Rd	7-00-11111-01-0600-00001	39.070421/ -75.548795	Domestic	Domestic	Reconnaissance-Level; lacks integrity (large addition, extensive replacement materials)
K08136	Dwelling Complex	774 Walnut Shade Rd	7-00-11111-01-1000-00001	39.07035/ -75.547468	Domestic	Domestic	Reconnaissance-Level; lacks integrity (large addition, extensive replacement materials)
K08137	Polytech High School	823 Walnut Shade Rd	7-00-11100-01-2900-00001	39.072182/ -75.546252	Institution	Institution	Intensive-Level

6
EVALUATION RESULTS

6.1 EVALUATION SUMMARY

AECOM conducted an intensive-level historic architectural survey of a total of 55 individual properties in the APEs of the East Camden Bypass, West Camden Bypass, and US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Projects on September 1-3, 2020. The 55 properties surveyed were fully documented using photographs, mapping, and CRS forms, and were evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

6.2 RESULTS OF SURVEY: EAST CAMDEN BYPASS PROJECT

A total of 16 properties were surveyed for the East Camden Bypass Project. None of the surveyed resources possessed the significance and integrity to meet NRHP criteria for eligibility or the registration requirements outlined in Chapter 4, and no resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP.

Table 7 summarizes the 16 surveyed properties and AECOM's eligibility recommendations. Figure 12 indicates the locations of the properties surveyed. The following section includes property descriptions, NRHP evaluations, and maps, and Appendix A includes the intensive-level survey forms.

Table 7. Evaluated Pre-1975 Architectural Resources within the East Camden Bypass APE

CRS No.	Property Name/ Function	Address	Tax Parcel	Latitude/ Longitude	Historic Function	Current Function	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
K03350	Odd Fellows Cemetery	35 Rising Sun Rd, Camden, DE 19934	7-00-09400-02-1500-00001	39.11293223/ -75.53363442	Cemetery	Cemetery	Not Eligible
K06626	Dwelling Complex	21 East St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-03-6000-00001	39.11141376/ -75.53957887	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08084	Dwelling Complex	35 East St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-03-7801-00001	39.11035313/ -75.53996377	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08085	Dwelling Complex	33 East St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-03-7800-00001	39.11049778/ -75.53993125	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08086	Dwelling Complex	31 East St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-03-7700-00001	39.1106713/ -75.53986587	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08089	Dwelling Complex	19 East St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-03-5900-00001	39.11158182/ -75.53955674	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible

Table 7. Evaluated Pre-1975 Architectural Resources within the East Camden Bypass APE

CRS No.	Property Name/ Function	Address	Tax Parcel	Latitude/ Longitude	Historic Function	Current Function	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
K08090	Dwelling Complex	17 East St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-03-5800-00001	39.11173088/ -75.53949472	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08091	Dwelling	13 East St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-03-5600-00001	39.11203655/ -75.53938709	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08092	Dwelling Complex	11 East St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-03-3400-00001	39.11219212/ -75.53931635	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08093	Dwelling Complex	9 East St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-03-3300-00001	39.11232089/ -75.53928584	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08094	Dwelling Complex	7 East St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-03-3200-00001	39.11247229/ -75.53923588	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08095	Dwelling Complex	5 East St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-03-3100-00001	39.11261407/ -75.5391819	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08096	Dwelling Complex	45 Cataldi Ln , Camden, DE 19934	7-00-09412-02-0800-00001	39.11195461/ -75.53445652	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08098	Dwelling	85 Cataldi Ln, Camden, DE 19934	7-00-09412-02-1000-00001	39.11143015/ -75.53465903	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08099	Dwelling Complex	111 Cataldi Ln, Camden, DE 19934	7-00-09412-02-1200-00001	39.11110314/ -75.53478811	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08101	Dwelling Complex	145 Cataldi Ln, Camden, DE 19934	7-00-09412-02-1500-00001	39.11056047/ -75.53497855	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible

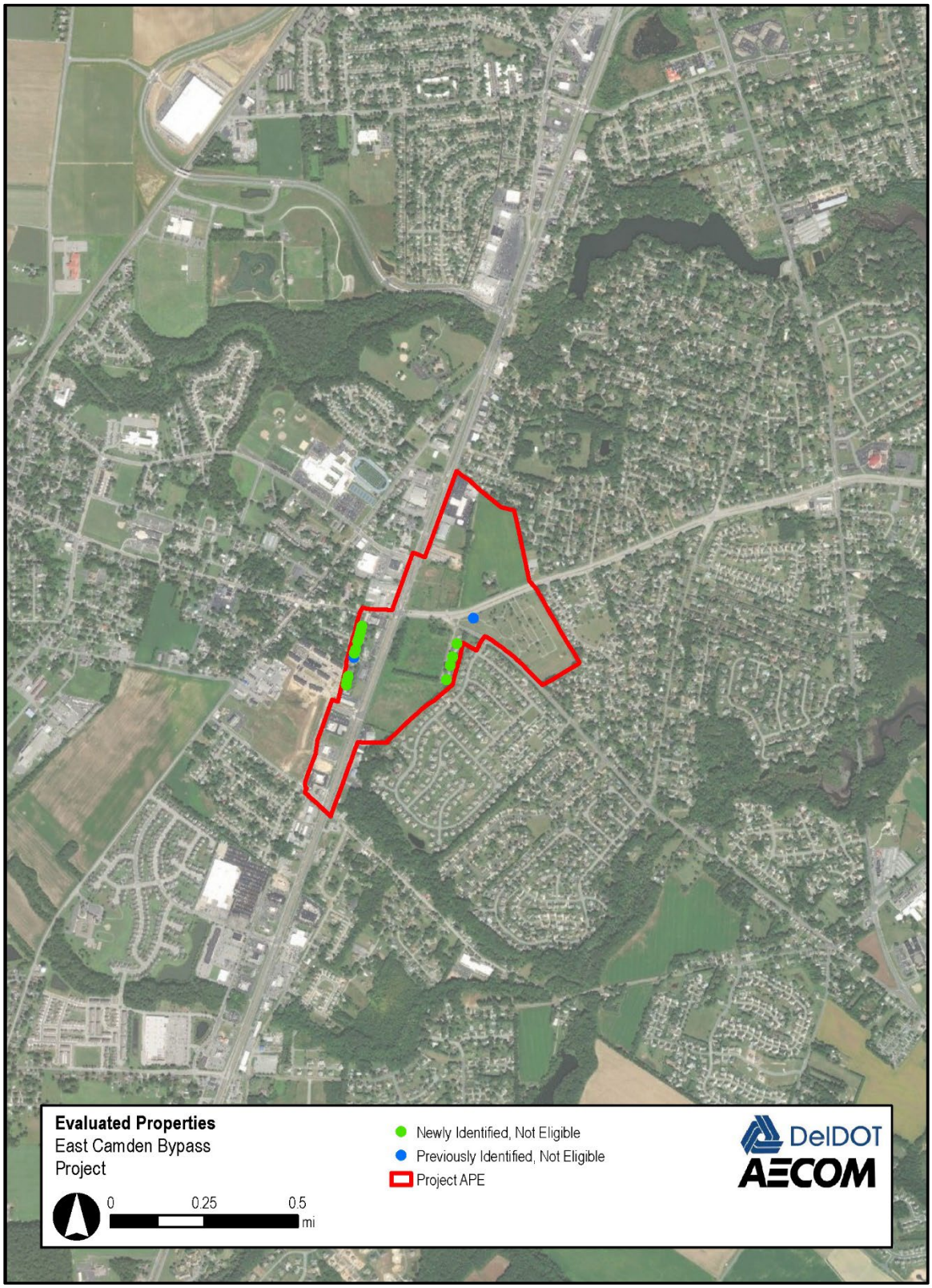


Figure 12. Properties surveyed at the intensive level within East Camden Bypass Project APE (Overview).

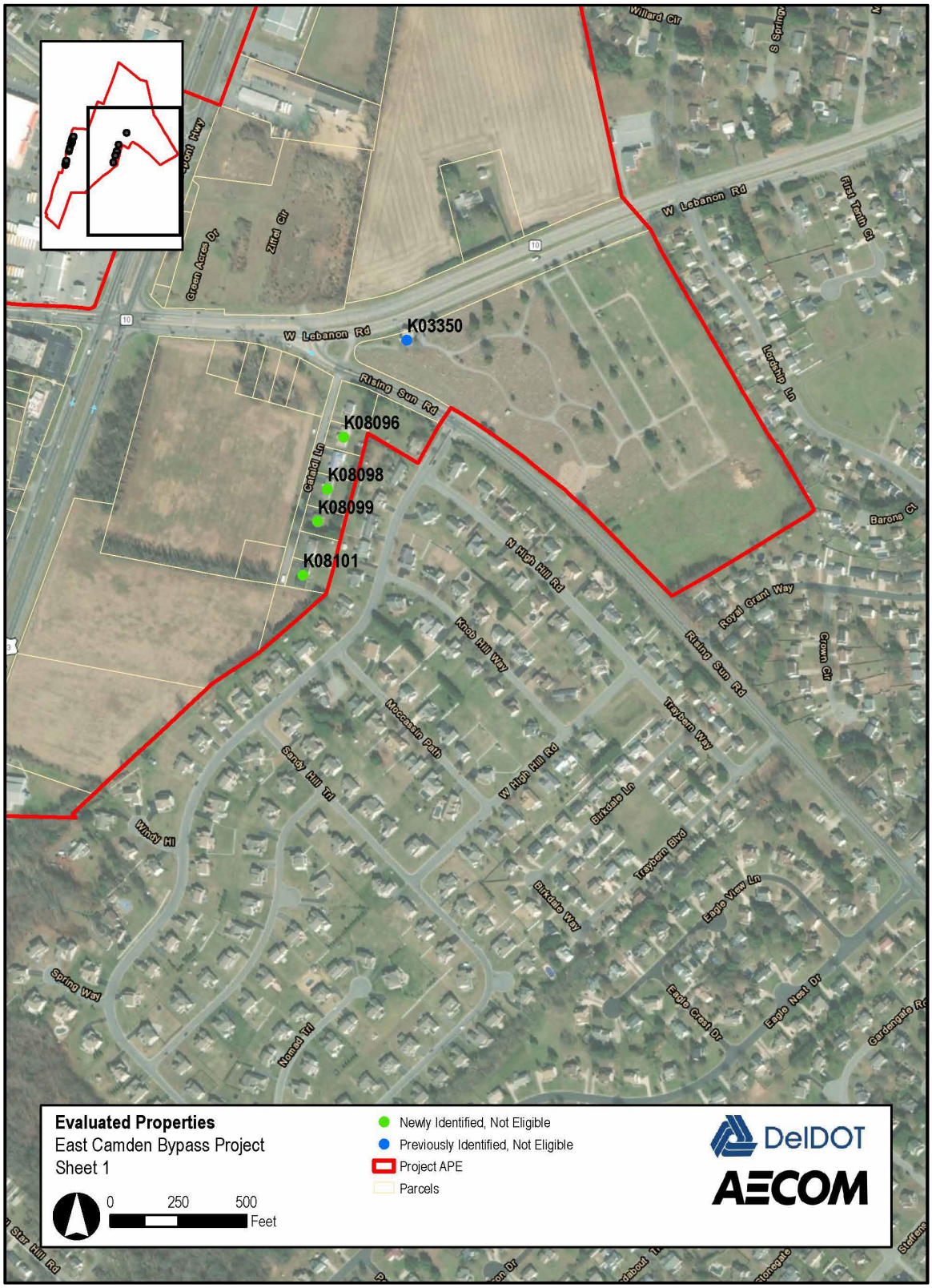


Figure 12. Properties surveyed at the intensive level within East Camden Bypass Project APE (Sheet 1 of 2).

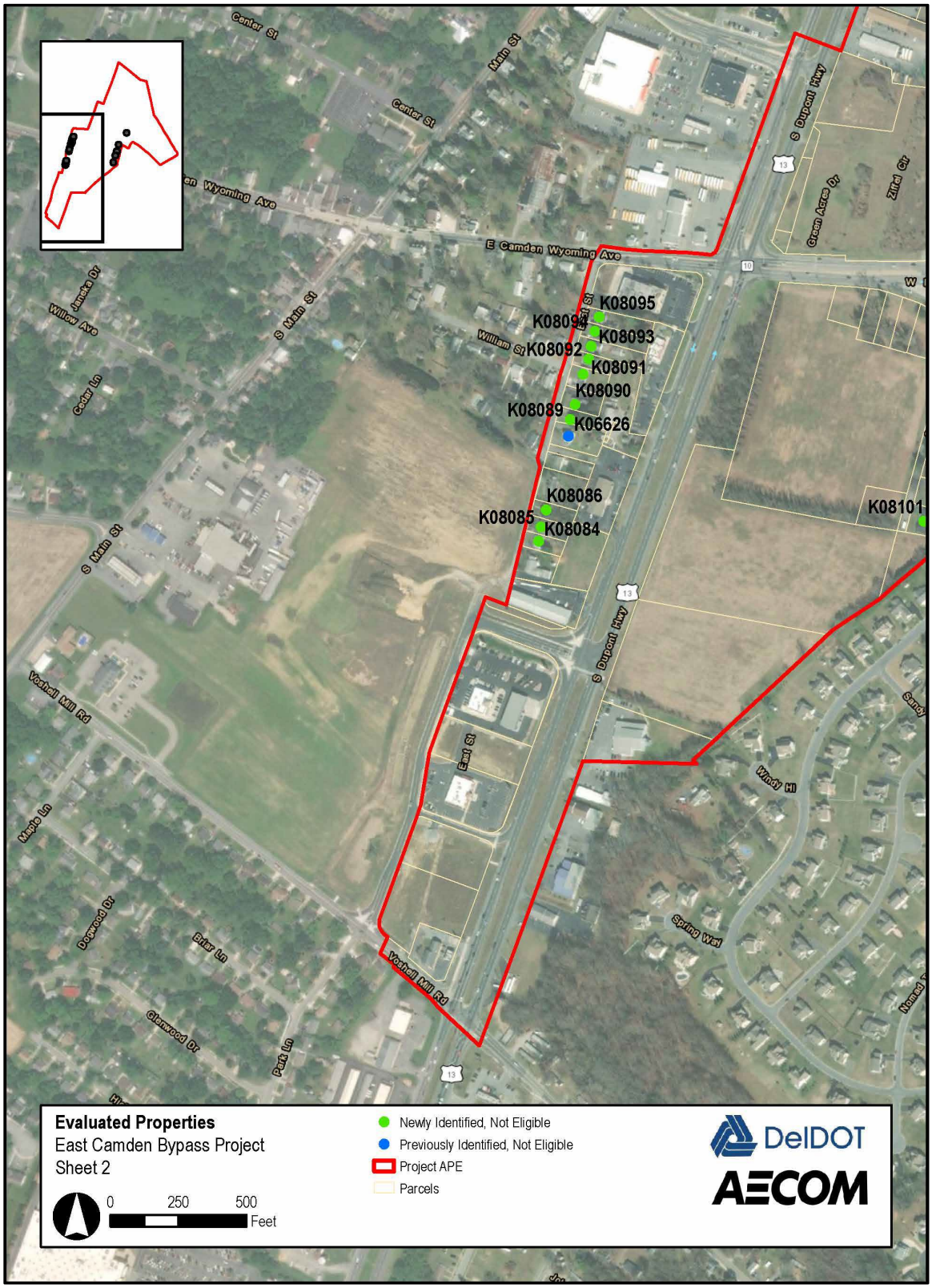


Figure 12. Properties surveyed at the intensive level within East Camden Bypass Project APE (Sheet 2 of 2).

6.3 PROPERTY DISCUSSION: EAST CAMDEN BYPASS PROJECT APE

K03350. Odd Fellows Cemetery, 35 Rising Sun Road

Description: This property is located east of the intersection of West Lebanon and Rising Sun Roads. The property includes the cemetery (.001), a caretaker's building (.002), and caretaker's garage (.003) (Photographs 1 and 2; Figure 13). Iron (both historic and modern) and vinyl picket fencing stand along the perimeter edges of the property along the two roadways. Residential developments border the property to the east, south and southwest, and a single dwelling surrounded by farmland is located to its northwest side. Three entrances into the property are provided from West Lebanon Road, marked by brick pillars and signage, and one from Rising Sun Road. A simple cast iron plaque-like sign (on post) also stands at the west corner of the property. The grounds are well-maintained, with mowed grass observed between monuments and shade trees scattered throughout the property.

Several thousand burials are located within the grounds. The cemetery (.001) was originally established in 1873 having a curvilinear circulation system. The eastern half was acquired and developed ca. 1920 with a grid-patterned circulation system. Both sections have paved and gravel pathways. The headstones, markers, and monuments throughout vary in styles, height, and material. Most of the markers are raised, upright stones; however, some flat ground markers are situated throughout. A few columbariums and above-ground vaults also exist. The headstones vary in material, the majority being fieldstone, granite, and marble. Forms and decorations on the headstones include (but are not limited to) upright slabs, obelisk, crosses, and angels with finial and inscribed ornaments, including (but not limited to) lambs, urns, crosses, anchors, birds, and ivy. Two Odd Fellows monuments are notable within the northwest quadrant of the grounds, both near a collection of twentieth-century child burials, and both having what appears to be classical figures—possibly personifications of Friendship, Love, or Truth—on elevated bases. The western (original) half of the cemetery appears to have been developed in swaths with small sections having headstones facing the same direction within those areas. Within these same sections, family plots are delineated with stone edging or iron fencing surrounding their respective areas. The western half features headstones laid out in linear rows standing northwest-southeast, with most headstones facing southwest. Family burials are not delineated other than having headstones or markers with the same surnames nearby. The burials within the property date from the late nineteenth century to the present day. Common surnames of those buried here include Gooden, Massey, Sarde, Lewis, Voshell, Bice, Barnard, Cooper, and Hubbard.

Modern lighting, consisting of wood poles with fixed, angled headlamps, is positioned near the two caretaker's buildings, located towards the west corner of property. The caretaker's building (.002), currently functioning as a chapel and offices, is a ca. 1875 Folk Victorian-style wood-framed T-plan building. It stands two-and-one-half-stories in height, atop a brick foundation, and consists of a side-gabled main block and perpendicular rear ell. Vinyl siding covers the exterior walls, and the cross-gabled roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt. A brick chimney rises from the center interior of the rear ell.

The façade faces south and features three openings across both stories: two entrances and a single window across the entrance story and three single windows across the second story. All the windows are double-hung one-over-one vinyl-sash windows flanked by fixed, vinyl shutters. The entrances include a central wood-paneled original double-door opening with paired five-panel doors, and a modern entrance with a hollow-cored fiberglass door near the east end of the façade. A full-width hip-roofed porch, supported by turned wood posts with fretwork brackets atop wood decking, shelters the first-story openings.

The east elevation features four openings across both stories: three single windows and a side entrance across the entrance level, and four windows across the second level. A small attic window also pierces the center of the gable peak. Nearly all of the windows are double-hung one-over-one vinyl-sash windows flanked by fixed, vinyl shutters; a diamond-shaped stained-glass window pierces the second level. The entrance has a hollow-cored fiberglass door near the center of the elevation. A partially-enclosed porch, supported by wood posts with fretwork brackets atop concrete decking, shelters the ell elevation and features a secondary entrance within the enclosed section, facing south. The porch enclosure is a ca. 1980 addition to the building.

The rear (north) elevation features two, single windows across entrance; one within the main block and one in the north end of the porch enclosure. A small attic window also pierces the center of the clipped gable peak. All the windows are double-hung one-over-one vinyl-sash windows flanked by fixed, vinyl shutters.

The west elevation features four openings across both stories: three windows and a side entrance across the entrance story and four windows across the second story. A small attic window also pierces the center of the gabled peak. All the windows are double-hung one-over-one vinyl-sash windows flanked by fixed, vinyl shutters. The entrance has a hollow-cored fiberglass door near the center of the elevation. An open hip-roofed porch, supported by turned wood posts with fretwork brackets atop wood decking, shelters the west elevation of the ell.

A modern caretaker's garage (.002) is located to the rear, northwest of the dwelling. The double-bay structure is clad in vinyl with rolled asphalt shingles covering the side-gabled roof. Metal, rolltop garage doors comprise the entrance to the building, which stands atop a poured concrete pad.

History: The Amity Lodge No. 20 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) was established in Camden in June 1849, and the lodge subsequently erected a hall on Commerce Street (now Camden Wyoming Avenue) in Camden. On September 25, 1872, the lodge purchased a 9.125-acre tract east of town at the fork formed by Lebanon and Rising Sun Roads. The cemetery (.001) was incorporated by the state legislature in March 1873 as the Odd Fellows Cemetery Company of Kent County, making it the second Odd Fellow cemetery established in Delaware (Scharf 1888:1132, 1135). The grounds were laid out by an unnamed "practical engineer from Rutherford Park, N.J." in then-emerging lawn-park cemetery design (*Wilmington Daily Commercial* 1873a:4). While outwardly similar to the earlier rural

cemetery design with park-like settings, lawn-park cemeteries were generally smaller, and less cluttered. Family monuments were often surrounded by standardized individual markers of marble or (increasingly) granite (PHMC 2015b). The cemetery was "not intended to be exclusively sectional," and "all persons interested in public improvements" were encouraged in the press to purchase burial lots (*Wilmington Daily Commercial* 1873a:4). The extant caretaker's building (.002) was built in the late nineteenth century, possibly contemporaneously with the cemetery.

In the early 1920s, the cemetery purchased roughly an acre of adjoining land to the south. Another 3.3 acres were added in 1939, four acres in 1960, and finally another 7.75 acres in 1965 (Kent County Deeds Q5:137, G12:337, I12:86, I12:181, N15:75, L22:554, X23:526, 448:83). As the cemetery expanded in the second half of the twentieth century, the curvilinear drives of the original lawn-park section were not repeated in the newer additions. These mid-to-late-twentieth century sections feature linear avenues among rows of upright and flush markers typical of modern, corporate-run cemeteries. Historic outbuildings in the caretaker's building vicinity, including a privy and sheds, which were documented in 1980s surveys, were demolished by 1992 and replaced by the present caretaker's garage (.003) (Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETR] 1937, 1951, 1954, 1981, 1992, 2002, 2015; Wieseman 1981; Benenson and Bower 1986; Jackson and Vergara 1989:99; Anderson 2017).



Photograph 1. K03350: overview of cemetery grounds; view looking south.



Photograph 2. K03350: façade and south elevation of caretaker's building; view looking northeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts; Community organizations; 1830-1880±; 1880-1940±; 1940-1960±; Cemetery property type.

Evaluation: This cemetery was established in 1873 by the local Amity Chapter of IOOF on land purchased for this purpose in 1872. Research has not found that the cemetery and/or Amity Chapter were associated with events or trends significant in the history of the local area. This IOOF cemetery is not the first or most elaborate Odd Fellows cemetery within Kent County or Delaware, and Delaware Odd Fellows lagged decades behind their peers in other states in establishing dedicated cemeteries. Although the Odd Fellows have a rich history, they are one of a number of similar social organizations that provided social and burial benefits to members, and their existence does not constitute a significant trend locally or nationally. This cemetery and its founding chapter do not appear to have historic significance within the larger IOOF organization, Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research has yet to identify that any of the individuals buried within this cemetery were significant in local or national history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

As noted in the Historic Context chapter, IOOF cemeteries typically resemble non-IOOF American cemeteries established during the same period, and most do not have design attributes closely associated with the IOOF. The Camden Odd Fellows Cemetery has two monuments with IOOF

iconography, but otherwise its original section's design is typical of the lawn-park cemetery design found nationwide during the late nineteenth century. This original design of the cemetery, with curvilinear roads and paths, was later altered during twentieth-century cemetery expansions, which resulted in the eastern portions of the cemetery differing significantly in design from the original section. The newer sections are arranged in a grid pattern, departing from the original aesthetic. Although some original/historic fencing remains, most of the property is surrounded by modern perimeter fencing. Additionally, the caretaker's building complex has been altered by removal of original outbuildings, construction of a modern garage, and alteration of the Folk Victorian-style Caretaker's Building with modern siding, windows, and doors. The cemetery has lost integrity of design, materials, setting, and feeling, due to property expansion, surrounding development, and alterations to the caretaker's complex, but retains integrity of location, workmanship, and association. The cemetery and its monuments and extant historic building also do not individually or collectively possess high artistic attributes or distinctive features, or represent the work of a master; the property's design elements, monuments, and a building are relatively commonplace and typical of period cemeteries. Due to lack of significance and loss of integrity, the Odd Fellows Cemetery does not meet the eligibility requirements for NRHP Criterion C.

The possibility of the cemetery yielding important cultural or scientific information is low. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

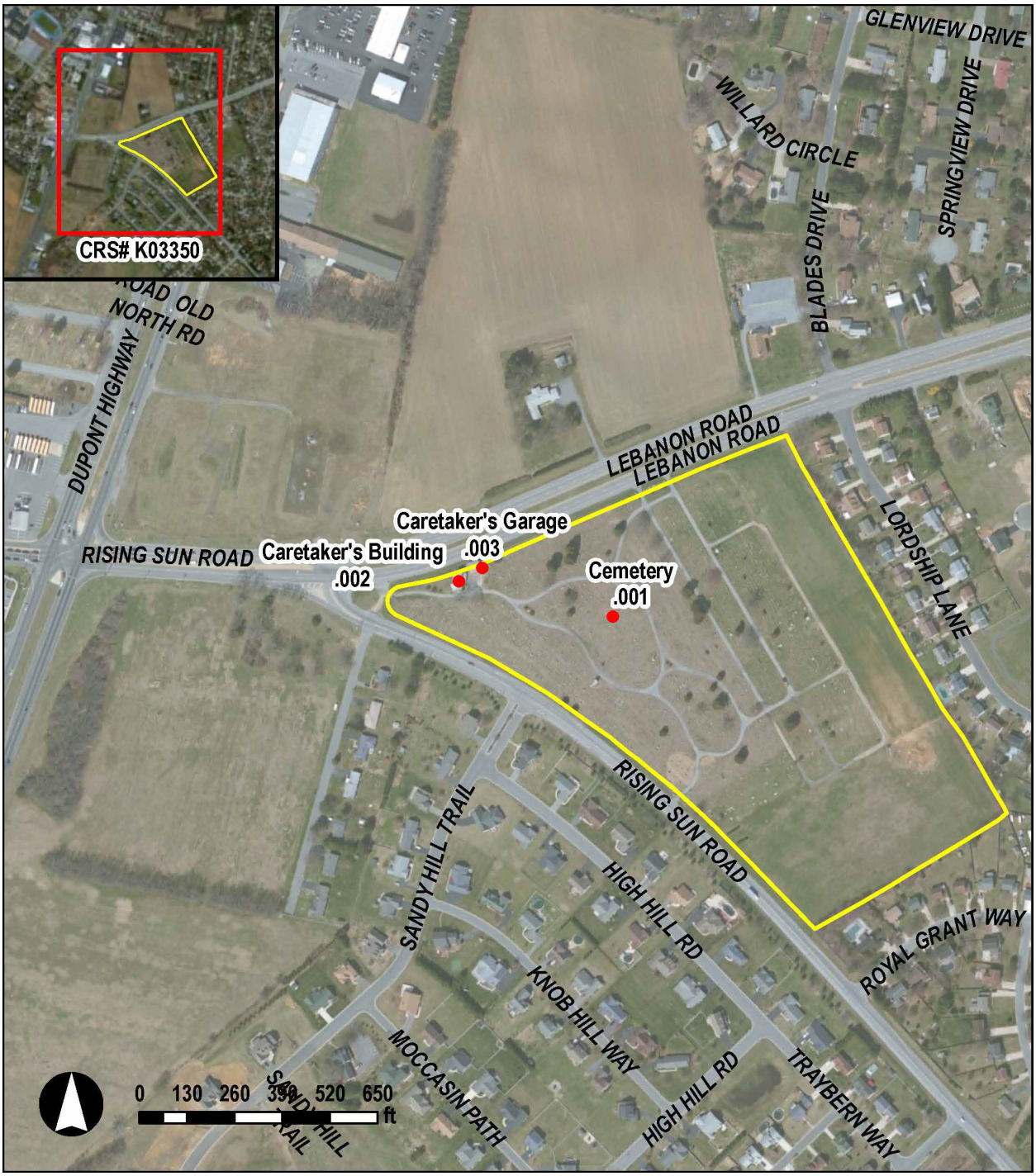


Figure 13. K03350: site plan.

K06626. Dwelling Complex, 21 East Street

Description: This property is located on the east side of East Street, south of the intersection of East Street and East Camden Wyoming Avenue (Photograph 3; Figure 14). The dwelling complex includes a dwelling (.001), a screened pool house (.002), a shed (.003), and an in-ground pool (.004). The dwelling sits parallel to East Street, in a densely populated residential area adjacent to a commercial corridor. An asphalt driveway extends along the south (side) elevation of the dwelling and provides direct access to East Street. The property is surrounded by an open lawn with mature trees, and landscaped with ornamental shrubs. The northern boundary of the property is defined by a shared chain link fence, while the southern boundary is marked by a paved public access road running parallel to the property. The northern boundary is also marked by a paved public access road running parallel to the property.

The ca. 1900 dwelling (.001) is a two-story dwelling consisting of an original, two-bay, front-gabled main block, and a ca. 1980 side-gabled addition that projects from the south elevation. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The cross-gabled roof is bordered by a boxed cornice, and is sheathed in asphalt shingles; it features a single interior brick chimney in poor condition located in the center of the main block roof, near the intersection of the two gables.

The primary (west) façade has a central main entrance composed of a single-leaf, steel and glass door with a storm door covering, set within a wood frame. Though lacking a formal stoop, the entrance is fronted by a short stretch of concrete walkway. It is covered by a projecting, asphalt-shingled pent roof, which may be the remnant of an earlier front porch. A two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash window is located immediately north of the main entrance. Additional fenestration on the primary façade includes a paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window south of the main entrance and two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the second story.

The south (side) elevation has a secondary entrance that provides access to the driveway. Located toward the rear of the elevation, the entrance is composed of a single-leaf, steel and glass door with a storm door covering, set within a wood frame, fronted by a concrete stoop. The remainder of the south elevation is accented by a paired window on the first story and two single windows on the second story, filled with one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows.

Windows on the rear (east) elevation include a two-pane vinyl casement sash on the first story and one paired and one single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window on the second story. A metal bulkhead door located at the southeastern corner of the elevation provides access to the basement. The rear (east) elevation also has a ca. 1920 one-story enclosed porch addition projecting east from the northern end of the elevation. The addition, possibly an early kitchen or utility porch that was later fully enclosed, is clad in vinyl siding and covered by an asphalt-shingled shed roof with a metal smokestack extending from the northeast corner of the roofline. The south elevation of the porch has a rear entrance, composed of a single-leaf, wood and glass door, and the east elevation of the porch has

a nearly ruined pair of wood framed windows. Overall, the rear addition is in poor condition with vegetation growing up through its collapsing roof.

The north elevation has an early – if not original – six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash window set within a vinyl frame, and protected by a vinyl storm window on the first story and a later one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window on the second story. A narrow, vinyl-clad exhaust pipe runs down the length of the elevation immediately east of the fenestration. Overall, the dwelling is in fair condition.

A modern screened pool house (.002) and a modern shed (.003) are located to the rear of the dwelling. The screened pool house is a one-story outbuilding, clad in vertical wood boards on its south elevation, and wood-framed, screened-in bays throughout the remainder. Its front-facing gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and features painted vertical wood boards on its gable ends. The primary (north) elevation faces north toward the paved public access road running parallel to the property's northern boundary; it is accented by lattice wood detailing on the lower half of the elevation, and is pierced by a single, wood-framed entrance. The structure directly abuts a vacant pool (.004) directly to the east, which is enclosed by vinyl fencing. The modern shed is located approximately five yards south of the pool house. The shed is a single-bay, gambrel-roofed structure clad in vertical wood siding and is sheathed in asphalt shingles; double doors on the west elevation provide access to the interior.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 21 East Street was likely constructed ca. 1900, and moved to its present location in approximately 1930. While East Street was opened in 1852 as New Lane, an aerial photograph from 1926 does not depict the dwelling at the present site. The present parcel was part of a larger property consisting of multiple parcels that Mary Evelyn Sarde consolidated during the 1920s (University of Delaware 1926; Kent County Deed L15:343; Jicha and Brizzolara 1991:71).

By 1937, the front gabled original portion of the dwelling is visible in an aerial photograph. If the one-story enclosed porch on the rear had not been added to the house yet, it likely was during this time period. Aerial photographs indicate that the substantial side-gable addition was added to the south elevation of the dwelling ca. 1980, and it is likely that a front porch was removed contemporaneously. By the early 1980s, a non-extant outbuilding and a pool house (.002) had been erected toward the rear of the parcel. Beyond this, an in-ground pool (.004) was installed at the same time; the pool presently overlaps the parcel including the dwelling and pool house, as well as two other parcels. By 2002, the non-extant outbuilding had been removed and a modern, prefabricated shed (.003) installed. The parcel is owned by Dale Eashum, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1937, 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002, 2015; USDA 1977; Kent County 2020a; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 3. K06626: façade and north elevation of dwelling (.001); view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1880–1940±; Residential property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research was not able to identify the original location of this moved dwelling, and no association between the property and any important historical event was found. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Due to the multiple alterations that have occurred to this ca. 1900 dwelling over the years, it now represents no discernible style. Elements of possible past Folk Victorian style are visible in its height, massing, and roof orientation, but all other details are obscured. Alterations include a large two-story addition to one side, the removal of a porch with the replacement of a pent roof across the facade, a one-story enclosed porch across a portion of the rear, fenestration alteration to all visible sides, the application of replacement siding on the exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements under Criterion C: Design/Construction; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under this criterion.

The buildings on this property represent common and/or heavily altered examples of early to late twentieth century buildings and are not likely to provide new information on period construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 14. K06626: site plan.

K08084. Dwelling Complex, 35 East Street

Description: This property is located on the east side of East Street, south of the intersection of East Street and East Camden Wyoming Avenue (Photograph 4; Figure 15). The dwelling complex includes a dwelling (.001) and a pump house (.002). The dwelling sits parallel to East Street, in a predominantly residential area located between a commercial area to the north and east and a wide former agricultural parcel to the west. A concrete driveway extends west from the carport in the southernmost bay of the dwelling's primary (west) façade, and provides direct access to East Street. The property is surrounded by lawn and mature trees and is enclosed by a modern chain link fence. The rear yard is bordered by a dense treeline.

The ca. 1956 Ranch-style dwelling (.001) is a one-story, center passage residence measuring five bays wide and two bays deep. The building sits on a concrete block foundation, which is exposed on the side (north and south) and rear (east) elevations and is pierced throughout with ground-level, metal-framed, sliding windows and two lightwells cut out of the brick veneer on the façade. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding with brick veneer applied to the lower portion of the façade. The side-gabled roof is bordered by a boxed cornice with vinyl gutters and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single interior brick chimney projects from the center ridge of the roofline, located toward the northern end of the dwelling.

The façade faces west and has a central main entrance fronted by a brick stoop with modern vinyl-clad railings. It has a replacement single-leaf, fiberglass door set within a weathered wood frame. Fenestration on the primary façade includes a large picture window comprised of six panes of wood-framed awning windows north of the entrance, and one paired and one single one-over-one, double-hung vinyl-sash window south of the entrance.

The south (side) elevation has a one-bay carport addition projecting south from the elevation. The wood carport features a flat roof with metal flashing and simple wood post columns, and shelters a poured concrete floor. The south elevation of the dwelling is visible through the carport, and has a secondary entrance composed of a single-leaf, wood-framed, fiberglass door toward the west side. Fenestration on the south elevation includes three single one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows set into vinyl frames, as well as a triangular vinyl attic vent in the peak of the gable end.

The rear (east) elevation has one paired and two single one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows set into vinyl frames. It is fronted by a short stretch of rail and post fencing that runs parallel to the elevation.

The north (side) elevation has two single one-over-one, double-hung wood sash replacement windows set into vinyl frames, and a matching triangular vinyl attic vent. The dwelling is in good condition, and alterations are limited to the replacement entry.

A pump house (.002) is located to the rear of the dwelling, nestled in the far northeast corner of the property. The ca. 1956 structure is a one-story, wood-framed building measuring approximately 24 square feet in size. The exterior is clad in vertical wood siding, and the front-gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles. It sits on a concrete block foundation. The pump house is in fair condition, and has an incomplete plywood and wood plank shed addition on the south elevation.

History: The dwelling (.001) and pump house structure (.002) located at 35 East Street were constructed ca. 1956 in the Ebe Townsend subdivision according to county records. They do not appear in a 1954 aerial but are visible in a 1968 aerial photograph. No major visible changes to the property have occurred since its construction; the carport is not original but appears to have been added prior to 1968. The property is owned by Alisha D. Smith, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 4. K08084: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event or trend. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

This dwelling is representative of the Ranch style, a residential style that was popular post-1945 through the mid-1970s. A few key characteristics of this style include single-story height, asymmetrical façades, horizontal massing, irregular footprints, low-pitched roofs, large picture windows, small horizontal bedroom windows set high in the facade, and attached garages or carports. High-end examples typically included dramatic/accentuated details, and modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details, but were still identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1956 example has basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance. The dwelling has undergone some modern updating including the application of vinyl siding to portions of the exterior, the replacement of some windows, and the insertion of replacement doors in all entryways. The contemporaneous pump house on the property reflects a standard domestic outbuilding. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the buildings on this property fail to meet the eligibility requirements for their type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings and structures on this property represent common examples of mid-twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

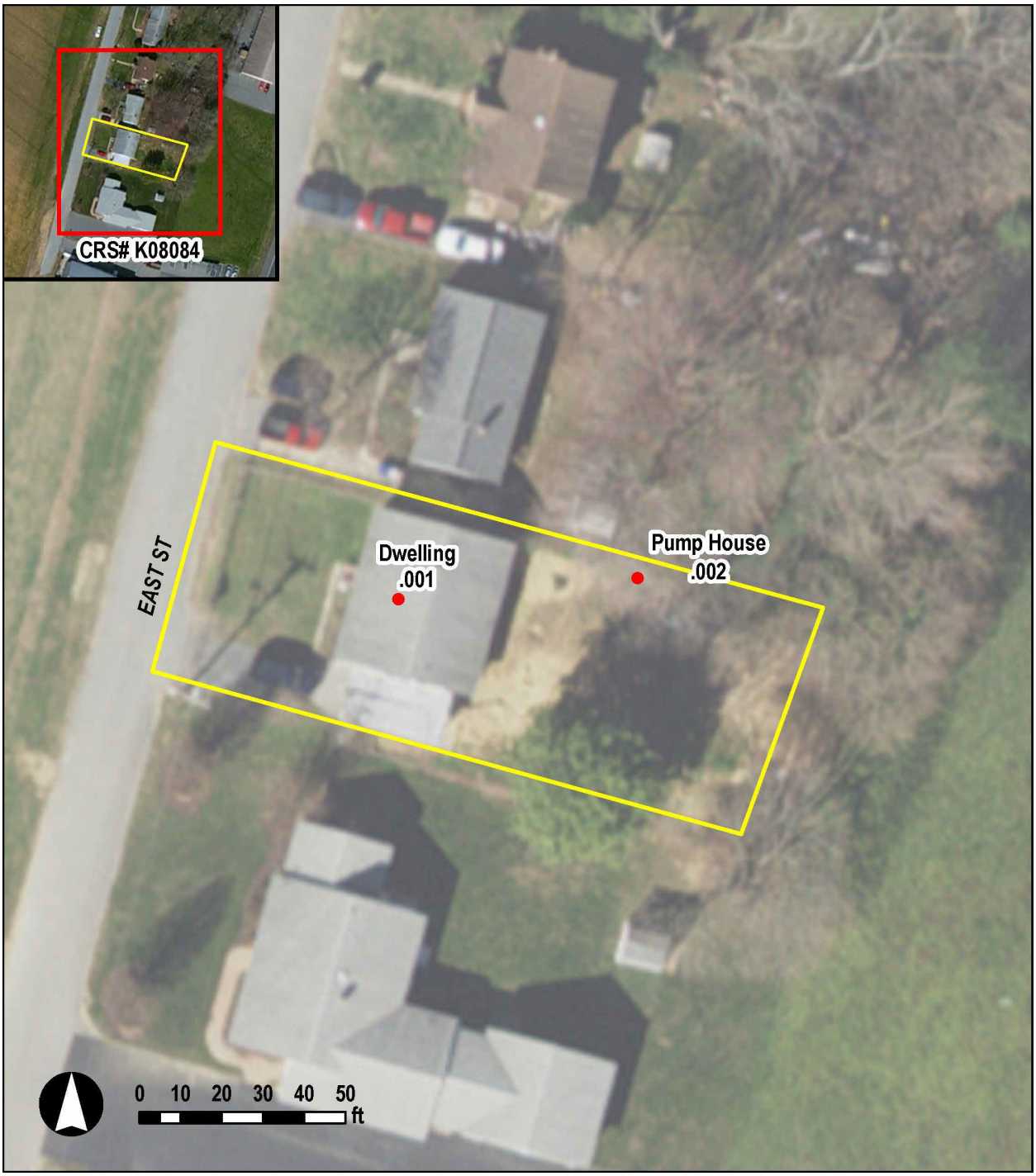


Figure 15. K08084: site plan.

K08085. Dwelling Complex, 33 East Street

Description: This property is located on the east side of East Street, south of the intersection of East Street and East Camden Wyoming Avenue (Photograph 5; Figure 16). The dwelling complex includes a dwelling (.001) and a shed (.002). The dwelling sits parallel to East Street, in a predominantly residential area located between a commercial area to the north and east, and a large former agricultural parcel to the west. A concrete driveway extends along the south (side) elevation of the dwelling, and provides direct access to East Street. The property is fronted by a manicured lawn and landscaped with mature trees and ornamental shrubs. The rear yard is largely obscured by overgrown ivy and mature trees.

The ca. 1955 dwelling (.001) is a one-story, Ranch-style residence measuring four bays wide and two bays deep. The building is clad in vinyl siding, and sits on a concrete block foundation pierced throughout with ground-level openings covered with metal grates. The side-gabled roof is bordered by a boxed cornice with vinyl gutters and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single interior brick chimney is visible from the rear slope of the roofline, located toward the southern end of the dwelling.

The primary façade faces west and is bordered by a concrete walkway extending south from the central entrance and connects to the side driveway. The main entrance is fronted by a concrete stoop, and is composed of a single-leaf, modern steel door with a storm door covering, set within a wood frame. It is flanked by a paired, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window to the north, and a projecting, three-part bay window with side casement panes and a metal frame to the south. Additional fenestration on the primary façade includes a paired, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window in the southernmost bay. All fenestration on the primary elevation is accented by louvered, fixed vinyl shutters.

The south (side) elevation includes a secondary entrance, located toward the rear of the elevation, composed of a single-leaf, wood-framed door. The remainder of the elevation is largely unbroken by openings, except for a central one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window, and a two-pane, wood-framed, attic-level awning sash in the gable end, below a triangular vinyl attic vent.

The rear (east) elevation features a central entrance composed of a single-frame, wood and glass door with a storm door, and a brick stoop flanked by one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. A metal bulkhead door is located north of the entrance, and provides access to the basement. The rear elevation is largely obscured by excessive vegetation overgrowth. The building is in good condition.

The north (side) elevation has two one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows and, like the south elevation, a two-pane, wood-framed, attic-level awning sash in the gable end, below a triangular vinyl attic vent.

A modern prefabricated shed (.002) is located to the rear of dwelling, nestled in dense overgrowth toward the eastern boundary of property. It is a one-story, one-bay, gambrel-roofed structure clad in vertical wood planks and is sheathed in rolled asphalt; double doors on the west elevation provide access to the interior.

History: The dwelling (.001) at 33 East Street was constructed ca. 1955 in the Ebe Townsend subdivision. It does not appear in a 1954 aerial view, but is visible by the time of a 1968 aerial photograph. A modern prefabricated shed (.002) is also located on the property and installed ca. 2000. The property is owned by Deborah L. Vaughn, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981, 1992, 2002; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 5. K08085: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event or trend. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

This dwelling is representative of the Ranch style, a residential style that was popular post-1945 through the mid-1970s. A few key characteristics of this style include single-story height, asymmetrical façades, horizontal massing, irregular footprints, low-pitched roofs, large picture windows, small horizontal bedroom windows set high in the elevation, and attached garages or carports. This ca. 1955 example has basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance. Alterations to the dwelling include the application of vinyl siding to the exterior, fenestration alterations to some elevations, the insertion of replacement windows throughout, and the replacement of some doors. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the dwelling on this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for its type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

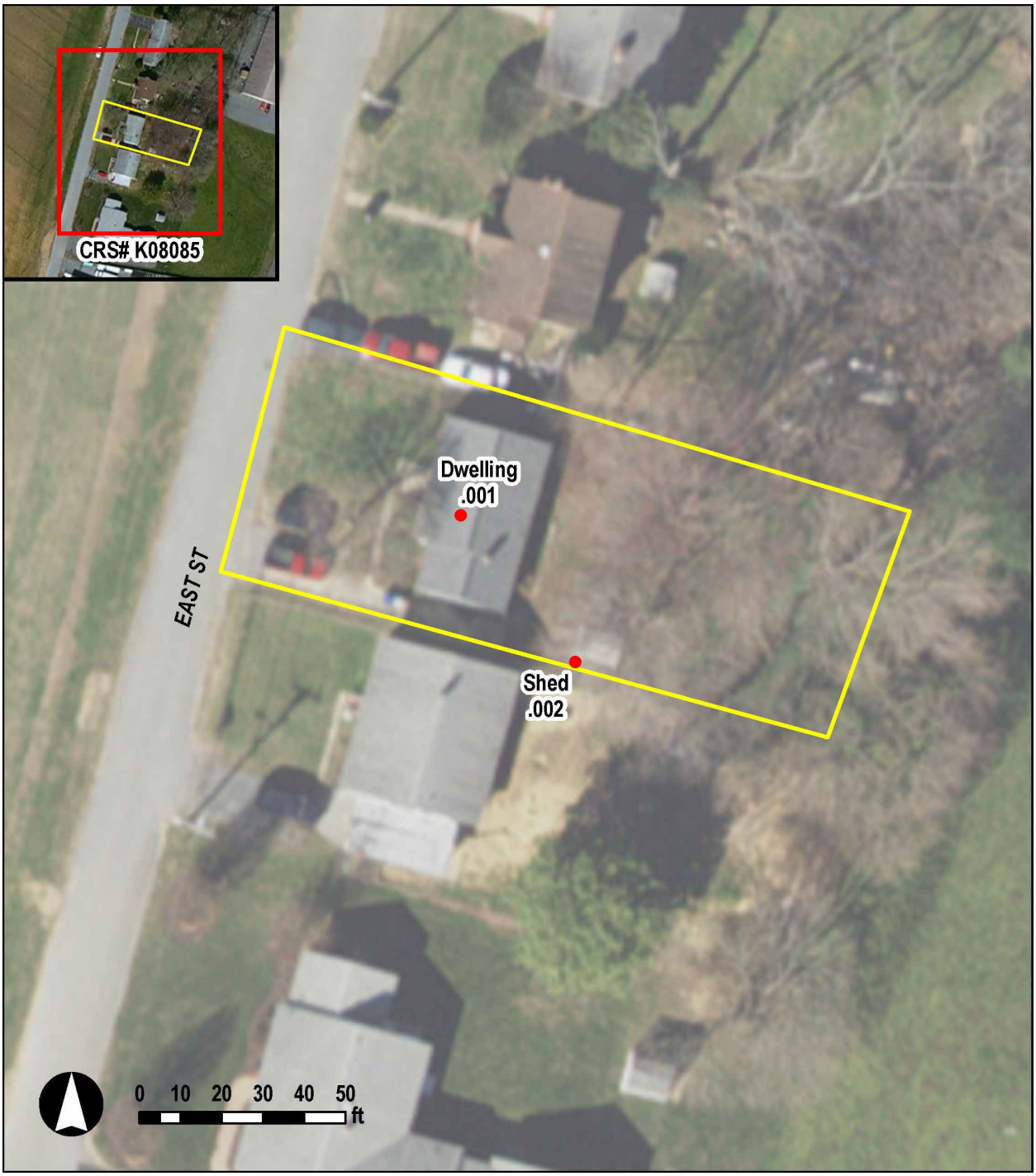


Figure 16. K08085: site plan.

K08086. Dwelling Complex, 31 East Street

Description: This property is located on the east side of East Street, south of the intersection of East Street and East Camden Wyoming Avenue (Photograph 6; Figure 17). The dwelling complex includes a dwelling (.001), a shed (.002), and a brick grill (.003). The dwelling sits parallel to East Street in a predominantly residential area located between a commercial area to the north and east, and a former agricultural parcel to the west. A paved driveway extends along the south (side) elevation of the dwelling, and provides direct access to East Street. The property is surrounded by lawn and densely landscaped with mature trees, ornamental shrubs, and flowering plants. The rear yard has a hot tub atop a wood deck and is enclosed by a modern chain link fence.

The ca. 1960 dwelling (.001) is a one-and-one-half-story, center-passage, Minimal Traditional-style residence measuring four bays wide and three bays deep. The wood-framed building is clad in vinyl siding, and sits on a concrete block foundation, which is largely obscured by dense plantings around the perimeter of the dwelling. The side-gabled roof is bordered by a boxed cornice with vinyl gutters, and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roofline is accented by a side wall, exterior brick chimney that extends up along the north (side) elevation.

The primary elevation faces west across a manicured lawn toward a former agricultural field that will soon be developed. A narrow concrete walkway extends perpendicular from the main entrance, and provides access to East Street. The entrance is accented by a pedimented entry porch composed of a concrete landing partially enclosed by wrought iron railings, and is covered by a vinyl-clad pediment supported by wrought iron columns. The porch is accessed via a brick stoop that connects to the walkway. Within the porch sits the central main entrance, a single-leaf, fiberglass door with an aluminum storm door covering. Fenestration includes six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash set within vinyl frames, arranged as a paired window north of the entrance, and as two single windows south of the entrance. All fenestration throughout the dwelling is accented by fixed, louvered vinyl shutters unless otherwise noted.

The south (side) has a secondary entrance fronted by an L-shaped concrete and brick stoop that is set beneath a projecting, shed-roof entry porch with wrought iron columns and railings. The entrance is composed of a single-leaf, fiberglass door set within a vinyl frame. Fenestration includes six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with vinyl surrounds on the first story, and a second story window boarded over with plywood.

The rear (east) elevation is three bays wide and has two six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with vinyl surrounds flanking a non-historic one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash set within a vinyl frame. A shed dormer extends nearly the length of the elevation projecting out from the rear slope of the roofline, and is a modern addition to the midcentury dwelling. The rear elevation also includes a bulkhead door located at the southeast corner of the dwelling; the opening was covered with tarpaulin at the time of survey. Overall, the dwelling is in good condition. Alterations include the projecting

second-story rear addition, new siding, and likely the central window on the first story of the rear elevation.

Fenestration on the north (side) elevation mimics that on the south elevation, expressed as three single windows on the first story and one paired window on the second story. The two single windows directly flanking the brick chimney stack on the first story lack shutters.

A modern shed (.002) and a modern brick grill (.003) are located in the rear yard, bordering the chain link fence. The shed is a prefabricated single-bay, gambrel-roofed structure clad in vertical wood siding and is sheathed in asphalt shingles; double doors on the west elevation provide access to the interior. The brick grill has brick ledges extending south from a rear brick wall, and an open cooking section in the center.

History: The dwelling (.001) at 31 East Street was constructed ca. 1960 in the Ebe Townsend subdivision according to county records. It does not appear in a 1954 aerial but is visible in a 1968 aerial photograph. A modern prefabricated shed (.002) and a brick grill (.003) are also located on the property; both structures appear to postdate 1982. The property is owned by Joseph L. Rothhaupt and Angela M. Rothhaupt, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1982; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 6. K08086: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Minimal Traditional property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Minimal Traditional style, a residential style that originated in the mid-1930s and was popular through the 1950s. Minimal Traditional houses were typically modest-scale cottages with little applied detail. Their affordability and ease of construction made them popular nationwide. Typical characteristics of the style include one- or one-and-one-half-story height, small and compact size, gabled roofing, stoops or small porch entrances, single or paired double-hung windows, and sometimes attached garages. This ca. 1960 example does not possess architectural significance, as it lacks distinctive architectural details. Alterations to the dwelling include the application of vinyl siding to the entire exterior, fenestration alterations across portions of the rear, the insertion of some replacement windows, and the insertion of replacement doors throughout. The wrought iron porch columns and railings may also be alterations. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the dwelling on this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for this property type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The building on this property represents a common example of mid-to-late twentieth century suburban buildings, and is not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

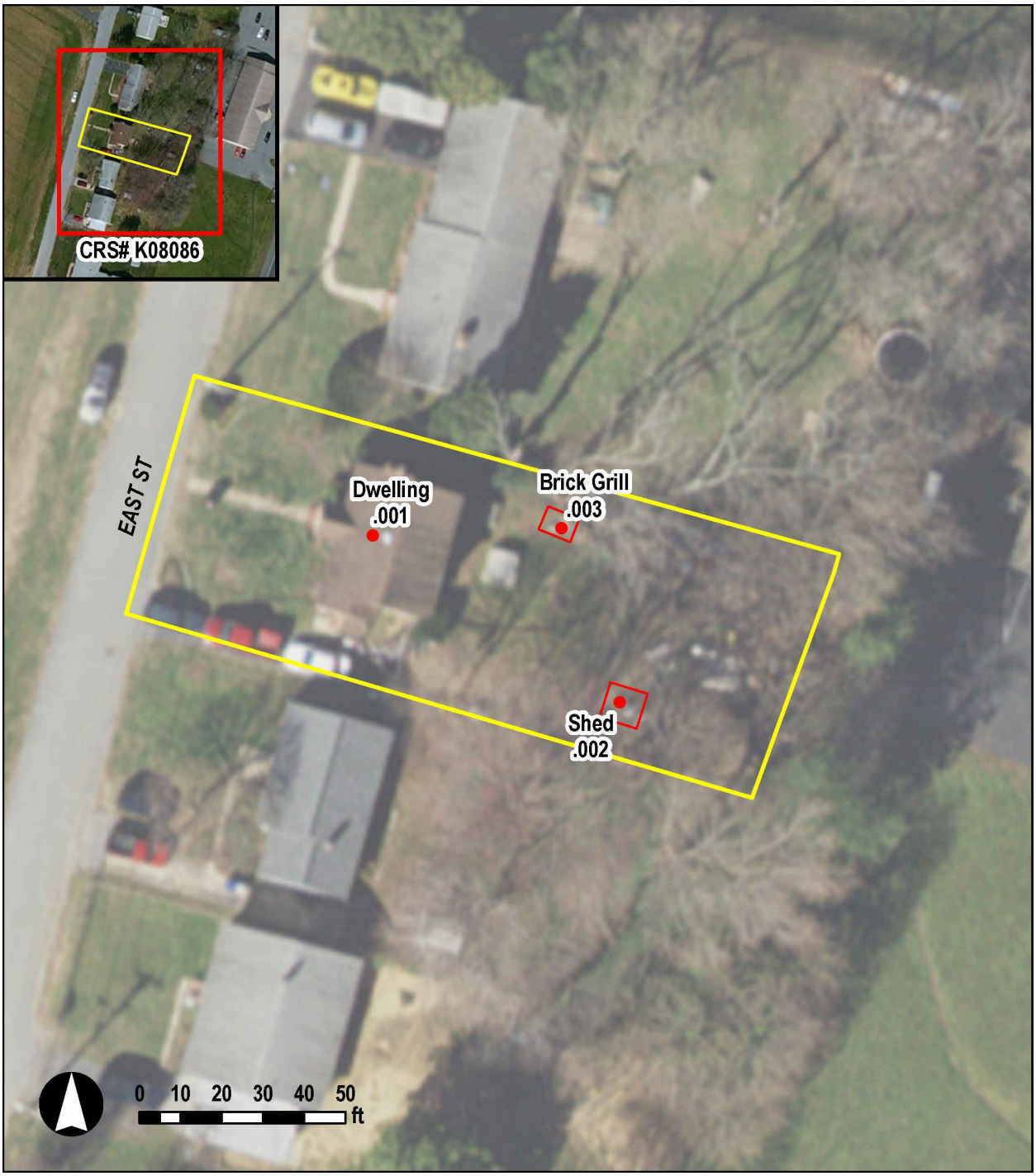


Figure 17. K08086: site plan.

K08089. Dwelling Complex, 19 East Street

Description: This property is located on the east side of East Street. south of the intersection of East Street and East Camden Wyoming Avenue (Photograph 7; Figure 18). The dwelling complex includes a dwelling (.001) and a garage (.002). The dwelling sits parallel to East Street in a densely populated residential area adjacent to a commercial corridor. A gravel track driveway extends along the north (side) elevation of the dwelling, and provides direct access to East Street. The property has an open front lawn and a rear yard enclosed by a wood fence. The northern boundary is defined by a shared chain link fence, while the southern boundary is marked by a paved public access road running parallel to the property.

The ca. 1952 dwelling (.001) is a one-story, wood-framed, Ranch-style residence measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The building is clad in vinyl siding throughout and sits on a concrete block foundation, which has two-pane, metal-framed, ground-level awnings. The hipped roof is bordered by a boxed cornice with vinyl gutters and is sheathed in asphalt shingles; a single, interior brick chimney rises from the roofline just south of center, located on the front roof slope.

The primary façade faces west and features a concrete walkway extending west from the dwelling to East Street. The central main entrance, composed of a modern fiberglass door with a storm door set within a vinyl frame, is fronted by a brick and concrete stoop connecting to the walkway. Fenestration on the primary elevation, which is consistent throughout the dwelling unless otherwise noted, includes six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash set within vinyl frames, flanked by paneled, fixed vinyl shutters; windows south of the main entrance are arranged as a pair, while those north of the main entrance are arranged in a set of three.

The south (side) elevation is symmetrical and has two single windows of similar style to the primary elevation, while the north (side) elevation has one single window of similar style, and one paired, shorter window of similar style. The rear (east) elevation was not accessible at the time of survey. Overall, the dwelling is in good condition.

A ca. 1968 garage (.002) is located adjacent to the northwest corner of the dwelling, accessible via the gravel track driveway. The wood-framed, vinyl-clad structure sits on a poured concrete foundation and is covered by an asphalt-shingled roof. The primary façade faces west, and is largely occupied by a wide, vinyl-framed bay with a modern rolltop garage door. Side (north and south) and rear (east) elevations were not accessible at the time of survey.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 19 East Street was constructed ca. 1952 in the Ebe Townsend subdivision. It does not appear in a 1951 aerial photograph but is visible in a 1954 aerial photograph. A detached garage (.002) was erected to the northeast of the dwelling ca. 1968. A rear addition to the dwelling was built by 1981. The property is owned by Heather Layton, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1951, 1954, 1981; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 7. K08089: façade and southwest elevation of dwelling; view looking north.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Ranch style, a residential style that was popular post-1945 through the mid-1970s. A few key characteristics of this style included single-story height, asymmetrical façades, horizontal massing, irregular footprints, low-pitched roofs, large picture windows, small horizontal bedroom windows set high in the elevation, and attached garages or carports. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details but are still identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1952 example has basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance. The dwelling has undergone substantial alterations including the construction of a large rear addition, the application of vinyl siding to the entire exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. Due to lack of significance and

integrity, the dwelling on this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for its type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

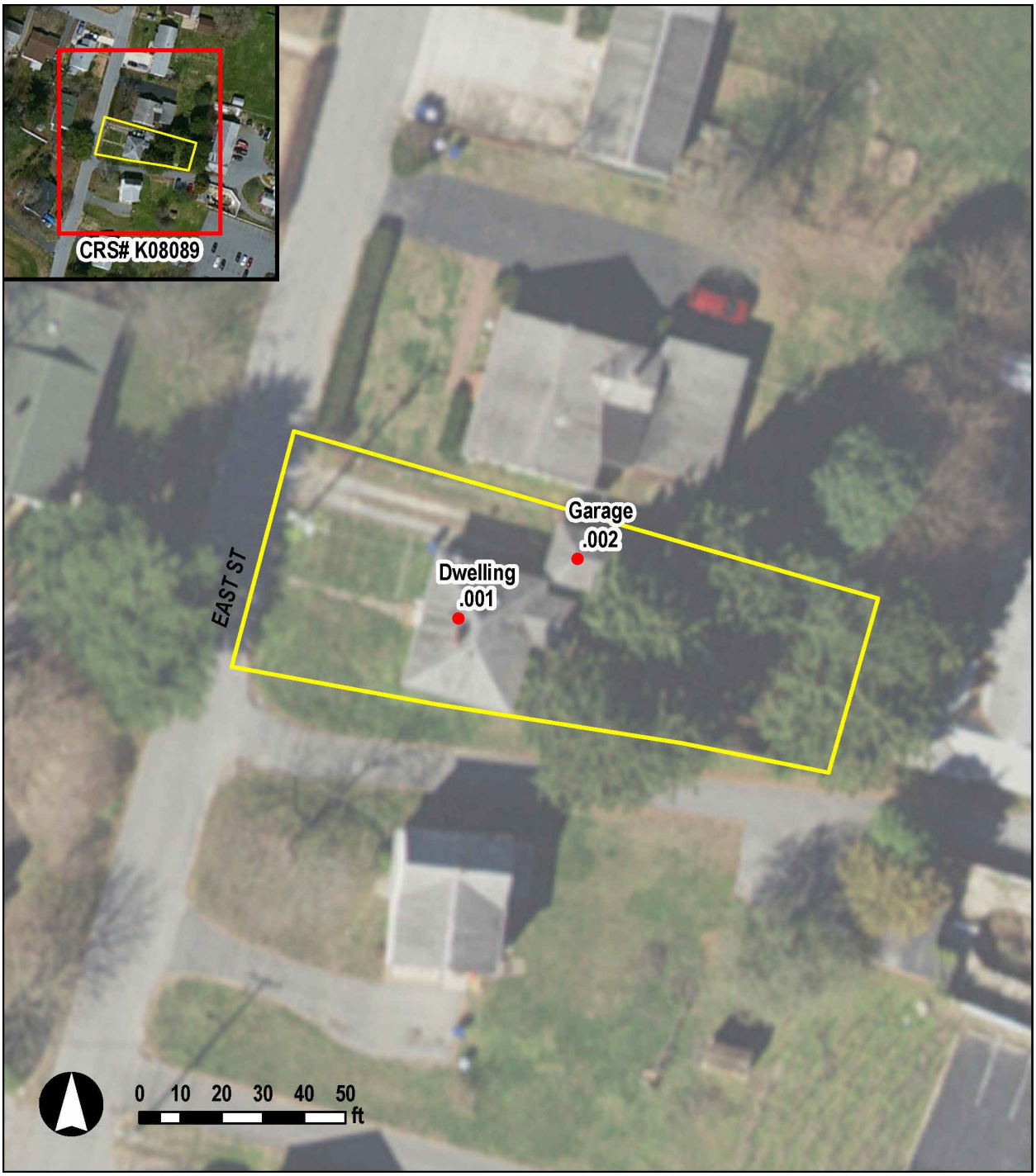


Figure 18. K08089: site plan.

K08090. Dwelling Complex, 17 East Street

Description: This property is located on the east side of East Street, south of the intersection of East Street and East Camden Wyoming Avenue (Photograph 8; Figure 19). The dwelling complex includes a dwelling (.001) and a shed (.002). The dwelling sits parallel to East Street in a densely populated residential area adjacent to a commercial corridor. An asphalt driveway extends along the north (side) elevation of the dwelling and provides direct access to East Street. The property is surrounded by an open lawn, and is landscaped with ornamental shrubs and manicured hedges along East Street. The rear yard, which features a heavy wooded treeline along the eastern edge of the property, is partially enclosed by a chain link fence.

The ca. 1952 dwelling (.001) is a one-story, Ranch-style residence measuring three bays wide and three bays deep. It is clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling sits on a concrete block foundation, which is visible along all but the west (rear) elevation, and is pierced throughout with ground-level, metal-framed windows. The cross-gabled roof is bordered by a simple box cornice with vinyl gutters, and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single interior brick chimney is located near the center of the roofline on the rear slope.

The primary façade faces west, and is fronted by a brick walkway running parallel to the façade and connects to the driveway. A central entrance is accessible via the walkway, situated above a brick stoop. The entrance is composed of a single-leaf, wood and glass door set within a wood frame. A four-pane, replacement picture window set into a vinyl surround is north of the entrance, and a paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window is south of the entrance. All fenestration throughout the dwelling is accented by matching louvered, fixed vinyl shutters.

The south (side) elevation has three single and one paired one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash replacement windows set within vinyl frames, as well as a triangular vinyl attic vent in the gable end.

The rear (east) elevation is fronted by the ca. 1965 patio addition, which consists of a poured concrete patio, covered by a projecting shed roof; the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, sided with corrugated metal, and supported by decorative wrought iron columns. The northwest corner of the patio features a decorative wall composed of concrete breeze blocks, which is visible from the primary elevation. The patio provides access to two, side-by-side, rear entrances, including a metal-framed, sliding plate glass door and a single-leaf, wood and glass door with a vinyl storm door set within a wood frame; both entrances are fronted by a wide brick stoop with wrought iron railings. A paired, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window is just north of the double entrances on the rear elevation.

The north elevation has one single and one paired one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash replacement windows set within vinyl frames, as well as a smaller, paired casement replacement window with a vinyl frame. The dwelling is in good condition, with the ca. 1965 covered patio addition to the rear of the property appearing to be the only significant addition since its construction.

A ca. 1960 shed (.002) is located to the rear of the dwelling, set back into the treeline by the northeastern corner of the property. It is a one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed structure measuring approximately 72 square-feet in size. The wood-framed shed sits on a poured concrete foundation, and is clad in painted vertical wood planks. A single entrance on the west elevation provides interior access to the structure. The shed is in fair condition with noticeable weathering and paint fading on the exterior. It does not appear to have undergone any significant alterations since its construction.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 17 East Street was constructed ca. 1952 in the Ebe Townsend subdivision. It does not appear in a 1951 aerial but is visible in a 1954 aerial photograph. The extant shed (.002) was erected ca. 1960. A covered patio was added to the rear of the dwelling ca. 1965. Other alterations, such as window replacements, appear to have been undertaken in recent years. The property is owned by Sue D. Gede, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 8. K08090: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Ranch style, a residential style that was popular post-1945 through the mid-1970s. A few key characteristics of this style included single-story height, asymmetrical façades, horizontal massing, irregular footprints, low-pitched roofs, large picture windows, small horizontal bedroom windows set high in the elevation, and attached garages or carports. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details but are still identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1952 example has basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance. The dwelling has undergone some alterations including the construction of a large, covered patio addition to the rear of the house, the application of vinyl siding to the entire exterior, and the insertion of replacement doors and windows throughout. The ca. 1960 shed on the property reflects a standard domestic outbuilding. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the buildings on this property fail to meet the eligibility requirements for their type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

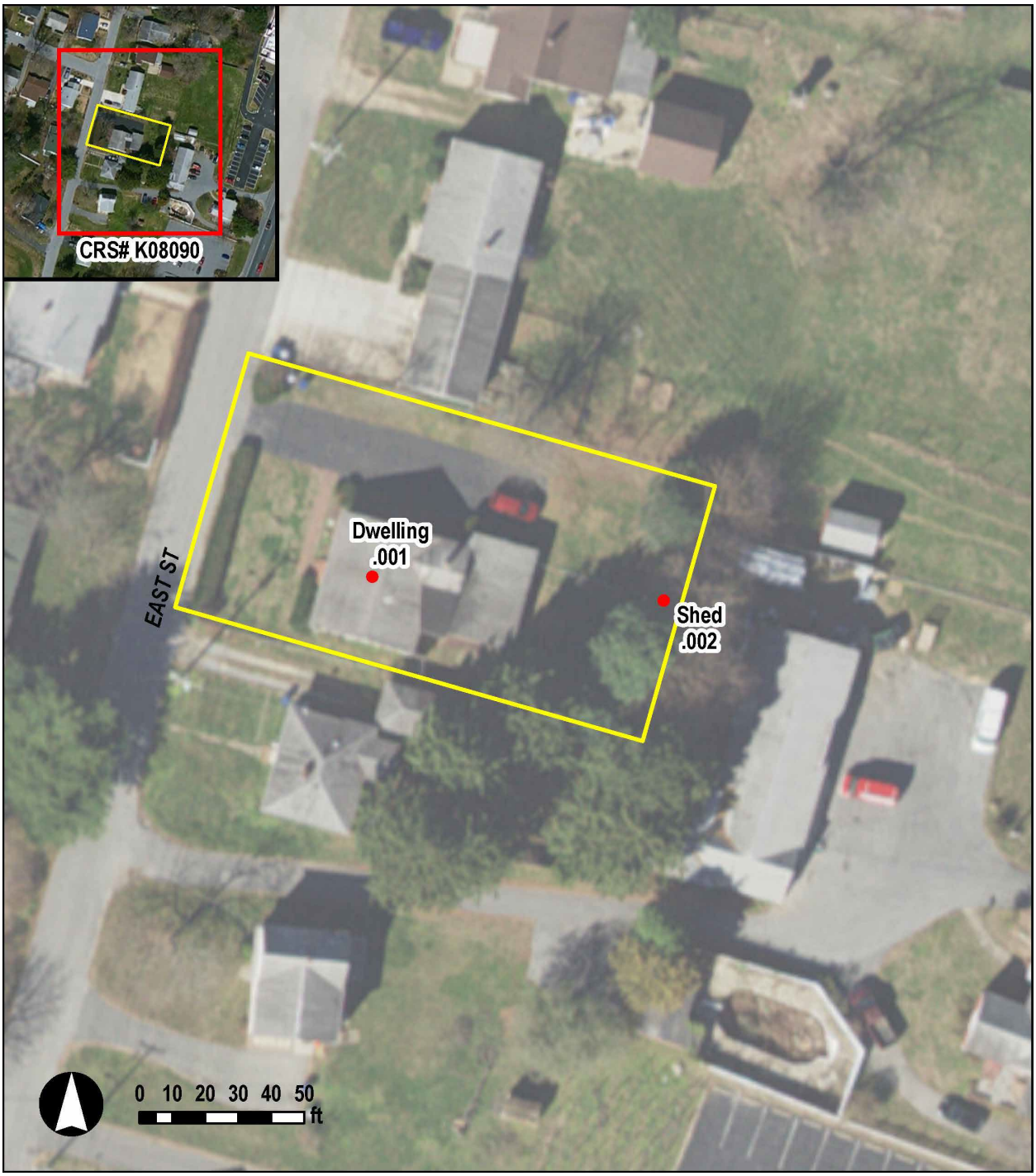


Figure 19. K08090: site plan.

K08091. Dwelling, 13 East Street

Description: This property is located on the east side of East Street facing the intersection of William Street and East Street, south of East Camden Wyoming Avenue (Photograph 9; Figure 20). The dwelling sits perpendicular to William Street, and parallel to East Street in a densely populated residential area adjacent to a commercial corridor. A poured concrete driveway extends west from the southern end of the dwelling, and provides direct access to East Street. The property is surrounded by an open lawn, and is landscaped with ornamental plantings in the front yard, and mature trees in the rear yard. A small section of modern metal fencing runs perpendicular to the rear (east) elevation of the dwelling, dividing the rear yard.

The ca. 1954 dwelling (.001) is a one-story, wood-framed, Ranch-style residence measuring eight bays wide and two bays deep. It is composed of an original, three-bay dwelling to the north and a six-bay, ca. 1968 addition to the south – visually distinguishable by the setback of the later addition. It is clad in brick veneer across the primary (west) façade and vinyl siding across the side (north and south) and rear elevations. The building sits on a concrete block foundation, which is visible along all but the east elevation and is pierced throughout with ground-level, sliding, frosted glass windows. A metal bulkhead door set on top of a concrete foundation provides additional access to the basement from the rear elevation. The side-gabled roof is accented by a simple box cornice with vinyl gutters and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. One exposed gable end in the center of the dwelling, south of a projecting bay, is clad in vinyl siding. The rear slope of the roof has a single interior brick chimney.

The primary façade faces west and has a central entrance fronted by a concrete stoop, and a concrete walkway extends north from the driveway. The entrance is composed of a single-leaf, wood and glass door covered by a vinyl storm door set within a vinyl surround. A secondary entrance fronted by a modest concrete stoop is located in the southern addition, and is composed of a single-leaf, fiberglass door set within a vinyl surround. Fenestration throughout the primary façade includes one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows expressed as two singles, two pairs, and one triple set. Fixed, louvered vinyl shutters flank the fenestration on the northern portion of the dwelling. Two garage bays with modern rolltop doors are located on the southernmost end of the façade.

The south (side) elevation has a single, central window composed of a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window set within a vinyl frame. The rear (east) elevation has two additional entrances to the dwelling, both located in the southern addition. The southernmost bay has the first rear entrance, a single-leaf, fiberglass door set into a vinyl frame, fronted by a wood deck with weathered wood railings. To its immediate north sits the second rear entrance, a single-leaf, fiberglass door set into a vinyl frame and fronted by a concrete stoop. The second rear entrance is flanked by one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows set within vinyl frames. Additional fenestration on the rear elevation, located in the northern half of the dwelling, includes two single and two paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows set within vinyl frames.

The north (side) elevation has two similar windows, as well as a rectangular vinyl attic vent in the gable end. The dwelling is in good condition, with significant alterations limited to the introduction of the ca. 1968 addition south of the original building.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 13 East Street was constructed ca. 1954 in the Ebe Townsend subdivision according to county records. It does not appear in a 1951 aerial but appears in a 1954 aerial photograph with its original footprint. The large garage addition on the south side of the dwelling was built between 1954 and 1968. The property is owned by Audrea Lynn Knable, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1951, 1954, 1981; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 9. K08091: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Ranch style. Ranch-style dwellings are one-story, low-lying horizontal dwellings that were popular nationwide post-1945, and remained popular through the mid-1970s. A few key characteristics of this style included single-story height, asymmetrical façades, horizontal massing, irregular footprints, low-pitched roofs, large picture windows, small horizontal bedroom windows set high in the elevation, and attached garages or carports. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details but are still identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1954 example has basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance. The dwelling has undergone some alterations including the construction of a large addition on the south end of the house, the application of brick veneer and vinyl siding on the exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the dwelling on this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for this property type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 20. K08091: site plan.

K08092. Dwelling Complex, 11 East Street

Description: This property is located on the east side of East Street, south of the intersection of East Street and East Camden Wyoming Avenue, and just north of William Street (Photograph 10; Figure 21). The dwelling complex includes a dwelling (.001) and a garage (.002). The dwelling sits parallel to East Street, a densely populated residential area adjacent to a commercial corridor. A gravel driveway, largely overtaken by grass toward the rear of the property, extends along the south (side) elevation of the dwelling, and provides direct access to East Street. The property is surrounded by an open lawn and landscaped with a wood planter and flowering plants in the front yard, and mature trees and flowering plants in the rear yard.

The ca. 1952 dwelling (.001) is a one-story, Minimal Traditional-style residence with a rear addition. The asymmetrical dwelling measures two bays wide and four bays deep, and has a gable-front-and-wing configuration. It is clad in vinyl siding throughout. It sits on a concrete block foundation, with ground-level windows visible on the side (north and south) elevations. The cross-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and accented by a simple boxed cornice. A single interior brick chimney is located in the center of the roofline.

The primary façade faces west and is fronted by a newly constructed wood deck with wood railings that descend to a concrete patio. The recently relocated main entrance is accessed from the front deck, and is composed of a single-leaf, fiberglass door set within a vinyl frame. The façade is largely unmarked by openings with the exception of the main entrance and fenestration located on the northernmost end of the façade, which includes paired, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows, and an octagonal vinyl attic vent in the gable end.

The south (side) elevation has a secondary entrance, composed of a single-leaf, wood and glass door with a modern storm door, set within a wood frame. Additional fenestration on the south elevation include one paired and one single one-over-one, double-hung vinyl-sash windows set into vinyl surrounds and a two-pane, vinyl-framed sliding glass window.

The rear (east) elevation is characterized by a substantial mid-century addition protruding from the original dwelling. The ca. 1965 addition is an enclosed rear porch composed of plywood with lattice-work that covers openings. It sits beneath a simple asphalt-shingled shed roof.

The north (side) elevation has four one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows set into vinyl surrounds. A large rectangular attic vent is located in the gable end of the north elevation. The dwelling is in excellent condition. It has undergone two significant alterations since its construction, beginning with a ca. 1965 rear addition and leading to an extensive rehabilitation after 2012 which included new vinyl siding, a new wood front deck with wood railings, new windows, a new door, and reorienting the location of the main entrance. The twenty-first century changes significantly altered the original character of the dwelling.

A ca. 1970 garage (.002) is located to the rear of the dwelling at the easternmost end of the driveway. It is a one-story, single-bay structure with a front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The primary (west) façade includes a single garage bay located on the southern end of the structure that has a modern, rolltop door. An octagonal vinyl attic vent, similar to the one on the primary façade of the dwelling, is located on the gable end of the garage's primary façade. The side (north and south) elevations are unmarked. The rear (east) elevation includes a four-pane, wood-framed, fixed sash window and a rectangular vinyl attic vent. The garage is in excellent condition, having been remodeled with the dwelling during the twenty-first century; however, alterations appear to have been limited to replacing the vinyl siding.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 11 East Street was constructed ca. 1952 in the Ebe Townsend subdivision. It does not appear in a 1951 aerial but is in a 1954 aerial photograph. An addition was added to the rear of the dwelling between 1968 and 1977. A detached garage (.002) was erected between 1968 and 1977. The property is owned by Leslie Michelle Bird, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1951, 1954, 1981; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 10. K08092: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Minimal Traditional property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Minimal Traditional style, a residential style that originated in the mid-1930s and was popular through the 1950s. Minimal Traditional houses were typically modest-scale cottages with little applied detail. Their affordability and ease of construction made them popular nationwide. Typical characteristics of the style include one- or one-and-one-half-story height, small and compact size, gabled roofing, stoops or small porch entrances, single or paired double-hung windows, and sometimes attached garages. This ca. 1952 example does not possess architectural significance, as it lacks distinctive architectural details. Alterations to the dwelling include the construction of rear and side additions, and modern decking across the front. Additionally, vinyl siding has been applied to the entire exterior, the fenestration pattern has been altered across the facade, and replacement windows and doors have been inserted throughout the building. The ca. 1970 garage on the property reflects a standard domestic outbuilding of its period. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the buildings on this property fail to meet the eligibility requirements for their type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-to-late twentieth century suburban buildings, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 21. K08092: site plan.

K08093. Dwelling Complex, 9 East Street

Description: This property is located on the east side of East Street south of the intersection of East Street and East Camden Wyoming Avenue (Photograph 11; Figure 22). The dwelling complex includes a dwelling (.001), a garage (.002), and a modern shed (.003). The dwelling sits parallel to East Street, in a densely populated residential area adjacent to a commercial corridor. A gravel driveway extends along the north (side) elevation of the dwelling, and provides direct access to East Street. The property is surrounded by lawn and landscaped with ornamental shrubs, shade trees, and mature trees.

The ca. 1960 dwelling (.001) is a one-story, L-shaped, Ranch-style residence with a ca. 1985 rear addition. The dwelling measures three bays wide and five bays deep. It is clad in vinyl siding with brick veneer applied to the lower portion of the primary (west) façade. The building sits on a concrete block foundation, which is exposed on the north and south (side) elevations, and is pierced throughout with ground-level, metal-framed, sliding windows. The cross-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and accented by a simple box cornice with vinyl gutters. Its gable ends – expressed on the south, east, and north elevations – have simple vinyl attic vents. The roof slope on the primary façade has a single interior brick chimney.

The primary façade faces west and is fronted by a concrete walkway that runs parallel to the façade, leading to the driveway, as well as perpendicular to the central bay, leading to East Street. The asymmetrical façade has a central main entrance fronted by a brick stoop. The entrance is composed of a wood door with an aluminum storm door set within a wood frame. It is surrounded by two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows to the south, and a Chicago-style window set to the north composed of two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows flanking a single plate glass window. Fenestration throughout the dwelling, with the exception of the ground-level windows, features fixed, louvered vinyl shutters.

The south (side) elevation has three one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows toward the front of the dwelling and a set of three, one-over-over, double-hung vinyl-sash windows located in the rear addition.

The rear (east) elevation extends three bays wide and includes a central entrance fronted by a concrete stoop with a single, wrought-iron railing. The entrance is composed of a single-leaf, steel and glass door with a storm door set within a wood frame.

The north (side) elevation has a central side entrance composed of a single-leaf, steel and glass door with an aluminum storm door, set within a wood frame, fronted by an L-shaped brick and concrete stoop. The remaining windows on the north elevation include one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash set into vinyl surrounds. Overall, the building is in good condition.

A ca. 1985 garage (.002) is located at the rear of the dwelling at the easternmost end of the driveway. The two-bay secondary structure sits on a concrete block foundation, and is clad in vinyl siding. The front-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The primary (west) façade has fiberglass rolltop doors set into two wood-framed garage bays. A secondary entrance is located on the north (side) elevation, and is composed of a single-leaf, wood-framed, metal door. Fenestration is limited to the south (side) and rear (east) elevations, and includes wood-framed, sliding glass windows flanked by fixed, louvered vinyl shutters. A modern shed (.003) is located adjacent to the garage's rear elevation. The one-story, single-bay structure is clad in vinyl vertical planks, and its gambrel roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The north, south, and west elevations, as well as the foundation, are obscured by shade trees and vegetation overgrowth.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 9 East Street was constructed ca. 1960 in the Ebe Townsend subdivision according to county records. It does not appear in a 1954 aerial photograph, but is visible in a 1968 aerial photograph. An addition was constructed on the rear of the dwelling between 1982 and 1992 according to aerial photographs. A modern detached garage (.002) was also erected during the same period. A prefabricated shed (.003) was subsequently erected to the east of the garage between 1992 and 2002. The property is owned by Donna M. Sanders, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 11. K08093: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Ranch style, a residential style that was popular post-1945 through the mid-1970s. A few key characteristics of this style included single-story height, asymmetrical façades, horizontal massing, irregular footprints, low-pitched roofs, large picture windows, small horizontal bedroom windows set high in the elevation, and attached garages or carports. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details but are still identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1960 example has basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance. The dwelling has undergone some alterations including the construction of a large addition to the rear of the house, the application of vinyl siding to most of the exterior, and the insertion of replacement doors throughout. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the buildings on this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for its type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The building on this property represents common examples of mid-to-late twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 22. K08093: site plan.

K08094. Dwelling Complex, 7 East Street

Description: This property is located on the east side of East Street, south of the intersection of East Street and East Camden Wyoming Avenue (Photograph 12; Figure 23). The dwelling complex includes a dwelling (.001) and a garage (.002). The dwelling sits parallel to East Street, located in a densely populated residential area adjacent to a commercial corridor. A gravel driveway, largely overtaken by grass, extends west along the south (side) elevation, and provides direct access to East Street. The property is surrounded by lawn and landscaped with ornamental shrubs, shade trees, and mature trees. The rear yard is enclosed by an unfinished wood fence.

The ca. 1946 dwelling (.001) is a one-and-one-half-story, Cape Cod-style residence with a ca. 1987 two-story, rear ell addition. The dwelling measures three bays wide and two bays deep, with an additional bay in depth provided by a modern rear addition. It is clad in vinyl siding. The foundation and any ground-level windows are obscured by ornamental plantings and excessive overgrowth. The steeply pitched, side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A side wall chimney parged with stucco is located on the southern end of the roofline. The roof features two gabled dormers on the primary (west) façade. The dormers are clad in vinyl siding, covered with asphalt shingles, and have three-over-one, double-hung sash windows, set within vinyl frames.

The primary façade faces west toward East Street. The symmetrical façade has a central entrance fronted by a narrow concrete walkway, and a wood stoop with vinyl-clad banisters. The entrance is composed of a single-leaf, wood and glass door, covered by a paneled storm door, set within an ornamental wood surround with incised pilasters and a molded lintel. The entrance is flanked by one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows set within wood surrounds, flanked by paneled, fixed vinyl shutters.

The south (side) elevation features a side entrance situated beneath a wood entry porch with an asphalt-shingled shed roof supported by simple wood posts, fronted by a wood stoop; the entrance is composed of a wood and glass door set within a wood frame. The south elevation also has one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with set within vinyl frames on either side of the chimney stack.

The rear (east) elevation was not accessible at the time of survey. The building is in good condition, with some significant vegetation overgrowth obscuring the south elevation.

The north elevation features one-over-one, double-hung vinyl-sash windows set within vinyl frames, as well as a small, square sliding glass window and a rectangular vent in the gable end. The north elevation also has a side entrance composed of vinyl-framed, sliding glass doors on the first story of the rear ell addition.

A modern shed (.002) is located to the rear of the dwelling, along the eastern boundary of the property. The single-story, front-gabled structure extends two bays wide, comprising the primary, front-gabled, enclosed shed and a lean-to, open portion for machine storage.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 7 East Street was constructed ca. 1946 in the Ebe Townsend subdivision according to county records. It first appears in a 1951 aerial photograph. An addition was constructed on the rear of the dwelling between 1982 and 1992 according to aerial photographs. A modern prefabricated shed (.002) located at the rear of the property. The property is owned by Elise M. Knable, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002; USDA 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 12. K08094: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Cape Cod property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Cape Cod style. The Cape Cod style began appearing in the 1930s as a one-story variant of Colonial Revival, and is also considered a variant of the Minimal Traditional style that appeared in the early 1940s. Key characteristics of the style include one-and-one-half story height, side-gabled roof, gabled dormers across the front roof, and often a shed dormer on the rear roof, Colonial Revival or Minimal Traditional details, wood shingle, clapboard or asbestos cladding, and double-hung windows. This ca. 1946 Cape Cod-style dwelling does not possess architectural significance or integrity. The dwelling has undergone considerable modern updating as well as modification to the main block. Alterations include the construction of a large addition at the rear, the application of vinyl replacement siding to the entire exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows throughout the dwelling. This modified example fails to meet the eligibility requirements for its type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-to-late twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 23. K08094: site plan.

K08095. Dwelling Complex, 5 East Street

Description: This property is located on the east side of East Street, just south of the intersection of East Street and East Camden Wyoming Avenue (Photograph 13; Figure 24). The dwelling complex includes a dwelling (.001) and a garage (.002). The dwelling sits parallel to East Street in a densely populated residential area adjacent to a commercial corridor. A gravel driveway with direct access to East Street extends west along the south (side) elevation of the dwelling. The property is surrounded by lawn and landscaped with ornamental shrubs and mature trees. The front yard is enclosed by a modern wood picket fence, while rear and side yards are enclosed by a wood plank fence with a chain link portion extending from the southwest corner of the dwelling.

The ca. 1948 dwelling (.001) is a one-and-one-half-story, wood-framed, Cape Cod-style residence with a center-passage plan. The original dwelling measures three bays wide and two bays deep, with extra bays extending from the north and east elevations where modern additions have been constructed. It is clad in aluminum siding, and sits on a concrete block foundation. The steeply pitched, side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A parged, side-wall chimney is located on the northern end of the roofline. The roof features two gabled dormers on the primary (west) façade, and a three-bay shed dormer on the rear (east) elevation. All dormers are clad in aluminum siding, covered with asphalt shingles, and have three-over-one, double-hung sash windows set within vinyl frames.

The primary façade faces west, and is fronted by a full-width porch extending the width of the original three bays. The porch, added ca. 1975, has a poured concrete deck enclosed by a wrought iron railing, and its asphalt-shingled, vinyl gutter-edged shed roof is supported by wrought iron columns. A narrow concrete walkway and brick stoop lead to the main entrance, located in the center of the porch. The entrance is composed of a single-leaf, fiberglass door set with a wood surround. Paired three-over-one, wood-framed, double-hung sash windows with fixed vinyl shutters flank the main entrance. Fenestration on the addition bay extending north from the original dwelling includes a paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window set beneath a covered porch with a fixed, horizontal panel, aluminum awning.

The south (side) elevation has one-over-one and three-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows set into wood surrounds and flanked by fixed vinyl shutters; the window in the first-story bay closest to the primary elevation also features a fixed, horizontal panel, aluminum awning.

The rear (east) elevation was not accessible at the time of survey. The north (side) elevation has two paired, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows set within wood surrounds and flanked by fixed vinyl shutters. Overall, the building is in good condition.

A ca. 1948 garage (.002) is located approximately 9 yards southwest of the southernmost corner of the dwelling. The west-facing structure is accessible via the gravel driveway. It is a wood-framed, single-story structure clad in vertical wood and drop wood siding. It sits on a poured concrete foundation and

features a single-bay opening with a metal overhead garage door. The front-gabled roof appears to be clad in asphalt shingles. The structure was not accessible at the time of survey, and the west (primary) elevation was the only visible elevation.

Recent aerial views indicate a circular structure in the rear yard of this property, possibly an above-ground pool or trampoline. The survey team did not have visual or physical access to the rear yard, which was wooded and surrounded by tall wood fencing. As the survey team was unable to confirm the existence or nature of this structure, it was not included in the survey.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 5 East Street was constructed ca. 1948 in the Ebe Townsend subdivision according to county records. It first appears in a 1951 aerial photograph. The photograph also depicts a detached garage (.002) constructed ca. 1948. Significant alterations were undertaken ca. 1975, and included the introduction of a new front porch, a rear addition, and a side addition projecting from the north elevation. The property is owned by James R. Duff, Sr., and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 13. K08095: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Cape Cod property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. The dwelling on this property is an example of the Cape Cod style. The Cape Cod style began appearing in the 1930s as a one-story variant of Colonial Revival, and is also considered a variant of the Minimal Traditional style that appeared in the early 1940s. Key characteristics of the style include one-and-one-half story height, side-gabled roof, gabled dormers across the front roof and often a shed dormer on the rear roof, Colonial Revival or Minimal Traditional details, wood shingle, clapboard or asbestos cladding, and double-hung windows. This ca. 1948 Cape Cod-style dwelling does not possess architectural significance or integrity. Alterations to this dwelling include the construction of a full-width front porch, additions across the rear and one side, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout the dwelling. The ca. 1948 garage on the property is a standard domestic outbuilding. Due to their lack of significance and integrity, the buildings on this property fail to meet the eligibility requirements for their type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 24. K08095: site plan.

K08096. Dwelling Complex, 45 Cataldi Lane

Description: This property is located southeast of the intersection of Cataldi Lane and Rising Sun Road (Photograph 14; Figure 25). The dwelling complex includes a dwelling (.001) and a shed (.002). The dwelling sits east of and parallel to Cataldi Lane, facing west toward an undeveloped parcel of land. An asphalt driveway with direct access to Cataldi Lane extends west from the northern corner of the dwelling. The property is surrounded by lawn on all sides, and landscaped with ornamental shrubs, flowering plants, and mature trees in the front yard, and ornamental shrubs and shade trees in the rear yard. The rear yard is enclosed by modern chain-link fencing.

The ca. 1967 Ranch-style dwelling (.001) is a one-story, wood-frame building. The dwelling measures seven bays wide and one bay deep. It is set on a concrete block foundation, visible on all but the north elevation of the dwelling due to a side planter. The north elevation has brick-framed window wells topped with protective plastic covers throughout. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding accented by brick sections set in a common bond situated beneath fenestration on a small section of the primary (west) façade. The hipped roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and sits above a simple boxed cornice with a vinyl gutter. A projecting gable-front section is set near the center of the façade. A brick-clad, interior chimney is located at the center of the roof on the rear side of the dwelling.

The primary façade faces west and has a main entrance located north of the dwelling's center. The entrance is accessed from the driveway by a walkway comprised of decorative brick pavers and a brick stoop with iron handrails. The entrance has a wood door with three glass panes set within a wood frame, flanked by paired, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Additional fenestration includes single, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows located immediately south of the main entrance, and on the south end of the facade; a set of four casement sash windows comprising a bay window located in the projecting center bay beneath an octagonal vinyl attic vent; and paired, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows on the southernmost bay of the façade. Fenestration throughout the dwelling is set within vinyl surrounds; fixed vinyl shutters flank all windows except for those on either side of the main entrance. A single garage bay is located on the northernmost end of the primary façade.

The side (north and south) elevations are largely unadorned, with a paired, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows in the center of the north elevation, and a single one-over-one, double-hung window in the center of the south elevation.

The rear (east) elevation has a secondary entrance composed of three-part, sliding glass doors fronted by a small brick stoop and brick walkway. Fenestration on the rear elevation includes three one-over-one, double-hung sash windows and a paired, one-over-one, double-hung sash window; and a vinyl-framed, three-part rear entrance composed of sliding glass doors. The dwelling is in excellent condition.

A modern shed (.002) is located at the rear of the dwelling, abutting the eastern most boundary of the property. The single-bay structure is clad in vinyl with asphalt shingles covering the front-gabled roof. Double doors set within a vinyl frame comprise the entrance to the shed, which is fronted by a low poured concrete ramp.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 45 Cataldi Lane was constructed ca. 1966 in the Frank Cataldi subdivision according to county records. It does not appear in a 1954 aerial but is visible in a 1968 aerial photograph. The extant modern shed (.002) was erected in 2007. The property is owned by Joseph Campbell Cataldi and Rosemarie T. Cataldi, relatives of the original developer, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County Deed M23:357; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 14. K08096: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Ranch style, a residential style that was popular post-1945 through the mid-1970s. A few key characteristics of this style included single-story height, asymmetrical façades, horizontal massing, irregular footprints, low-pitched roofs, large picture windows, small horizontal bedroom windows set high in the elevation, and attached garages or carports. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details but are still identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1967 example has basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance. The dwelling has undergone some alterations including the application of vinyl siding to the entire exterior, fenestration alterations across the rear, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the dwelling on this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for its type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-to-late twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

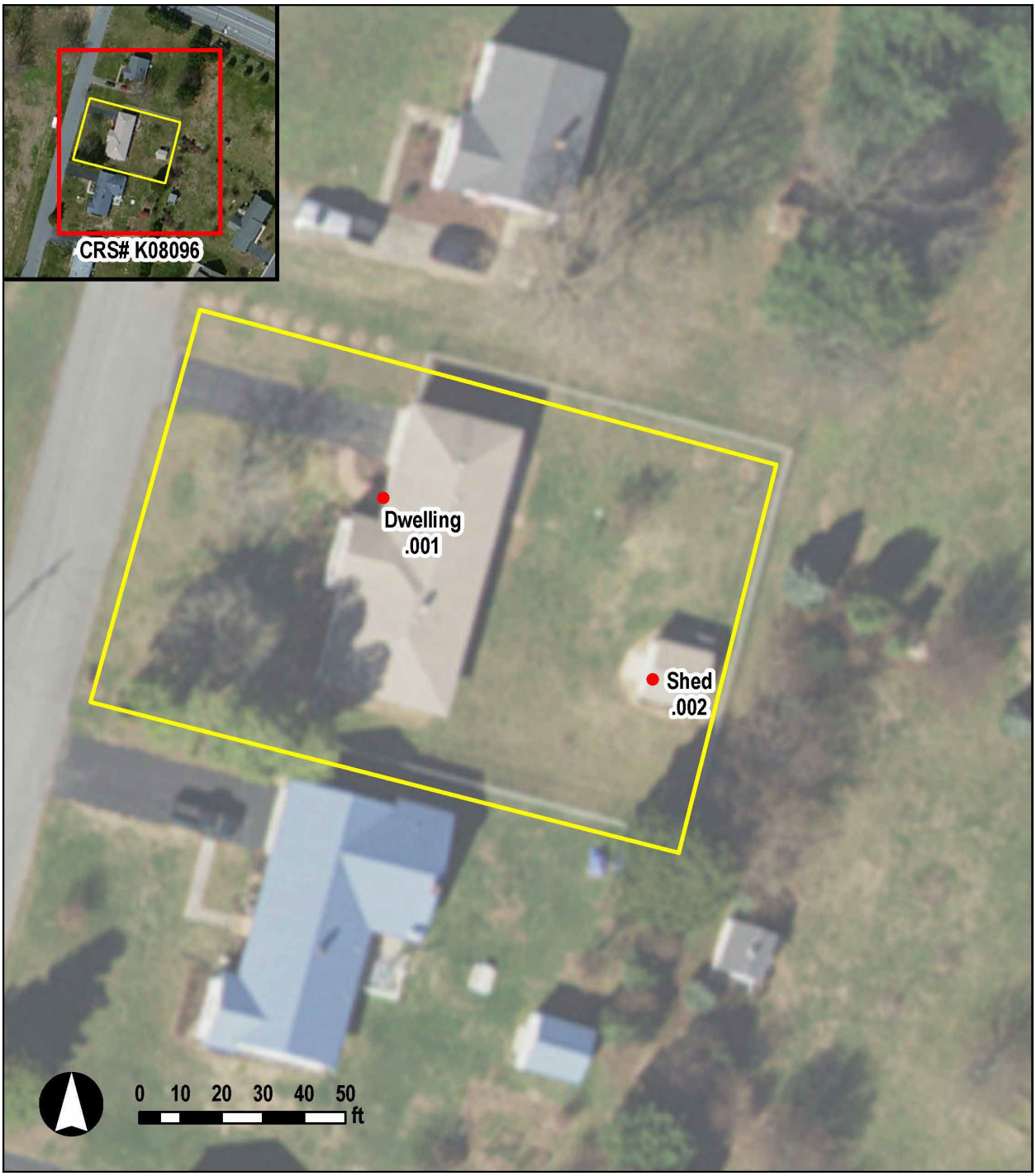


Figure 25. K08096: site plan.

K08098. Dwelling, 85 Cataldi Lane

Description: This property is located southeast of the intersection of Cataldi Lane and Rising Sun Road (Photograph 15; Figure 26). The dwelling (.001) sits east of and parallel to Cataldi Lane, facing west toward an undeveloped parcel of land. A gravel driveway with direct access to Cataldi Lane extends west from the northern corner of the dwelling. The property is surrounded by lawn on all sides, and is landscaped with ornamental shrubs.

The ca. 1967 dwelling (.001) is a one-story Ranch-style building. The dwelling measures seven bays wide and one bay deep, and is set on a low, painted concrete block foundation with fixed basement windows throughout. It is clad in asbestos shingles. The side-gabled roof, accented by a vinyl gutter, is sheathed in asphalt shingles and features a single interior brick chimney located on the northern end of the primary (west) façade.

The primary façade faces west and has a main entrance located on the southern half of the façade. The entrance is accessed from the driveway by a concrete walkway and brick stoop. It is composed of a fiberglass door with a round-arched fanlight, set within a wood frame. A secondary entrance is located on the northern half of the façade, and is composed of a steel and glass door set within a metal frame. It is fronted by a patio of brick pavers laid in a herringbone pattern, and situated beneath a projecting metal awning with decorative metal pier supports. Fenestration throughout the primary façade is composed of one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows in varying arrangements: The southernmost end of the dwelling has two single windows with fixed, louvered shutters; the center of the dwelling features a set of four windows located beneath a fixed aluminum awning; and the north end of the dwelling has two unadorned, single windows flanking the secondary entrance beneath the patio awning. Two garage bays with modern rolltop doors are located on the northernmost end of the primary façade.

The side (north and south) elevations contain vinyl-framed, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The rear (east) elevation has a centrally-located, rear entrance composed of an aluminum and glass door set within a metal frame, and fronted by a brick stoop with a single metal railing. The rear entrance is flanked by one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows set above vinyl panels. Additional fenestration on the rear elevation includes one-over-one, double-hung sash windows and sliding windows set beneath a fixed aluminum awning. The dwelling is in good condition.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 85 Cataldi Lane was constructed ca. 1967 in the Frank Cataldi subdivision according to county records. It does not appear in a 1954 aerial but is visible in a 1968 aerial photograph. The property is owned by Mary C. Moore, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 15. K08098: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Ranch style. Ranch-style dwellings are one-story, low-lying horizontal houses that were popular nationwide post-1945 and remained popular through the mid-1970s. Asymmetry and horizontality were essential components of the style. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details but were identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1967 Ranch-style dwelling encompasses the basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance, as it lacks distinctive features of the Ranch style. It has also lost integrity with visible fenestration alterations across the rear, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout the dwelling. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for a dwelling of this type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The building on this property represents common mid-twentieth century suburban construction, and is not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

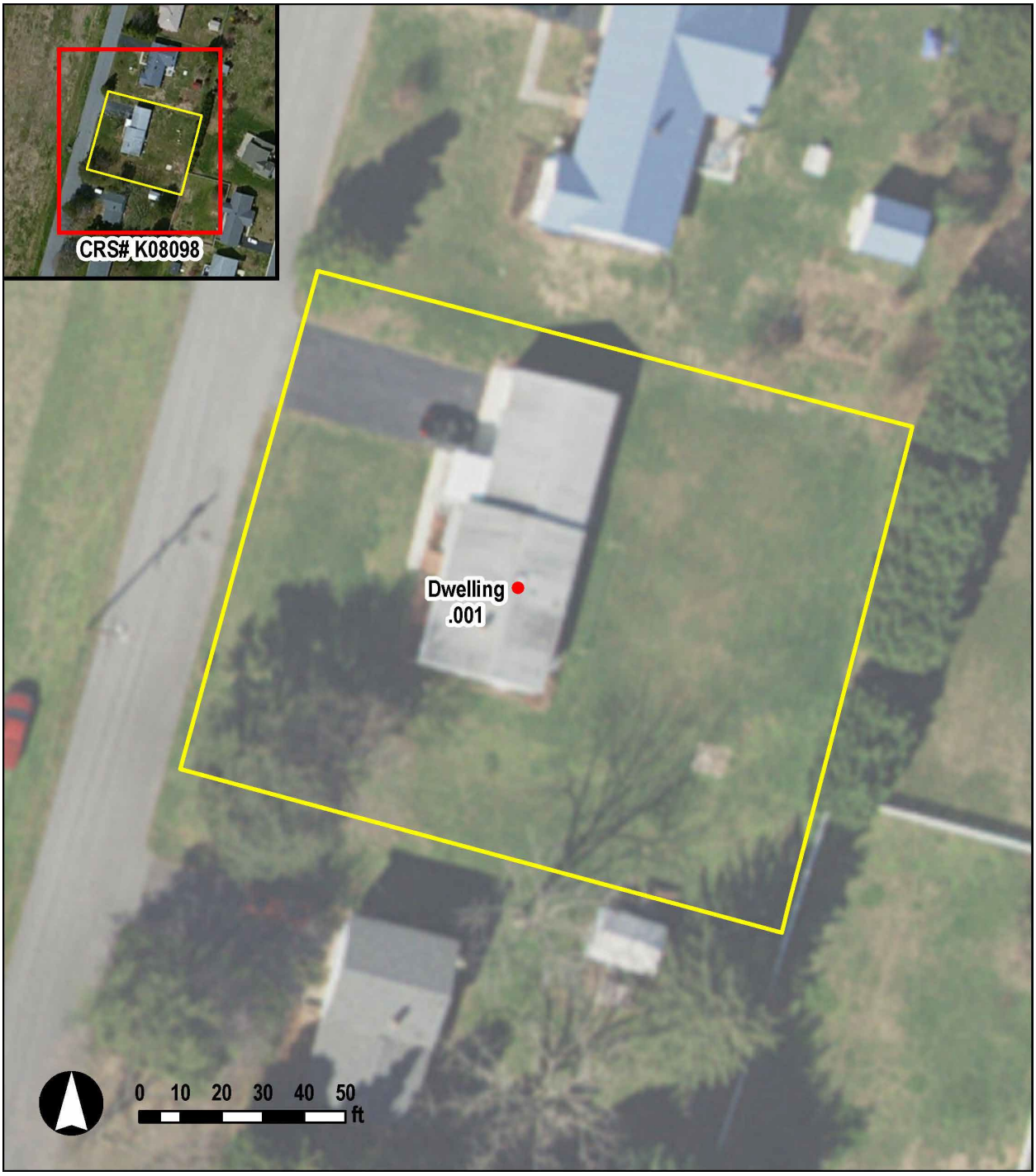


Figure 26. K08098: site plan.

K08099. Dwelling Complex, 111 Cataldi Lane

Description: This property is located southeast of the intersection of Cataldi Lane and Rising Sun Road (Photograph 16; Figure 27). The dwelling complex includes a dwelling (.001), a modern storage structure (.002), and a modern shed (.003). The dwelling sits east of and parallel to Cataldi Lane, facing west toward an undeveloped parcel of land. An asphalt driveway with direct access to Cataldi Lane extends west from the northern corner of the dwelling, while a brick-paved patio fronts the southern end of the primary (west) facade. The property is surrounded by lawn and mature trees, and landscaped with ornamental shrubs on the primary façade.

The ca. 1967 Split-Level dwelling (.001) is a two-story, wood-framed building with a center-passage floor plan. The dwelling measures three-bays wide and two bays deep and is set on a poured concrete foundation. The exterior is largely clad in vinyl siding, with brick veneer covering the exposed first-story on the northern (taller) half of the primary façade. The northern half of the dwelling is two full stories, and features a front-gabled roof, while the southern half is one story, slightly raised, and features a side-gabled roof; both sections of roofing are sheathed in asphalt shingles, and are accented by a boxed cornice with vinyl gutters. The roof features two chimneys; an interior brick chimney located in the center of the dwelling and an exterior chimney composed of concrete block located on the northernmost end of the rear (east) elevation.

The primary façade faces west and its original first-story garage bays have been infilled, with the entire first story covered by modern brick veneer siding. The façade has an off-center main entrance on the first story of the northern half of the dwelling. It is fronted by a small concrete landing attached to an asphalt walkway that extends from the main driveway. The entrance is composed of a fiberglass, single-leaf door set within a vinyl frame. A secondary entrance is located immediately north of the main entrance on the first story as infill within an original garage bay; it is composed of vinyl-framed sliding doors flanked by sidelights. Fenestration on the façade includes a projecting bay window on the southern half of the façade, composed of four vinyl casement sash set within a wood frame, and two paired four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl-framed sash on the second story beneath a vinyl attic vent set beneath the gable end. All fenestration on the primary facade is flanked by vinyl shutters.

The north side elevation has no openings on the first story and a set of paired four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl-framed sash windows on the second story. The south side elevation, in contrast, extends one story, is nearly unmarked by openings, and features only a small rectangular vinyl attic vent set beneath the gable end. The east rear elevation extends six bays and has two centrally-located entrances. Though not identical, both entrances are composed of fiberglass, single-leaf doors set within wood frames, protected by vinyl storm doors. The northernmost entrance is located at ground-level, while the southernmost entrance is slightly elevated and fronted by an L-shaped concrete block stoop. Fenestration throughout the rear elevation includes one paired and three single one-over-one, vinyl-framed, double-hung sash windows.

A modern storage structure (.002) and a modern shed (.003), both prefabricated, are located at the rear of the dwelling, clustered in the foliage-covered northeast corner of the property. The storage structure, which is composed of a plastic material, extends a single-bay wide and is accessed by double doors on the west-facing elevation. It is located approximately four feet south of the modern shed, which is a single-bay, front-gabled structure, clad in standing seam metal, and accessed by metal-framed double doors. Both of the modern ancillary structures sit on concrete block foundations.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 111 Cataldi Lane was constructed ca. 1967 in the Frank Cataldi subdivision according to county records. It does not appear in a 1954 aerial photograph, but is visible in a 1968 aerial photograph. The extant modern metal shed (.002) was built between 1977 and 1981 in the rear yard. A modern storage structure (.003) is located to the south of the shed. The property is owned by Thomas C. Sunde, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 16. K08099: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Split Level property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The residence represents an example of the Split Level style. This style was popular from the 1950s through the 1970s. The interior of these houses divided living spaces by function with short flights of steps between each area/level. Exterior details of the style varied, oftentimes having different building materials, roof shapes, and decorative details. Some incorporated traditional design elements, but most incorporated more modern elements associated with Ranch-style architecture. Identifiable features of the Split Level style include multi-level (usually three levels) houses with low pitched roofs, asymmetrical facades, large picture windows, and integrated garages at the lowest level. This ca. 1967 Split Level-style dwelling incorporates the basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance. It has also lost integrity, with visible alterations including the application of replacement siding to the exterior, infill of the original garage bays, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout the dwelling. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for a dwelling of this type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common mid-to-late twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

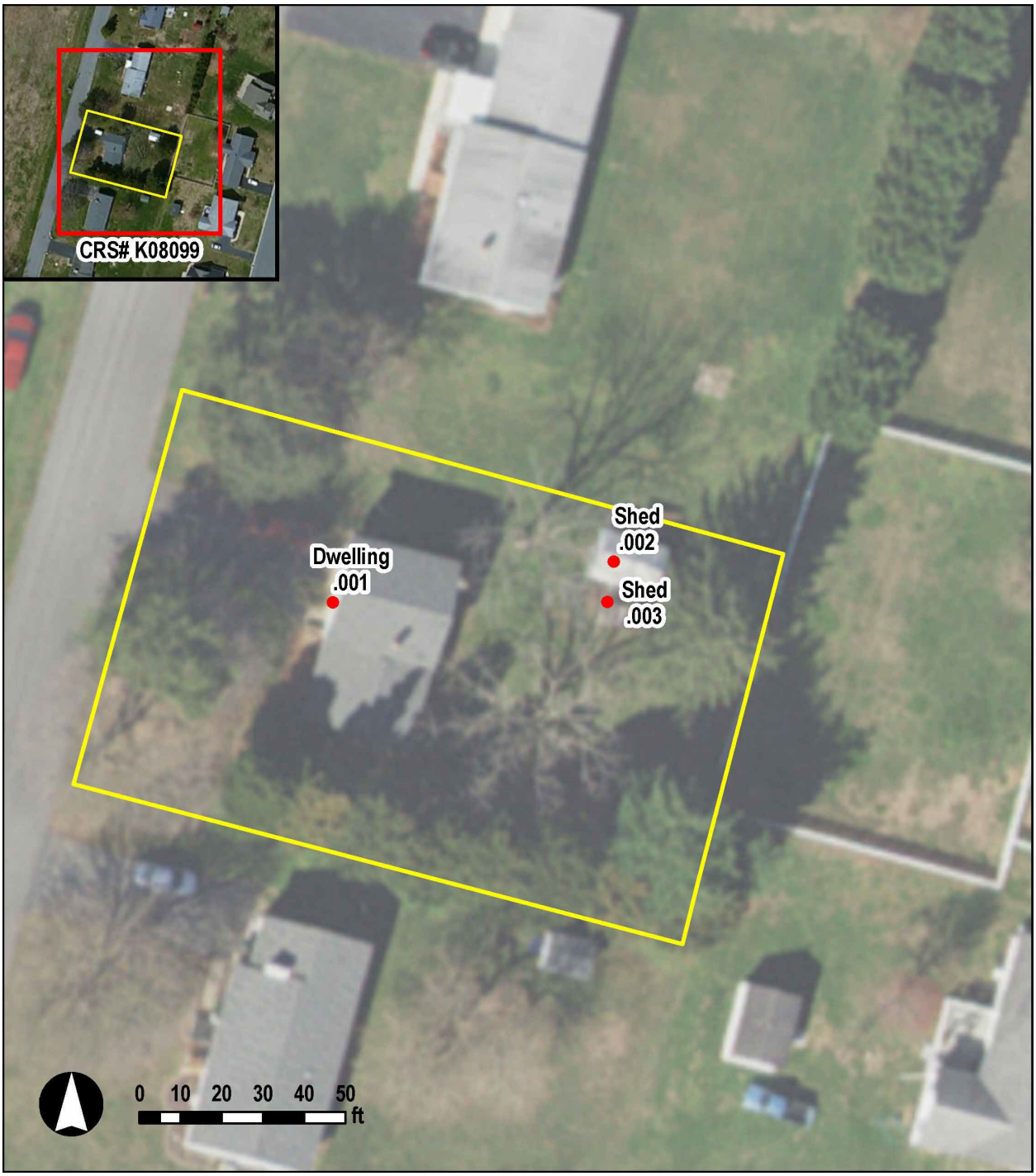


Figure 27. K08099: site plan.

K08101. Dwelling Complex, 145 Cataldi Lane

Description: This property is located southeast of the intersection of Cataldi Lane and Rising Sun Road (Photograph 17; Figure 28). It includes a dwelling (.001) and a shed (.002). The dwelling sits east of and parallel to Cataldi Lane, facing west toward an undeveloped parcel of land. An asphalt driveway with direct access to Cataldi Lane extends west from the northern corner of the dwelling. The property is surrounded by lawn on all sides, landscaped with ornamental shrubs. The west and south boundaries of the property are demarcated by modern fencing.

The ca. 1964 dwelling (.001) is a one-story Ranch-style residence clad in common bond brick veneer. The dwelling measures five bays wide and one bay deep, and has a gable-front-and-wing configuration. The foundation is not visible from the exterior of the building; however, the concrete-framed ground-level openings with metal grates found throughout the dwelling indicate the presence of a basement. The low-pitched cross-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and features a vinyl-sided gable end projecting from the southern end of the primary (west) façade. The roof sits above a vinyl-clad cornice with vinyl gutters on the primary façade and rear (east) elevation. A brick-clad, interior chimney is located at the center of the roof on the front side of the dwelling.

The primary façade faces west and has a main entrance on the northern half of the façade, set into a recessed alcove that is fronted by a concrete walkway that leads to the driveway. A secondary entrance is located within an L-shaped entry porch on the southern half of the façade, and is fronted by a brick stoop, set beneath the gable end. Both entrances are composed of modern fiberglass doors with sidelights set within vinyl frames. Fenestration throughout the primary façade includes a set of one-over-one, double-hung sash windows in the southernmost bay, and a Chicago-style window in the central bay. All fenestration is set within vinyl surrounds, flanked by fixed, louvered shutters. A wide, single-bay garage is located on the northernmost end of the primary façade.

The side (north and south) elevations are largely unadorned with a single one-over-one, double-hung sash window on the north elevation, and three one-over-one, double-hung sash windows on the south elevation. As with the primary façade, all fenestration on the side elevations is set within vinyl surrounds, flanked by fixed, louvered shutters.

The rear (east) elevation has a vinyl-clad bay with a secondary entrance; the rear entrance is composed of a single-leaf, aluminum and glass door set within a metal frame, flanked by stacked, four-pane awning windows. Additional fenestration on the rear elevation includes single, paired, and triple one-over-one, double-hung vinyl-sash windows, and a metal-framed, two-panel sliding window. Metal bulkhead doors in the center of the rear elevation provide direct access to the basement level. The dwelling is in good condition.

A prefabricated modern shed (.002) is located at the rear of the dwelling, nestled in the far southeast corner of the property. The single-story, vinyl-clad structure faces north across the rear yard of the

property. It extends three bays wide, and is capped by a saltbox roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. It sits on a slightly raised concrete block foundation. Double doors set within a vinyl frame comprise the entrance to the shed, which is fronted by a simple wood ramp.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 145 Cataldi Lane was constructed ca. 1964 in the Frank Cataldi subdivision according to county records. It does not appear in a 1954 aerial photograph, but is visible in a 1968 aerial photograph. The extant modern shed (.002) was erected between 1992 and 2002. The property is owned by Bruce A. Bradshaw and Shannon K. Bradshaw, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981, 1992, 2002; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 17. K08101: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Ranch style, a residential style that was popular post-1945 through the mid-1970s. A few key characteristics of this style included single-story height, asymmetrical façades, horizontal massing, irregular footprints, low-pitched roofs, large picture windows, small horizontal bedroom windows set high in the facade, and attached garages or carports. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details, but are still identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1964 example has basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance. The dwelling has undergone several alterations including the insertion of vinyl cladding on the gable ends and eaves, and installation of replacement windows and doors throughout. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the dwelling on this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for its type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-to-late twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

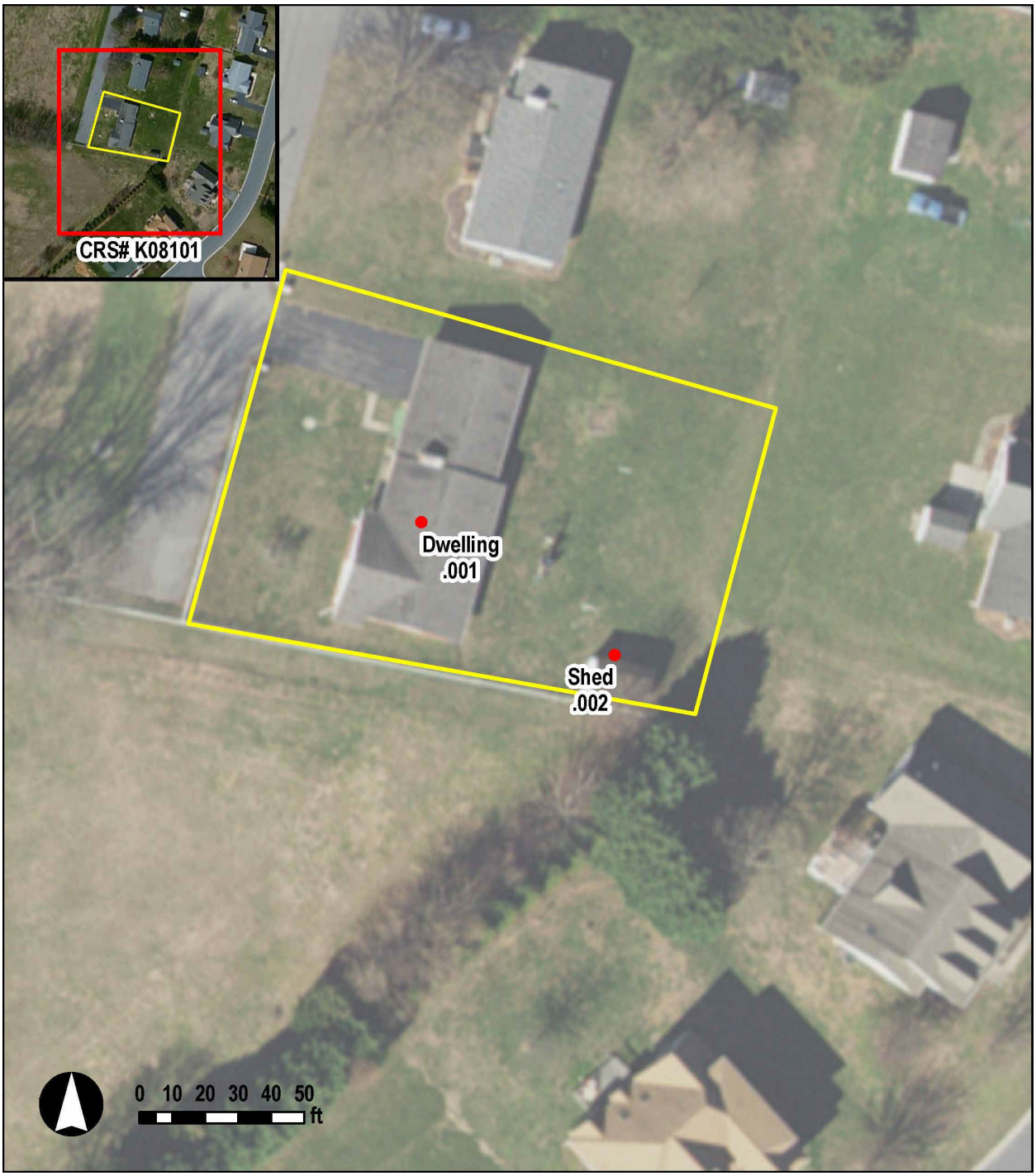


Figure 28. K08101: site plan.

6.4 RESULTS OF SURVEY: WEST CAMDEN BYPASS PROJECT

A total of 23 properties were surveyed for the West Camden Bypass Project. None of the surveyed resources possessed the significance and integrity to meet NRHP criteria for eligibility or the registration requirements outlined in Chapter 4, and no resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP.

Table 8 summarizes the 23 surveyed properties and AECOM's eligibility recommendations. Figure 29 indicates the locations of the properties surveyed. The following section includes property descriptions, NRHP evaluations, and maps, and Appendix B includes the intensive-level survey forms.

Table 8. Evaluated Pre-1975 Architectural Resources within the West Camden Bypass Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/ Function	Address	Tax Parcel	Latitude/ Longitude	Historic Function	Current Function	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
K03785	Agricultural Complex	11676 Willow Grove Rd, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09400-01-0500-00001, 7-02-09400-01-0501-00001	39.10357924/ -75.56201555	Agricultural Complex	Agricultural Complex	Not Eligible
K06547	Dwelling and Commercial Complex	103 S Main St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-03-8700-00001	39.111387/ -75.544208	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K06575	Dwelling Complex	11846 Willow Grove Rd, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09414-01-2400-00001	39.10586849/ -75.56130845	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K06576	Dwelling Complex	11860 Willow Grove Rd, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09414-01-2100-00001	39.10603474/ -75.56091484	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K06577	Dwelling Complex	11868 Willow Grove Rd, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09414-01-2000-00001	39.10629257/ -75.5608622	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K06578	Dwelling Complex	11896 Willow Grove Rd, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09141-01-1800-00001	39.106603/ -75.56049	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K06579	Dwelling Complex	11904 Willow Grove Rd, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09414-01-1700-00001	39.10670519/ -75.56046288	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K06580	Dwelling Complex	11924 Willow Grove Rd, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09414-01-1600-00001	39.1069422/ -75.56020673	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible

Table 8. Evaluated Pre-1975 Architectural Resources within the West Camden Bypass Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/ Function	Address	Tax Parcel	Latitude/ Longitude	Historic Function	Current Function	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
K07662	Dwelling Complex	116 S Main St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-01-5400-00001	39.11086381/ -75.54530639	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08104	Dwelling Complex	219 South St, Camden , DE 19934	7-02-09411-01-5301-00001	39.110742/ -75.545724	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08105	Dwelling Complex	217 South St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-01-5200-00001	39.11075194/ -75.54596219	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08107	Dwelling Complex	213 South St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-01-4900-00001	39.11079201/ -75.54645974	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08108	Dwelling Complex	211 South St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-01-4800-00001	39.11082218/ -75.54673668	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08109	Dwelling Complex	207 South St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-01-4700-00001	39.1108573/ -75.54702267	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08110	Dwelling Complex	205 South St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-01-4600-00001	39.11089763/ -75.54721747	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08111	Dwelling	203 South St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-01-4400-00001	39.11091688/ -75.54744277	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08112	Dwelling Complex	201 South St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09411-01-4300-00001	39.11095668/ -75.54772943	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08114	Dwelling Complex	100 South St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09410-02-6800-00001	39.11114373/ -75.5517162	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08115	Dwelling Complex	11951 Willow Grove Rd, Camden, DE 19934	7-00-09414-01-0100-00001	39.10752184/ -75.56027211	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08116	Dwelling Complex	11939 Willow Grove Rd, Camden, DE 19934	7-00-09414-01-0200-00001	39.10737459/ -75.56043036	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08117	Dwelling Complex	11927 Willow Grove Rd, Camden, DE 19934	7-00-09414-01-0300-00001	39.107257/ -75.56056548	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08119	Dwelling Complex	11901 Willow Grove Rd, Camden, DE 19934	7-00-09414-01-0600-00001	39.10696457/ -75.56085382	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible

Table 8. Evaluated Pre-1975 Architectural Resources within the West Camden Bypass Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/ Function	Address	Tax Parcel	Latitude/ Longitude	Historic Function	Current Function	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
K08138	Commercial Building	101 South St, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-09410-02-1102-00001	39.111638/ -75.551511	Commercial	Commercial	Not Eligible



Figure 29. Properties surveyed at the intensive level within West Camden Bypass Project APE (Overview).



Figure 29. Properties surveyed at the intensive level within West Camden Bypass Project APE (Sheet 1 of 2).

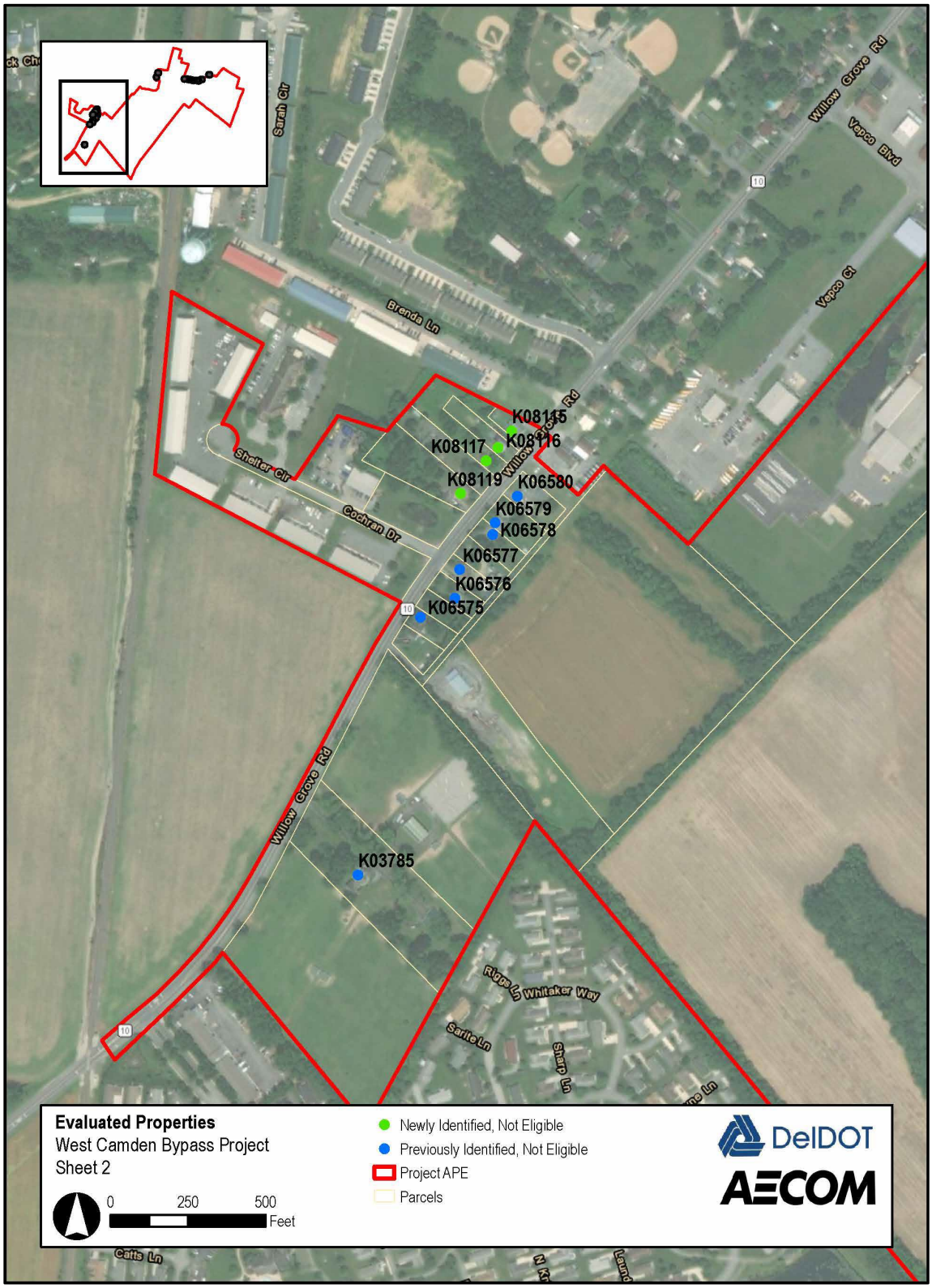


Figure 29. Properties surveyed at the intensive level within West Camden Bypass Project APE (Sheet 2 of 2).

6.5 PROPERTY DISCUSSION: WEST CAMDEN BYPASS PROJECT APE

K03785. Agricultural Complex, 11676 Willow Grove Road

Description: This property is located on the southeastern side of Willow Grove Road (Photographs 18 and 19; Figure 30). It includes a residential dwelling (.001), garage (.002), veterinary office and guest house (.003), stable (.004), four run-in sheds (.005, .006, .007, and .009), one shed (.008), and another garage (.010). The dwelling complex is situated between a housing development to the southeast and southwest, a residential property to the northeast, and faces northwest toward an empty field across Willow Grove Road. A long paved asphalt driveway extends along the north side of the dwelling, with a curvilinear section that wraps around the stable building. The property features landscaped trees and manicured grass throughout. Fenced grassy pastures surround the building complex on both sides.

The ca. 1890 dwelling (.001) is a two-and-one-half-story building without a discernible architectural style (Photograph 18). The main block of the dwelling measures five bays wide and four bays deep, with additional width provided by a ca. 1995 side addition extending from the southwest elevation. It is clad in vinyl siding, and sits on a brick foundation with a partial basement. The cross-gabled roof is bordered by a boxed cornice and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single exterior end chimney is located on the dwelling's northeast elevation.

The primary façade faces northwest, and is fronted by a pedimented two-story porch with a poured concrete deck pad, and second story screened-in deck that extends the full length of the façade of the main block. The central main entrance is composed of a single-leaf, wood-framed, wood door with a modern vinyl storm door covering. On either side of the main entrance, there are two double-hung, nine-over-nine vinyl-sash windows. At the second story there are two wood-framed, wood and glass double leaf doors evenly spaced on the elevation. Also visible on the second story are three nine-over-nine, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. The northwest façade of the ca. 1995 addition features a set of wood and glass French doors, and three eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the first story, and a paired set of eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the second story. This elevation of the addition also includes a gable-roofed dormer with a four-pane window.

The northeast (side) elevation of the main block features a mix of nine-over-nine and eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the first story, and a single eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl-sash window on the second story. This elevation also features a brick chimney and a metal bulkhead door that provides access to the basement.

The southeast (rear) elevation features a centered vinyl-framed, fiberglass set of French doors on the addition, fronted by a concrete walkway that leads under the breezeway to the driveway. There is a second set of identical French doors on the second story of the addition, fronted by a wood balcony.

The rear elevation also includes a bay window with two four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows and a fixed twenty-pane window. The remainder of the fenestration on the rear elevation is a mix of eight-over-eight, nine-over-nine, one-over-one, and twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. Two gable-roofed dormers with four pane windows are located on the roof of the addition.

The southwest (side) elevation features a single eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl-sash window centered on the first story, and two paired eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the second story, all flanked by fixed vinyl shutters. Overall, the condition of the dwelling is good.

A modern garage (.002) sits to the east of the dwelling, connected by a modern breezeway. The garage is a one-story, wood-framed, front-gabled building with a concrete-block foundation, clad in vinyl clapboard siding. It has two garage bays facing northeast.

A ca. 1930 veterinary office and guest house (.003) sits to the southeast of the dwelling at the end of the driveway (Photograph 19). The two-story building measures two bays wide and two bays deep with a rectangular footprint. A ca. 1990 two-story porch addition extends from the southwest elevation. It is clad in vinyl siding, and sits on a poured concrete foundation with no visible basement. The front-gabled roof of the main block is sheathed in metal. The primary elevation of the building faces northwest, and features a centered large bay opening composed of a wood-framed, sliding wood door. Fenestration on this elevation includes a single four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl-sash window flanked by fixed vinyl shutters on the first story. and a set of three four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the second story. This elevation also features the side of the screened-in porch addition.

The southwest (side) elevation features a centered wood-framed, wood door on the first story, with a four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl-sash window flanked by fixed vinyl shutters on either side. The second story of this elevation features the screened-in porch addition which has a centered wood-framed screen door and fixed, wood-framed screens.

The southeast (rear) elevation features a mix of four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows, fixed, metal-framed windows, and boarded-over openings. This elevation also features the side of the screened-in porch.

The northeast (side) elevation features a single off-center steel-framed, steel door and several metal-framed, two-pane, fixed windows. A portion of this elevation appears to be a dog kennel for the veterinary practice that operated in the building. Overall, the condition of the building is good.

A modern stable (.004), two modern run-in sheds (.007 and .009) and a modern shed (.008) are located to the northeast of the dwelling near a large riding ring. Two additional modern run-in sheds (.005 and .006) are located to the southwest of the dwelling in the middle of two large horse pastures. A second

modern garage (.010) is located at the rear of the veterinary office and guest house. The stable is a one-story, oblong, front-gabled wood-framed building with a wide center passage flanked by rooms on the southwest side and stalls with a porch-like overhang along the northeast side. It sits on a concrete slab foundation and has vertical metal siding, vinyl windows, and a metal roof with solar panels. Large sliding bay doors provide access at each end, and the stalls have wood Dutch doors. The run-in sheds vary slightly in design but are generally one-story wood-framed buildings with asymmetrical-gabled roofs, metal roofing and cladding, sliding metal bay doors on one end, and one fully- or partially-open long side accessible to the horse pastures or paddock. The modern shed is a one-story, wood-framed, side-gabled prefabricated structure clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt-shingled roof, and paired center doors flanked by vinyl windows. The modern garage is a one-story, wood-framed building with a concrete slab foundation, vertical plank sides, no door, and a front-gabled asphalt-shingled roof.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 11676 Willow Grove Rd was constructed ca. 1890. County records indicate that it was built in 1849 when Thomas and Anna Stevenson owned the property. A dwelling belonging to E. Shaw is shown at this location on Byles' 1859 Map of Kent County, Delaware. During this period (1855-1860), the property was owned by John and Martha E. Shaw (Kent County 2020b; Kent County Deed C4:143, C4:144, C4:145b, K4:103a, R4:230; Byles 1859). Roughly a decade later, the dwelling is noted as the home of Pennsylvania coal merchant-turned-fruit-farmer William Leyshon (owner, 1865-1879) in Beers' 1868 *Atlas of the State of Delaware* (Kent County 2020b; Kent County Deeds Y4:401, B6:271; Beers 1868:52; *Luzerne Union* 1862:3; United States Bureau of the Census 1870:17). Massing and stylistic evidence, however, points toward the last decades of the nineteenth century, placing the likely construction during the ownership of William D. and Cynthia McGloghlon (1887-1889, 1890-1897). In 1897, the property was seized by the sheriff and sold to George W. Mason (Kent County Deeds Y6:231, C7:339, F7:44, Y7:21).

The veterinary office and guest house (.008) was built as an agricultural building (barn) ca. 1930, around the time George W. Mason's daughters sold the property to Harvey and Huldah McGinnis (Kent County Deed G14:202). A brick and concrete stoop at the rear of the house bears a date of "Aug 18, 34", indicating its construction during the McGinnis' ownership. While a 1926 aerial photograph shows a larger barn-like structure east of the present site of the veterinary office and guest house, a 1937 aerial photograph shows outbuildings (including the veterinary office and guest house). By 1951, a structure had been erected west of the Veterinary Office and guest house, and what appears to be a chicken house located to the southwest (University of Delaware 1926; NETR 1937, 1951).

The chicken house and other outbuildings were removed between 1968 and 1977, leaving only the dwelling (.001) and the present veterinary office and guest house (.008) by the time the present owners, Janice L. Sosnowski-Nichol and Scott G. Nichol, purchased the property in 1990 (USDA 1968; USDA 1977; Kent County Deeds S47:6, 5290:338). The property was subsequently converted to function as a horse farm, and numerous changes were made to the property and buildings. Farm fields were subdivided into horse pastures. Between 1992 and 2002, a substantial addition was added on the southwest elevation of the dwelling and a garage (.004), which was attached to the dwelling by a

breezeway. During this period, other structures related to equine activities (.002, .003, .005, .006, .007, .009) were erected. The property was also home to a veterinary office practice operated by the homeowners, who converted the former barn (.008) on the property into a first-story veterinary office and second-story guest quarters. The property is now an active horse farm (NETR 1992, 2002; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 18. K03785: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.



Photograph 19. K03785: northeast and northwest elevations of veterinary office (.003) and guest house; view looking south.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Agriculture; Professional Services; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1880-1940±; 1940–1960±; Agricultural property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event or trend, including agriculture. The property was evaluated as an example of a late nineteenth/early twentieth century Delaware farm, but fails to meet the minimum registration requirements for agricultural properties, as noted in Chapter 4, because it has only two remaining pre-1975 buildings, and both have been altered substantially. Additionally, with the conversion of the property into a horse farm after 1990, the nature of agricultural use of the property and its internal arrangement changed drastically. Former outbuildings were removed and replaced by equestrian facilities, and the historic agricultural use of the property is no longer discernible. The conversion to a horse farm is relatively recent, and such conversions do not appear to be a significant trend in the region. The property lacks overall integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A for significance in agriculture.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Past owners were not important or prominent figures in Camden or Kent County. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Due to the multiple alterations of the ca. 1890 farmhouse, it no longer displays a discernible architectural style. Elements of Folk Victorian are visible in the building's L-shaped form, two-and-one-half-story height, and roof pitch, but are no longer reflected overall, as original exterior details have been lost. Alterations to the dwelling include the construction of a large addition to the side, and a deep two-story porch across the façade. Additional changes include fenestration alteration to all visible sides of the original core, the application of replacement siding on the exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. The ca. 1930 Veterinary Office and Guest House, located to the rear of the dwelling, does not possess architectural significance or retain integrity. In recent years, the building has undergone modernization, including the construction of a large upper level addition to one side, the application of replacement siding to the exterior, fenestration alterations on all elevations, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. It is not a typical, notable, or innovative building of its era. As previously stated, the property has lost all aspects of integrity other than location. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements under Criterion C: Design/Construction; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of late nineteenth to late twentieth century buildings, and are not likely to provide new information on period construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 30. K03785: site plan.

K06547. Dwelling and Commercial Complex, 103 S Main Street

Description: This property is located along the southeast side of South Main Street, between the intersections with Willow Avenue and South Street (Photographs 20 and 21; Figure 31). The property functions both residentially and commercially, and includes a dwelling (.001), a residential garage (.002), awning covered gas pumps (.003), a commercial garage (.004), and office building (.005). The dwelling is situated on the north end of the property, parallel to the street and has a small front and side lawn, with a fenced-in rear lawn. A large, paved parking lot is located on its south side, between it and the other buildings, which are situated along the southern boundary of the large parcel. With the exception of the dwelling yards, most of the property is covered in asphalt paving and has no vegetation.

The ca. 1875 dwelling (.001) is a two-story, side-gabled building without a discernible architectural style. Its original wood-framed L-plan block features two additions (ca. 1980), a two-story section across the rear, and a garage addition offset to the northeast side of the first addition with a connecting single-story wing. The dwelling stands atop a poured concrete foundation, has exterior walls clad in modern synthetic wood shingles, and is sheltered by a side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A curved pent roof at the top of the first story wraps around the façade, and the northeast and southwest elevations of the main block. A stone veneer-covered chimney rises from the exterior of both the northeast side wall and southeast rear wall. A cupola with weathervane tops the rear addition.

The façade faces northwest, and features three bays across both stories; a side entrance and two single windows across the first story and three, single windows across the second story. All the windows are double-hung six-over-six vinyl-sash windows. The entryway pierces the west end of the facade, and is filled with a hollow-cored fiberglass door. The opening is highlighted by a door surround, and fronted by a stone stoop. A pent roof hangs between the first and second stories; all original porch elements have been removed.

The northeast elevation features a two-story boxed-bay attached to the rear ell, with windows on each side and Queen-Anne style detailing. Two, irregularly spaced, single windows also pierce the second story. All the windows are double-hung six-over-six vinyl-sash windows.

The southeast elevation of the main block is mostly obscured by the rear ell, and extended ell porch, but there is one double-hung window in the second story. The southeast elevation of the rear ell is fully obscured by the ca. 1980 rear addition, a two-story perpendicular gabled block with a wraparound curved pent roof, and exterior finishes identical to the historic portion of the dwelling. The addition has mostly eight-over-eight vinyl double-hung sash windows, with projecting vinyl bay units in the first story on the southeast and southwest elevations. It is one bay wide on the southwest end elevation, and three bays long on the southeast rear elevation, including vinyl sliding doors in the first story. A second, single-story gabled addition extends from the northeast end of the two-story addition. This has two window bays in its northwest elevation, and no openings on its northeast end. A one-and-one-half-

story gabled garage wing stands perpendicular to the rear additions, facing southwest. The garage has a double-sized garage bay with modern fiberglass doors in its southwest elevation, and skylights in the side-gabled roof slope above the garage bay. The northeast elevation of the garage has no openings. A gabled one-story vestibule entrance projects from the southeast end of the garage wing. There was no access to the yard northeast of the garage, so its northeast elevation could not be documented.

The southwest elevation of the main block and ell features three bays across the first story, and two windows across the second story. The first story consists of a single window in the main block, and two sliding-glass door entries covering an extended enclosed single-story porch that fully spans across the rear ell, filling the alcove between the main block and two-story rear addition. The second story features two, single windows across the rear ell. The windows are double-hung six-over-six vinyl-sash windows.

A modern residential detached garage (.002) is located to the rear, southeast of the dwelling. The single-bay structure stands atop a poured concrete pad, is clad in wood shingles, and covered by a gable-front roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A fiberglass, rolltop garage door pierces the front of the building.

An awning-covered gas pump structure (.003) stands southwest of the residential garage. The flat-roofed metal-covered awning is supported by paired, steel posts atop poured concrete. Three gas pumps are situated beneath the awning; the arrangement of the pumps provides four drive-through areas.

A ca. 1960 commercial garage (.004) is located southeast of the gas pumps. The rectangular-shaped single-story wood-framed building stands atop a poured concrete pad. Metal siding covers its exterior walls, and a double-gable-front roof, sheathed in asphalt, shelters the building. An original side-gabled extension is featured along the southwest side elevation of the main block. The façade faces northwest, and features six bays; five entryways and one window. The entrances consist of four garage doors and one steel door. A double-hung six-over-six vinyl-sash window pierces the center of the facade. Neither the northwest nor southwest (side) elevations feature openings. No access was provided to the southeast (rear) side; however, at least one rear entrance, a steel door, was visible through open bays across the front at the time of survey.

A ca. 1968 office building (.005) stands northwest of the commercial garage and gas pumps, parallel to the roadway. The one-and-one-half-story wood-framed rectangular-shaped building has no discernible style. An addition (ca. 1980) stands attached to the south end of the main block. The building stands atop a concrete-block foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and is sheltered by a side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and metal. The façade faces northwest and features eight bays across the entrance level; seven, single windows and the main entrance. Five gabled dormers are pierce the roof. All the windows are double-hung six-over-six vinyl-sash windows, and the first story windows are flanked by fixed, vinyl shutters. The central entrance is filled with a hollow-cored fiberglass door, surrounded by a transom and flanking sidelights. A gabled entry porch shelters the

entry. The southwest (side) elevation features two bays: one single window and one entrance. The window is a double-hung six-over-six vinyl-sash window flanked by fixed, vinyl shutters. The sliding-glass entrance is sheltered within an enclosed glass vestibule. The northeast elevation features three single windows across the first story and a single window centered within the gable end. All windows are double-hung six-over-six vinyl-sash windows, flanked by fixed, vinyl shutters. The rear (southeast) elevation features four bays; two single windows, and two entrances. The windows are double-hung six-over-six vinyl-sash windows, flanked by fixed, vinyl shutters, and both entryways are filled with hollow-cored fiberglass doors.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 103 S Main Street was built ca. 1875 during the ownership of retired farmer William K. Evans, and is first depicted on an 1877 map of Camden as an L-shaped structure (Kent County Deed N5:279; Beers 1868:55; Gray & Son 1877; United States Bureau of the Census 1880:17). Before purchasing the property, Evans had farmed a tract on the west side of Upper King Road, just south of Camden (Beers 1868:52; United States Bureau of the Census 1870:22). Evans left the property on South Main Street to his daughter Clara Conner upon his death in 1908, and she in turn bequeathed the property to her children upon her own death in 1911 (*Evening Journal* 1908:3; *Every Evening* 1908:3; *Evening Journa*l 1911:10; Kent County Deed A10:450). Clara's son Roland Conner bought his siblings out after his mother's death, and in 1914 sold the property to Frank and Rosa G. Lodge (Kent County Deed Q10:306). When the Lodges sold the property to John K. Gibson and Alice Maude Welsh Gibson in 1921, the deed noted that a frame dwelling, stables, and other outbuildings were present on the property (Kent County Deed C12:172).

The widowed Alice Maude Welsh Gibson sold the property to Bradley V. and Blanche H. King in 1942 (Kent County Deed E16:166). When Bradley and Blanche conveyed part of the parcel to Carl P. and Hattie E. King in 1962, the deed noted a "recently improved" large two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling and what was described as a two-car concrete garage. This structure is likely the detached garage (.004) which first appears in an aerial photograph from 1961 (Kent County Deed T22:506; NETR 1954; USDA 1961). The office building (.005) was erected ca. 1968 on the remainder of the parcel, which Bradley King sold to Carl and Hattie King in 1980. Aerial photographs and stylistic evidence indicate that a substantial addition and attached garage were constructed on the rear of the dwelling ca. 1980. Awning-covered gas pumps (.003) were installed between 1992 and 2002, while a detached garage was erected between 2013 and 2015 (.002). Records did not reveal the reasons for the Kings' commercial development of the property, or the nature of the businesses operating on it. Attorneys are currently tenants of the office building. The parcel is owned by Bruce W. King, trustee of the Bruce W. King Revocable Trust, and it is a mixed-use property (USDA 1968, 1977; NETR 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002, 2012, 2013, 2015; Kent County Deeds W34:161, 10014:148; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 20. K06547: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.



Photograph 21. K06547: overview of property showing commercial garage (.004), gas pumps with canopy (.003), and the office building (.005); view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Retailing/Wholesaling; Professional Services; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1830-1880±; 1880-1940±; 1940–1960±; Residential property type; Commercial property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event or trend. No evidence has been found to link the commercial and professional businesses housed on the property with significant innovations or achievements. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Although former owner William Evans achieved some prominence as a local cannery owner, he does not appear to have achieved high importance at a local level, and there is no definitive evidence that he ever resided at this property, as he owned numerous other properties in the county. Other past owners were not important or prominent figures in Camden or Kent County. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Due to the multiple alterations that have occurred to the ca. 1875 dwelling on this property, it no longer represents a discernible style. Elements of Queen Anne and Folk Victorian are visible, seen in a two-story bay on one side elevation, and the scale and fenestration across the façade of the main block, but are not reflected overall. Alterations to the dwelling include the construction of three additions; a two-story addition across the rear of the dwelling's ell, a single-story two-block living space and garage addition extending northeast of the dwelling, and a single-story porch expansion and enclosure along the dwelling's southwest side. Additional changes include the removal of the original porch and installation of a pent roof on the main block, fenestration alteration on all visible sides of the original construction, the application of replacement siding on the exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout.

The ca. 1960 commercial garage does not possess architectural significance or integrity. In recent years, the building has undergone some modernization, including the application of replacement siding to the exterior, and the insertion of replacement doors throughout. It is not a typical, notable, or innovative commercial garage structure of its era, and does not exhibit popular commercial styles or roadside architectural trends. The ca. 1968 office building on the property also does not possess architectural significance or integrity. The building emulates a domestic house-like design with elements of Colonial Revival and Cape Cod details seen in the entry porch and main entrance surround, and the rooftop dormers, but overall represents no discernible style. Modifications from its original construction include the construction of an addition on the south end, the application of replacement siding to its exterior walls, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. It is not a typical, notable, or innovative building of its era, and does not exhibit distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. The commercial buildings on the property do not appear to meet the eligibility requirements outlined for commercial buildings. Collectively, the buildings on this

property do not possess high artistic values, represent the work of a master, or comprise a good example of a particular style or type. Due to its overall lack of architectural significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements under Criterion C: Design/Construction; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under this criterion. Although located in proximity to the boundary of the Camden Historic District, this property has lost too much integrity to contribute to the district.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of late nineteenth and mid-to-late twentieth century buildings, and are not likely to provide new information on period construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

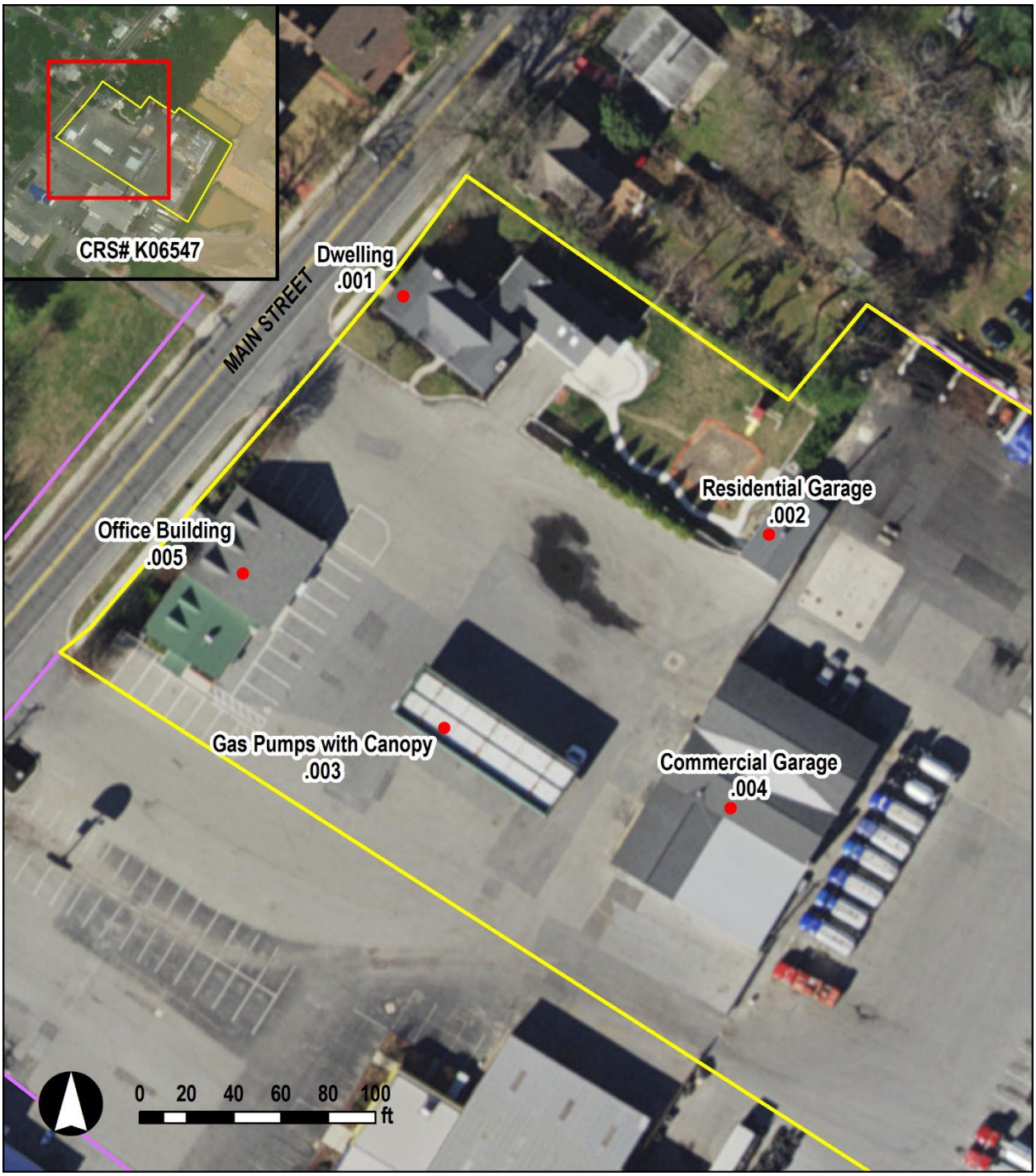


Figure 31. K06547: site plan.

K06575. Dwelling Complex, 11846 Willow Grove Road

Description: This property is located on the southeastern side of Willow Grove Road (Photograph 22; Figure 32). It includes a residential dwelling (.001), garage (.002), and carport (.003). The dwelling complex is located between residential properties to the northeast and southwest, a commercial property to the southeast, and an empty field and commercial property to the northwest, and faces northwest toward Willow Grove Road. A short, paved asphalt driveway runs up from Willow Grove Road along the southwestern side of the dwelling, up to the adjoining carport and garage. The property is surrounded by manicured lawn with dense trees occupying the northeast side and rear lawns.

The ca. 1950 dwelling (.001) is a one-and-one-half-story building without a discernible architectural style. The dwelling consists of a side-gabled rectangular main block, and a one-story ca. 1985 offset side-gabled addition wrapping around the southernmost corner of the house. The dwelling measures five bays wide and three bays deep. It is clad in a mix of vertical wood and wood clapboard siding, and sits on a concrete block foundation. The side-gabled roof is bordered by wood box cornices, and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single exterior-end brick chimney with ornamental stone details is located at the center of the northeastern elevation of the dwelling.

The façade faces northwest. At the center of the main block is a one-bay, fully enclosed, single-story protrusion with a front-gable roof and a single nine-light, vinyl, diamond-shaped window. The protrusion is flanked by a single window on either side, consisting of six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash, flanked by vinyl shutters. This protrusion was the likely location of the original front door, which was removed. The main entrance is now located on the recessed addition near the southwest corner of the house. The wood-framed wood and glass door is fronted by a small wood porch with wood balustrades, and a single brick step. All other fenestration on this elevation is composed of six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows, flanked by fixed vinyl shutters.

The southwest (side) elevation features a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash window on the main block, and two identical windows on the addition. All windows on this elevation are flanked by fixed vinyl shutters.

The southeast (rear) elevation features two vinyl-framed sliding glass doors on the ca. 1985 addition, fronted by a poured concrete patio. A metal bulkhead door is also located on this elevation. Fenestration consists of a single six-block, vinyl, awning-style windows and a six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash window on the first story, and three single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the second story.

The northeast (side) elevation features a single vinyl-sash, awning style window and a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash window on the main block, and two horizontal-sliding windows on the addition. The dwelling is in excellent condition.

A modern garage (.002), constructed ca. 1985, is located to the rear of the dwelling. The two-bay structure is clad in a mix of vertical wood and wood clapboard siding. and sits on a poured concrete foundation. Windows throughout are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. The one-and-one-half-story building's front-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. There is a double-width garage bay near the south end of the northwest-facing primary elevation, and on the opposite side, there is a pedestrian doorway. On the top story of the primary elevation, there is a single window. The southwest (side) elevation of the garage features two windows. The southeast (rear) elevation of the building features a secondary doorway on the first story and two windows on the upper story.

A modern prefabricated carport (.003) is located immediately adjacent to the garage on the southwest elevation. The carport features an open metal frame with a metal roof.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 11846 Willow Grove Road was constructed ca. 1950 according to county records, and is visible in a 1951 aerial photograph. The extant detached garage (.002) was constructed in the 1980s, as was a substantial addition on the southwest and southeast elevations of the dwelling. The original front entrance was infilled, and the primary entry is now through the addition. The resources have been reclad in recent years. A prefabricated carport (.003) was installed adjoining the garage ca. 2012. The property is owned by Paul Shay and Mary Ann Shay, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1937, 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002, 2007, 2011, 2012; USDA 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 22. K06575: façade and northeast elevation of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

As a result of the alterations made to this ca. 1950 dwelling, it no longer represents a discernible style. The scale and one-and-one-half-story height of the main block, and central enclosed entry reflects elements of the Colonial Revival style, but modifications now obscure any other details of the style. Alterations include the construction of a large side/rear addition, infill of the original front entrance, the application of replacement siding to the exterior, fenestration alterations, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements under Criterion C: Design/Construction; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under this criterion.

The buildings on this property represent examples of mid-to-late twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

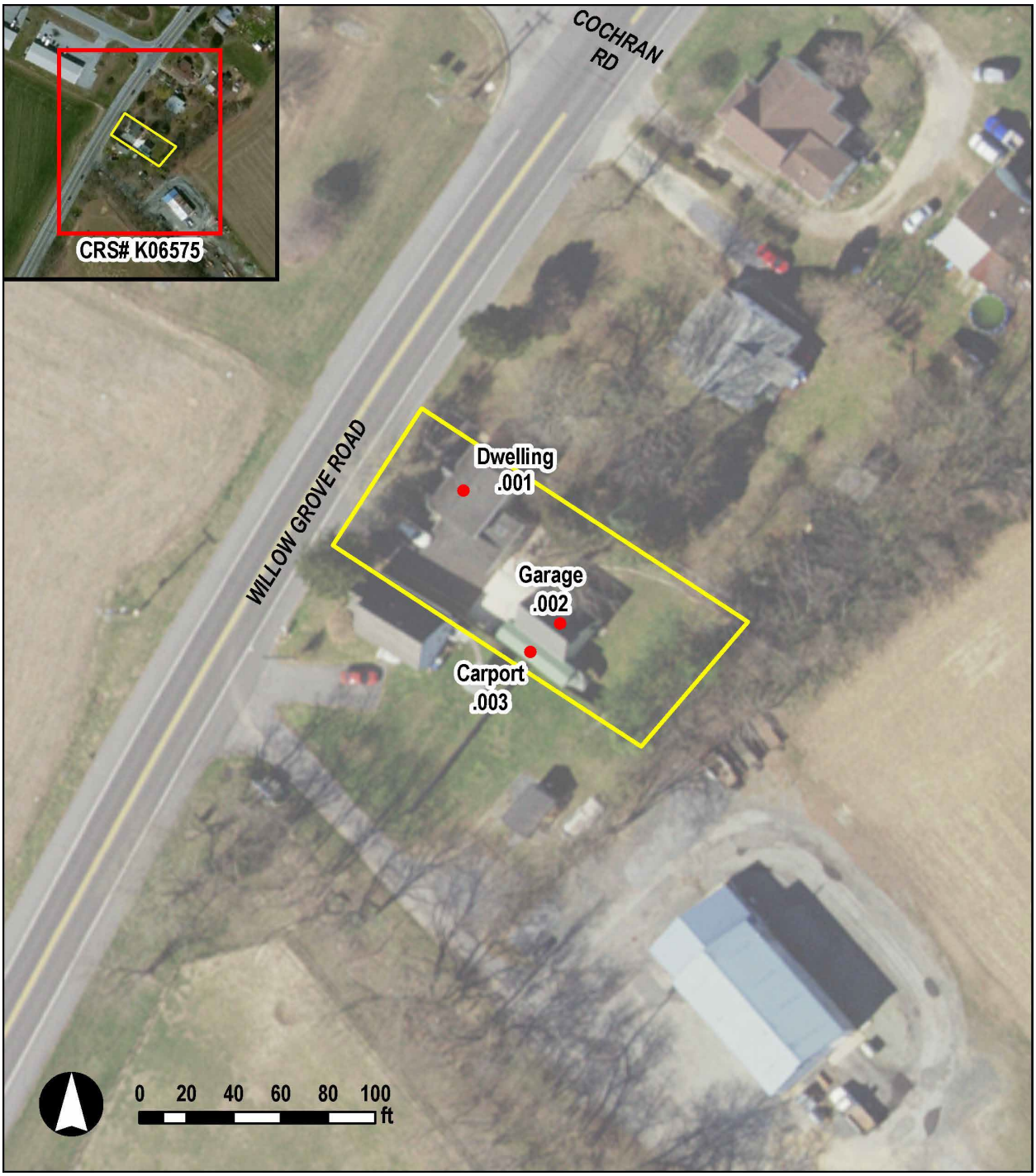


Figure 32. K06575: site plan.

K06576. Dwelling Complex, 11860 Willow Grove Road

Description: This property is located on the southeastern side of Willow Grove Road (Photograph 23; Figure 33). It includes a residential dwelling (.001), pump house (.002), and shed (.003). The dwelling complex is located between residential properties to the northeast and southwest, a commercial property to the northwest, and an undeveloped field to the southeast, and faces northwest toward Willow Grove Road. A short gravel driveway runs along the north side of the dwelling from Willow Grove Road. The property is surrounded by manicured lawn with dense trees occupying the southwest side and rear lawns.

The ca. 1952 dwelling (.001) is a one-and-one-half-story building without a discernible architectural style. The dwelling measures four bays wide and two bays deep, with a one-story ca. 1985 addition to the rear. The structural system and exterior of the dwelling are composed of painted concrete block, set atop a concrete block foundation. The side-gabled roof is bordered by vinyl box cornices, and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single exterior-end concrete chimney is located at the center of the southwestern elevation of the dwelling.

The façade faces northwest, and the main entrance is located off-center, fronted by a poured concrete porch with thick squared columns and metal handrails that extend across the length of the elevation. The main door is a single-leaf, vinyl-framed, fiberglass door. Fenestration on the façade includes two single and one paired set of four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows.

The southwest (side) elevation features two sets of paired four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the first story, and one set of paired four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the top story. This elevation also features boarded-up basement windows.

The southeast (rear) elevation features three single four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows, and one set of paired four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the first story. There is a shed-roof dormer on the top story which features a casement-style, vinyl window.

The northeast (side) elevation features a secondary entrance within the rear addition made up of a vinyl-framed, fiberglass door, fronted by a set of poured concrete steps. This elevation also features two four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the first story of the main block, and a pair of four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the top story of the main block.

A ca. 1952 pump house (.002) is located to the immediate rear of the dwelling. The small wood-framed structure measures approximately 3 feet high, 3 feet long, and 4 feet wide. The concrete block structure features a front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, and has a wood door on the southeast-facing primary elevation.

A ca. 1952 shed (.003) is located to the rear of the dwelling at the back of the property. The wood-framed structure features a tar paper-clad exterior, and a shed roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The structure faces northwest, and features an off-center wood-framed wood door entry on its primary elevation.

History: The dwelling (.001), pump house (.002), and shed (.003) located at 11860 Willow Grove Road were constructed between 1951 and 1954 in the Lindale subdivision. The dwelling and shed (.002) are visible in a 1954 aerial photograph. Aerial photographs indicate that a rear addition to the dwelling was constructed between 1982 and 1992. The property is owned by Patricia H. Yossick (c/o Richard D. Hoffecker), and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982, 2002; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 23. K06576: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940-1960±; Residential property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

This ca. 1952 dwelling represents no discernible style. Alterations to its original construction include modifications to the front porch across the façade, the construction of an addition and dormer to the rear, the application of replacement siding to the sections of the exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. The ca. 1952 pump house and shed, both located to the rear of the dwelling, do not possess architectural significance or integrity. They represent standard domestic outbuildings on a property of this period. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements under Criterion C: Design/Construction; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under this criterion.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 33. K06576: site plan.

K06577. Dwelling Complex, 11868 Willow Grove Road

Description: This property is located on the southeastern side of Willow Grove Road (Photograph 24; Figure 34). It includes a dwelling (.001), garage (.002), playhouse/enclosed shed (.003), garage (.004), above-ground pool (.005), and shed (.006). The dwelling complex is located between residential properties to the northeast and southwest, a commercial property to the northwest, and an empty field to the southeast, and faces northwest toward Willow Grove Road. A U-shaped gravel driveway surrounds the dwelling, and meets Willow Grove Road at either end. The property is surrounded by manicured lawn with several mature trees throughout.

The ca. 1950 dwelling (.001) is a one-and-one-half-story building without a discernible architectural style. The dwelling measures five bays wide and five bays deep, with a ca. 1975 rear addition, and a ca. 2000 side addition. It is clad in vinyl siding, and sits on a concrete block foundation. The cross-gabled roof is bordered by vinyl box cornices, and is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

The façade faces northwest. The main entrance is located within the side elevation of the enclosed porch addition, which spans the entire length of the façade. The main entrance is composed of a vinyl-framed fiberglass door, fronted by a set of poured concrete steps. Fenestration on the façade includes one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the first story, and a paired awning-style window on the top story. The southwest (side) elevation features an additional entrance located near the rear of the dwelling, within the ca. 1975 rear addition. This entrance is composed of a single leaf, vinyl-framed, fiberglass door. Fenestration on this elevation features three one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows, flanked by fixed, vinyl shutters. The southeast (rear) elevation features a third vinyl-framed, fiberglass-door entrance, located within the rear addition. Fenestration on the rear elevation includes several one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. The northeast (side) elevation features several one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows, flanked by fixed, vinyl shutters.

A modern garage (.002) sits to the rear of the dwelling. The two-story garage is clad in vinyl siding, and is capped with a gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The primary elevation of the garage faces northwest, and features an oversized garage door opening. The northeast elevation of the garage features a second-story door fronted by a wood deck, with access provided by a set of wood stairs.

A modern playhouse/enclosed shed (.003) is at the rear of the dwelling and north of the garage (.002). The two-story building is clad in vinyl siding and has a flat roof. The primary elevation faces northwest, and features an off-center, vinyl-framed, fiberglass door on the first story, and a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window on the second story.

A second modern garage (.004) is located at the rear of the dwelling and south of the first garage (.002). The one-story rectangular building is clad in vinyl siding and capped by a shed roof. The primary elevation faces northwest, and features a centered vinyl garage bay-style door.

A modern above-ground circular pool (.005) is at the rear of the dwelling at the back of the property. It is a gray, vinyl-clad pool structure with a plastic gate and access steps.

A modern shed (.006) is at the rear of the dwelling at the back of the property to the south of the pool. The shed's exterior is clad in wood, and there is a centered wood doorway on the primary elevation which faces northeast.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 11868 Willow Grove Road was constructed ca. 1950 according to county records, and first appears in a 1951 aerial photograph. A rear addition was added ca. 1975, and is visible in a 1977 aerial photograph. An outbuilding, possibly a garage, was located northeast of the house as early as 1951. By 1977, it had been removed and replaced with another outbuilding to the rear of the house. Between 1992 and 2002, a substantial addition was added to the northeast elevation of the dwelling, and the outbuilding at the rear was removed. Since the early 1990s, several modern outbuildings and structures have been erected, including two garages (.002, .004), a playhouse (.003), an above ground pool (.005), and a shed (.006). The property is owned by Jerry Lee Collison and Diane Lynne Collison, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1937, 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002, 2015; USDA 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 24. K06577: façade and northeast elevation of dwelling; view looking south.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Residential property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

As a result of the alterations made to this ca. 1950 dwelling, it no longer represents a discernible style. Potential Bungalow style elements are visible in the original main block, seen in its scale and one-and-one-half-story gable-front orientation, but alterations have obscured its original details. Alterations include a porch enclosure across the façade, the construction of sizable additions to the side and rear of the dwelling, the application of replacement siding on the exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements under Criterion C: Design/Construction; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under this criterion.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-to-late twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

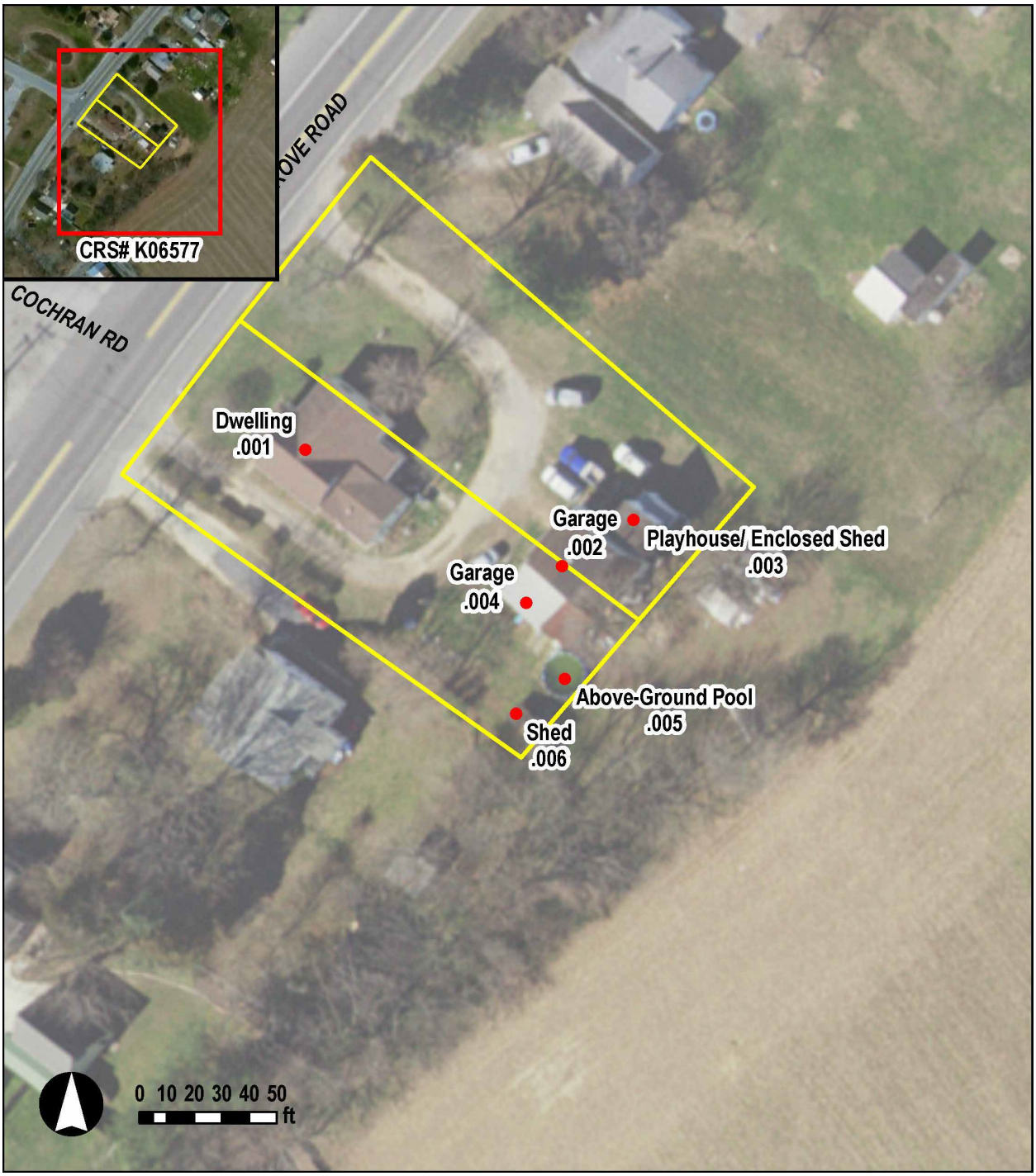


Figure 34. K06577: site plan.

K06578. Dwelling Complex, 11896 Willow Grove Road

Description: This property is located on the southeastern side of Willow Grove Road (Photograph 25; Figure 35). It includes a residential dwelling (.001) and shed (.002). The dwelling complex is located between residential properties to the northeast, northwest, and southwest, and an empty field to the southeast, and faces northwest toward Willow Grove Road. A short gravel driveway leads from Willow Grove Road directly to the southwest side of the dwelling. The property is surrounded by manicured lawn with groupings of mature trees that are southwest of the rear of the dwelling.

The ca. 1953 dwelling (.001) is a one-story building without a discernible architectural style. The dwelling measures four bays wide and five bays deep, with a ca. 1960 porch alteration and a ca. 1975 rear addition. It is clad in aluminum siding, and sits on a concrete pier foundation. The cross-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and there is an interior brick chimney near the center of the building.

The façade faces northwest, and the main entrance is located centrally on the enclosed porch. The main entrance is composed of a wood-framed, wood and glass door, fronted by a concrete stoop; there is a secondary side entrance located on a recessed plane of the façade, also composed of a wood-framed, wood and glass door, fronted by a concrete stoop. Fenestration on the façade includes one-over-one, double-hung, replacement wood sash windows. The southwest (side) elevation features a variety of fenestration types including one-over-one, double-hung wood and vinyl-sash windows and a single vinyl awning-style window on the first story, and fixed metal windows at the basement level. The southeast (rear) elevation features a single off-center wood door located within the ca. 1975 rear addition, with no other details on this elevation. The northeast (side) elevation features an irregular mix of one-over-one and two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl and wood sash windows throughout.

A modern shed (.002) sits to the immediate rear of the dwelling. The one-story, wood-framed garage has an exterior clad in wood, and its gambrel roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The garage faces southeast, and features a set of double-wood doors on its primary elevation.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 11896 Willow Grove Road was constructed ca. 1953 in the Lindale subdivision. A structure with a different footprint, no longer extant, was located south of the dwelling site in a 1951 aerial photograph. County records indicate that the present dwelling was built in 1955, but it first appears in a 1954 aerial photograph (with the older structure to the south removed). As such, its construction date is estimated to be ca. 1953. A large rear addition was added to the dwelling between 1968 and 1977, based on aerial photographs, and more than doubled the footprint of the building. A modern prefabricated shed (.002) is also located on the parcel. An outbuilding noted in previous survey documentation has been demolished. The property is owned by Linda Bond, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1937, 1951, 1954, 1981, 2002; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 25. K06578: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Residential property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

As a result of the alterations made to this ca. 1953 dwelling, it no longer represents a discernible style. The one-story scale of the main block and its full-width enclosed porch reflects possible elements of the Bungalow style, but modifications now obscure any other details. Alterations include the enclosure of the front porch across the façade, the construction of a large addition to the rear, the application of replacement siding on the exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements under Criterion C: Design/Construction; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under this criterion.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-to-late twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

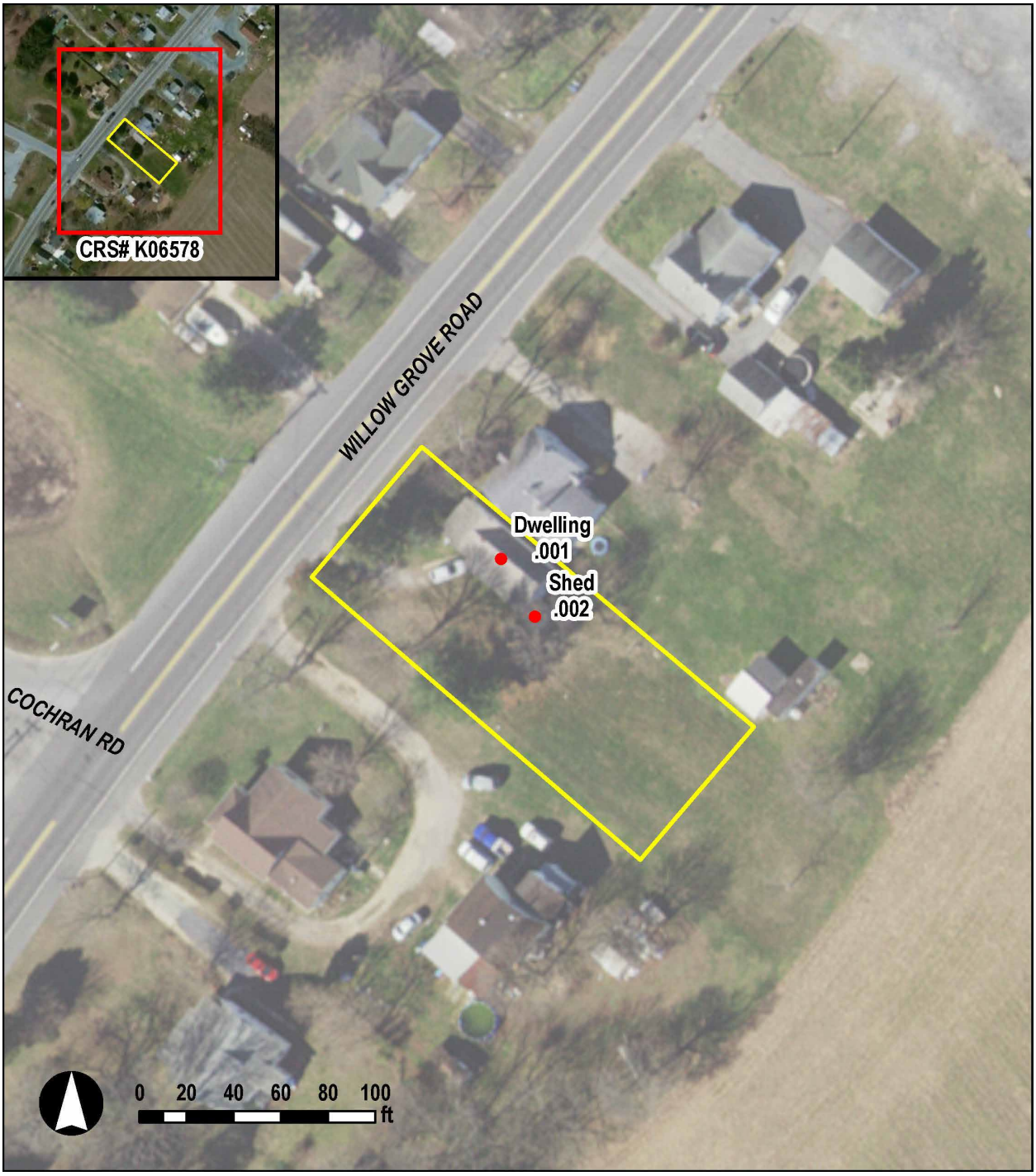


Figure 35. K06578: site plan.

K06579. Dwelling Complex, 11904 Willow Grove Road

Description: This property is located on the southeastern side of Willow Grove Road (Photograph 26; Figure 36). It includes a residential dwelling (.001) and workshop (.002). The dwelling complex is located between residential properties to the northeast, northwest, and southwest, and an empty field to the southeast, and faces northwest toward Willow Grove Road. A short gravel driveway leads from Willow Grove Road along the north side of the dwelling. The property is surrounded by manicured lawn with groupings of mature trees on all sides of the dwelling.

The ca. 1959 dwelling (.001) is a one-and-one-half-story building without a discernible architectural style. The dwelling measures three bays wide and three bays deep, with a ca. 1995 rear addition. The L-plan building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block foundation with no visible basement. The gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and there is an interior block chimney near the center of the building.

The façade faces northwest, and the main entrance is located at the center of the elevation. The main entrance is composed of a wood-framed, wood door fronted by a concrete block porch with squared columns supporting a front-gabled porch roof. Fenestration on the façade includes a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window south of the main entrance, and a vinyl-framed Chicago-style window grouping north of the entrance.

The southwest (side) elevation features two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the first story, and a set of paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the upper story. All windows on this elevation pierce the original block; no fenestration is present on this elevation of the rear addition.

The southeast (rear) elevation features a secondary entrance composed of an aluminum and glass door fronted by a gable-covered concrete stoop on the main block; another secondary entrance, composed of a steel and glass door fronted by a set of wood stairs, is located on the rear addition. Also visible on the rear elevation is a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window, located on the rear addition.

The northeast (side) elevation features a vinyl-framed, sliding glass door, located on the rear addition, fronted by a small patio. Also visible on the northeast elevation are single and paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on both stories.

A modern workshop (.002) sits to the rear of the dwelling near the back of the property. The one-story, irregularly-shaped, wood-framed building has a wood exterior and a complex roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The workshop has several metal doors, and a combination of fixed and one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 11904 Willow Grove Road was constructed between 1954 and 1968. It was built ca. 1954 in the Lindale subdivision according to county records, though it does not appear in an aerial photograph taken that year. Aerial photographs indicate that a rear addition to the dwelling was built between 1992 and 2002. A modern workshop (.002) was built in stages during the 1990s and 2000s, and includes both frame and trailer sections. The property is owned by Linda R. Sipple, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1937, 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002, 2012; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 26. K06579: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Residential property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

As a result of the alterations made to this ca. 1959 dwelling, it no longer represents a discernible style. Its one-and-one-half-story scale, front picture window, and massing indicate post-World War II

construction, but it lacks clear diagnostic characteristics of common styles of the period and the clipped gable-ends are unusual. Later modifications now obscure any other details. Alterations include a replacement entry porch on the façade, a large addition to the rear, fenestration alterations, the application of replacement siding on the exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements under Criterion C: Design/Construction; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under this criterion.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-to-late twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

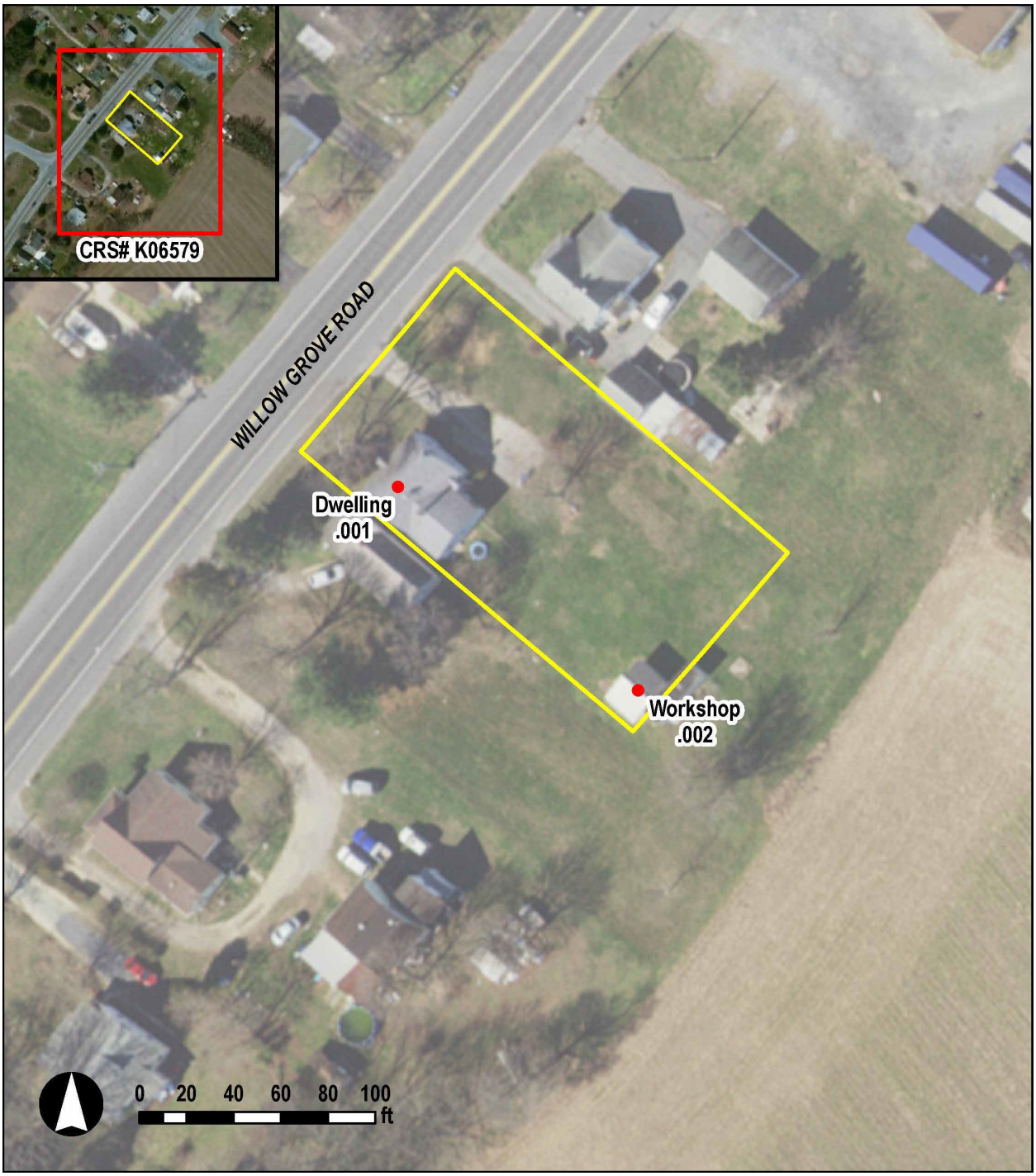


Figure 36. K06579: site plan.

K06580. Dwelling Complex, 11924 Willow Grove Road

Description: This property is located on the southeastern side of Willow Grove Road (Photograph 27; Figure 37). It includes a residential dwelling (.001), two garages (.002 and .003), and a shed (.004). The dwelling complex is located between residential properties to the northwest and southwest, a commercial property to the northeast, and an undeveloped field to the southeast, and faces northwest toward Willow Grove Road. An asphalt-paved U-shaped driveway surrounds the dwelling on three sides. The property is surrounded by manicured lawn with several groupings of mature trees throughout.

The ca. 1940 dwelling (.001) is a one-and-one-half-story building without a discernible architectural style. The dwelling measures four bays wide and three bays deep, with a ca. 1975 side addition. The building is clad in vinyl siding, and sits on a concrete block foundation with a partial basement visible. The front-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, lined by a boxed cornice, and an interior brick chimney is near the center of the building.

The façade faces northwest, and the main entrance is centrally located on the main block within the enclosed front porch. The main entrance is composed of a wood-framed, wood and glass door fronted by a concrete stoop. The enclosed porch runs the full length of the main block, and features metal awning-style windows. The façade of the main block also features a wood-framed, four-pane window at the attic level of the dwelling. Fenestration on the façade of the ca. 1975 addition is a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window, flanked by fixed vinyl shutters.

The southwest (side) elevation features two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows, flanked by fixed vinyl shutters. The southeast (rear) elevation features a secondary entrance located within an entry vestibule, composed of a wood-framed, wood and glass door fronted by a concrete stoop. The rear elevation also features several one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the first story, and a wood-framed, four-pane window at the attic level. The northeast (side) elevation features two one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows, flanked by fixed vinyl shutters.

A ca. 1940 garage (.002) sits to the rear of the dwelling near the southeast corner of the property. The one-story, rectangular-plan garage has a wood-and-concrete block exterior and is capped with a front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with exposed wood purlins. The primary elevation of the garage faces northwest, and features a wood, sliding garage door with a fixed, three-pane window. The remainder of this elevation has a wood exterior that matches the door, and there is another fixed, three-pane window. The southwest (side) elevation features a single fixed, wood-framed, six-pane window. The northeast (side) elevation features an off-center, wood-framed, wood doorway. This elevation also features a single fixed, wood-framed, six-pane window.

A modern garage (.003) sits to the rear of the dwelling near the northwest corner of the property. The single-story, rectangular-plan garage has a vinyl-sided exterior, is capped with a front-gabled roof

sheathed in asphalt shingles, and sits on a poured concrete foundation. The primary elevation of the garage faces northwest, and features two evenly spaced garage doors. The southwest (side) elevation features a vinyl-framed, doorway. The southeast (rear) elevation features a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window flanked by fixed vinyl shutters. The northeast (side) elevation features two, evenly-spaced, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows flanked by fixed vinyl shutters. There is a modern (ca. 1985) addition to the rear.

A modern shed (.003) sits to the rear of the dwelling, and to the immediate south of the modern garage. The single-story shed has a wood exterior, and is capped with a front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The primary façade of the shed faces northwest. The southeast (rear) elevation features a single aluminum-framed, jalousie-style window centered on the elevation.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 11924 Willow Grove Road was constructed ca. 1940. County records indicate that it was built in 1936, but it does not appear in a 1937 aerial photograph. The original portion of the dwelling and the detached garage (.002) are visible in a 1951 aerial photograph. An addition had been constructed on the north elevation of the dwelling in a 1977 aerial photograph was taken. A second detached garage (.003) was built between 1992 and 2002, and a modern shed (.004) is also located on the parcel. The property is owned by Sipple's Used Cars Inc., and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1937, 1951, 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002, 2012, 2015; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 27. K06580: façade and southwest elevation of dwelling; view looking east.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Residential property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

As a result of the alterations made to this ca. 1940 dwelling, it no longer represents a discernible style. Possible elements of the Bungalow style are visible in the original main block, including its one-and-one-half-story gable-front orientation and scale, but Bungalow elements are not reflected overall. Alterations include enclosure of the porch across the façade, the construction of a large single-story addition to one side, and enclosed entry to the rear. Additional changes are the application of replacement siding on the exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. The ca. 1940 garage has a rear addition. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements under Criterion C: Design/Construction; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under this criterion.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

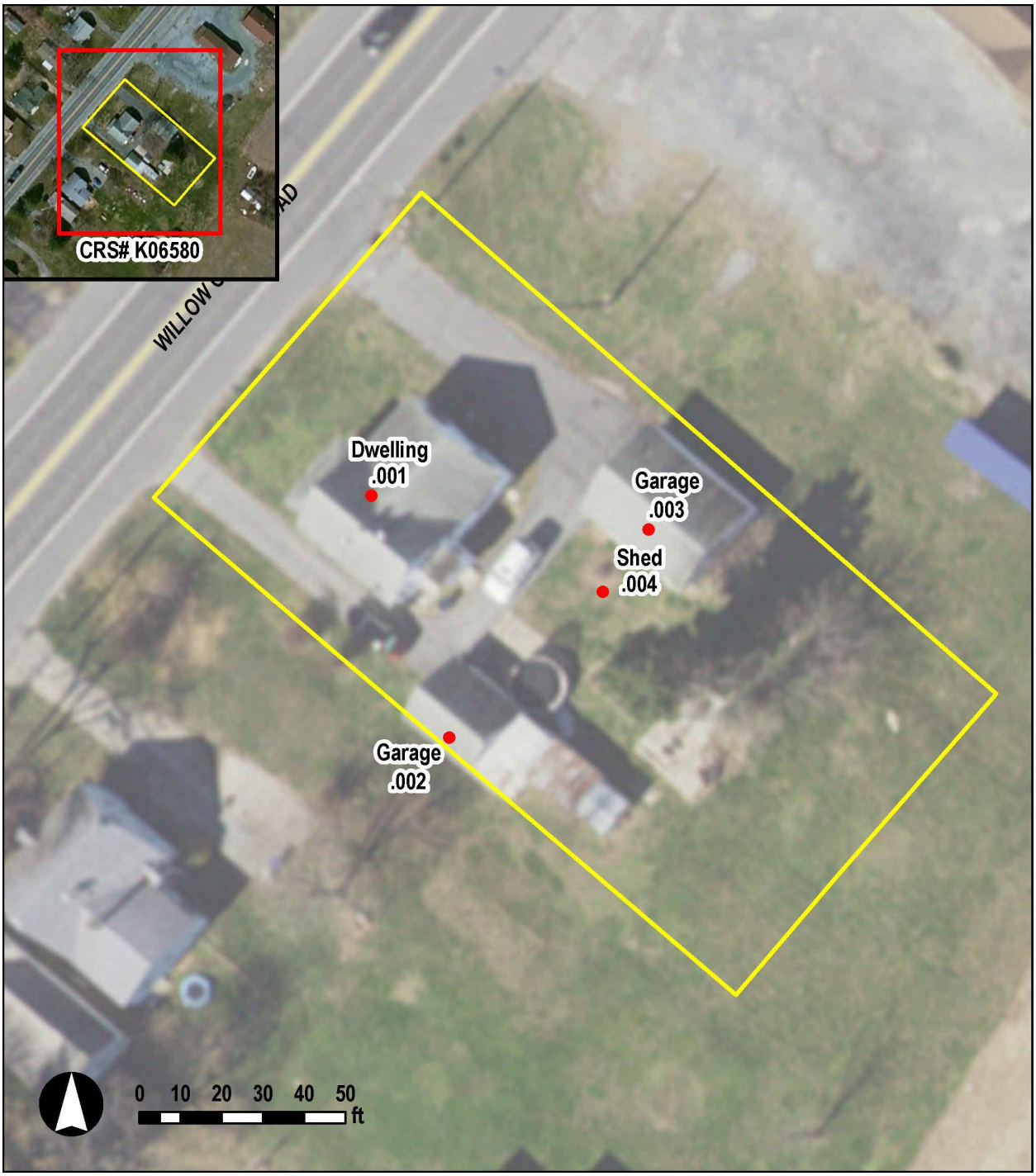


Figure 37. K06580: site plan.

K07662. Dwelling Complex, 116 S Main Street

Description: This property is located on a corner lot along the northwest side of South Main Street, due north of the intersection of South Street and South Main Street (Photograph 28; Figure 38). The Whatcoat Methodist Church Cemetery stands immediately north of the subject property. The property includes a dwelling (.001) and shed (.002). The dwelling stands parallel to the street and has a small front lawn. The north side and rear lawns are narrow and heavily shaded by trees. The south side of the property is wide and includes a paved driveway and open side yard.

The ca. 1860 dwelling (.001) is a Folk-Victorian-style wood-framed L-plan residence. It stands two stories in height, atop a pre-cast rustic-faced concrete-block foundation dating from the early twentieth century, indicating the house may have been moved to this location. Vinyl siding covers the exterior walls, and the cross-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the exterior of the northeast side elevation. Additions include a single-story side-gabled attachment (ca. 1985) along the southwest elevation of the rear ell, with a single-story gabled screened porch across its rear.

The façade faces southeast, and features two bays across the first story and three windows across the second story. A side entrance and paired window pierce the first story, and three, single windows pierce the second story. The windows are double-hung six-over-six vinyl-sash (first level) and wood-sash (second level) windows, with the second story windows flanked by fixed, vinyl shutters. The paired window on the first story appears to be a modification of the original fenestration, as it does not align with the second-story windows, and the window openings differ considerably in both materials and proportions. The entrance includes a wood-and-glass door, framed by a wood door surround. A full-width hipped-roof porch, supported by square, wood posts with fretwork brackets atop trex-composition decking, shelters the entrance level façade.

The northeast elevation features a side entrance across the first story, and three single windows pierce the second story. The central single-entry door is flanked by large, fixed sidelights, and is fronted by trex-composition decking. The windows are double-hung six-over-six wood-sash windows. A small attic level ventilation bay pierces one side of the chimney.

The southwest elevation features three windows across both stories; a combination of single and paired windows. A small attic window also pierces the center of the gabled peak. The windows are a combination of double-hung two-over-two and six-over-six wood and vinyl-sash windows. One window is flanked by fixed, wood shutters.

The rear (northwest) elevation features two bays across the first story. A small attic-level window also pierces the center of the gabled peak of the ell. A hollow-cored fiberglass entrance pierces the west end of the elevation, sheltered by the screen porch enclosure. The windows include double-hung one-over-one wood-sash windows and vinyl-sash casements.

A modern shed (.002) is located to the rear (west) of the dwelling. The triple-bay structure stands atop wood beams, is clad in vertical wood siding, and covered by a side-gabled roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles. A double-door entrance and flanking windows pierce the front of the building.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 116 S Main Street was constructed ca. 1860 at an unknown location, and moved to its present site ca. 1900. The property was sold to Charles G. Temple in 1853 by James M. Temple, and no buildings are noted in the deed (Kent County Deed F4:212). The 1859 Byles *Map of Kent County, Delaware* does not show any structures to the south of the Whatcoat Methodist Cemetery, though the cemetery is located at the edge of the inset view of Camden (Byles 1859). A portion of the property was devised to Thomas Temple, and the 1868 Beers atlas depicts a dwelling at the corner of Main and South Streets labeled "T. Temple" (Beers 1868:55; Kent County Deed U5:485). In 1875, Temple sold a portion of the property, with the one-story frame house at the corner (no longer extant), to Lorns R. Neilson. The deed specifically excepted a 13.2-foot wide strip along the northern edge adjoining the cemetery. O. W. Gray & Son's map of Camden from 1877 shows the corner house occupied by "L. Nelson" [sic] as the only structure on the property (Kent County Deed U5:485; Gray & Son 1877).

Both the portion of the land sold to Neilson and that retained by Charles Temple were acquired during the 1890s by William K. Evans. Evans left the property to his daughter Clara Conner upon his death in 1908, and she in turn conveyed it to her son Roland Conner the following year. It is likely that the present dwelling (.001) was moved to the property during the ownership of Evans, his daughter, or his grandson (*Evening Journal* 1908:3; *Every Evening* 1908:3; Kent County Deeds E7:285, S499, R9:122).

Roland Conner sold the property in May 1911 to William T. Honey, who sold it the following November to Nehemiah J. and Katie I. Moore. The Moores subdivided the property in 1952, retaining the corner portion with the two dwellings and selling off lots along South Street for development (Kent County Deeds A10:404, X11:163, V24:187; Kent County Plot Book 2:58). Both the dwelling at the corner, and the extant dwelling appear in aerial photographs from 1926 and 1961. The single-story dwelling at the corner was demolished at some point between 1961 and 1977. Several modern rear and side additions date to the mid-1980s based on stylistic evidence. A modern shed (.002) is located on the property (University of Delaware 1926; NETR 1937, 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002, 2015; USDA 1961, 1968, 1977). The parcel is owned by Judith P. Leith, and is a single-family residential property (Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 28. K07662: façade of dwelling; view to the northwest.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1830–1880±; Folk Victorian property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research was not able to identify the original location of this moved dwelling, and no association between the property and any important historical event was found. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Although former owner William Evans achieved some prominence as a local cannery owner, he does not appear to have achieved high importance at a local level, and there is no definitive evidence that he ever resided at this property, as he owned numerous other properties. Other past owners were not important or prominent figures in Camden or Kent County. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The ca. 1860 dwelling on this property is representative of the Folk Victorian style. Folk Victorian is a subset of Victorian architecture, commonly seen and constructed ca. 1860-1900. The style was characterized by the application of decorative elements typical of Italianate or Queen Anne-style buildings and traditional folk housing forms. The addition of scrollwork cornice brackets or a new porch adorned in spindlework was a common means of updating an older dwelling, or making a new

house built on a traditional plan more stylish. Common details included simple house forms, with a side or front gabled roof, symmetry, fretwork or spindlework detailing, and Italianate-style windows. This dwelling has diagnostics characteristics of a Folk Victorian, including a simple three-bay two-story form, adorned with a Queen Anne-style porch. The dwelling has lost integrity in its design and exterior materials, having undergone the construction of a large single-story addition to one side, spanning to the rear, as well as the construction of a deck on the opposite of the house. The exterior of the house has been re-sheathed in vinyl siding, and fenestration alterations are evident across the sides and rear elevations. Removal/infill of the original first-story façade fenestration and installation of modern paired windows is particularly damaging to the historic appearance of the dwelling. Lastly, some windows have been replaced with vinyl-sash windows, and all doors have been replaced with fiberglass and/or wood-and-glass doors. Remaining older wood windows and doors date from the mid-twentieth-century, having replaced the original elements. This modified Folk Victorian house fails to meet the eligibility requirements for its type. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Although this property is located adjacent to the Camden Historic District, it does not retain sufficient integrity to warrant inclusion within the district boundary as a contributing resource.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-nineteenth century and late twentieth century buildings, and are not likely to provide new information on period construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 38. K07662: site plan.

K08104. Dwelling Complex, 219 South Street

Description: This property is located on the north side of South Street (Photograph 29; Figure 39). It includes a residential dwelling (.001) and a shed (.002). The dwelling complex is nestled between residential properties to the east and west and faces south toward the intersection of South Street and South Main Street. The rear (north) edge of the property backs up to a small cemetery. A short gravel track driveway, largely overgrown with grass, extends south along the east side of the building and provides direct access to South Street. The property is surrounded by manicured lawns with dense mature trees occupying the rear yard.

The ca. 1953 dwelling (.001) is a one-and-one-half-story Minimal Traditional-style house. The dwelling measures three bays wide and two bays deep, with additional depth provided by two ca. 1990 rear ell additions. It is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block foundation with three-light, wood-framed, ground-level awning windows visible on the east and west (side) elevations. The side-gabled roof is bordered by vinyl gutters and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single exterior brick chimney extends along the center of the east elevation.

The primary façade faces south and is fronted by a pedimented porch projecting from the center bay of the façade. The porch sits on a concrete block foundation and has a poured concrete deck and a vinyl-clad pediment supported by narrow, vinyl-wrapped, grouped square posts; it is fronted by a concrete stoop with concrete block kneewalls and a stone paver walkway that runs parallel to the façade and provides access to the gravel driveway. The central main entrance is located within the porch and is composed of a single-leaf, wood-framed, wood door with a modern vinyl storm door covering. A single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window sits to the west of the entrance and a Chicago-style window, with one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash flanking a fixed, vinyl-framed picture window, sits to the east of the entrance. All fenestration on the primary façade is accented by louvered vinyl fixed shutters unless otherwise noted.

The east (side) elevation has two bays in the original block of the dwelling and two bays in the modern rear addition. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash set within vinyl surrounds and accented by louvered vinyl fixed shutters arranged in a pair south of the chimney and as a single north of the chimney. The rear addition has a secondary entrance composed of a single-leaf, wood and glass door fronted by a concrete stoop currently covered with a temporary wood ramp, as well as a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window.

The rear elevation is characterized by two ca. 1990 additions: a one-bay, hipped-roof ell addition extending from the east side of the elevation and a one-bay, front-gabled ell extending from the west side of the elevation. Fenestration throughout the rear elevation includes one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. The dwelling is in good condition, with alterations limited to the ca. 1990 rear ell additions.

The west (side) elevation has one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows in the main block and one similar window in the rear addition, as well as a single three-over-one, double-hung, wood sash window in the gable end; only the window closest to the primary elevation features louvered vinyl fixed shutters.

A modern shed (.002) is located to the rear of the property, set back against the northern boundary. The three-bay structure is clad in vertical wood siding and sits on raised concrete blocks. Its side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The interior is accessible via double-leaf wood doors on the south-facing elevation, which is flanked by one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows with fixed wood shutters.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 219 South Street was constructed between 1951 and 1954. The dwelling first appears in a 1954 aerial photograph, and rear additions were added between 1982 and 2002. A modern prefabricated shed (.002) was built in about 2012. The property is owned by Lauren Twigg and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002, 2007, 2012; USDA 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 29. K08104: façade of dwelling; view looking north.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Minimal Traditional property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Minimal Traditional style, a residential style that originated in the mid-1930s and was popular through the 1950s. Minimal Traditional houses were typically modest-scale cottages with little applied detail. Their affordability and ease of construction made them popular nationwide. Typical characteristics of the style include one- or one-and-one-half-story height, small and compact size, gabled roofing, stoops or small porch entrances, single or paired double-hung windows, and sometimes attached garages. This ca. 1953 example does not possess architectural significance, as it lacks distinctive architectural details. Alterations to the dwelling include the construction of two additions to the rear, the application of vinyl siding on the entire exterior, renovation of the porch with vinyl-clad elements, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the dwelling on this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for its type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The building on this property represents a common example of mid-to-late twentieth century suburban building, and is not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 39. K08104: site plan.

K08105. Dwelling Complex, 217 South Street

Description: This property is located on the north side of South Street (Photograph 30; Figure 40). It includes a residential dwelling (.001), a garage (.002), and an above-ground pool (.003). The dwelling complex is nestled between residential properties to the east and west and faces south toward former agricultural land. A gravel driveway extends from the rear of the property south along the east side of the building and provides direct access to South street. The property is surrounded by lawn and mature trees and landscaped with ornamental shrubbery. The front yard is partially separated from the road by a painted wood picket fence and the rear yard is fully enclosed by modern wood fencing.

The ca. 1953 dwelling (.001) is a one-and-one-half-story, double-pile, wood-framed building with substantial front (south), rear (north), and side (east) additions. The dwelling is composed of a main block and a rear block. The original, ca. 1953 main block measures approximately three bays wide and three bays deep; its primary (south) elevation is covered by a projecting fully enclosed porch, measuring five bays wide and two bays deep; and the side (east) elevation features a large modern two-bay dormer addition (ca. 2007) running along the second story of the east elevation. The rear block is a ca. 1968 addition measuring two bays wide and three bays deep, and a ca. 2007 rear expansion off the west elevation of the addition that measures two bays wide and two bays deep. The earlier portions of the dwelling are clad in asbestos shingles, while the twenty-first century additions are clad in vinyl siding. The entire dwelling sits on a concrete block foundation that is pierced throughout by ground-level windows containing two-pane, metal-framed sash. The front-gabled roofs are bordered by a boxed cornice with vinyl gutters and is sheathed in standing seam metal. A single exterior brick chimney rises from the center of the east (side) elevation.

The primary façade faces south across a manicured lawn to South Street. It is composed of the main block and is largely characterized by the ca. 1968 original full-width enclosed porch shielded by a projecting aluminum awning with simple metal pole supports. The main entrance is accessed from the porch's east-facing side, set back beneath a second, smaller awning, and fronted by an L-shaped brick stoop with wrought iron railing and a stone paver landing that connects to the gravel driveway. The entrance is composed of a wood and glass door set within a wood frame. Fenestration on the primary façade includes a total of eight three-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows set within vinyl surrounds located along the enclosed porch beneath the awning, and a single three-over-one, double-hung, wood sash window located in the gable end of the upper story.

The east (side) elevation is composed of the main block and the ca. 1968 rear block, each including three bays. It features a significant ca. 2007 second story addition consisting of a projecting full-width, shed-roofed dormer, which is clad in vinyl siding and rises taller than the peak of the main roof gable. Fenestration on this elevation includes three-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows set within vinyl surrounds on the first story of the main block; one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows set within vinyl surrounds on the rear block; and two modern six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows in the dormer. Additional openings include an entrance-sized bay to the far northern corner

of the elevation currently infilled with wood latticework and a metal bulkhead door set on a concrete base located toward the center of the elevation.

The rear elevation is comprised of the rear block additions – the ca. 1968 rear addition and the larger ca. 2007 addition expansion – that project north from the main block. It has two single-leaf, fiberglass, vinyl-framed rear entrances located in the expansion on the west side of the elevation. Double-leaf, latticework wood doors provide access to the interior of the original rear addition of the east side of the rear elevation, which is fronted by a wood deck. The dwelling is in good condition; however, it has been substantially modified since its original ca. 1953 construction. Alterations include the ca. 1968 rear addition and enclosed front porch and the ca. 2007 rear addition expansion and side dormer addition on the east elevation.

The west (side) elevation encompasses the two primary blocks, exhibiting the three bays of the main block and two bays of the ca. 2007 rear block expansion. Fenestration on this elevation includes three-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows with vertical wood plank shutters in the main block and six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the rear block expansion.

A ca. 1958 garage (.002) and a ca. 1990 above-ground pool (.003) are set back to the rear of the property, located within an enclosed rear yard. The garage, accessible via the gravel driveway along the east elevation of the dwelling, is a one-story, two-bay, wood-framed structure. It is clad in vertical wood planks and sits on a concrete block foundation. The front-gabled roof is accented by exposed rafter ends and is sheathed in standing seam metal. Sliding doors composed of wood planks occupy the entirety of the garage's primary (south) façade and provide access to the interior of the structure; the doors are moderately sheltered by a modest projecting wood pent roof. A secondary entrance to the interior of the garage is located on the west (side) elevation and is composed of a single-leaf, wood and glass door set within a wood frame. Windows throughout the structure are composed of six-light fixed wood sash. The modern above-ground pool is located adjacent to the west elevation of the garage and features a modern raised wood deck with latticework wood deck railings along the eastern side.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 217 South Street was constructed between 1952 and 1954 in the N. J. and Katie I. Moore subdivision, which was created in 1952 from the property that is now K07662. The dwelling first appears in a 1954 aerial photograph and a rear addition was added in a 1977 aerial photo. Another, larger, rear addition was constructed in about 2007. A detached garage (.002) was built at some point before 1977 and an aboveground pool (.003) during the 1990s. The property is owned by James K. Lust and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2012; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 30. K08105: façade of dwelling; view looking north.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Residential property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

This ca. 1953 dwelling does not have a discernible architectural style or distinctive features, and has been altered significantly. Alterations include a large addition to the rear, and a large dormer along one side of the roof slope. Additionally, vinyl siding has been applied on portions of the exterior, modern windows and doors have been inserted, and metal sheathing now covers all rooftop surfacing. The ca. 1958 garage on the property reflects a standard domestic outbuilding. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements under Criterion C: Design/Construction; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under this criterion.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-twentieth century, suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not

already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

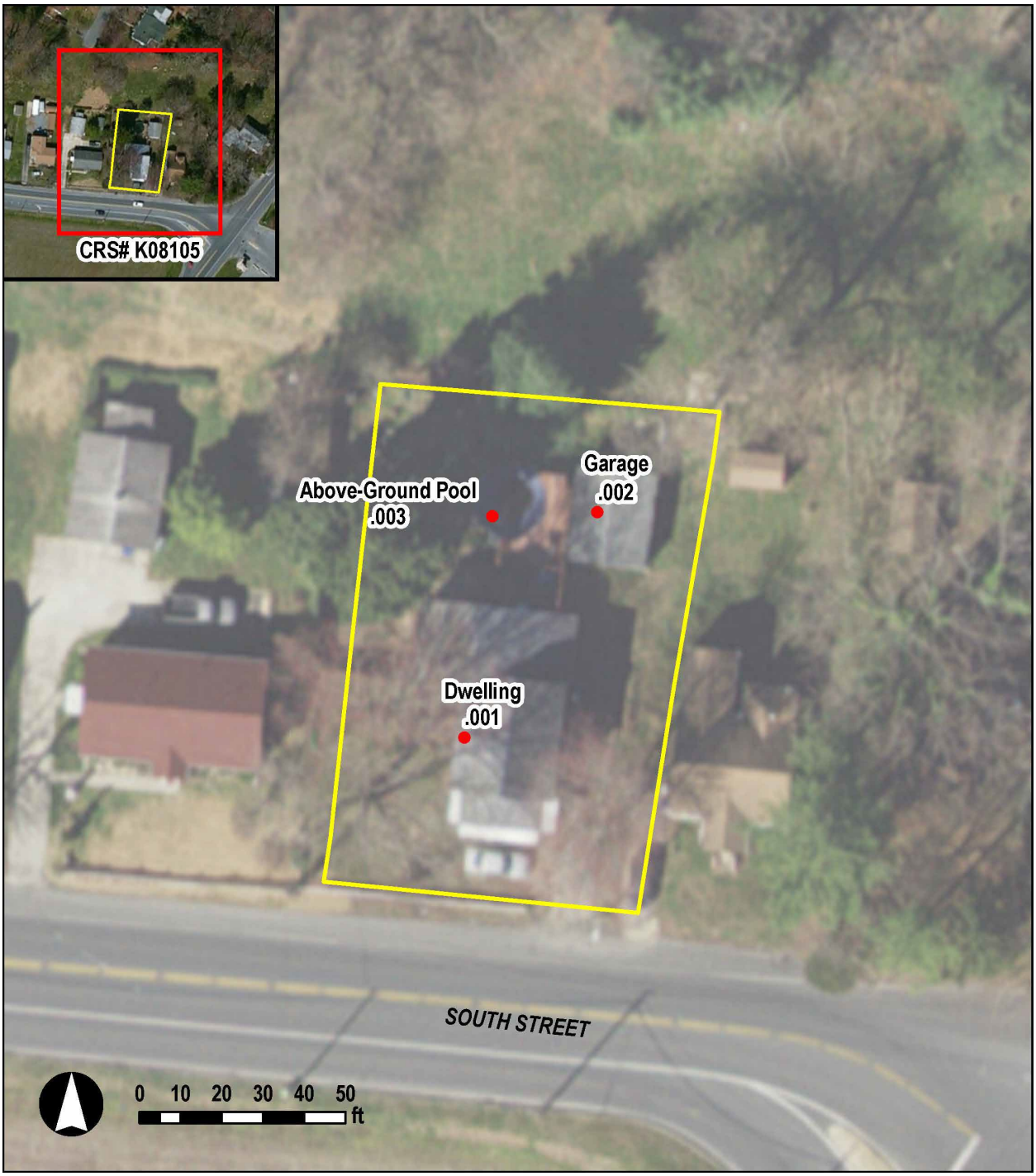


Figure 40. K08105: site plan.

K08107. Dwelling Complex, 213 South Street

Description: This property is located on the north side of South Street (Photograph 31; Figure 41). It includes a residential dwelling (.001) and two sheds (.002, .003). The dwelling complex is nestled between residential properties to the east and west, faces south toward open former agricultural land, and backs up to a small cemetery along its northern boundary. An asphalt driveway extends south along the east side of the building and provides direct access to South Street. The property is surrounded by lawn, ornamental shrubbery, and mature trees.

The ca. 1956 dwelling (.001) is a one-story residence with a ca. 1976 addition projecting from the west (side) elevation and extending north toward the rear of the property. The dwelling measures four bays wide and three bays deep and lacks a discernible architectural style due to substantial alterations. The lower half of the primary (south) façade and the east (side) and north (rear) elevations are clad in asbestos shingles, while painted vertical wood siding covers the west (side) elevation and the upper portion of the south elevation. The dwelling sits on a concrete block foundation pierced throughout with ground-level openings. The cross-gabled roof is bordered by a boxed cornice with vinyl gutters and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. An exterior painted concrete block chimney stack stands along the east elevation.

The façade faces south across a manicured lawn to South Street and has a main, symmetrical three-bay block and a one-bay side vestibule projecting from the west elevation. The main entrance is located centrally in the main block; it is composed of a modern, single-leaf, wood and glass door set within a wood frame. The entrance is accessed via a stone paver walkway that runs parallel to the dwelling and connects to the driveway. It is fronted by a painted concrete stoop atop a concrete landing with a modern metal railing that connects to a small modern wood deck on the eastern corner of the primary façade with wood railings and decorative, ground-level latticework. A secondary entrance composed of a single-leaf, steel and glass door covered by a storm door is located in the vestibule formed by the ca. 1976 addition; it is fronted by a round-nosed concrete stoop atop a concrete landing that connects to the stone paver walkway. Fenestration on the primary façade includes wood-frame picture windows with louvered, fixed wood shutters on either side of the central main entrance; no ground-level openings are visible on the primary façade.

The east (side) elevation has two single, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows set within vinyl frames flanking the concrete block chimney, and a rectangular vinyl attic vent in the gable end. The ground-level openings are composed of a fixed, two-pane, metal frame window.

The rear (north) elevation is complex in form due to the L-shaped extension of the late-twentieth century addition. The projecting addition is fronted by a wood deck with a wood balustrade, and has a central entrance composed of a wood and glass, wood-framed, French door with a single sliding screen door covering. The deck is accessed via a round-nosed concrete stoop that fronts a secondary entrance located to the west of the rear elevation, composed of a single-leaf, wood-framed, fiberglass door set.

Remaining openings on the rear elevation include one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. Ground-level openings are not visible along the rear elevation. Overall, the dwelling is in good condition, with alterations limited to the ca. 1976 rear and side addition.

The west (side) elevation has two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows set within vinyl frames, one of which is primarily visible from the primary façade, and a rectangular vinyl attic vent in the gable end. Ground-level openings on this elevation include two small, grate-covered vents and a larger crawlspace access panel covered in painted plywood.

Two prefabricated modern sheds with vertical wood cladding, asphalt shingled gambrel roofs, and wood plank foundations are located to the rear of the dwelling along the eastern edge of the property. The larger of the two sheds (.002) stands closest to the dwelling and extends three bays wide along its primary, west-facing elevation. A central, double-leaf, wood-framed entrance is located on the west elevation and is flanked by triple-hung, wood-framed windows. The smaller shed (.003) is arranged perpendicular to the larger shed and sits further from the rear of the dwelling. Its primary elevation also faces west; however, it has only a single bay composed of a double-leaf, wood-framed entrance set beneath the gambrel end.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 213 South Street was constructed ca. 1956 in the N. J. and Katie I. Moore subdivision, which was created in 1952 out of the property that is now K07662, according to county records. The dwelling first appears in a 1968 aerial photograph, by which time the rear addition had been built. Between 2002 and 2006, the two modern prefabricated sheds (.002, .003) were installed in the rear yard. The property is owned by Rita K. Bailey, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002, 2006; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 31. K08107: façade of dwelling; view looking north.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

This dwelling is representative of the Ranch style, a residential style that was popular post-1945 through the mid-1970s. A few key characteristics of this style included single-story height, asymmetrical façades, horizontal massing, irregular footprints, low-pitched roofs, large picture windows, small horizontal bedroom windows set high in the facade, and attached garages or carports. High-end examples typically include dramatic/accentuated details, and modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details but are still identifiable by their massing and plan. This modest ca. 1956 example has basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance. Additionally, the dwelling has been altered, as seen in the additions to the side and rear of the house, the application of some replacement siding on the exterior, and the insertion of replacement window and doors throughout the dwelling. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the

dwelling on this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for this property type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The building on this property represents a common example of mid-to-late twentieth century suburban construction, and is not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

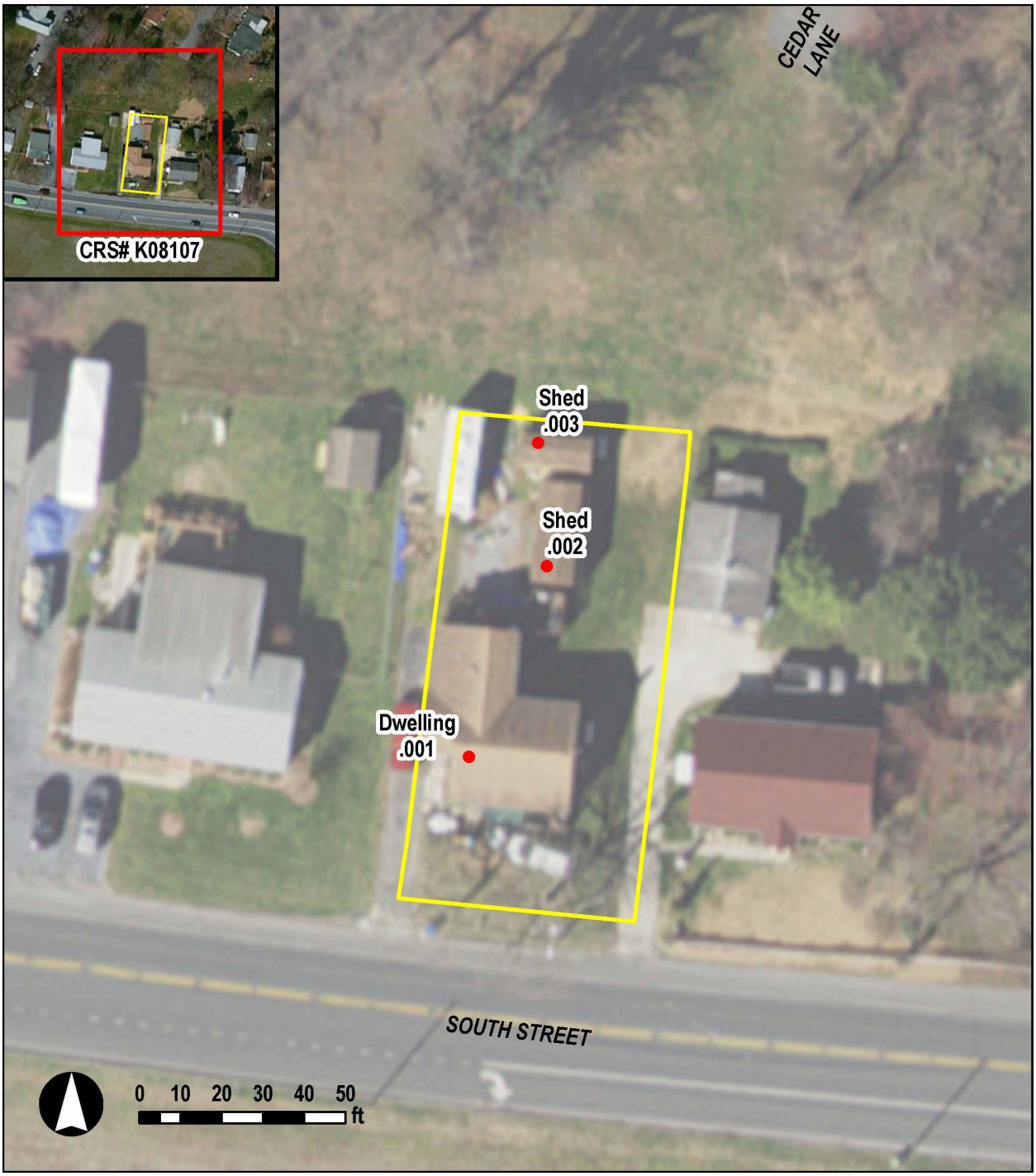


Figure 41. K08107: site plan.

K08108. Dwelling Complex, 211 South Street

Description: This property is located on the north side of South Street (Photograph 32; Figure 42). It includes a residential dwelling (.001) and a shed (.002). The dwelling complex is nestled between residential properties and faces south toward former agricultural land. A gravel driveway, which provides direct access to South Street, extends south along the west side of the building and wraps slightly around the front of the primary (south) façade. The property is surrounded by lawn, ornamental shrubbery, flowering plants, and mature trees. The rear yard is enclosed by modern chain link fencing.

The ca. 1965 dwelling (.001) is a one-story, Ranch-style dwelling with a ca. 1975 addition projecting from the rear (north) of the building. The dwelling measures six bays wide and two bays deep and is clad in vinyl siding. It sits on a concrete block foundation, largely obscured by well-tended planters; however, ground-level openings are slightly visible on the east (side) elevation. The side-gabled roof is bordered by a boxed cornice with vinyl gutters and is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

The primary façade faces south toward South Street. It is visually separated into two blocks, a four-bay, main residential block to the east and a three-bay, enclosed porch or sunroom to the west with windows around the south, west, and north elevations. The main entrance is located in the main (east) block and is fronted by a brick stoop and concrete walkway that runs parallel to the dwelling and connects to the gravel driveway. The entrance is composed of a single-leaf, fiberglass door set within a vinyl frame with a storm door covering. A secondary entrance is located in the west block. It is similarly composed of a single-leaf, fiberglass door set within a vinyl frame with a storm door covering and is fronted by a brick walkway that connects to the concrete walkway leading from the main entrance. Fenestration on the primary façade includes two one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows accented by louvered, fixed vinyl shutters and a single three-pane, vinyl frame bay window with sliding sash on the east block; the west block, in contrast, has four-light, vertically stacked, awning windows with vinyl frames that that characterize the majority of the west section of the dwelling.

The east (side) elevation has two one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows and a rectangular vinyl attic vent in the gable end. The rear (north) elevation is a ca. 1975 addition that projects outward into the rear yard. It is fronted by a wood deck with wood railings and steps on both the east and west ends of the deck. A central rear entrance is accessible from the deck and is composed of a double-leaf, 15-pane, wood and glass door set within a vinyl surround. A secondary rear entrance is located in the west block and is composed of a single-leaf, fiberglass door with a vinyl storm door covering; it is surrounded by a total of three bays of the vertically stacked awning windows found throughout the west block. Additional fenestration on the rear elevation includes one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows arranged in a pair over the deck and as a single to the far east of the elevation. Though the majority of the dwelling is clad in vinyl siding, the easternmost bay of the rear elevation is clad in standing seam metal.

The opposing side (west) elevation houses the sunroom and has six bays of four-light, vertically stacked, awning windows with vinyl frames – an aesthetic that wraps around from the front of the dwelling to the rear along the west block. Overall, the dwelling is in good condition.

A modern shed (.002) is located to the rear of the property, set back against the northeast corner. The single-bay structure is clad in vinyl siding and its side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The interior is accessible via double-leaf metal doors on the west-facing elevation, which is fronted by a wood ramp. Additional openings are located on the identical north and south (side) elevations, which each include a single four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl-sash window and square vinyl attic vent in the gable end.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 211 South Street was constructed ca. 1965 in the N. J. and Katie I. Moore subdivision, which was created in 1952 out of the property that is now K07662, according to county records. The dwelling was not visible in 1954, and first appears in a 1968 aerial photograph. The rear addition first appears in a 1977 aerial photograph. Between 2007 and 2009, two sheds and an above-ground pool were removed and replaced by the present prefabricated shed (.002). The property is owned by John H. Miller IV, trustee, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002, 2007, 2009, 2012; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 32. K08108: façade of dwelling; view looking northwest.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Ranch style, a residential style that was popular post-1945 through the mid-1970s. A few key characteristics of this style included single-story height, asymmetrical façades, horizontal massing, irregular footprints, low-pitched roofs, large picture windows, small horizontal bedroom windows set high in the elevation, and attached garages or carports. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details but are still identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1965 example has basic diagnostic elements, but is a modest example and does not possess architectural significance. The dwelling has undergone some alterations, including the construction of a large addition to the rear of the house, the application of vinyl siding to sections of the exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout the house. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the dwelling on this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for this property type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The building on this property represents a common example of mid-to-late twentieth century suburban construction, and is not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

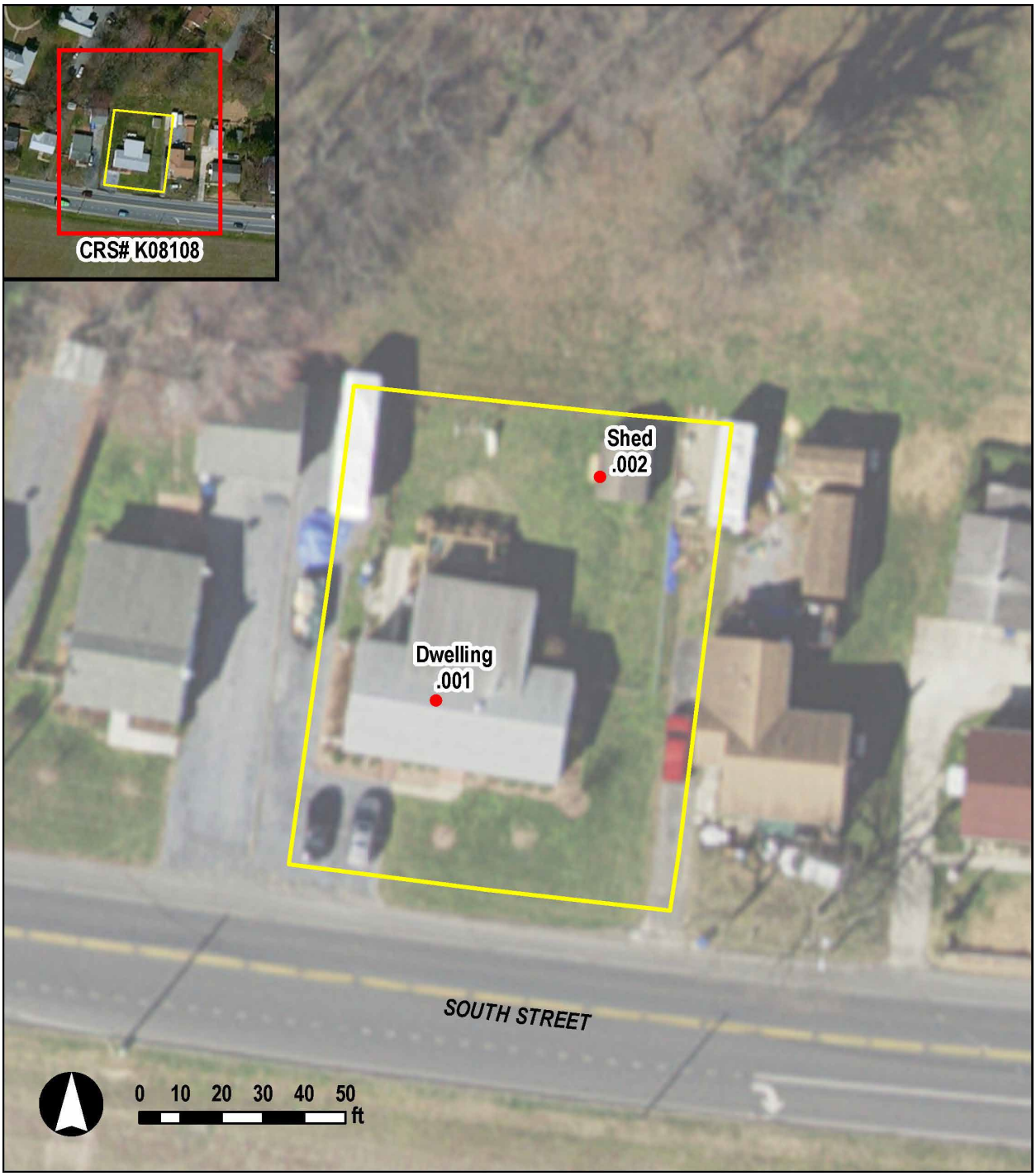


Figure 42. K08108: site plan.

K08109. Dwelling Complex, 207 South Street

Description: This property is located on the north side of South Street (Photograph 33; Figure 43). It includes a residential dwelling (.001), a garage (.002), and a shed (.003). The dwelling complex is nestled between residential properties and faces south toward former agricultural land. A gravel driveway extends south along the east side of the building and provides direct access to South street. The property is surrounded by lawn, ornamental shrubbery, and mature trees. The rear yard is enclosed by wood fencing.

The ca. 1953 dwelling is a one-story residence with a ca. 1990 rear addition. It measures three bays wide and three bays deep and is clad in aluminum siding. The dwelling sits on a concrete block foundation with ground level windows and semi-circular aluminum light wells visible on the primary (south) façade. The side-gabled roof is bordered by vinyl gutters and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. An exterior painted concrete block chimney stack rises along the east (side) elevation.

The primary façade faces south toward South Street. The façade has a central entrance composed of a single-leaf steel door with a wood frame and a vinyl storm door. It is fronted by a concrete stoop and a concrete walkway that runs parallel to the dwelling and provides access to the gravel driveway. The entrance is flanked by one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows arranged as a single window west of the entrance and one paired window east of the entrance. All fenestration on the primary façade – as well as the side (east and west) elevations – is accented by louvered, fixed aluminum shutters.

The east (side) elevation extends three bays and includes three one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows set within vinyl surrounds. The rear elevation is characterized by a full-length, six-bay, screened porch. It has a rear entrance composed of a vinyl door set fronted by a concrete stoop. The remainder of the rear elevation is occupied by floor-to-ceiling, quadruple-hung windows with metal frames. The west (side) elevation has two bays of windows. The building is in good condition.

A modern garage (.002) and a modern shed (.003) are located to the rear of the dwelling. The garage is situated at the end of the gravel driveway at the far northeast corner of the property. The one-story structure is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete foundation. It has two bays with modern fiberglass rolltop garage doors. The side-gabled roof is accented by a boxed cornice and vinyl gutters and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The shed is located immediately west of the garage, set back against the northern boundary of the property. The one-story, single-bay structure is clad in vertical wood siding and features a gambrel roof with a projecting hood sheathed in asphalt shingles. The interior is accessible via double-leaf wood doors on the south-facing elevation, which is fronted by a wood ramp.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 207 South Street was constructed between 1951 and 1954 in the N. J. and Katie I. Moore subdivision, which was created in 1952 out of property that is now K07662. It first appears in a 1954 aerial photograph. The 1954 aerial photograph appears to show a now-demolished outbuilding in the rear yard. Aerial photographs indicate that a rear addition to the dwelling

was constructed between 1982 and 1992, as was the modern detached garage (.002). A modern shed (.003) was erected in the rear yard between 2007 and 2012. The property is owned by John H. Miller IV, trustee, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002, 2007, 2012; USDA 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 33. K08109: façade of dwelling; view looking north.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling is an example of a Ranch-style dwelling. Ranch-style dwellings are one-story, low-lying horizontal buildings that were popular nationwide post-1945, and remained popular through the mid-1970s. Asymmetry and horizontality were essential components of the style. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details, but are identifiable by their massing and plan. This modest ca. 1953 Ranch-style dwelling encompasses the basic diagnostic elements, but does

not possess architectural significance, as it lacks distinctive features of the Ranch style. It lacks integrity because of the construction of a rear addition, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout the dwelling. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for a dwelling of this type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The building on this property represents common mid-to-late twentieth century suburban construction, and is not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 43. K08109: site plan.

K08110. Dwelling Complex, 205 South Street

Description: This property is located on the north side of South Street (Photograph 34; Figure 44). It includes a residential dwelling (.001) and a shed (.002). The dwelling complex is nestled between residential properties and faces south toward former agricultural land. A gravel driveway extends south along the east side of the building and provides direct access to South street. The property is surrounded by open lawn in the front and dense, mature tree growth in the rear. The front yard is separated from the rear yard by a modern chain link fence and the rear yard is enclosed by modern wood fencing.

The ca. 1952 Ranch-style dwelling (.001) is a one-story residence with a ca. 1975 rear addition. The dwelling measures four bays wide and two bays deep. It is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a concrete block foundation with ground-level openings covered with metal grates visible on the side (east and west) elevations. The side-gabled roof is bordered by a boxed cornice and is sheathed in rolled asphalt shingles.

The primary façade faces south toward South Street. The façade has a central entrance composed of a single-leaf wood door with a wood frame and a vinyl storm door. The entrance is fronted by a concrete stoop and a poured concrete walkway that runs parallel to the dwelling and provides access to the gravel driveway. The entrance is flanked by one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows arranged as two single windows west of the entrance and one paired window east of the entrance. All fenestration on the primary façade is accented by louvered, fixed vinyl shutters. The side (east and west) elevations each include two one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows and a triangular vinyl attic vent in the gable end. The rear (north) elevation, which is accented by a one-story, one-bay deep addition, was not accessible at the time of survey. The building is in excellent condition.

A modern shed (.002) is located to the rear of the property, abutting the fenced eastern boundary. The single bay structure is clad in vinyl siding and its side gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 205 South Street was constructed between 1951 and 1954, first appearing in a 1954 aerial photograph. A rear gable addition was likely added ca. 1975. A modern shed (.002) was erected in the rear yard by 2002. The property is owned by Jeremy R. Moore, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1951, 1954, 1981, 1992, 2002, 2012; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 34. K08110: façade and east elevation of dwelling; view looking northwest.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling is an example of a Ranch-style dwelling. Ranch-style dwellings are one-story, low-lying horizontal buildings that were popular nationwide post-1945, and remained popular through the mid-1970s. Asymmetry and horizontality were essential components of the style. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details, but are identifiable by their massing and plan. This utilitarian ca. 1952 Ranch-style dwelling encompasses the basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance, as it lacks distinctive features of the Ranch style. It has also lost integrity because of the construction of a rear addition, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout the dwelling. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for a dwelling of this type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The building on this property represents common mid-to-late twentieth century suburban construction, and is not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 44. K08110: site plan.

K08111. Dwelling, 203 South Street

Description: This property is located on the north side of South Street (Photograph 35; Figure 45). It includes a single residential dwelling (.001). The dwelling is nestled between residential properties and faces south toward former agricultural land. An asphalt driveway extends south from the west side of the building and provides direct access to South street. The property is surrounded by lawns and mature trees and features a dense hedge along its western boundary separating the property from the residence at 201 South Street. The rear yard is enclosed by modern wood fencing.

The ca. 1952 Ranch-style dwelling (.001) is a one-story residence with a ca. 1980 rear addition. The dwelling measures seven bays wide and three bays deep. It is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block foundation pierced throughout with ground-level openings covered with metal grates. The side-gabled roof is bordered by a boxed cornice and is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

The primary elevation faces south toward South Street and features a main block to the east, a wide garage bay to the west, and a set-back hyphen connecting the two. The façade is fronted by a brick walkway providing access from a central main entrance and a secondary side entrance to the driveway to the west. The main entrance is composed of a single-leaf, fiberglass door with a glass and wood storm door set within a vinyl surround; the entrance is recessed slightly beneath the roofline, along with a Chicago-style window composed of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows flanking a fixed vinyl single pane. The secondary entrance is located in the hyphen between the main entrance and the garage bay, and is composed of a single-leaf, fiberglass door set within a vinyl surround. Fenestration includes two sets of three one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows with fixed, paneled shutters on the main block to the east and a modest one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window immediately adjacent to the secondary entrance. The garage bay located on the west side of the façade features an offset, fiberglass, rolltop garage door.

The east (side) elevation extends three bays wide and has three one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash set within vinyl surrounds and a rectangular vinyl attic vent in the gable end. The opposite (west) side elevation in unremarkable, clad throughout in vinyl siding. It is worth noting, however, that due to the complex form of the house, the main block forms a minor west side elevation running perpendicular to the hyphen. That elevation has paired one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows set within a vinyl surround and flanked by fixed, paneled shutters. The rear (north) elevation was not accessible at the time of survey. Overall, the dwelling is in good condition.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 203 South Street was constructed between 1951 and 1954, and first appears in a 1954 aerial photograph. A small rear addition was added between 1977 and 1981. The property is owned by Jennifer M. Pires, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981, 1992, 2002; USDA 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 35. K08111: façade of dwelling; view looking north.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling is an example of a Ranch-style dwelling. Ranch-style dwellings are one-story, low-lying horizontal buildings that were popular nationwide post-1945, and remained popular through the mid-1970s. Asymmetry and horizontality were essential components of the style. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details, but are identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1952 Ranch-style dwelling encompasses the basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance, as it lacks distinctive features of the Ranch style. It has also lost integrity because of construction of a rear addition, the application of vinyl siding on its entire exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for a dwelling of this type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The building on this property represents common mid-twentieth century suburban construction, and is not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 45. K08111: site plan.

K08112. Dwelling Complex, 201 South Street

Description: This property is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of South Street and South West Street (Photograph 36; Figure 46). The dwelling complex includes a dwelling (.001) and a shed (.002). The dwelling is surrounded by a mixture of uses, with residential properties to the north and east, commercial properties to the west, and vacant land to the south. A paved asphalt driveway extends along the west (side) elevation and provides direct access to both South Street and South West Street. The property is surrounded by manicured lawns and mature trees and landscaped with ornamental shrubbery and flowering plants. The rear yard is enclosed by a combination of large hedges and wood fencing, with a small stretch of modern chain link fencing and a metal gate that provides access to the front yard.

The ca. 1965 dwelling (.001) is a one-story, wood-framed, Ranch-style building. The dwelling measures four bays wide and three bays deep. It is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block foundation that is pierced throughout with small, metal framed openings. The side-gabled roof is bordered by an enclosed cornice and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roof has a single interior brick chimney, located on the rear slope.

The primary façade faces south toward South Street and is fronted by a modern L-shaped, wood accessibility ramp flanked by a wood railing that leads from the driveway to a concrete stoop in front of the central main entrance. The entrance is recessed and composed of a single-leaf, fiberglass door set within a vinyl frame. Fenestration on the primary façade includes two paired, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl-sash windows with fixed, louvered shutters and a four-pane, single-sash bow window unit set within the entrance recess to the right of the door.

The west (side) elevation has a secondary entrance located on the rear corner of the elevation and composed of a single-leaf, fiberglass door set within a vinyl frame; it is fronted by a concrete stoop with a single vinyl railing. Additional openings on the west elevation include two one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows with fixed, louvered vinyl shutters and a vinyl attic vent in the gable end.

The rear (north) elevation has another entrance, composed of a central glass door set within a vinyl frame. A single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl framed sash window is located east of the entrance. The rear elevation is characterized by a raised wood deck with wood railings, stoop, decorative latticework beneath the deck level. The east (side) elevation has only windows, composed of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows without shutters. Overall, the dwelling is in good condition.

A modern shed (.002) is located at the northwest corner of the property, deeply nestled within the rear vegetation. The structure is a single bay, front-gabled shed, and largely obscured by dense overgrowth.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 201 South Street was constructed ca. 1965 according to county records, and first appears in a 1968 aerial photograph. There have been no major changes to the dwelling footprint other than the accessibility ramp, which was constructed ca. 2010. A modern frame shed (.002) is also located on the parcel, and was installed after 2002. The property is owned by Helene A. Hall, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981, 2002; 2006; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 36. K08112: façade and west elevation of dwelling; view looking northeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling is an example of a Ranch-style dwelling. These are one-story, low-lying horizontal buildings that were popular nationwide post-1945, and remained popular through the mid-1970s. Asymmetry and horizontality were essential components of the style. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details, but are identifiable by their massing and plan. This

ca. 1965 Ranch-style dwelling encompasses the basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance, as it lacks distinctive features of the Ranch style. It has lacks integrity because of construction of the ramp across the façade, the application of vinyl siding on its entire exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for a dwelling of this type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represents common mid-to-late twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 46. K08112: site plan.

K08114. Dwelling Complex, 100 South Street

Description: This property is located south of the intersection of South Street and Wesley Street (Photograph 37; Figure 47). The dwelling complex includes a dwelling (.001) and a shed (.002). The dwelling is flanked by residential properties and faces north toward South Street and a cluster of commercial properties. A gravel driveway with direct access to South Street extends south along the west (side) elevation of the dwelling. The property is surrounded by lawn and landscaped with mature trees and ornamental shrubbery.

The ca. 1953 dwelling (.001) is a one-and-one-half-story side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style residence with a one-story, full-width gabled rear addition. The dwelling measures three bays wide and three bays deep. It is largely clad in vinyl siding, with aluminum siding covering the rear addition. The dwelling sits on a concrete block foundation that is parged beneath the original dwelling and exposed beneath the rear addition. Ground-level openings composed of two-pane, fixed metal windows are visible on the east (side) elevation; however, excessive overgrowth on other elevations obscures the foundation and its windows. The side-gabled roof is bordered by a simple box cornice and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling has two chimneys, an interior brick chimney located on the ridge of the gable, west of the dwelling center, and an exterior concrete block chimney stack rising up the rear elevation of the addition.

The primary façade faces north toward South Street. It has a main entrance located on the west end of the façade, composed of a single-leaf, wood-framed, metal and glass door. The entrance is situated underneath a projecting partial-width porch featuring a vinyl-clad, front-gabled roof supported by modern turned wood columns and a brick and concrete deck bordered by a painted modern wood spindlework balustrade. Fenestration on the primary façade includes a Chicago-style window west of the entrance, a single two-over-two, double-hung, wood-framed sash window east of the entrance, and a single four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl-sash window set within a wood frame in the gable end of the porch roof. All fenestration throughout the dwelling is flanked by fixed, paneled vinyl shutters unless otherwise noted.

The east (side) elevation has two original two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with horizontal lights in the original portion of the house and one one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window in the rear additions; all side windows are set within vinyl surrounds. The gable has a triangular vinyl attic vent.

The rear (south) elevation, which is a ca. 1975 addition with a low-pitched gable roof, is fronted by a brick and concrete patio. It has a central rear entrance composed of a single-leaf fiberglass door set within a wood surround. The entrance is flanked by one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-framed sash and sits beneath a small, two-pane, sliding window. The rear elevation has a triangular vinyl attic vent in the gable end.

The west elevation has a similar fenestration pattern to the east elevation, with one additional window on the first story of the original dwelling block. It has a triangular vinyl attic vent in the gable peak. Overall, the dwelling is in good condition.

A modern shed (.002) is located to the rear of the building along the southern boundary of the property. The one-story structure is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. Access to the interior of the shed is located on its northern elevation and comprised of double-hung, plywood doors fronted by a wood plank ramp. The shed is in fair condition, with noticeable damage to exterior materials.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 100 South Street was constructed between 1951 and 1954 on a parcel created by the subdivision of the William P. Lindale Farm. The dwelling first appears in a 1954 aerial photograph, and an addition was added to the rear of the dwelling between 1968 and 1977. A modern frame shed (.002) is also located on the parcel, and was erected between 2002 and 2012. The property is owned by Deborah A. Phillips, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1937, 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982, 2002, 2007, 2012; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County Deeds K15:312, W15:20, Q16:288, E20:510, C21:194, 218:119, 425:319, 425:321, 595:175, 5434:336; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 37. K08114: façade of dwelling; view looking south.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Minimal Traditional property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Minimal Traditional style, a residential style that originated in the mid-1930s and was popular through the 1950s. Minimal Traditional houses were typically modest-scale cottages with little applied detail. Their affordability and ease of construction made them popular nationwide. Typical characteristics of the style include one- or one-and-one-half-story height, small and compact size, gabled roofing, stoops or small porch entrances, single or paired double-hung windows, and sometimes attached garages. This ca. 1953 example does not possess architectural significance, as it lacks distinctive architectural details. Alterations to the dwelling include significant reconstruction of the front porch with faux-Victorian details and the construction of a full-width addition to the rear. Additionally, vinyl siding has been applied to the entire exterior of the original main block, some windows have been replaced, and replacement doors have been installed throughout the house. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the dwelling on this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for this property type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The building on this property represents a common example of mid-to-late twentieth century suburban building, and is not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

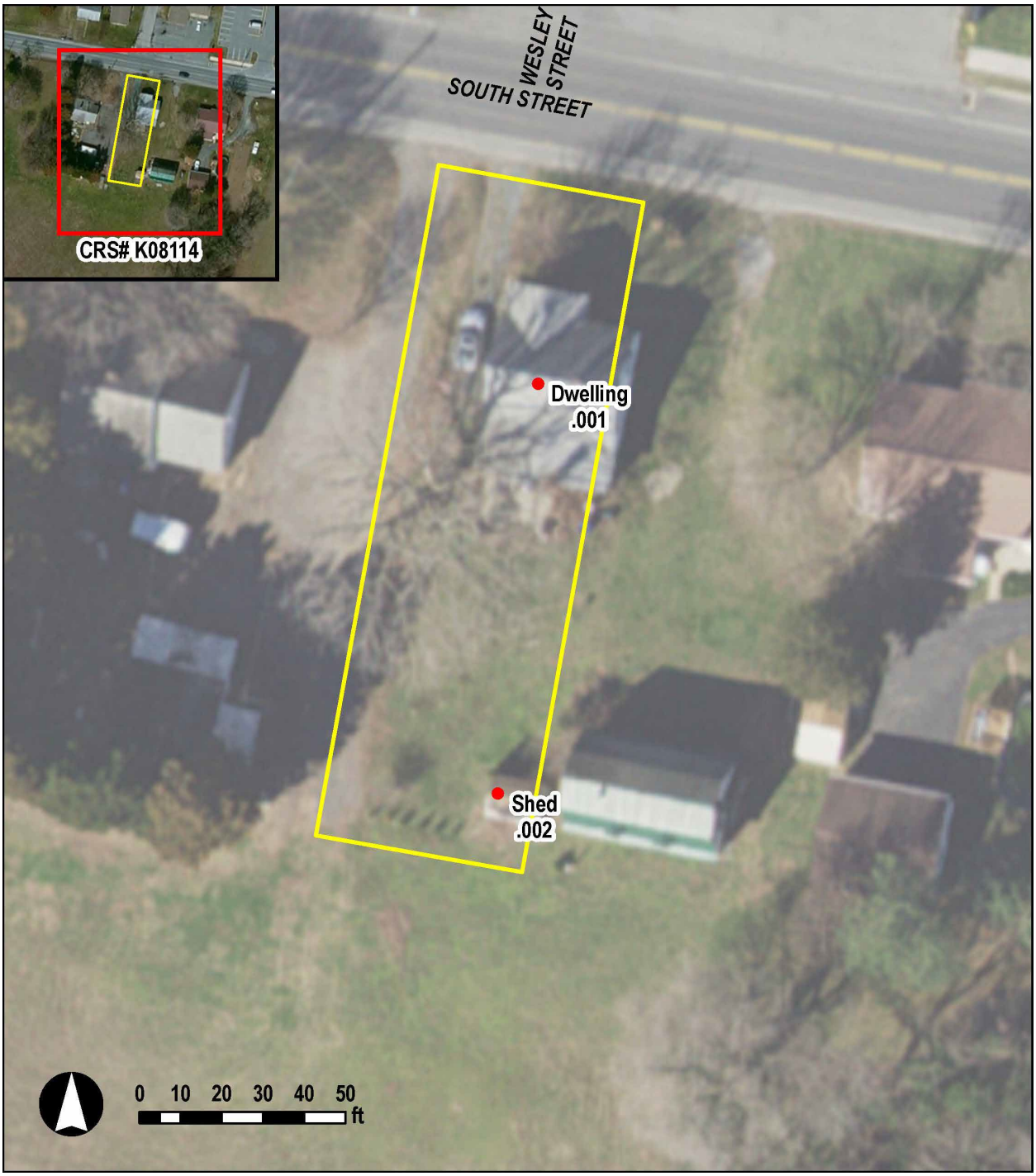


Figure 47. K08114: site plan.

K08115. Dwelling Complex, 11951 Willow Grove Road

Description: This property is located on the northwest side of Willow Grove Road (Photograph 38; Figure 48). It includes a residential dwelling (.001) and a shed (.002). The dwelling is located between a residential property to the southwest, and commercial properties to the northeast, northwest and southeast and faces southeast toward Willow Grove Road. A paved asphalt driveway extends along the north of the dwelling from Willow Grove Road. The property is surrounded by manicured lawn with a grouping of mature trees near the rear of the property and some ornamental plantings close to the dwelling.

The ca. 1940 dwelling (.001) is a one-and-one-half-story Minimal Traditional-style building. The dwelling measures three bays wide and two bays deep, with a rectangular footprint. An original narrow gabled extension and a ca. 1967 shed-roofed addition occupy the full length of the rear of the dwelling. The building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block foundation with no visible basement. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and lined by vinyl gutters and there is an interior concrete chimney near the center of the building.

The façade faces southeast and features an off-center main entrance composed of a wood-framed, wood and glass door fronted by a carpeted concrete stoop with lattice railings covered by a front-gabled roof. Fenestration on the façade includes one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows with fixed vinyl shutters.

The northeast (side) elevation features two evenly-spaced, single one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows flanked by fixed vinyl shutters at the first story. There is also a single, centered, one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash window flanked by fixed vinyl shutters at the upper story.

The northwest (rear) elevation consists of an original gable-front section including the rear entrance at the west end, and a ca. 1967 addition, which has a shed roof, occupying the remainder of the rear elevation. The rear secondary entrance is composed of a wood-framed, wood and glass door set into the gabled section. The door is fronted by a modern wood back deck with lattice applied over its side railings. Fenestration on the rear elevation consists of two one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows flanked by fixed vinyl shutters.

The southwest (side) elevation features two evenly-spaced, single one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows flanked by fixed vinyl shutters at the first story. There is also a single, centered, one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash window flanked by fixed vinyl shutters at the upper story.

A ca. 1950 shed (.002) is located to the rear of the dwelling. The one-story, square, wood-framed building is clad in vertical wood and plywood. The building sits on a wood beam foundation and is capped by a nearly-flat shed roof sheathed in asphalt. The shed faces southeast and there is a centered, wood double-leaf door on the primary elevation. The northeast (side) and southwest (side) elevations

each feature a single centered, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window. There is no fenestration on the northwest (rear) elevation. The shed appears to have undergone substantial rehabilitation in recent years.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 11951 Willow Grove Road was constructed ca. 1940. County records indicate that it was built in 1936, but it does not appear in a 1937 aerial photograph. The dwelling and a shed (.002) appear in a 1951 aerial photograph. Aerial photographs indicate that the shed-roofed rear addition had been added by 1977. The property is owned by Nathan E. Sipple Jr. and Julie A. Knapp, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1937, 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982, 2002; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 38. K08115: façade of dwelling; view looking northwest.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Minimal Traditional property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Minimal Traditional style, a residential style that originated in the mid-1930s and was popular through the 1950s. Minimal Traditional houses were typically modest-scale cottages with little applied detail. Their affordability and ease of construction made them popular nationwide. Typical characteristics of the style include one- or one-and-one-half-story height, small and compact size, gabled roofing, stoops or small porch entrances, single or paired double-hung windows, and sometimes attached garages. This ca. 1940 example does not possess architectural significance, as it lacks distinctive architectural details. Alterations to the dwelling include remodeling of the front entrance porch with modern materials, construction of an addition and deck on the rear, the application of vinyl siding on the entire exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. The ca. 1950 shed on the property reflects standard domestic structures on a property of this era, but has also sustained considerable alterations. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the buildings on this property fail to meet the eligibility requirements for this property type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-twentieth century suburban buildings, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 48. K08115: site plan.

K08116. Dwelling Complex, 11939 Willow Grove Road

Description: This property is located on the northwest side of Willow Grove Road (Photograph 39; Figure 49). It includes a residential dwelling (.001) and garage (.002). The dwelling complex is located between residential properties to the northeast, southeast and southwest, and commercial properties to the northwest. It faces southeast toward Willow Grove Road. A paved asphalt driveway extends along the north of the dwelling from Willow Grove Road up to the garage. The property is surrounded by manicured lawn with several groupings of mature trees and some ornamental plantings close to the dwelling. The rear portion of the yard was somewhat overgrown.

The ca. 1945 dwelling (.001) is a one-and-one-half-story Minimal Traditional-style building. The dwelling measures three bays wide and four bays deep, with an L-shaped footprint. The building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block foundation with no visible basement. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and lined by vinyl gutters and there is an interior concrete chimney near the center of the building.

The façade faces southeast and features a main entrance composed of a vinyl-framed, fiberglass door centered on the elevation and fronted by a concrete stoop. The entrance is flanked by a paired set of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows, with fixed vinyl shutters, on either side.

The northeast (side) elevation features two evenly-spaced, single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows flanked by fixed vinyl shutters at the first story. There is also a single, centered, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window flanked by fixed vinyl shutters at the upper story. The northwest (rear) elevation features a secondary entrance located on the rear ell, composed of a vinyl-framed, fiberglass door fronted by a concrete stoop. Fenestration on the rear elevation consists of several one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. The southwest (side) elevation features single and paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows at the first and upper stories.

A ca. 1953 garage (.002) is located to the rear of the dwelling. The one-story, rectangular wood-framed building is clad in vinyl siding. The building sits on a poured concrete foundation and is capped by a front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The garage faces southeast and there is an off-center vinyl-framed, fiberglass single garage bay door located on the primary elevation. The southwest (side) elevation features a single, centered, one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash window. There is no fenestration on the northeast (side) or northwest (rear) elevations.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 11939 Willow Grove Road was constructed ca. 1945 according to county records. The dwelling is visible in a 1951 aerial photograph and the garage (.002) had been constructed by 1954. There have been no apparent changes to the buildings' footprints since construction. The property is owned by Gabrielle W. Greenwood (c/o Lee Greenwood), and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1937, 1951, 1954 1981, 1982, 2002, 2017; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 39. K08116: façade of dwelling; view looking northwest.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Minimal Traditional property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Minimal Traditional style, a residential style that originated in the mid-1930s and was popular through the 1950s. Minimal Traditional houses were typically modest-scale cottages with little applied detail. Their affordability and ease of construction made them popular nationwide. Typical characteristics of the style include one- or one-and-one-half-story height, small and compact size, gabled roofing, stoops or small porch entrances, single or paired double-hung windows, and sometimes attached garages. This utilitarian ca. 1945 example does not possess architectural significance, as it lacks distinctive architectural details. Alterations to the dwelling include the application of vinyl siding on the entire exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout the dwelling. The ca. 1953 garage on the property reflects a standard domestic outbuilding on a property of this period. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the property

fails to meet the eligibility requirements for its type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-twentieth century suburban buildings and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 49. K08116: site plan.

K08117. Dwelling Complex, 11927 Willow Grove Road

Description: This property is located on the northwestern side of Willow Grove Road (Photograph 40; Figure 50). It includes a residential dwelling (.001) and garage (.002). The dwelling is located between residential properties to the northeast, southeast, and southwest, and a commercial property to the northwest and faces southeast toward Willow Grove Road. The property is surrounded by manicured lawn with several groupings of mature trees throughout, and overgrown ornamental plantings along the dwelling's exterior. The rear portion of the property formerly included additional unknown structures, but is now fully overgrown with vines and brush, and no standing buildings were visible during survey.

The ca. 1975 dwelling (.001) is a one-story double-wide mobile home with a rectangular footprint. The dwelling measures five bays wide and three bays deep. The wood-framed structure has an aluminum-clapboard exterior and sits on a concrete block foundation. The extremely-low-pitched side-gabled roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt. The building is missing small portions of siding.

The façade faces southwest and features an off-center main entrance composed of a metal-framed, modern six-panel fiberglass door fronted by a concrete stoop; above the main entrance is a shed roof aluminum canopy supported by iron posts. Fenestration on the façade includes metal-framed stacked single sash, awning-style windows at irregular intervals with four single windows and one paired set. The windows are flanked by original aluminum fixed shutters.

The southeast (side) elevation features two paired sets of metal-framed stacked single sash, awning-style windows. The northeast (rear) elevation features an off-center, secondary entrance composed of a metal-framed, fiberglass door fronted by a poured concrete stoop. Fenestration on the rear elevation includes metal-framed, stacked single sash, awning-style windows flanked by fixed aluminum shutters. The northwest (side) elevation features an off-center, secondary entrance composed of a metal-framed, fiberglass door partially obscured by ornamental plant overgrowth. This elevation also features two metal-framed, stacked single sash, awning-style windows evenly spaced on the elevation.

The ca. 1977 garage (.002) is a one-story, front-gabled wood-framed structure. It is clad in aluminum clapboard siding and has asphalt-shingle roofing. The south elevation, facing toward the dwelling, contains an open garage bay and one entrance doorway. The doors of both openings are absent, and vinyl lattice covers part of the garage bay. There is also a single window in the west elevation. The east and north elevations were not accessible. The garage was extant and in poor condition during reconnaissance survey in March 2020, but as of intensive survey in September 2020, the garage was partially collapsed and covered by vines.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 11927 Willow Grove Road was constructed ca. 1975. The dwelling complex first appears in a 1977 aerial photograph, and this manufactured structure had been sold to Wellington C. and Marion P. Conway by Pioneer Homes Inc. in July 1976. In the late 1960s

and early 1970s, the company advertised the sale of mobile and modular/premanufactured homes to Delaware residents. This home appears to be an early-generation double-wide model. The garage (.002) was constructed soon after the home was placed on the property, and both buildings were visible in a 1977 aerial photograph. Aerial photographs indicate that additional structures were located in the back yard behind the shed in recent years, including a possible trampoline, but these were collapsed or were overgrown in recent years and are no longer visible from the cleared area of the property. The property is owned by Sipple's Used Cars, Inc., and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981, 1982, 2015; 2017; USDA 1977; *Evening Journal* 1969:39; *Morning News* 1973:41; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 40. K08117: façade of dwelling; view looking northeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Mobile Home property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

This ca. 1975 dwelling on this property is representative of a double-wide mobile home. Mobile homes are one-story, oblong prefabricated dwellings with flat or low-pitched roofs and covered in metal cladding. They were first manufactured in the 1930s but have changed in size with each decade. This dwelling has basic diagnostic elements of an early 1970s mobile home. It has lost integrity with the construction of the awning over the main entrance, the replacement of the main entrance with a hollow-core fiberglass door, and general deterioration or loss of some exterior components. Since mobile homes are a prefabricated and extremely common property type with little inherent significance, retention of integrity is critical. Due to a lack of both significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for a mobile home; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The dwelling on this property represents a common example of late-twentieth-century prefabricated construction, and is not likely to provide new information on period construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

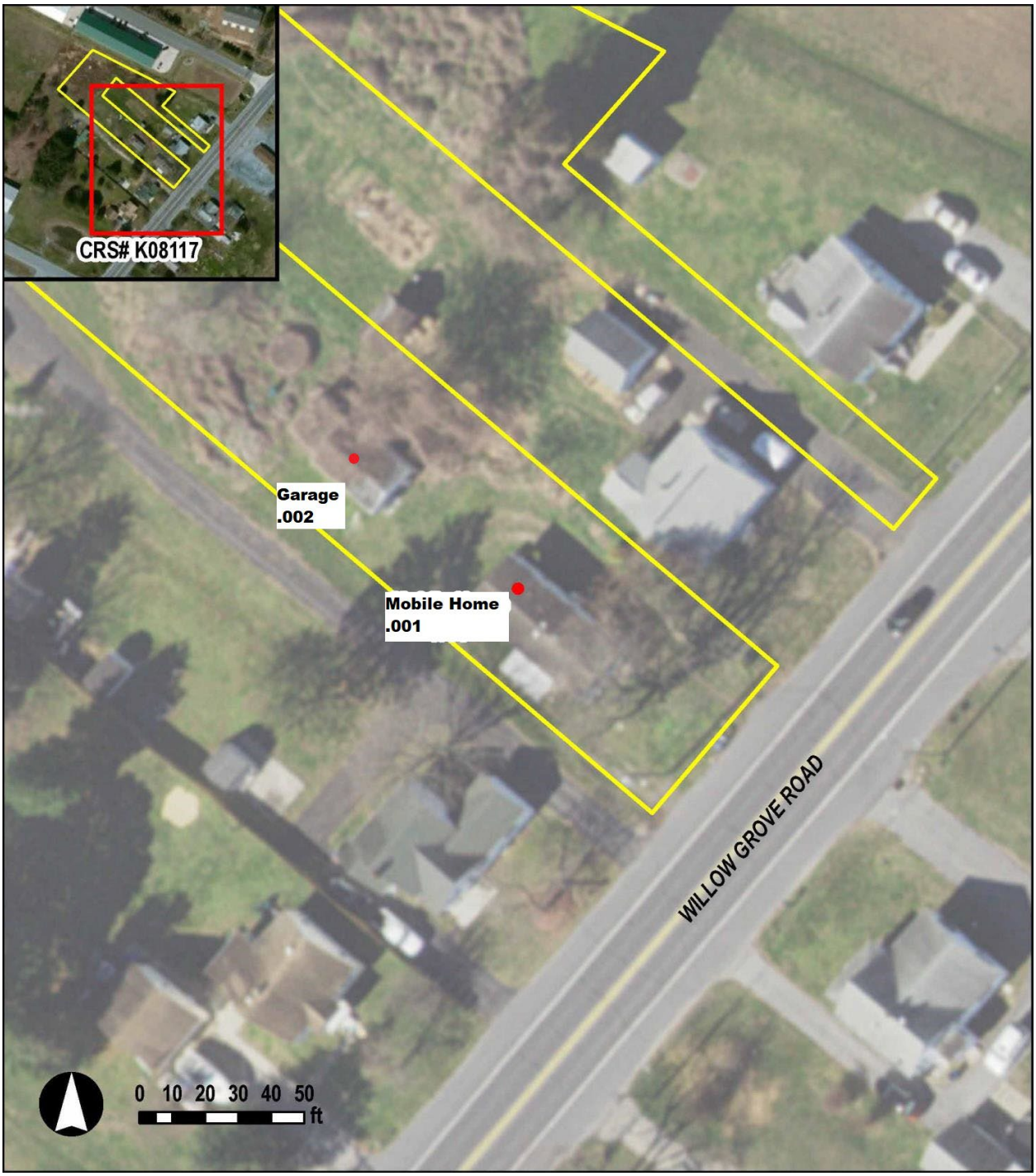


Figure 50. K08117: site plan.

K08119. Dwelling Complex, 11901 Willow Grove Road

Description: This property is located on the northwest side of Willow Grove Road (Photograph 41; Figure 51). It includes a residential dwelling (.001) and garage (.002). The dwelling complex is located between residential properties to the northeast and southeast, and commercial properties to the northwest and southwest. It faces southeast toward Willow Grove Road. A short, paved asphalt driveway extends along the south of the dwelling from Willow Grove Road up to the garage. The property is surrounded by manicured lawn with several groupings of mature trees throughout.

The ca. 1940 dwelling (.001) is a one-story Minimal Traditional-style building. The dwelling measures four bays wide and two bays deep, with an original small shed-roofed rear extension. The building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block foundation with a partial basement visible. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and lined by vinyl gutters and there is an interior brick chimney near the center of the building.

The façade faces southeast and features a centered main entrance composed of a wood-framed, wood and glass door, fronted by a concrete and brick porch with a front-gabled roof supported by squared columns. Also visible on the façade are three paired sets of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows.

The northeast (side) elevation features two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows evenly spaced on the elevation. The northwest (rear) elevation features three one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl and wood-sash windows; the vinyl sashes can be found on the main block of the home and the wood sashes are located on the rear extension. The southwest (side) elevation features a secondary entrance which provides access through the rear extension, composed of a wood-framed, wood door fronted by a poured concrete porch with a metal handrail. This elevation also features a metal bulkhead door that provides basement access. Fenestration of this elevation includes two paired sets of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows.

The ca. 1950 detached garage (.002) is a one-story side-gabled building set on a concrete foundation. It is clad in vinyl clapboard and has an asphalt-shingled roof. Windows throughout the garage are two-light modern single-hung metal windows. The façade faces southeast toward the driveway and has one-double-width garage bay with a paneled vinyl-clad overhead door. The northeast elevation has a side entrance with a six-panel modern vinyl-clad door, and one window. The northwest (rear) and southwest elevations each have one center window.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 11901 Willow Grove Road was constructed ca. 1940. County records indicate that it was built in 1935, but it does not appear in a 1937 aerial photograph. The dwelling, with an original rear extension, and a garage (.002) are visible in a 1951 aerial photograph. The footprints of the buildings have not changed over time. The property is owned by Sipple Used

Cars, Inc., and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1937, 1951, 1954, 1981; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 41. K08119: façade of dwelling; view looking northwest.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Minimal Traditional property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Minimal Traditional style, a residential style that originated in the mid-1930s and was popular through the 1950s. Minimal Traditional houses were typically modest-scale cottages with little applied detail. Their affordability and ease of construction made them popular nationwide. Typical characteristics of the style include one- or one-and-one-half-story height, small and compact size, gabled roofing, stoops or small porch entrances, single or paired double-hung windows, and sometimes attached garages. This ca. 1940 example does not possess architectural significance, as it lacks distinctive architectural details. Alterations to the dwelling include

the application of vinyl siding on the entire exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout the dwelling. The ca. 1950 garage on the property reflects a standard domestic outbuilding on a property of this period, and has also been fully altered. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the buildings on this property fail to meet the eligibility requirements for their type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-twentieth century suburban buildings, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 51. K08119: site plan.

K08138. Commercial Building, 107 South Street

Description: This property is located on the north side of South Street, at the northeast corner of the intersection of South Street and Wesley Street (Photograph 42; Figure 52). It includes a commercial building (.001). It is set in a mixed use area with a commercial complex to the east, and residential properties to the north, west, and south. It faces south toward South Street. Most of the parcel is paved and used for parking, front and rear, but there is a small lawn east of the building, which is sits close to Wesley Street near the center of the parcel.

The ca. 1960 commercial building (.001) is a one-story wood-framed building, with an L-shaped, gable-front-and-wing plan. The side-gabled main block is set parallel to South Street, and has a perpendicular front-gabled wing projecting from its west end. The front-gabled wing has a deep overhang supported by thin wood posts. There are three small, one-story rear additions off the main block: a ca. 1985 shed-roofed addition at the east end of the north (rear elevation), a cinderblock entrance projection (ca. 2000), and an exterior walk-in refrigeration unit (ca. 2000). The building is clad in vinyl clapboard siding and sits on a concrete slab foundation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with deep eaves and vinyl eave cladding. Four metal exhaust vents are located along the west and north roof slopes, and there is an exhaust chimney at the east end of the main block. A cooling tower is set on the rear of the main block roof, and there is a refrigeration exhaust chimney atop the walk-in refrigeration unit. An electrified internally-lit business sign is mounted on the front slope of the main block roof above the central entrance.

The façade faces south toward South Street. The main block is three bays wide, with a central entrance consisting of a single-leaf steel and tinted glass commercial door with a large fixed full-height sidelight to the left of it. There is a pair of one-over-one double-hung metal windows on either side of the entrance, with applied decals advertising menu items. The projecting front-gabled section is blank, with no openings on its façade, or on its east and west elevations.

The east and west elevations of the main block have no openings, with the exception of two square vinyl gable vents on the east elevation, and four on the west elevation. The rear elevation of the building is partly obscured by vehicles and a tarp, but has one steel-door secondary entrance in the ca. 2000 cinderblock addition toward the west end of the elevation. The cinderblock addition projects slightly above the roofline and is capped by corrugated metal. To the left of this door is the projecting refrigeration unit, with a heavy steel door facing west. The shed-roofed ca. 1985 rear addition has no openings. The building is in good condition.

History: The commercial building (.001) located at 107 South Street was constructed ca. 1960. It is not visible in a 1954 aerial photograph, but is documented in a 1968 aerial photograph. The shed-roofed rear addition was added between 1982 and 1992, and the cinderblock and refrigerator additions between 1992 and 2002. No records were found for businesses that were historically housed in the building, including the current pizzeria business. Presently occupied by Sal's Pizza & Grill, the

property is owned by Ellison Square, LLC (c/o Lessard Builders, Inc.), and is a commercial restaurant property (NETR 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002, 2012; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 42. K08138: façade and east elevation of commercial building, view looking northwest.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Commercial property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. No businesses of note are associated with this property. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The commercial building on this property is one of many constructed along roadsides in the post-World War II era, when businesses left congested downtowns, and oriented themselves toward automobile drivers. Commercial properties of this era are typified by visible surface parking. Architectural details vary, with many businesses distinguishing themselves through exaggerated architectural flourishes or signage, but modernist influence was most common. Other businesses were more utilitarian single-story boxes with little detail, but typically featured sizable front windows to showcase merchandise or

provide natural light for service businesses. This ca. 1960 example has the requisite parking lot, and a few front windows, but little detail otherwise. The building lacks architectural significance, as it does not have distinctive architectural details found on more elaborate commercial buildings of the era. The building has been heavily altered, and may have been converted from a prior use to its current use as a restaurant. Most original openings on the building appear to have been covered over by siding. The front-gabled section, with its deep overhang, may signal enclosure of an originally open area below the gable. Alterations to the building also include the application of vinyl siding on the entire exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. Due to lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for commercial properties; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The building on this property represents a common example of a mid-twentieth century commercial building, and is not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

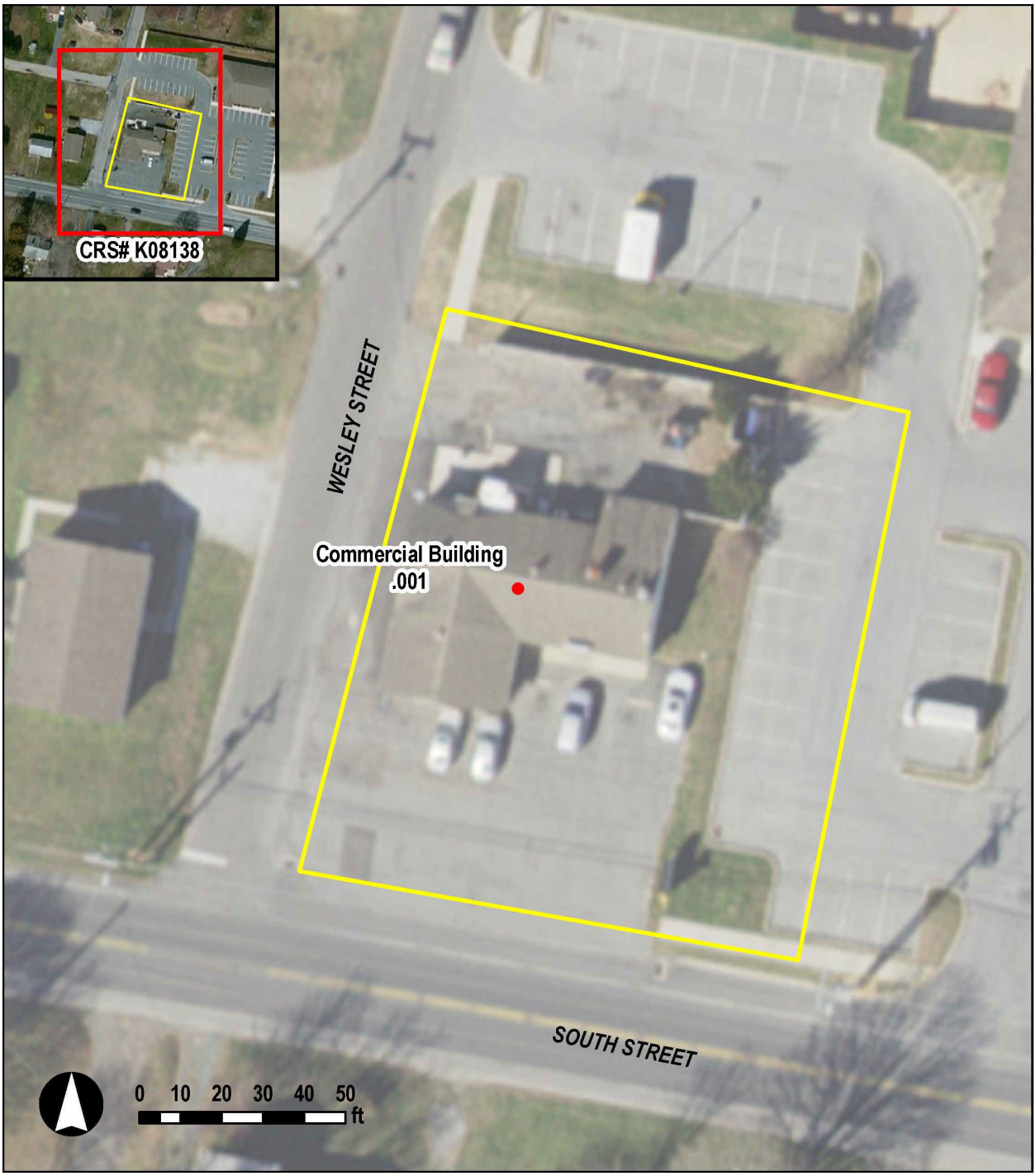


Figure 52. K08138: site plan.

6.6 RESULTS OF SURVEY: US 13 WALNUT SHADE ROAD TO LOCHMEATH WAY PROJECT

A total of 16 properties were surveyed for the US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project. None of the surveyed resources possessed the significance and integrity to meet NRHP criteria for eligibility, or the registration requirements outlined in Chapter 4, and no resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP.

Table 9 summarizes the surveyed properties and AECOM's eligibility recommendations, and Figure 53 indicates the locations of the properties surveyed. The following section includes property descriptions, NRHP evaluations, and maps, and C includes the intensive-level survey forms.

Table 9. Evaluated Pre-1975 Architectural Resources within the US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/ Function	Address	Tax Parcel	Latitude/ Longitude	Historic Function	Current Function	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
K03561	Dwelling Complex	636 Walnut Shade Rd, Woodside, DE 19980	7-00-11111-01-0400-00001	39.070362/ -75.550118	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K03813	Agricultural Complex	5094 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13), Camden, DE 19934	7-00-10300-01-6500-00001	39.07983542/ -75.55308647	Agricultural Complex	Agricultural Complex	Not Eligible
K03814	Dwelling	2222 Upper King Rd, Camden, DE 19934	7-02-10300-01-1200-00001	39.07895755/ -75.55922572	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08120	Dwelling Complex	4992 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13), Camden, DE 19934	7-02-10300-01-0900-00001	39.08531508/ -75.55126727	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08121	Dwelling and Commercial Complex	5298 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13), Woodside, DE 19980	7-00-11100-01-2300-00001	39.07384623/ -75.55366717	Domestic-Commercial	Commercial	Not Eligible
K08123	Dwelling	5236 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13), Woodside, DE 19980	7-00-11100-01-2500-00001	39.0753603/ -75.55335235	Domestic	Vacant	Not Eligible
K08124	Dwelling Complex	5233 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13), Woodside, DE 19980	7-00-11100-01-2600-00001	39.075818/ -75.551973	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08125	Dwelling Complex	5149 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13), Woodside, DE 19980	7-00-10300-01-6600-00001	39.07841/ -75.551592	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible

Table 9. Evaluated Pre-1975 Architectural Resources within the US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project APE

CRS No.	Property Name/ Function	Address	Tax Parcel	Latitude/ Longitude	Historic Function	Current Function	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
K08127	Commercial Building	7092 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13), Woodside, DE 19980	7-00-11110-01-2100-00001	39.0684745/ -75.55438802	Commercial	Commercial	Not Eligible
K08128	Dwelling Complex	6967 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13), Woodside, DE 19980	7-00-11110-01-3000-00001	39.0700574/ -75.55301975	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08129	Dwelling Complex	7023 S DuPont Hwy (Rt 13), Woodside, DE 19980	7-00-11110-01-2600-00001	39.06933272/ -75.55245347	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08130	Commercial Complex and Dwelling	7385 S Dupont Hwy (Rt 13), Woodside, DE 19980	7-00-11100-02-1200-00001	39.0641361/ -75.55381972	Commercial	Vacant	Not Eligible
K08132	Dwelling Complex	372 Walnut Shade Rd, Woodside, DE 19980	7-00-11106-01-1100-00001	39.07116367/ -75.5548507	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08133	Woodside Plaza Shopping Center	492 Walnut Shade Rd, Woodside, DE 19980	7-00-11110-01-3100-00001	39.070465/ -75.552578	Commercial	Commercial	Not Eligible
K08134	Dwelling Complex	606 Walnut Shade Rd, Woodside, DE 19980	7-00-11111-01-0300-00001	39.07061965/ -75.55058531	Domestic	Domestic	Not Eligible
K08137	Polytech High School	823 Walnut Shade Rd, Woodside, DE 19980	7-00-11100-01-2900-00001	39.072182/ -75.546252	Institution	Institution	Not Eligible

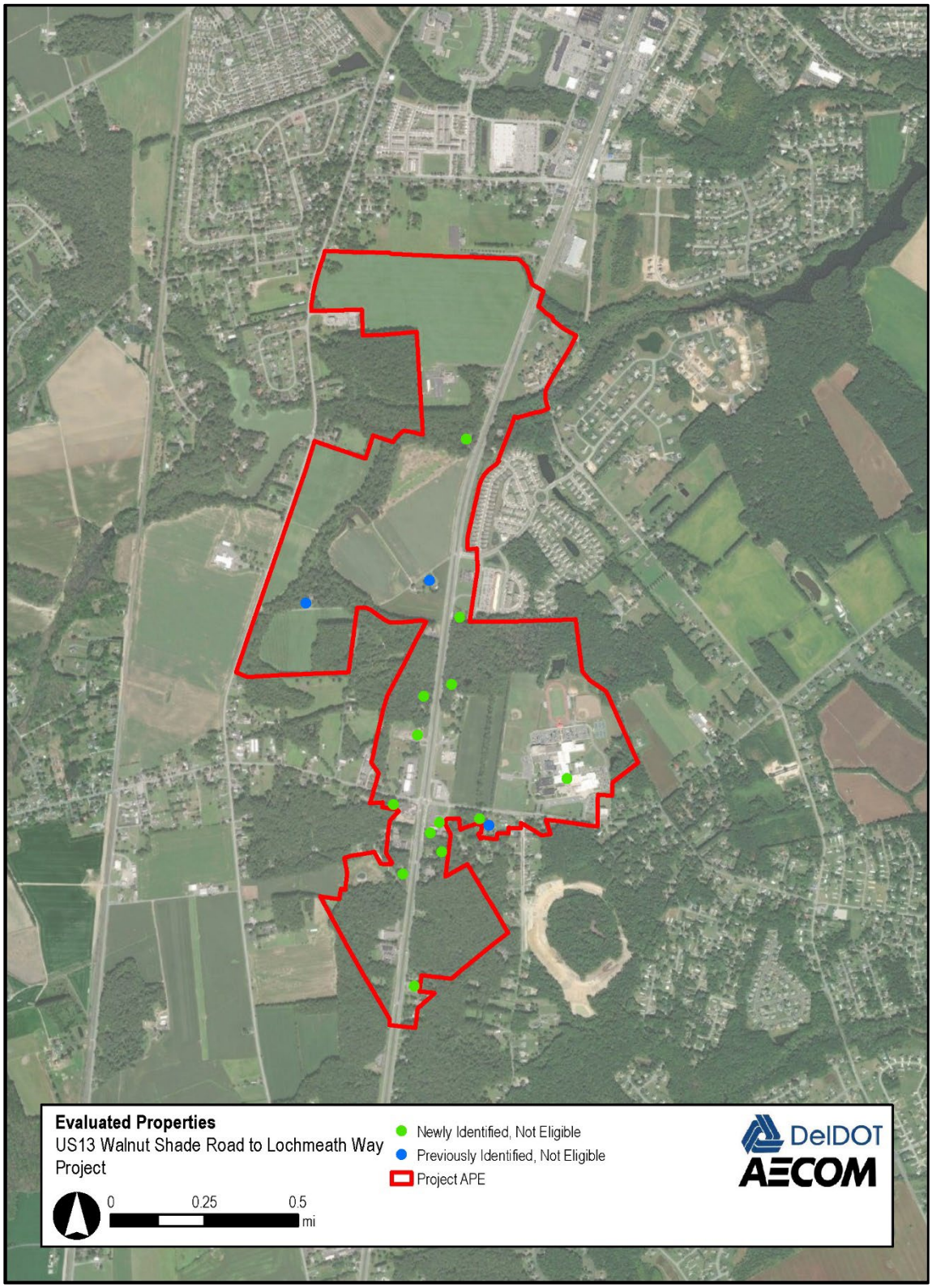


Figure 53. Properties surveyed at the intensive level within US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project APE (Overview).



Figure 53. Properties surveyed at the intensive level within US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project APE (Sheet 1 of 5).

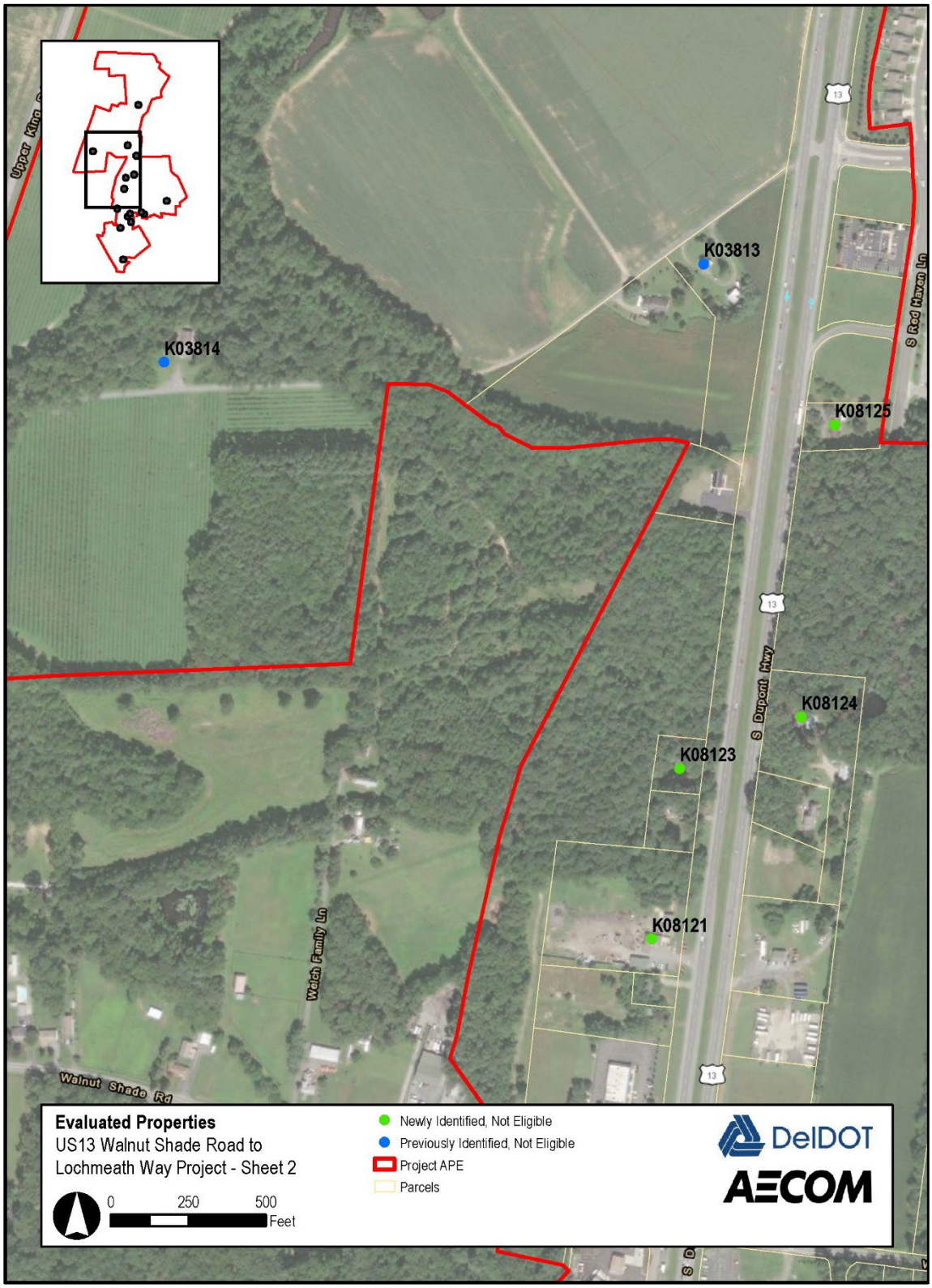


Figure 53. Properties surveyed at the intensive level within US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project APE (Sheet 2 of 5).

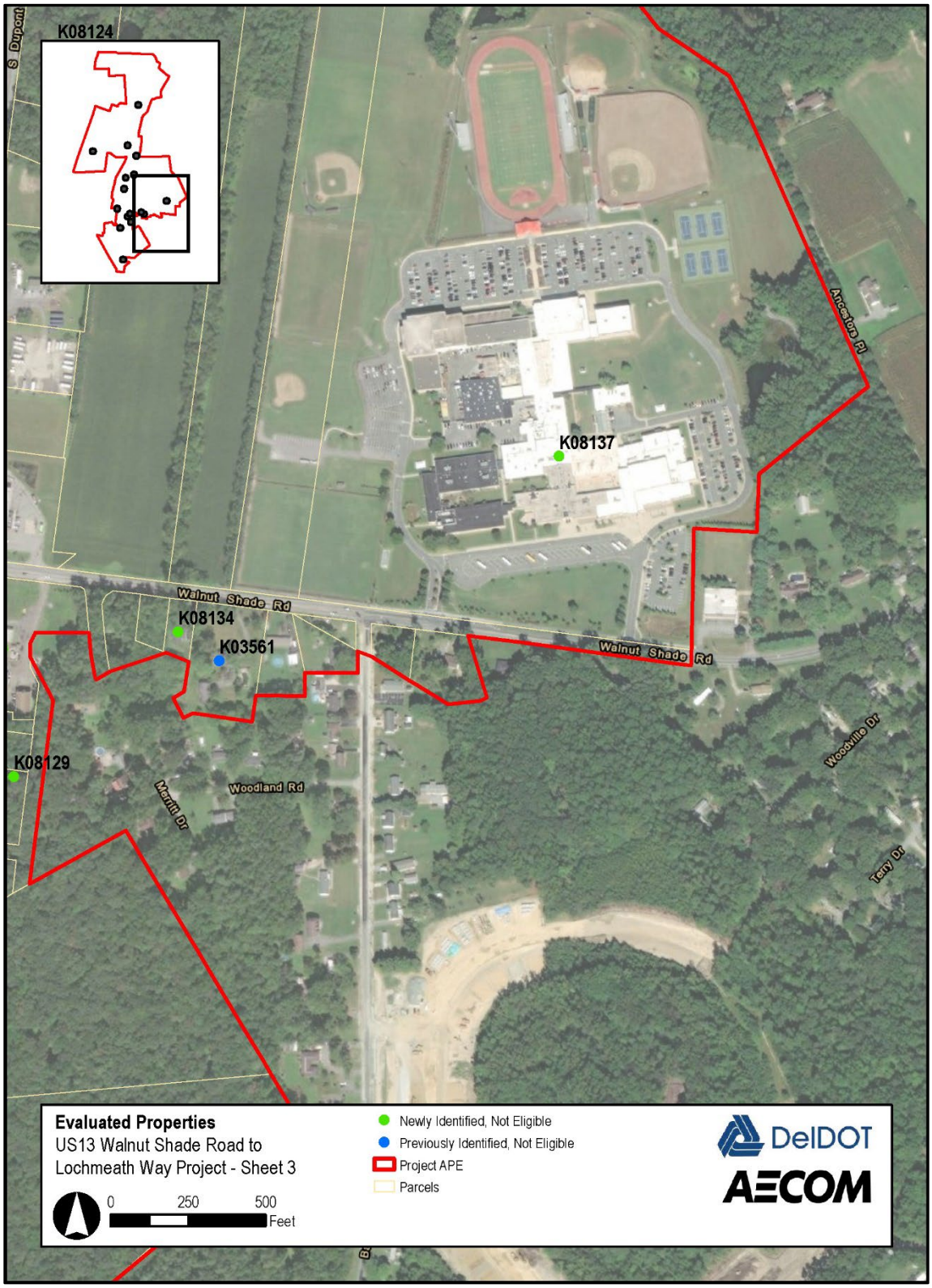


Figure 53. Properties surveyed at the intensive level within US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project APE (Sheet 3 of 5).

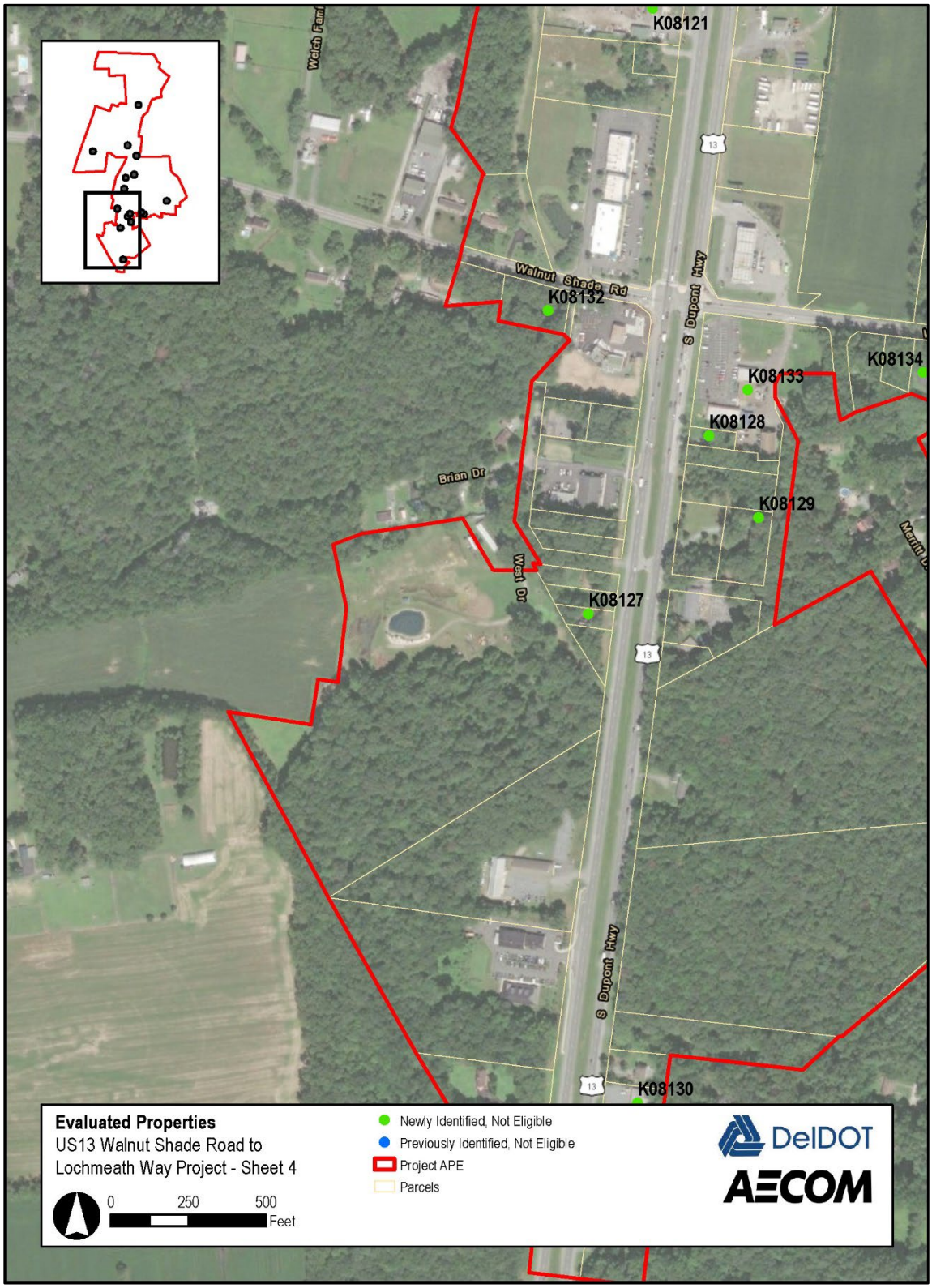


Figure 53. Properties surveyed at the intensive level within US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project APE (Sheet 4 of 5).



Figure 53. Properties surveyed at the intensive level within US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project APE (Sheet 5 of 5).

6.3 PROPERTY DISCUSSION: US 13 WALNUT SHADE ROAD TO LOCHMEATH WAY PROJECT APE

K03561. Dwelling Complex, 636 Walnut Shade Road

Description: This property is located along the south side of Walnut Shade Road, east of the intersection of Walnut Shade Road and South Dupont Highway (Photograph 43; Figure 54). The property includes a dwelling (.001), a garage/workshop/barn (.002), and in-ground pool (.003). The dwelling stands set back from and parallel to the road, with spacious lawn space to all sides. Tall shade trees grow throughout the property. A paved curvilinear driveway winds through the middle of the property, lying to the east side of the dwelling, eventually having a loop configuration to the rear of the dwelling, between the pool and outbuilding.

The dwelling (.001) is of wood-framed construction with a T-plan consisting of a two-story main block, two bays wide and one bay deep (ca. 1910), with a one-and-one-half-story gabled perpendicular rear ell that likely represents the ca. 1880 oldest portion of the dwelling. A second side-gabled two-story block (ca. 1920), measuring one bay wide and two bays deep, projects from its west end. This second block is slightly shorter than the main block, and its rear roof slope was modified with a flare, giving it an asymmetrical west gable end. The ell's first story is surrounded by three one-story shed-roofed extensions: a one-story extension to the west (ca. 1900), a small one-story projection (ca. 1980) on the south, and a one-story sunroom addition (ca. 1955) on the east. The dwelling overall has no discernible architectural style.

The dwelling stands facing north, atop a concrete-block foundation, with its exterior walls clad in a combination of vinyl siding and wood clapboard. All rooftop surfaces are sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick fireplace chimney rises from the exterior of the west side elevation of the ca. 1920 two-story block.

The façade features three bays across both stories of both two-story blocks. The single and paired windows are all filled with double-hung four-over-four vinyl-sash windows and are flanked by fixed vinyl shutters. The main entrance pierces the east end of the entrance level and is filled with a wood door, highlighted by a neo-Colonial Revival-style wood door surround. The remaining two first-story bays include paired windows, and the second story has a single window above the entrance and two paired windows aligned with the first-story windows.

The east (side) elevation features single windows in both levels of the main block. The east side of the rear ell is partially obscured by the sunroom addition; however, a shed-roofed wall dormer is visible across the upper story. The windows in the main block are double-hung four-over-four vinyl-sash windows flanked by fixed, vinyl shutters, and the dormer is filled with a sliding vinyl-sash window.

The sunroom is half-enclosed, having two small pairs of double-hung one-over-one vinyl-sash windows and siding within the enclosure and awning-style windows within the sunroom.

The west (side) elevation features two windows across the second level of the main block and three windows within the rear west ell addition. The windows in the main block include double-hung four-over-four and one-over-one vinyl-sash windows. The addition features a three-sided bay window unit with a central fixed and flanking double-hung one-over-one vinyl-sash windows, followed by two single double-hung windows; a one-over-one vinyl-sash window and a 6/1 wood-sash window.

The rear (south) elevation features four bays across the first story and one bay within the second-story gable end of the rear ell. The west addition to the ell has a wood two-paneled door and a modern two-light window with two fixed rectangular panes. The one-story rear south extension of the ell features a two-light window similar to the one immediately to its west. Above it, the second story of the ell has a sliding vinyl-sash window. The south end of the east sunroom addition has a secondary rear entrance with a three-light, two-panel wood-and-glass door. The sunroom has exaggerated deep eaves, which are bracketed above this entrance.

A ca. 1955 garage/workshop/barn (.002) is located southwest of the dwelling. The rectangular-shaped two-story concrete-block building stands atop a poured concrete foundation. The exterior walls feature exposed concrete block on the first story and wood clapboard on the second-story. A side-gabled roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, shelters the building. An original two-story gabled extension stands attached to the south end of the main block, and has similar height and scale to the main block. The building's façade faces east and features six bays across the entrance level and two across the upper level. The entrances consist of a large metal rolltop garage door and a pedestrian entryway. The windows are a combination of multi-paned metal sash (first story) and wood fixed-light (second story) windows. The north (side) elevation is completely obscured by overgrown ivy. The south (side) elevation of the main block features a garage door entrance, topped by a double-hung one-over-one wood-sash window. The south end of the extension is pierced by a fixed metal-framed window and metal rolltop garage door, topped by a sliding wood loft door. The west (rear) elevation features five bays across the entrance level; two, fixed metal-framed windows within the main block and one fixed metal-framed window and two wood Dutch-door entryways within the extension. The upper level of the elevation features two, multi-paned wood-sash windows in the main block and a sliding wood loft door across the extension. The building appears to have housed dogs or other small animals with ground-level openings leading to three attached chain-link outdoor runs in the west elevation near the southwest corner of the extension.

An in-ground pool (.003) is located east of the garage/workshop/barn, and southeast of the dwelling. The structure is surrounded by vinyl fencing on all sides and heavily overgrown by vegetation.

History: The earliest portion of the dwelling (.001) located at 636 Walnut Shade Road was likely built ca. 1850 according to stylistic evidence and historical records, as well as a prior owner statement noted on the previous survey form for this property. The property was once part of a roughly 25-acre tract that Thomas Holstein sold to Henry Prattis, a free Black farmer, in 1839. In the late 1840s, Prattis was convicted of larceny, though the governor remitted his sentence of lashings in May 1847. Prattis and his wife Ann Maria sold (or possibly mortgaged) the property to Joseph Ridgway in November 1850 for $110.50. By 1859, John Bailey had acquired the property, which had a dwelling on it according to the 1859 Byles *Map of Kent County, Delaware* (Kent County Deeds C4:210b, C4:211b; United States Bureau of the Census 1840:79A; United States Bureau of the Census 1850d:231A; Ancestry.com 2020; Byles 1859). John Bailey sold the property to Edmond Bailey for $332.80 in February 1868. Edmond Bailey, who resided in the neighboring South Murderkill Hundred, sold the farm back to Henry Prattis in October 1869 for $600. Prattis is documented as the resident of the dwelling in Beers' 1868 atlas, and presumably was renting from Bailey prior to the purchase (Kent County Deeds F5:267, H5:142; Beers 1868:52).

Henry Prattis died intestate ca. 1886, and his property was sold to pay his estate's debts. His son, William Prattis, acquired the farm and resided there into the twentieth century, farming the land. Prattis sold it out of the family in 1908, and after a series of rapid transfers, it was acquired by Wilbur Gooden in 1913 (Kent County Deeds W6:413, X6:49, S9:245, S9:247, B10:135, M10:385; United States Bureau of the Census 1900:13A). Stylistic evidence, and the present homeowner's recollections, appear to indicate that the front blocks of the dwelling were built ca. 1910 to ca. 1920, around the time that Gooden acquired the property. C. L. Harmonson acquired the property in 1936, and after he sold it in 1942, there were a number of short-term owners. William Merritt Burke Jr. and his wife Ann Cameron Burke acquired the property in 1954, and county records and stylistic evidence indicate that the sunroom addition was constructed shortly afterward (Kent County Deeds W14:109, C16:306, H16:235, L17:428, O20:119; Kent County 2020b).

After the Burkes acquired the property, they subdivided it, demolished the agricultural outbuildings, and erected the current garage/workshop/barn (.002). Between 2002 and 2006, the present owners installed the in-ground pool (.003). The property is owned by Todd Michael Campbell, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982, 2002, 2006; USDA 1961, 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b; Kent County Deeds 102:295, 328:332, 4282:176).



Photograph 43. K03561: façade of dwelling; view looking south.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1880-1940±; 1940–1960±; Residential property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event or trend. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Although it was unusual and a major achievement for free Blacks to own sizeable farms during the nineteenth century, no evidence has been found that Henry Prattis or his family members were persons of local or regional significance. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Due to the multiple alterations that have occurred to this ca. 1850 dwelling, it now represents no discernible house form or architectural style, and few details or materials, other than massing, have survived. As stated, it appears that the current ell was a one-and-one-half-story ca. 1850 gabled dwelling, likely the oldest portion of the residence, and quite possibly occupied by the Prattis family. Later owners added the larger two front blocks and three extensions to the ell between ca. 1900 and 1960. The façade of the two front blocks is atypical, and appears to have been modified with newer fenestration, possible covering of original window openings, and the application of newer shutters and

a front door surround. Additionally, sections of the exterior have been re-clad in modern siding, and most of the windows feature replacement sash. The building is difficult to "read," and has few historic materials visible, having lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although the parcel is large enough to screen the buildings from newer surrounding development, its internal setting has changed from that of a farm to a semi-rural residential property. The ca. 1955 multi-purpose garage/workshop/barn building has also lost integrity, and is an atypical outbuilding seemingly tailored to its owners' particular needs and hobbies. The building does not exhibit a popular style, architectural trend, or type. Due to its lack of significance and integrity, this is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent late nineteenth and mid-to-late twentieth century domestic buildings, and are not likely to provide new information on period construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 54. K03561: site plan.

K03813. Agricultural Complex, 5094 and 5098 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13)

Description: This property is located along the west side of South Dupont Highway, north of the intersection of South Dupont Highway and Main Street (Photograph 44; Figure 55). The original farmstead complex on the property, numbered as 5094 South Dupont Highway, includes four buildings: a Dwelling (.001), Barn (.002), Shed (.003), and Root Cellar (.004). A modern dwelling (.005) and equipment awning (.006) form a secondary domestic complex on a separate land parcel immediately to the southwest of the primary farmstead parcel, numbered as 5098 South Dupont Highway. Farm fields make up most of the property. The farm buildings are clustered close to each other, along the southeast side of a gravel farm road that runs between South Dupont Highway/ US 13 and Upper King Road. Tall shade trees, laid in straight lines, and shrubbery grow along the perimeter edges of the property where these buildings stand, with open lawn space around each. Outlying portions of the parcel along US13 east of the farmstead are still used for crop farming.

The ca. 1900 dwelling (.001) is a wood-framed L-plan residence with no discernible architectural style. The dwelling stands facing northwest, atop a foundation parged in concrete, and its exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. The two-and-one-half-story main block is sheltered by a gable-front roof, and has a two-story perpendicular gabled ell extending from the south corner of the southwest side elevation. A one-story shed-roofed enclosed addition (ca. 1945) stands across the southern half of the rear elevation. All rooftop surfaces are sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows throughout the building are double-hung one-over-one vinyl-sash windows unless otherwise noted.

The northwest-facing façade features four openings across both levels and one attic level window centered within the gabled peak. The main block is three bays wide, and the fourth bay is a smaller window in the northwest façade of the ell. The main entrance is the westernmost bay in the first story of the main block, fronted by a concrete stoop. It has a wood-and-glass door and is sheltered by a shed-roofed pent hood.

The southwest (side) elevation features two irregularly spaced, windows: a small vinyl-sash casement along the entrance level of the main block and a standard window along the entrance level of the ell. The rear (southeast) elevation of the original main block is partially obscured by the one-story addition; however, one window is featured at the east end of the entrance level, two across the second level and a small casement pierces the gabled peak of the main block. The rear of the addition features two entrances and two windows. The hollow-cored fiberglass door at the south corner is elevated and accessed by a concrete stoop, and a ground level wood paneled door pierces the east corner.

The northeast (side) elevation features three openings across the entrance level and a Queen Anne-type canted bay with three windows across the second level. The entrance level fenestration consists of two, single windows and a side entrance, filled with a wood-and-glass door. A shed-roofed porch, supported

by wood posts atop wood decking, located at the east corner of the elevation, shelters one window and the entrance. Directly above the porch is the canted bay, topped by a gablet.

A ca. 1900 barn (.002) is located southeast of the dwelling. The rectangular-shaped two-story wood-framed building stands atop a brick foundation. Asphalt shingles cover its exterior walls. A gable-front roof shelters the original block, which has a shed-roofed ca. 1930 addition/expansion across the northeast side. All rooftop surfacing is sheathed in metal. The barn façade faces northwest and features two openings across both levels; two garage entrances across the ground level and two windows across the upper level. The entrances consist of one metal rolltop door and one wood-and-glass rolltop door. The windows are both double-hung one-over-one vinyl-sash windows. The southwest (side) elevation features two windows across the ground level and a double-leafed loft door across the upper level. The windows are both double-hung six-over-six wood-sash windows. The northeast (side) elevation features two double-hung windows, one one-over-one and one six-over-six wood-sash window. The southeast (rear) elevation features one wood door at the east end of the ground level and two windows across the upper level, both of which are double-hung six-over-six wood-sash windows.

A ca. 1915 shed (.003) is located southwest of the barn. The rectangular-shaped one-story wood-framed building stands atop wood railroad ties. Asphalt shingles cover its exterior walls and a shed roof, sheathed in asphalt, tops the structure. The façade faces northeast and features one central wood door. No other openings pierce the structure.

Approximately four feet northwest of the shed is a ca. 1915 root cellar (.004). The rectangular-shaped concrete-block structure is primarily buried beneath the ground featuring some exposed wall above-ground, sheltered by a gable-front roof. Asphalt shingles cover both the gable ends and top of the roof structure. A small doorway pierces its northwest side and a ventilation bay pierces the southeast side.

On the adjacent parcel to the southwest of the farmstead complex is a ca. 1985 Ranch-style dwelling (.005). The one-story oblong dwelling rests on a concrete-block foundation and has vinyl siding and a low-pitched, asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof. The building has an irregular footprint with a main block, smaller garage block, and a perpendicular rear gabled wing containing a screened porch. The irregular fenestration includes vinyl windows with ornamental shutters, a Chicago-style window in the façade, and modern doors. Across the driveway at the rear of this dwelling is a ca. 1990 equipment awning (.006). This one-story, wood-framed, open-sided storage structure consists of vertical wood posts supporting a flat-roofed wood canopy clad in unknown roofing materials.

History: The dwelling (.001) and barn (.002) located at 5094 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13) were constructed ca. 1900 according to stylistic evidence. No dwelling or agricultural complexes are depicted in this location on the 1859 Byles map of Kent County, the 1868 Beers atlas, or the 1899 USGS topographic map of the Dover area (Byles 1859; Beers 1868:52; USGS 1899). The farm itself was purchased in October 1897 by Isaac C. Hendrickson of Queens, New York from Augusta C. and

John J. Murphy of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After Hendrickson's death, the farm was sold in March 1910 to Thomas Coke Chambers of Wyoming, Delaware for $2,568. On April 4, 1910, Chambers sold the farm to fruit farmer Samuel H. Derby of North Murderkill Hundred for $4,000 (Kent County Deeds Z7:67, W9:80, W9:83).

Derby, a prominent apple grower who ran for Lieutenant Governor of Delaware in 1904, owned his own house before purchasing the farm, and likely did not reside in the subject dwelling (United States Bureau of the Census 1900:9A-9B; *Evening Journal* 1904:1). The shed (.003) and root cellar (.004) were added ca. 1915 under his ownership. A 1926 aerial photograph shows the agricultural complex oriented toward the farm lane, which connected Upper King Road and Peachtree Run before the construction of US 13. The dwelling (.001) and barn (.002) are visible, as are what appear to be outbuildings (.003 and .004) southwest of the barn. The agricultural complex is surrounded by rows of orchard trees (University of Delaware 1926). Upon Derby's death in 1935, the property passed to his daughter, Roxy D. Walker. An aerial photograph from 1937 shows little difference from the 1926 photograph, though the shed (.003) and root cellar (.004) are more clearly visible southwest of the barn *(Journal-Every Evening* 1935:1; Kent County Deed H21:161; NETR 1937). By 1951, most of the trees in the orchards surrounding the agricultural complex had been removed, and the farm was bisected by the construction of US 13 in the early 1950s. The former orchards were subsequently used for other agricultural purposes (NETR 1951, 1954).

In 1956, Roxy Walker and her husband Arthur subdivided the farm and conveyed the parcels to their son Samuel D. Walker and his wife Ruth. A secondary dwelling complex was added to the southwestern parcel of the farm during the 1980s, consisting of a dwelling constructed ca. 1985 (.005) and a rear equipment awning constructed ca. 1990 (.006). Although documented in prior survey documentation as dating from ca. 1960, aerial photographs and physical evidence indicate that the secondary dwelling complex was constructed after 1982. The agricultural complex is owned by Derby Partnership, LLC, and is a residential property (*Rutland Daily Herald* 1970:4; Kent County Deeds H21:161, T36:168, 629:217, 6706.1, 8454:234; Kent County 2020a; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 44. K03813: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1880-1940±; 1940-1960±; Agricultural property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event or trend, including agriculture. The property was evaluated as an example of an early twentieth century Delaware farm, but fails to meet the minimum eligibility requirements for agricultural properties as noted in Chapter 4. Although three period outbuilding are present and have moderate integrity, the farm dwelling on the property does not retain even moderate integrity from its construction period. Additionally, with the construction of US 13 and subdivision of the original farm, leaving this small farmstead parcel, the farm has lost some context; though still partly surrounded by agricultural activity, this property is primarily residential and is no longer a working farm. The setting both surrounding and within the farm has changed due to commercial and residential development on the east side of US 13, and the loss of the original farm fields and orchards that were once part of the property. The 1980s-era addition of a modern secondary dwelling complex within the property also altered the setting. The property overall lacks integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A for significance in agriculture.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Samuel Derby was a fruit farmer and politician, but does not appear to have achieved a high level of local or regional significance. It is also unlikely that he resided at this property, given that he owned others and had a residence elsewhere before purchasing this farm. Other past owners were not important or prominent figures in Camden or Kent County. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Due to the multiple alterations that have occurred to the ca. 1900 dwelling on this property, it no longer represents any architectural style. Elements of Queen Anne style are visible in the original main block, seen in its two-and-and-one-half-story height, gable-front orientation, and canted-bay and gablet on one side, but alterations have now obscured these styles overall. Alterations to the dwelling include the removal of original porches and decorative details, the placement of a shed-roofed hood over the main entrance, the construction of an addition to the rear, fenestration alterations to three sides, the application of replacement siding to the exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. The ca. 1900 barn on this property does not possess architectural significance or integrity. It is a typical structure of its era, and does not exhibit a popular style, architectural trend, or type. Further, the building has undergone alterations including a ca. 1930 expansion to one side, fenestration alterations (with siding now covering former openings), the application of replacement siding to the exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors. The ca. 1930 shed and root cellar do not possess architectural significance or integrity. The historic-period outbuildings collectively represent standard agricultural outbuildings on a property of this period. None of the buildings represent an excellent example of a type, or possess high artistic values. Due to its lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements under Criterion C: Design/Construction; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under this criterion.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of early twentieth century buildings and are not likely to provide new information on period construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

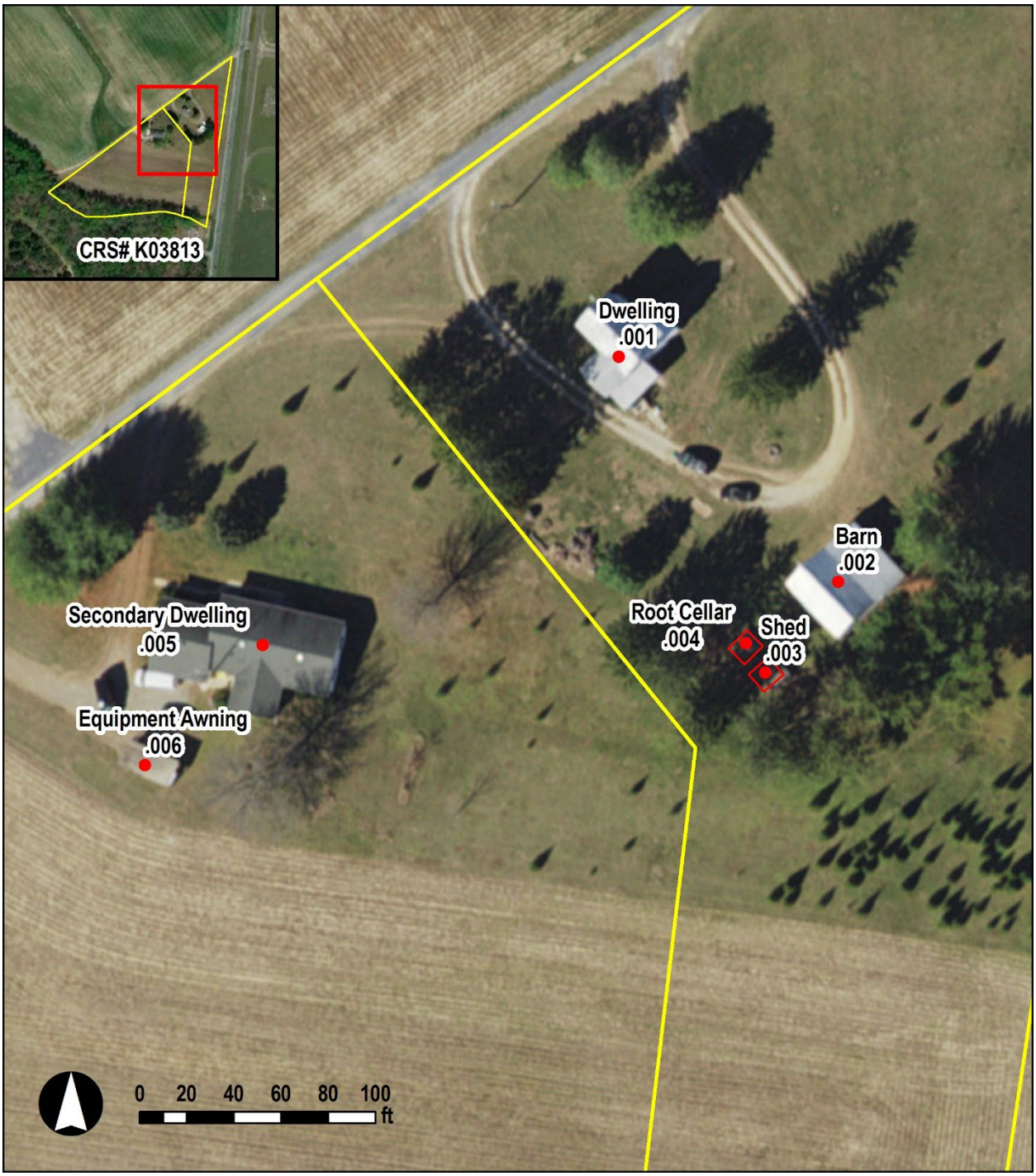


Figure 55. K03813: site plan.

K03814. Dwelling, 2222 Upper King Road

Description: This property is located along the northeast side of Upper King Road, north of the intersection of Upper King Road and Main Street (Photograph 45; Figure 56). The property includes one extant domestic building used as worker housing (.003). The original ca. 1900 farmhouse documented at this site (.001) was demolished in recent years, as was a ca. 1954 L-plan building (.002) that appeared to be a residential structure but was not documented. The extant building stands along the north side of a gravel farm road that runs between Upper King Road and US 13, nestled in a wooded area surrounded by farm fields. Orchards are located south of the farm road. Small open lawn spaces surround the perimeter of the building for use as outside recreational and/or domestic activities. Picnic tables are currently located to the west side of the building.

The ca. 1968 Ranch-style building (.003) is oriented perpendicular to the farm road. The one-story oblong rectangular-shaped building stands atop a concrete-block foundation, with exposed concrete-block walls, and is sheltered by a gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. Cement-asbestos shingles are visible in the south gable end and vinyl siding clads the north gable end. There is no discernible façade to the building; its east and west long sides mirror each other in fenestration. Eleven irregularly spaced openings pierce both walls, including four windows and seven entryways. The windows are double-hung one-over-one vinyl-sash windows. Four entries are filled with hollow-cored fiberglass doors fronted by wood-framed screen doors. These four entries are set in two pairs, flanked by a window on each side. The north end of the building is recessed and three steel doors pierce this section on both the east and west elevations. The south (end) elevation features one opening, a vertical wood door centered within the attic level, and ventilation slats are featured in the peak of the gable. The north (end) elevation features two, regularly spaced vinyl-sash hopper windows, located along the upper half of the elevation. A small ventilation bay is centered within the attic level.

The building is a worker dormitory with four sleeping rooms on each side, each with a window and door, plus a communal kitchen and bathrooms on each side at the north end.

History: The worker housing (.003) at 2222 Upper King Road was built ca. 1968 according to county records and historic aerial views. The building houses migrant agricultural workers employed on the property, and appears to have been constructed for this purpose. Fields adjacent to the housing have been alternately used for fruit orchards and field crops since the 1930s, per historic aerial views. The dormitory first appears in a 1968 aerial photograph, northeast of a small two-story ca. 1900 farmhouse (.001), which was documented in 1981 as K03814 and demolished ca. 2013. A ca. 1954 L-shaped building (.002) formerly stood between the farmhouse and the worker housing, but this was demolished ca. 2016. This parcel may have been associated with the farmstead at K03813 immediately to the east along the gravel road, but deed records are unclear. It currently appears to be an outlying portion of a commercial farm operation with a farm store, headquartered on the west side of King Road. The parcel

is owned by Fifer Orchards, Inc. (NETR 1954, 1981, 1982, 2015, 2017; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 45. K03814: façade of worker housing; view looking northwest.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type; Worker Housing property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event or trend. The property is a single building on an agricultural parcel, and does not qualify as a farmstead, and does not have significance as an agricultural property. It also does not appear to indicate an important trend in housing for agricultural workers, given that such housing varied greatly in size, type, and location relative to the employer farm operation. The use of migrant labor for agricultural properties in Delaware appears to be an ongoing situation dating back many decades, and not a significant innovation or development at the time this dwelling was constructed. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Past owners were not important or prominent figures in Camden or Kent County. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The extant dwelling is an example of a Ranch-style dwelling: one-story, low-lying horizontal dwellings that were popular nationwide post-1945, and remained popular through the mid-1970s. Asymmetry and horizontality were essential components of the style. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details, but are identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1968 worker dormitory has some attributes of Ranch-style dwellings, but does not possess architectural significance, as it lacks distinctive features of the Ranch style. The building is also an example of purpose-built worker housing with some similarities to commercial motel courts, but there is no evidence available indicating that this is a notable example of such housing. The building has also lost integrity with the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout, and the application of replacement siding on a portion of the exterior. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for a dwelling of this type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The building on this property represents a common example of mid-late twentieth century construction, and is not likely to provide new information on period construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 56. K03814: site plan.

K08120. Dwelling Complex, 4992 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13)

Description: This property is located along the west side of South Dupont Highway, south of the intersection of South Dupont Highway and Lochmeath Way (Photograph 46; Figure 57). The property includes four buildings: a Dwelling (.001), Shed (.002), Garage (.003), and Dog Kennel (.004). The buildings are clustered close to each other with minimal lawn space between them, and are surrounded by ornamental shrubs and plantings. Dense woods make up the remainder of the property. A paved driveway accesses the property, lying east-southeast of the buildings.

The ca. 1956 Ranch-style dwelling (.001) stands parallel to South Dupont Highway, facing east. The one-story rectangular-shaped building stands atop a concrete-block foundation, is clad in modern painted wood shingles and stone veneer, and is sheltered by a side-gabled roof sheathed in modern metal roofing. A large exterior stone-veneered chimney rises from the exterior of the façade. The façade features six irregularly spaced openings: five windows and the main entrance. The windows consist of varying shapes of fixed, casement and projecting bays, all with vinyl-sash windows. The main entrance is centrally located, having a wood-and-glass door with a sidelight to one side. A low-lying hipped-roof entry porch, supported by square-shaped stone veneered columns atop brick decking, shelters the entrance. One side of the porch is enclosed with wood siding and a Dutch-door opening.

The south (side) elevation features three vinyl-sash windows: one single fixed window, and two paired casement windows. The rear (west) elevation features seven irregularly spaced openings: four windows and three entrances. The windows consist of fixed and paired casements with vinyl-sash windows. Two sliding plate-glass entrances pierce the south end of the elevation, and a hollow-cored fiberglass door pierces the north end. The north (side) elevation features three equally spaced windows, all of which are paired vinyl-sash casement window.

A modern shed (.002) is located to the rear, northwest of the dwelling. The single-bay structure stands atop wood beams, is clad in vertical wood composition siding, and covered by a side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A double-door entrance pierces the front of the building.

A ca. 1956 garage (.003) is located northeast of the dwelling. The square-shaped one-story building stands atop a poured concrete foundation, is clad in wood shingles, and is covered by a flat roof sheathed in metal. The façade faces southeast and features two hollow-cored fiberglass garage doors with canted-corner openings. The southwest (side) elevation features two openings: an entrance, filled with a pedestrian hollow-cored fiberglass door, and a fixed vinyl-sash window. The rear (northwest) elevation features a central paired window, with double-hung six-over-six wood-sash windows. The northeast (side) elevation features one central paired casement window filled with vinyl-sash windows.

A dog kennel (.004) is located to the south of the dwelling. The wood-framed single-bay structure stands atop wood beams, is clad in vertical wood composition siding, and covered by a side-gabled

roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A side entrance pierces the front, west end of the building. Chain-link fencing surrounds the front, east end of the building, having a chain-link divider creating two dog pens within the fenced area.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 4992 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13) was constructed ca. 1956 during the ownership of Thomas B. Sterling and Mabel H. Sterling, according to county records. It does not appear in a 1954 aerial photograph, but is visible in a 1968 aerial photograph. The detached garage (.002) appears to have been original or constructed shortly after the dwelling, and the shed and dog kennel are depicted in a 2002 survey of the property. During field survey, the current owner noted that she had made extensive alterations to the property since she acquired it in 1988. The property is owned by DeeAnn M. Wicks, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981, 1992, 2002; USDA 1977; Kent County Deeds K45:107, 186:49, 593:251; Kent County Plot Book 65:71; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 46. K08120: façade of dwelling; view looking northwest.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Ranch style, a residential style that was popular post-1945 through the mid-1970s. A few key characteristics of this style included single-story height, asymmetrical façades, horizontal massing, irregular footprints, low-pitched roofs, large picture windows, small horizontal bedroom windows set high in the facade, and attached garages or carports. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details, but are still identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1956 example has basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance. The dwelling has undergone substantial alterations including the application of replacement wood shingle siding on the entire exterior, the application of replacement metal roofing over the entire house, fenestration alterations across the rear elevation, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout the dwelling. The ca. 1956 garage on the property reflects a standard domestic outbuilding on a property of this period. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for its type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-to late twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 57. K08120: site plan.

K08121. Dwelling and Commercial Complex, 5298 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13)

Description: This property is located on the western side of South Dupont Highway (Photograph 47 and 48; Figure 58). It includes a dwelling (.001), office (.002), and machine shop (.003). The building complex is located between commercial properties to the south and east and dense trees to the north and west, and faces east toward South Dupont Highway. A large gravel driveway, which provides access to South Dupont Highway, sits to the south of the building complex. The property around the buildings features a mix of manicured lawn and gravel workspace, with modern chain-link fencing enclosing a perimeter around the buildings. At the south end of the dwelling, partly enclosed by a wall extending south from the façade and composed of the same material, is a small patio area. North of the dwelling is a yard surrounding the former site of an in-ground pool, but now enclosed by a tall wood fence.

The ca. 1958 dwelling (.001) is a one-story Ranch-style building (Photograph 47). The building measures six bays wide and two bays deep, with a rectangular footprint. The building exterior is clad in simulated stone masonry veneer with thin horizontal "stones" and sits on top of a poured concrete foundation with no visible basement. The side-gabled roof, which has a front cross-gable at the south end, is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is lined with a vinyl box cornice. The roof has deep eave overhangs on all sides. A massive stone-veneered interior chimney, with a top slanted to echo the roofline, rises above the south roof slope of the front-gabled section, and an integral patio privacy wall, clad in the same material as the house exterior, extends southward from the façade to conceal a small concrete-floored patio area from the highway.

The façade faces east and features a centered main entrance composed of a wood-framed, wood door fronted by a concrete stoop. Fenestration of the façade includes four sets of paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. One pair is located as infill in a tall asymmetrical original window opening to the left of the front door, with the angled upper part of the opening infilled with vinyl cladding. There is also a triple bay set of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows present on the façade to the right of the front door, which appears to be modern infill of an original large picture window space.

The north (side) elevation features two sets of paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. The west (rear) elevation features a secondary entrance composed of a wood-framed, fiberglass door fronted by a concrete and brick stoop centered on the elevation. Fenestration on this elevation includes a single and two pairs of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. This elevation also features a single casement-style, vinyl-framed window. The south (side) elevation features a vinyl-framed sliding glass door fronted by a concrete deck.

A ca. 1953 office (.002) sits to the southwest of the dwelling (Photograph 48). The building measures five bays wide and four bays deep. The L-shaped building has three sections: an east-facing one-story

storefront building with a side-gabled roof, a side-gabled two-story gambrel-roofed section abutting the north end of the storefront section, and an oblong one-story front-gabled block projecting toward the highway from the east elevation of the two-story section. The storefront section has an asymmetrical gable profile with a short, steep faux-mansard front slope and a long gradual back slope. The entire building is clad in vinyl clapboard siding and sits on a poured concrete slab foundation, with no visible basement. The complex roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

The commercial building façade faces east. The storefront section features a central main entrance composed of a recessed steel-framed, steel and glass door flanked by two bands of vinyl-framed, casement-style windows. The east elevation of the front-gabled section has a garage bay entrance with a fiberglass door. Fenestration on this façade includes two one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows that flank the garage bay.

The north (side) elevation features a secondary entrance, which is composed of a vinyl-framed, fiberglass door located near the east (front) end. Fenestration on this elevation includes one-over-one and six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows; the first window is in the front-gabled section and the second in the gambrel-roofed section. The gambrel-roofed section has one six-over-six vinyl window in its second story. The west (rear) elevation features a set of paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows located within the storefront section. The south (side) elevation of the storefront section features another secondary entrance composed of a wood-framed, wood and glass door located off-center on the elevation, as well as two one-over-one double-hung vinyl-sash windows. Another such window is located in the south elevation of the front-gabled section.

A modern machine shed (.003) sits to the south of the building complex. The two-bay structure features a metal-clad exterior and a metal front-gabled roof. The primary elevation of the building faces east and features two evenly spaced vinyl-framed, fiberglass garage bay doors. The north (side) elevation features a pedestrian doorway composed of a vinyl-framed, fiberglass door. This elevation also features two sets of vinyl-framed, horizontal-sliding windows. The west (rear) elevation features two evenly-spaced vinyl-framed, fiberglass garage bay doors, identical to the primary elevation. The south (side) elevation as not visible at the time of survey.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 5298 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13) was constructed ca. 1958. It does not appear in a 1954 aerial photograph, but appears on a 1961 aerial photograph. According to county records, the office (.002) building was constructed in 1953 during the ownership tenure of Salida Killen. The entire structure appears in the 1954 aerial photograph. Killen died in December 1966, and the property was bequeathed in trust to her husband Walter E. Killen for the duration of his life. Subsequently, it was passed to Walter's nephew Kensil E. Coverdale for the duration of his life, and then to Coverdale's daughter, Dianne C. Carlisle. Walter E. Killen died in 1972, and Coverdale and Carlisle sold the property to Allen E. Cox and Beverly A. Cox in February 1978. A 1977 aerial photograph indicates that the modern machine shop (.003) had been erected by this time. The image

shows numerous boxy white vehicles, possibly small trucks or RVs, parked on the property, including along the Dupont Highway road front. Between 1977 and 1981, a rear addition, possibly a carport or porch (no longer extant), was added to the dwelling. An in-ground pool was installed north of the dwelling around this time. In July 2005, the property was sold to the present owner, Woodside Properties LLC. The rear addition of the dwelling was removed after 2017. Research did not uncover the names or functions of businesses previously housed on the property. The current business occupant is Tri-Supply Equipment, a provider of construction equipment. The majority of the property is now dedicated to commercial use, while the dwelling is vacant and deteriorating (NETR 1951, 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002; USDA 1961, 1968, 1977; Kent County Deeds X15:483, L32:184, 2225:301; *Evening Journal* 1966:36; *Morning News* 1971:40; *Evening Journal* 1972:26; *Evening Journal* 1979:46; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 47. K08121: façade of dwelling; view looking west.



Photograph 48. K08121: east and south elevations of office (.002); view looking northwest.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Retailing/Wholesaling; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type; Commercial property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. No businesses of note are associated with this property. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Ranch style. Ranch-style dwellings are one-story, low-lying horizontal dwellings that were popular nationwide post-1945 and remained popular through the mid-1970s. Asymmetry and horizontality were essential components of the style. High-end examples have more dramatic details, such as sprawling cross-gabled massing, extremely deep eaves, large central chimneys, board-and-batten siding, corner window units, and recessed entries. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details but were identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1958 dwelling encompasses numerous diagnostic elements of the style; although not large, its stone veneer, massive chimney, gable-front with large asymmetrical window, deep eaves, and integral patio wall represent custom details that are somewhat more elaborate than

found on most Ranch Style homes in the region. Despite being a more detailed example, however, the dwelling does not possess architectural significance, and its setting on a commercial lot is atypical of the type. It has also lost considerable integrity with the infill of the façade windows, insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout, and the modification to the front and rear deck entrances with the construction of concrete stoops on the front of the entrances. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for the Ranch property type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The commercial building on this property is one of many constructed along roadsides in the post-World War II era, when businesses left congested downtowns and oriented themselves toward automobile drivers. Commercial properties of this era are typified by visible surface parking. Architectural details vary, with many businesses distinguishing themselves through exaggerated architectural flourishes or signage, but modernist influence was most common. Other businesses were more utilitarian single-story boxes with little detail, but typically featured sizable front windows to showcase merchandise or provide natural light for service businesses. This ca. 1953 example has parking, and its storefront has a faux-mansard front roof and front windows common to the period, but little detail otherwise, and has a somewhat atypical form with multiple mismatched sections. The building lacks architectural significance, as it does not have distinctive architectural details found on more elaborate commercial buildings of the era. Due to the alterations made over time, it also lacks integrity. Alterations include the application of vinyl siding on the entire exterior of the building, fenestration alterations to the visible elevations, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout the building. Given all the above, it does not meet the eligibility requirements for the Commercial property type, and is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-to-late twentieth century construction, and are not likely to provide new information on period construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

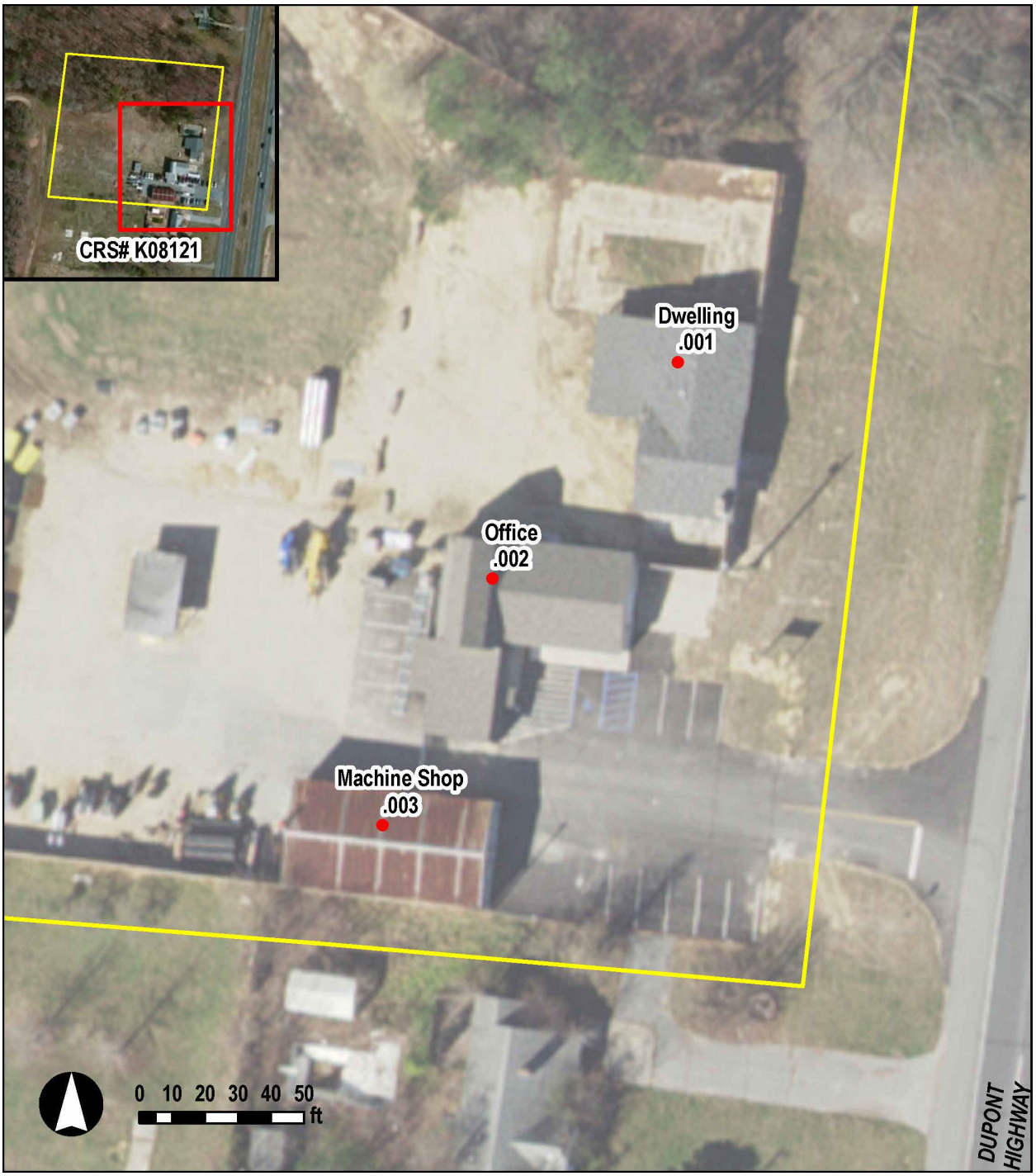


Figure 58. K08121: site plan.

K08123. Dwelling, 5236 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13)

Description: This property is located on the west side of South Dupont Highway (Photograph 49; Figure 59). It includes a dwelling (.001). The dwelling is located between wooded lots to the north, south, and west and a residential property to the east and faces east toward South Dupont Highway. An overgrown concrete driveway, which provides access to South Dupont Highway, sits to the south of the building. The property around the dwelling features a large amount of dense tree growth.

The ca. 1960 dwelling (.001) is a one-story Ranch-style building. The dwelling measures four bays wide and one bay deep, with a rectangular footprint; it consists of the main residential block and a somewhat newer garage addition tacked onto the north end of the house, with the front projecting east of the façade and the garage bays on the rear. The building exterior is clad in deep original wood shingles and what appears to be modern stone veneer; the garage wing is clad in stone veneer and painted cement-asbestos shingles. The house sits on top of a concrete block foundation with a full basement. The low-pitched side-gabled roof has a front cross-gable near its south end. It is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has an exterior end stone chimney on the south elevation and an interior concrete block chimney near the center of the dwelling. Some original window openings have stylized decorative shutters.

The façade of the dwelling faces east and features a main entrance composed of a recessed wood-framed, wood and glass door. Fenestration on the façade consists of single and paired sets of one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows flanked by fixed wood shutters. There is a single three-sided, wood-framed, projecting modern bay window in the front-gabled façade section.

The north (side) elevation has no fenestration. The west (rear) elevation features a secondary entrance composed of a door that has been covered with plywood centered on the elevation. This elevation also features two wood-framed, fiberglass garage bay doors. The rear elevation also features a sunroom with several evenly-spaced wood-framed, fixed sash replacement windows. The south (side) elevation features two secondary entrances composed of a centered wood-framed, wood and glass door and an off-center, wood-framed, wood door. Fenestration on this elevation includes one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows flanked by fixed wood shutters. A single fixed, wood-framed window is partially obscured by the large stone chimney.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 5236 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13) was constructed ca. 1960 according to county records. It does not appear in a 1954 aerial photograph, but is present in a 1961 aerial photograph. Due to the wooded character of the property, historic aerial views do not pinpoint the approximate date of the garage addition, but it appears to be visible by 1968, and stylistic details appear to confirm this. The property is owned by Robin A. Kimble, and is a single-family residential property which appeared to be vacant at the time of survey (NETR 1954, 1981; USDA 1961, 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 49. K08123: façade of dwelling; view looking west.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Ranch style, a residential style that was popular post-1945 through the mid-1970s. A few key characteristics of this style included single-story height, asymmetrical façades, horizontal massing, irregular footprints, low-pitched roofs, large picture windows, small horizontal bedroom windows set high in the facade, and attached garages or carports. Modest examples included have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details, but are still identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1960 dwelling encompasses numerous diagnostic elements of the style, but does not possess architectural significance. It has some faux-rustic details, such as the wood shingle siding, but no distinctive features. Alterations to the dwelling include the addition of a large garage wing on the north end of the house, installation of a modern front bay window

in the façade, the application of masonry veneer siding to portions of the exterior, and the insertion of some replacement windows throughout the dwelling. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the dwelling on this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for the Ranch property type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The building on this property represents a common example of mid-twentieth century suburban construction, and is not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

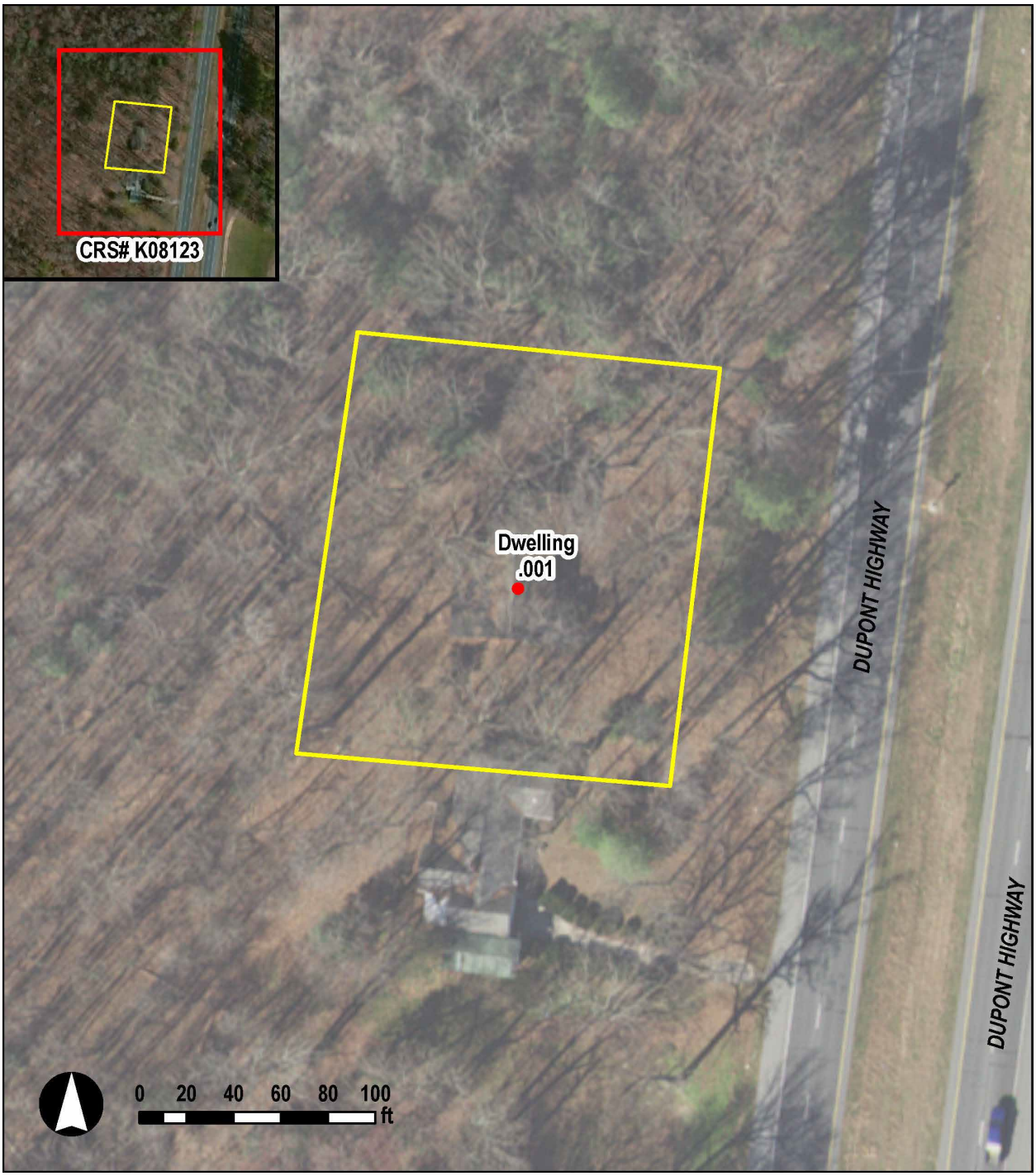


Figure 59. K08123: site plan.

K08124. Dwelling Complex, 5233 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13)

Description: This property is located on the western side of South Dupont Highway (Photograph 50; Figure 60). It includes a dwelling (.001), garage (.002), in-ground pool (.003), pump house (.004), pool shed (.005), and a second garage (.006). The dwelling is located between wooded lots to the north, east, and west and a residential property to the south and faces west toward South Dupont Highway. An overgrown paved asphalt driveway, which provides access from South Dupont Highway directly to the garage, sits to the south of the dwelling. The property around the dwelling features a large amount of dense tree growth.

The ca. 1965 dwelling (.001) is a one-story Ranch-style residence. The building measures six bays wide and three bays deep, with a rectangular footprint. There are two ca. 1998 additions: a shed-roofed one at the northeast corner of the building and a side-gabled sunroom addition that extends from the south elevation. The building exterior is clad in vinyl siding and brick veneer and sits on top of a concrete block foundation with a full basement. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with an interior brick chimney where the main block and south side addition meet.

The façade faces west and features a centered main entrance composed of a wood-framed, fiberglass door set within a recessed alcove and fronted by a brick stoop. Fenestration on the façade includes one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows and a vinyl-framed, projecting bay window on the main block. Two horizontal-sliding, vinyl-sash windows are located on the façade elevation of the south addition. The south (side) elevation of the dwelling, one of the ca. 1998 additions, is a sunroom which features several evenly spaced horizontally-sliding, vinyl-framed windows.

The east (rear) elevation features two additional entrances composed of wood-framed, fiberglass doors fronted by a shared brick stoop with a metal handrail. One pierces the east elevation, and the other is in the south elevation of the adjacent northeast-corner addition. These two entrances are sheltered by an aluminum awning. There is one additional entrance on the south sunroom addition composed of a wood-framed, fiberglass door fronted by a brick stoop with a metal handrail. Fenestration on the rear elevation includes two vinyl-framed, projecting bay windows and two one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. Also visible on the rear elevation are two horizontally-sliding, vinyl-framed windows located on the south sunroom addition. The north (side) elevation features two evenly spaced one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows.

A ca. 1920 garage (.002) sits to the rear of the dwelling at the end of the paved driveway. The one-story, wood-framed building has a modern-metal-clad exterior and sits on a concrete block foundation. The front-gabled roof with a shed roof side extension is sheathed in metal. The primary elevation faces west, and features a wood-framed, wood garage bay door opening under the gabled roof. There is also a wood-framed, wood and glass pedestrian door entrance and a one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash window beneath the shed roof portion of the façade. The east (rear) elevation features a wood-framed,

wood garage bay door beneath the shed roof side of the building. The north (side) and south (side) elevations feature no fenestration.

A ca. 1970 in-ground pool (.003) sits to the immediate rear of the dwelling. The pool is located within a chain-link fence enclosure with a poured concrete surface surrounding the pool. The pool's interior was re-tiled ca. 2000.

A small pump or well house (.004), approximately three feet tall, is set immediately south of the garage. It is a concrete-block structure with an asphalt-shingled flat roof, wood cornices, and a small access hatch on the west elevation.

There is a ca. 1970 pool shed (.005) to the rear of the dwelling, east of the pool and north of the garage (.002). The one-story shed has a metal-clad exterior and metal shed roof. The primary elevation of the shed faces west and features a wood-framed, wood door.

A large modern pole-barn-type garage (.006) sits to the southeast of the dwelling complex at the end of a long gravel driveway. This is an oblong one-story, side-gabled building with a metal roof and metal siding, set on a concrete slab foundation. The primary elevation faces south toward the driveway and has three garage bays with vinyl doors, as well as a modern metal-clad entrance door and a sliding vinyl window.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 5233 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13) was constructed ca. 1965 according to county records and the homeowner. It does not appear in a 1961 aerial photograph, but is visible in an aerial photograph from 1968. According to the homeowner, the frame garage (.002) predates the dwelling, and may date to the 1920s. The garage first appears in aerial photographs between 1951 and 1954, and may have been moved to the present location. The in-ground pool (.003) was installed in about 1970 according to the property owner and was recently retiled. It is likely that the pool shed (.005) next to the pool dates to this time. The pump house (.004) probably dates from the date of the home's construction, and the large modern detached garage (.006) was erected between 1992 and 2002. Building permits indicate that a sunroom and rear addition were added to the dwelling between 1993 and 2003. The property is owned by Paul Davis, trustee, and Justine J. Davis, trustee, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002; USDA 1961, 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 50. K08124: façade of dwelling; view looking east.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Ranch style, a residential style that was popular post-1945 through the mid-1970s. A few key characteristics of this style included single-story height, asymmetrical façades, horizontal massing, irregular footprints, low-pitched roofs, large picture windows, small horizontal bedroom windows set high in the facade, and attached garages or carports. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details, but are still identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1965 example has basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance, lacking distinctive detailing. The dwelling has undergone substantial alterations, including the modern sunroom and northeast corner additions, the installation of several prefabricated bay windows, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout the dwelling. The historic-period outbuildings on the property are examples of common domestic

outbuildings on a property of this period, have had alterations, and do not possess significant attributes. Due to lack of significance and integrity, the property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for its type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-to late twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 60. K08124: site plan.

K08125. Dwelling Complex, 5149 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13)

Description: This property is located on the east side of South Dupont Highway (Photograph 51; Figure 61). It includes a dwelling (.001) and a shed (.002) The dwelling is located between wooded lots to the south and east, and open fields to the north and west, and faces west toward South Dupont Highway. A paved asphalt driveway leads directly from South Dupont Highway to the attached garage at the north of the house, and also forms a semi-circle in front of the dwelling. The property around the dwelling features manicured lawn with groupings of mature tree growth throughout.

The ca. 1958 dwelling (.001) is a one-story Ranch-style building. The building measures six bays wide and two bays deep, with a rectangular footprint. There is a ca. 2004 rear sunporch addition on the east side of the dwelling. The building exterior is clad in vinyl siding, with simulated stone veneer on part of the façade. it sits on top of a poured concrete foundation with no visible basement. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with an interior simulated-stone-clad chimney near the center of the dwelling. Windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows.

The façade faces west and features a centered main entrance composed of a wood-framed, fiberglass door set within a recessed alcove fronted by a concrete stoop. Also visible on the façade is a double-width original wood-framed, garage bay, partly infilled with a secondary wood-framed, wood and glass pedestrian door that provides direct access into the garage. Fenestration on the façade includes a cluster of five windows infilling a large picture window space, plus one single and one paired set of windows to the right of the entrance.

The south (side) elevation of the dwelling features two evenly spaced windows with fixed vinyl shutters. The east (rear) elevation features another secondary entrance to the rear of the garage, composed of a wood-framed, fiberglass door near the north end of the building. Fenestration on this elevation includes three single and three paired windows. The rear enclosed porch addition is lined with vinyl-framed, single pane windows, and covers the original back door of the dwelling. The north (side) elevation features another wood-framed, fiberglass door. This elevation also features two windows with fixed vinyl shutters.

A modern shed (.002) is located to the rear of the dwelling near the rear of the property. It is a front-gabled wood-framed structure with wood clapboard siding and an asphalt-shingled roof.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 5149 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13) was constructed ca. 1958 according to county records. It does not appear in a 1954 aerial photograph, but is visible in a photograph from 1968. Building permits and historic aerial views indicate that a modern frame shed (.002) was erected in 1984, and an enclosed porch was added to the dwelling in 2004. The property is owned by Calvin J. Boggs and Jacqueline M. Troise, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981, 1982, 2002; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 51. K08125: façade of dwelling; view looking east.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling is an example of a Ranch-style dwelling. These are one-story, low-lying horizontal buildings that were popular nationwide post-1945, and remained popular through the mid-1970s. Asymmetry and horizontality were essential components of the style. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details, but are identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1958 Ranch-style dwelling encompasses the basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance, as it lacks truly distinctive features of the Ranch style. It has also lost integrity because of the infill of part of the integral garage, replacement of the characteristic picture window with five modern single windows, the construction of a modern rear sunporch addition, the application of vinyl siding on its exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors

throughout. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for a dwelling of this type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The building on this property represents common mid-twentieth century suburban construction, and is not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 61. K08125: site plan.

K08127. Commercial Building, 7092 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13)

Description: This property is located on the western side of South Dupont Highway, a short distance south of the intersection with Walnut Shade Road (Photograph 52; Figure 62). It includes a commercial building (.001). The building is located in a loosely spaced cluster of developed properties, with a residential property to the north, commercial properties to the east and west, and dense trees to the south. An overgrown driveway, which provides access to South Dupont Highway, sits to the south of the building. The property around the building is a densely wooded area.

The ca. 1966 commercial building (.001) is a one-story concrete-block building with no discernible style that is currently vacant. The building measures three bays wide and two bays deep, with a rectangular footprint. The building sits on top of a poured concrete foundation with no visible basement. Projecting concrete buttresses are found at regular intervals on the concrete-block exterior walls, and the gable ends are clad in vertical wood siding. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in modern metal roofing and is lined with a vinyl box cornice.

The façade faces south and features a centered main entrance composed of paired modern steel-framed, steel and tinted glass pane commercial doors with one large full-height sidelight to the right. A secondary entrance is located near the west side of the façade and is composed of a steel-framed, steel door. Fenestration on the façade includes a large, fixed, metal-framed, single-pane window near the east end, currently broken. The east (side) elevation features another entrance composed of a steel-framed, steel door. This elevation also features a large, fixed, metal-framed, single-pane window. The north (rear) elevation was not visible at the time of survey. The west (side) elevation features a centered steel-framed, steel door. This elevation also features a boarded-up window.

History: The commercial building (.001) located at 7092 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13) was constructed ca. 1966 in the Woodside Crossing subdivision. It first appears in a 1968 aerial photograph. In the July 1966 sale of the parcel, the deed noted that the land was without improvements. The grantees in that transaction were Ted Fridley and Betty J. Fridley. Ted Fridley owned and operated an appliance repair service which was likely located in the building on the property, until his death in November 1981. A permit was granted for the demolition of a small structure in 2010, and Betty J. Fridley sold the property to Charles and Gloria Hropvich in December 2010. The Hropviches in turn, sold it to the present owner, James Brago, Inc. in 2016. Research has not uncovered any of the businesses using this space since 1981. The property is classified as a commercial property, but is currently vacant (NETR 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County Deeds U24:448, 6035:295, 8130:207; Harris 1981; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 52. K08127: façade of commercial building; view looking north.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Retailing/Wholesaling; 1940–1960±; Commercial property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. No businesses of note are associated with this property. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The commercial building on this property is one of many constructed along roadsides in the post-World War II era, when businesses left congested downtowns and oriented themselves toward automobile drivers. Commercial properties of this era are typified by visible surface parking. Architectural details vary, with many businesses distinguishing themselves through exaggerated architectural flourishes or signage, but modernist influence was most common. Other businesses were more utilitarian single-story boxes with little detail, but typically featured sizable front windows to showcase merchandise or provide natural light for service businesses. This ca. 1966 example has an open space in front but no real parking lot, and a few front corner windows, but little detail otherwise. The building lacks architectural significance, as it does not have distinctive architectural details found on more elaborate

commercial buildings of the era. It is a generic structure not appearing to be a notable or innovative structure of its era, and does not exhibit a popular commercial style or architectural trend. In recent years, the building has undergone some modernization, including the application of metal roofing over the entire building, and the insertion of a replacement steel door assembly across the façade, leading to a loss of integrity. This property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for its type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The building on this property represents a common example of mid-twentieth century roadside construction, and is not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

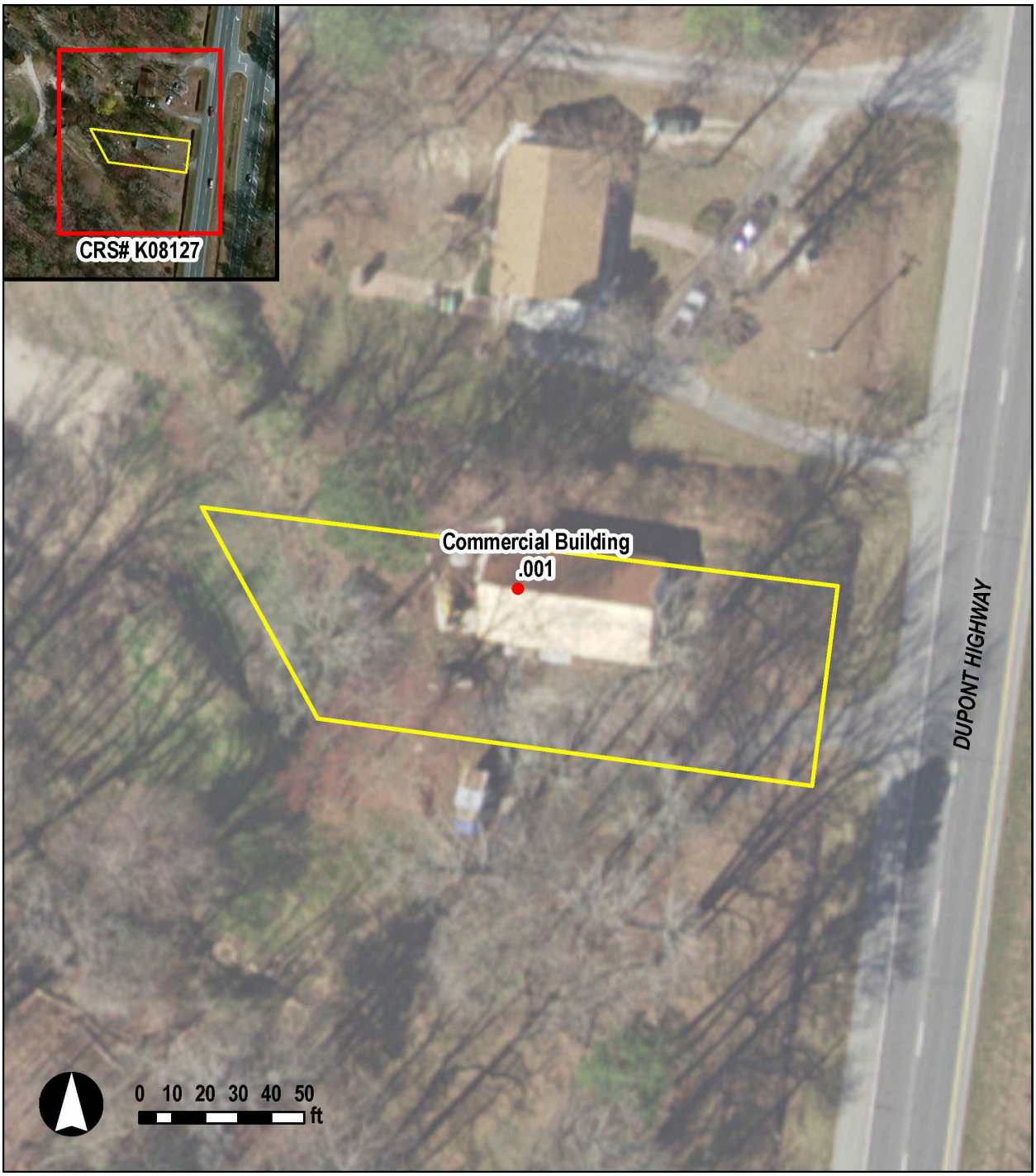


Figure 62. K08127: site plan.

K08128. Dwelling Complex, 6967 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13)

Description: This property is located on the east side of South Dupont Highway (Photograph 53; Figure 63). It includes a dwelling (.001) and shed (.002). The dwelling is located between a residential property to the south, and commercial properties to the north, east, and west, and faces west toward South Dupont Highway. A paved asphalt driveway runs along the south side of the dwelling, providing access to South Dupont Highway. The property features manicured lawn around the dwelling with dense tree growth along the south and east property borders.

The ca. 1964 dwelling (.001) is a two-story residence without a discernible architectural style. The building measures five bays wide and two bays deep, with a rectangular footprint. The building exterior is clad mostly in asbestos shingles; the façade is clad in running-bond brick veneer. It rests on a concrete block foundation with no visible basement. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and features a brick chimney near the center of the building. There are louvered metal attic vents in each gable end. Windows throughout the building are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows, unless otherwise noted.

The symmetrical façade faces west and features a centered main entrance composed of a wood-framed, fiberglass door fronted by a modern gabled entry porch. The porch has round vinyl columns and vinyl gable and eave cladding. Its base is a brick stoop which is covered by a movable metal accessibility ramp. A large flat white strip of wood cladding extends across the brick façade behind the porch. Fenestration on the façade includes four windows evenly spaced on the first and second stories; the windows at the first story are flanked by fixed wood shutters with vertical slats and ornamental cutouts. The north (side) elevation features two evenly spaced sash windows in both the first and second stories. The east (rear) elevation is three bays wide and features a central secondary entrance composed of a metal-framed, wood and glass door fronted by a concrete stoop. There is one window on each side of this entrance, and three windows in the second story. The south (side) elevation features one window in the first story and two in the second story.

A modern prefabricated shed (.002) sits to the rear of the dwelling near the rear boundary of the property. The one-story rectangular structure has a wood exterior, sits on a wood beam foundation and is capped by a side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The primary elevation faces west and features a centered wood double-door entry flanked by four-over-four, double-hung vinyl windows with fixed wood shutters. The remaining elevations of the shed are void of fenestration.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 6967 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13) was constructed ca. 1964 according to county records. It first appears in a 1968 aerial photograph. A modern prefabricated shed (.002) was erected between 1992 and 2002. The property is owned by William Edward Taylor Jr. and Barbara J. Taylor, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 53. K08128: façade of dwelling; view looking south.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Residential property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

This ca. 1964 dwelling consists of a basic two-story box with no discernible historic architectural style. The scale, height, and symmetry of the house suggests some elements of the Colonial Revival style, but modifications now obscure any historic evidence of the style. Alterations include the construction of the modern front porch and ramp, application of the white wood cladding across the facade, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements under Criterion C: Design/Construction; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under this criterion.

The buildings on this property represent examples of mid-to-late twentieth century, suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 63. K08128: site plan.

K08129. Dwelling Complex, 7023 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13)

Description: This property is located on the east side of South Dupont Highway (Photograph 54; Figure 64). It includes a dwelling (.001), picnic shelter (.002), and shed (.003). The dwelling is located between wooded lots to the north and east, and commercial properties to the south and west, and faces west toward South Dupont Highway. A gravel driveway which provides access to South Dupont Highway sits to the front of the building. The front yard of the dwelling is enclosed by a chain-link fence, and there is a modern wood accessibility ramp from the driveway to the front door. The property around the dwelling features a large amount of dense tree growth.

The ca. 1968 dwelling (.001) is a one-story Ranch-style building. The building measures four bays wide and two bays deep, with a rectangular footprint and a one-story, shed-roofed ca. 1980 addition at the south end of the rear elevation. The original gable-front-and-wing plan is somewhat obscured by enclosure of an original integral porch in front of the wing section. The building exterior is clad in stone veneer on its façade, asbestos shingles on remaining elevations of the main block, ceramic tiles over the foundation and porch enclosure, and vinyl clapboard on the rear addition. It sits on top of a concrete block foundation covered with modern ceramic tile, with a full basement. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has a front cross-gable at its north end.

The façade faces west and has a centered main entrance composed of a vinyl-framed, fiberglass door located within the enclosed porch that spans the southern half of the elevation. The fenestration on the gabled portion of the façade includes two paired sets of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows, and the enclosed porch features three pairs of fixed, vinyl-frame windows. The north (side) elevation features three evenly-spaced, fixed, two-pane, metal-framed windows. The east (rear) elevation features two fixed, two-pane, metal-framed windows on the main block of the dwelling and two one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the addition. The south (side) elevation features a secondary entrance on the exterior of the enclosed porch composed of a storm door fronted by a set of wood steps. Another secondary entrance is located on this elevation on the rear addition; it is composed of a metal-framed, fiberglass door fronted by a concrete pad. This elevation also features a metal bulkhead door that provides access to the basement.

A modern picnic shelter (.002) is located to the south of the dwelling. The picnic shelter is a one-story, rectangular open-air structure. It features a wood frame set within a poured concrete foundation and is capped with a shed roof sheathed in asphalt.

A modern prefabricated aluminum shed (.003) is located to the rear of the dwelling. The one-story structure faces west and features a metal exterior capped by a metal front-gable roof. There is a centered double-door entrance on the primary elevation and all other elevations are void of fenestration.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 7023 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13) was constructed ca. 1968 according to county records. It first appears in a 1968 aerial photograph. A partial rear addition was added between 1977 and 1981. A modern open pole shed (.002) was erected between 2002 and 2012. The property also has a modern prefabricated shed (.003). The property is owned by Minh Q. Le, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002, 2012, 2015; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 54. K08129: façade of dwelling; view looking east.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling is an example of a Ranch-style dwelling. These are one-story, low-lying horizontal buildings that were popular nationwide post-1945, and remained popular through the mid-1970s. Asymmetry and horizontality were essential components of the style. Modest examples have a simple

traditional appearance with few pronounced details, but are identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1968 Ranch-style dwelling encompasses the basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance, as it lacks truly distinctive features of the Ranch style. It has also lost integrity because of the enclosure of the original integral front porch with modern windows and ceramic tile cladding, construction of a front ramp, construction of the rear southeast addition, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for a dwelling of this type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The building on this property represents common mid-twentieth century suburban construction, and is not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 64. K08129: site plan.

K08130. Commercial Complex and Dwelling, 7385 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13)

Description: This property is located on the eastern side of South Dupont Highway (Photograph 55; Figure 65). It includes a commercial building (.001), three prefabricated modern sheds (.002, .003, and .004), and a dwelling (.005). The building complex is located between wooded lots to the north and east and residential properties to the west and south and faces west toward South Dupont Highway. A large gravel parking lot is located facing South Dupont Highway within the L-shape of the building, with a short, paved driveway connecting to the highway. A second driveway is located to the south of the building and curves to the southeast past the dwelling (.005) to connect to an adjacent property with a commercial building. The property around the dwelling features manicured lawns lined with a large amount of dense tree growth.

The ca. 1968 commercial building (.001) is a one-story Ranch-style house expanded into a Ranch-style commercial building. The L-shaped building consists of a side-gabled section (including the original dwelling plus a full-width front addition) parallel to the highway and a projecting hip-roofed extension along the south side of the parking lot. The front wing has a ca. 1983 shed-roofed addition along its south elevation. The building measures four bays wide and six bays deep. The building exterior is clad in aluminum siding and sits on top of a poured concrete foundation with no visible basement. The various roofs are sheathed in either asphalt shingles or rolled asphalt, and there is an interior brick chimney near the rear (east) of the building. The exterior has a number of garage or covered open bays.

The façade of the east side-gabled wing faces west and features an off-center main entrance composed of a metal-framed, steel and glass door fronted by a concrete sidewalk that lines the building. This elevation also features a metal-framed, sliding glass door at the center and a metal-framed, metal, rolltop garage door entrance near the north end. The north elevation of this wing has two one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows and a former window opening that has been covered with vinyl siding; these three openings are flanked by fixed aluminum shutters. The east (rear) elevation features two metal-framed, fiberglass doors and a metal-framed, sliding glass door. This elevation also features two six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows with fixed aluminum shutters. The south elevation of this building section has two six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows flanked by fixed aluminum shutters.

The north (side) elevation of the hip-roofed front wing, facing north toward the parking lot, features a vinyl-framed, sliding glass doorway fronted by the concrete sidewalk that surrounds the building. Fenestration on this elevation includes a metal-framed, fixed picture window to the immediate west of the sliding glass door, and a fixed historic 24-pane, wood-framed window. The west front elevation has what appears to be a large bay opening covered by a tarp. The south (side) elevation has a metal-framed, fixed, single-pane picture window near the front corner. The remainder of this elevation is covered by the ca. 1983 addition, which features seven evenly spaced, metal-framed, aluminum, garage rolltop doors.

A modern prefabricated shed (.002) sits to the immediate east of the commercial building as the first in a line of three prefabricated sheds. This one-story shed is clad in vinyl siding and has a front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. The shed faces north and features two evenly spaced fiberglass doors.

Another modern prefabricated shed (.003) sits to the east of the commercial building as the second in a line of three sheds. This one-story shed has a wood exterior and sits on a concrete block foundation. The shed's gambrel roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A set of centered wood doors are located on the shed's primary elevation, which faces north.

A third modern prefabricated shed (.004) sits to the east of the commercial building as the third in a line of three sheds. This one-story shed is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. The shed's gambrel roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The shed faces north.

A modern modular dwelling (.005) sits to the southeast of the commercial building at a considerable distance away. The oblong one-story building has a rectangular footprint, vinyl siding, and a side-gabled asphalt-shingled roof, and was not accessible during survey.

History: The rear portion of the commercial building (.001) located at 7385 South Dupont Highway (Rt 13) was constructed ca. 1968 as a residence, on a smaller parcel then owned by Kathryn L. Study. The modular dwelling (.005) replaced an older, narrower manufactured dwelling that was built in 1976 according to county records. The prior dwelling was built on what was then a separate smaller parcel owned at the time by Charles and Evelyn L. Hropvich. Both buildings appear in a 1977 aerial photograph. In the early 1980s, Kathryn Study and her husband Leroy obtained permits for additions to the 1968 building, and by the end of the decade it appears to have achieved its current size and use as a commercial building with a residence in the rear. In 1985, the Studys purchased the adjoining parcel along with the prior manufactured dwelling from the Hropviches. Three prefabricated modern sheds (.002, .003, .004) were added to the property adjacent to the commercial building after 2007. Per aerial photographs, a new modular dwelling (.005) replaced the prior manufactured dwelling on the same location in 2018, and the former dwelling is no longer on the property. The property is presently owned by Leona Cravens, Lauren R. Shelton, and Kenneth Susee, and is primarily a commercial property operated as Granny's Attic, a used housewares and furniture business (NETR 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County Deeds K24:397, K24:398, G40:276, Z44:345, Z44:346, 2927:84, 6941:86, 7149:53, 7154:147, 8769:94, 9567:332; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 55. K08130: façade of commercial building; view looking east.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Retailing/Wholesaling; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type; Commercial property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. No businesses of note are associated with this property. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The commercial building complex on this property is one of many constructed along roadsides in the post-World War II era, when businesses left congested downtowns and oriented themselves toward automobile drivers. Commercial properties of this era are typified by visible surface parking. Architectural details vary, with many businesses distinguishing themselves through exaggerated architectural flourishes or signage, or use of residential architectural details, but modernist influence was most common. Other businesses were more utilitarian single-story boxes with little detail, but typically featured sizable front windows to showcase merchandise or provide natural light for service businesses. This example consists of a ca. 1968 Ranch-style dwelling later converted to commercial use by the 1980s. The dwelling is largely obscured by the commercial additions to the front of it. It

now has a large parking lot, and some front display windows typical of post-World War II commercial properties, but has grown to its current size in increments, and has an inconsistent mixture of varying, possibly salvaged windows and doors. Although commercial architecture often used house-like forms to attract customers, this building is actually an expanded residence that continues to echo the oblong, horizontal Ranch style of the original dwelling. The building lacks architectural significance, as it does not have consistent or distinctive architectural details found on more elaborate commercial buildings of the era. Due to its beginnings as a dwelling, it does not exhibit a popular commercial style or architectural trend. The building has been altered by multiple expansions, alterations to openings, insertion of modern windows and doors, and modern garage bays. The modern storage and residential structures contribute to the loss of integrity. This property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for the Ranch or Commercial property types; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-to-late twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 65. K08130: site plan.

K08132. Dwelling Complex, 372 Walnut Shade Road

Description: This property is located on the south side of Walnut Shade Road (Photograph 56; Figure 66). It includes a dwelling (.001), garage (.002), and shed (.003). The dwelling complex is located between wooded lots to the south and west and commercial properties to the north and east and faces north toward Walnut Shade Road. A gravel driveway extends across the front of the dwelling. The property around the dwelling features a large amount of dense tree growth.

The ca. 1959 dwelling (.001) is a one-story Ranch-style building. The building measures six bays wide and two bays deep, with a rectangular footprint. The building exterior is clad in aluminum siding and sits on top of a concrete block foundation with no visible basement. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in metal and has an exterior end brick chimney in the rear.

The façade faces north and features a centered main entrance composed of a wood-framed, wood and glass door fronted by a wood ramp. An additional entrance is located on the façade near the western end of the elevation and it is composed of a wood-framed, wood and glass door fronted by a concrete stoop and covered by a metal awning. Fenestration of the façade includes two paired sets of one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows, a horizontal-sliding, wood-framed, vinyl-sash window, and a nine-pane, fixed, wood-framed window which is near the center of the elevation.

The west (side) elevation features two evenly spaced horizontal-sliding, wood-framed, vinyl-sash windows. The south (rear) elevation features two additional entries; the first is composed of a wood-framed, wood and glass door which is located beneath a shed-roofed porch supported by wood columns. The other entrance is composed of a wood-framed, plate glass door which is located on the screened-in porch. Fenestration on the rear elevation includes one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The east (side) elevation features one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows. Overall, the dwelling is in good condition.

A ca. 1959 garage (.002) sits to the southwest of the dwelling. The one-story, four-bay structure has a wood clapboard-clad exterior, sits on a concrete block foundation, and is capped by a side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The primary elevation faces north and features three evenly spaced garage bay openings composed of wood-framed, fiberglass doors. There is also a pedestrian entrance on the primary elevation composed of a wood-framed, steel and glass door covered by a metal awning. The west (side) elevation features a single six-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash window centered on the elevation. This elevation also features an attic vent. The south (rear) elevation features a single off-center, wood-framed window opening that has been boarded over. The east (side) elevation features a one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash window. Overall, the garage is in good condition.

A modern shed (.003) sits to the west of the dwelling, near the western property boundary. This is a side-gabled prefabricated wood-framed shed with an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof and paired wood center doors flanked by small louvered metal windows.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 372 Walnut Shade Road was constructed ca. 1959 according to county records. It does not appear in a 1954 aerial photograph, but is visible in a 1968 aerial photograph. The detached garage (.002) is also visible in a 1977 aerial photograph. A modern prefabricated shed (.003) is located on the parcel. The property is owned by Brian E. Waggoner, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 56. K08132: façade of dwelling; view looking southeast.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling on this property is representative of the Ranch style, a residential style that was popular post-1945 through the mid-1970s. A few key characteristics of this style included single-story height, asymmetrical façades, horizontal massing, irregular footprints, low-pitched roofs, large picture windows, small horizontal bedroom windows set high in the elevation, and attached garages or carports. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details, but are still identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1959 example has basic diagnostic elements, but does not possess architectural significance. The dwelling has undergone some alterations, including the application of metal roofing over the entire dwelling, the construction of a wood entry ramp across the front, fenestration alterations across the west end of the façade, and the addition of a small porch/enclosure to the rear. The contemporaneous garage on the property reflects a standard domestic outbuilding of this period. Due to lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for its type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-to-late twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 66. K08132: site plan.

K08133. Woodside Plaza Shopping Center, 492 Walnut Shade Road

Description: This property is located on the south side of Walnut Shade Road, on the southeast corner of the intersection of Walnut Shade Road with South Dupont Highway (Photograph 57; Figure 67). It includes a commercial building (.001), second commercial building (.002), garage (.003), and two sheds (.004 and .005). The commercial complex is located between commercial properties to the north and west, a residential property to the south, and a wooded lot to the east. Most of the center faces west toward South Dupont Highway. A large, paved asphalt parking lot is located to the front of the commercial complex, accessed from Walnut Shade Road, and there is a gravel driveway in the rear. The property around the complex features manicured lawn with lines of dense trees to the south and east.

The ca. 1965 commercial building (.001) is a one-story building with no discernible architectural style. The building measures six bays wide and one bay deep, and is made up of two rectangular blocks. The main block features a substantial ca. 1981 addition to the north and smaller ca. 1970 additions on the east side. The building exterior features a mix of brick veneer, concrete block, vertical wood and vinyl siding. The main block is capped with a side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the northern addition has a mansard roof with a flat top which is sheathed in asphalt shingles as well.

The façade faces west and features two storefronts in the two bays of the northern block and a restaurant occupies the bays of the main block. The restaurant on the main block features two entrances composed of steel-framed, steel and plate glass doors, one at either end of the block. Also visible on this block is an oversized, steel-framed opening that provides direct access from the restaurant interior to a fenced-in outside eating area. Fenestration on this block consists of large, steel-framed, plate glass windows. The northern block features two identical storefronts that mirror each other with a steel-framed, plate glass door near the center of the block with two adjacent steel-framed, plate glass windows. All three businesses feature identifying signs on the roofs. The south (side) and north (side) elevations feature no fenestration. The east (rear) elevation features four rear-entry, steel-framed, steel doors, two on the main block and two on the north side addition. Overall, the building is in good condition.

A ca. 1970 commercial building (.002) is located to the southwest of the first commercial building. This one-story building has a rectangular footprint and measures five bays wide and one bay deep. The exterior of the building is clad in a mix of brick veneer, steel, and stucco and features a mansard roof sheathed in metal. The façade of the building faces north and features a stucco and brick veneer exterior. The façade holds three storefronts; each of the storefronts on either end occupy two bays while the middle storefront occupies only one bay. The building is perfectly mirrored on its façade with a storefront composed of a steel-framed, plate glass door flanked by two steel-framed, plate glass windows with metal panels beneath on either side at the center of the elevation. A set of three steel-framed, plate glass windows with metal panels beneath make up the two bays on either side of the central bay. The two outer bays feature a steel-framed, plate glass door on the interior of the bay with

an adjacent set of four steel-framed, plate glass windows with metal panels beneath. The east (side) elevation is clad in metal and features a single fixed, metal-framed two-pane window centered on the elevation with a projecting light fixture above. The south (rear) elevation features three irregularly spaced steel-framed, steel doors with metal shed roof awnings above that provide rear access to the commercial spaces. The west (side) elevation features four paired sets of steel-framed, plate glass windows with metal panels beneath. Overall, the building is in good condition.

A ca. 1965 garage (.003) is located to the southeast of both commercial buildings, near the southeast property boundary. The two-story building has a rectangular footprint and measures two bays wide and three bays deep. The building has a concrete block exterior and a front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The primary elevation of the building faces north and features two evenly spaced garage bays composed of metal-framed, steel rolltop garage doors. The west (side) elevation features a pedestrian door entry near the rear of the building composed of a steel-framed, steel door fronted by a concrete pad with an asphalt-sheathed shed roof covering. Fenestration on this elevation consists of two fixed, two-pane, vinyl-sash windows evenly spaced at the second story. The south (rear) elevation features a single fixed, vinyl-framed window at the second story. The east (side) elevation features a pedestrian door entry near the front of the building composed of a steel-framed, steel door fronted by a concrete pad with an asphalt-sheathed shed roof covering. Fenestration on this elevation consists of two fixed, two-pane, vinyl-sash windows evenly spaced at the second story. Overall, the building is in good condition.

There are two modern sheds (.004 and .005) located to the rear of the primary commercial building (.001) that are situated adjacent to one another.

History: The shopping center, known as Woodside Plaza, and located at 492 Walnut Shade Road was constructed ca. 1965. The first structures, a commercial building (.001) originally oriented toward Walnut Shade Road and the garage (.003), were constructed ca. 1965. Both are visible in a 1968 aerial photograph. This image also shows a structure (likely a dwelling) in the northeast portion of the parcel near Walnut Shade Road. A 1973 advertisement noted that the commercial building (.001), then housing the Crabs-A-Plenty restaurant, had an addition, which aerial photographs indicate is on the east elevation. In addition to the restaurant and garage was another ca. 1970 commercial building (.002), and a two-bedroom dwelling (USDA 1961, 1968; *Evening Journal* 1973:64).

The Crabs-A-Plenty restaurant suffered fires in 1975 and 1977, and in an aerial photograph from the latter year, all four buildings are visible (*Evening Journal* 1975:18; *Morning News* 1977:4; USDA 1977). Aerial photographs indicate that between 1981 and 1982, the dwelling was demolished or removed, and a substantial addition added to the north elevation of the building (.001). This addition reoriented the primary elevation of this building from north to west. Between 1982 and 2002, another small addition was added to the east (rear) elevation of this building (NETR 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002, 2012, 2015).

Two prefabricated modern sheds (.004, .005) have been erected east of the commercial building (.001). Between November 2015 and November 2016, the ca. 1970 commercial building (.002) was altered, with larger windows installed, and metal cladding replaced the shingles on the roof (NETR 1992, 2002, 2015; Google Street View 2015, 2016). The shopping center is owned by Tsaganos Co., and is an active commercial property (Kent County 2020b). Current tenants include the Green Stinger sports bar, a nail salon, and an insurance office in commercial building .001; the second commercial building .002 houses a tattoo shop and a mattress store, plus some vacant space for rent.



Photograph 57. K08133: overview of commercial complex; view looking south.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Retailing/Wholesaling; 1940–1960±; Commercial property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. No businesses of note are associated with this property. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

This commercial shopping center complex is one of many constructed along roadsides in the post-World War II era, when businesses left congested downtowns and oriented themselves toward automobile drivers. Commercial properties and shopping centers of this era are typified by visible surface parking. Architectural details vary, with many businesses distinguishing themselves through exaggerated architectural flourishes or signage, but modernist influence was most common. Other businesses were more utilitarian single-story boxes with little detail, but typically featured sizable front windows to showcase merchandise or provide natural light for service businesses. This shopping center, unlike some, began as a restaurant and a garage, and was constructed one building/building section at a time, rather than beginning as a comprehensive mercantile complex. As such, it does not have consistent architecture, or a plan of interconnected strips of storefronts. Buildings .001 and .002 share the common commercial detail of a faux-mansard roof, but siding materials and other details vary. The center lacks overall cohesion and distinctive details that would give it architectural significance. The two commercial buildings have undergone considerable modernization, including the north addition to building .001, the application of new metal roofing and exterior veneers and cladding, modifications to fenestration, the insertion of replacement steel and glass storefronts across the façade, and the installation of an outdoor dining area, and rear storage area with sheds. As such, the center lacks integrity. Due to lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility requirements for the Commercial property type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represent common examples of mid-late twentieth-century construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

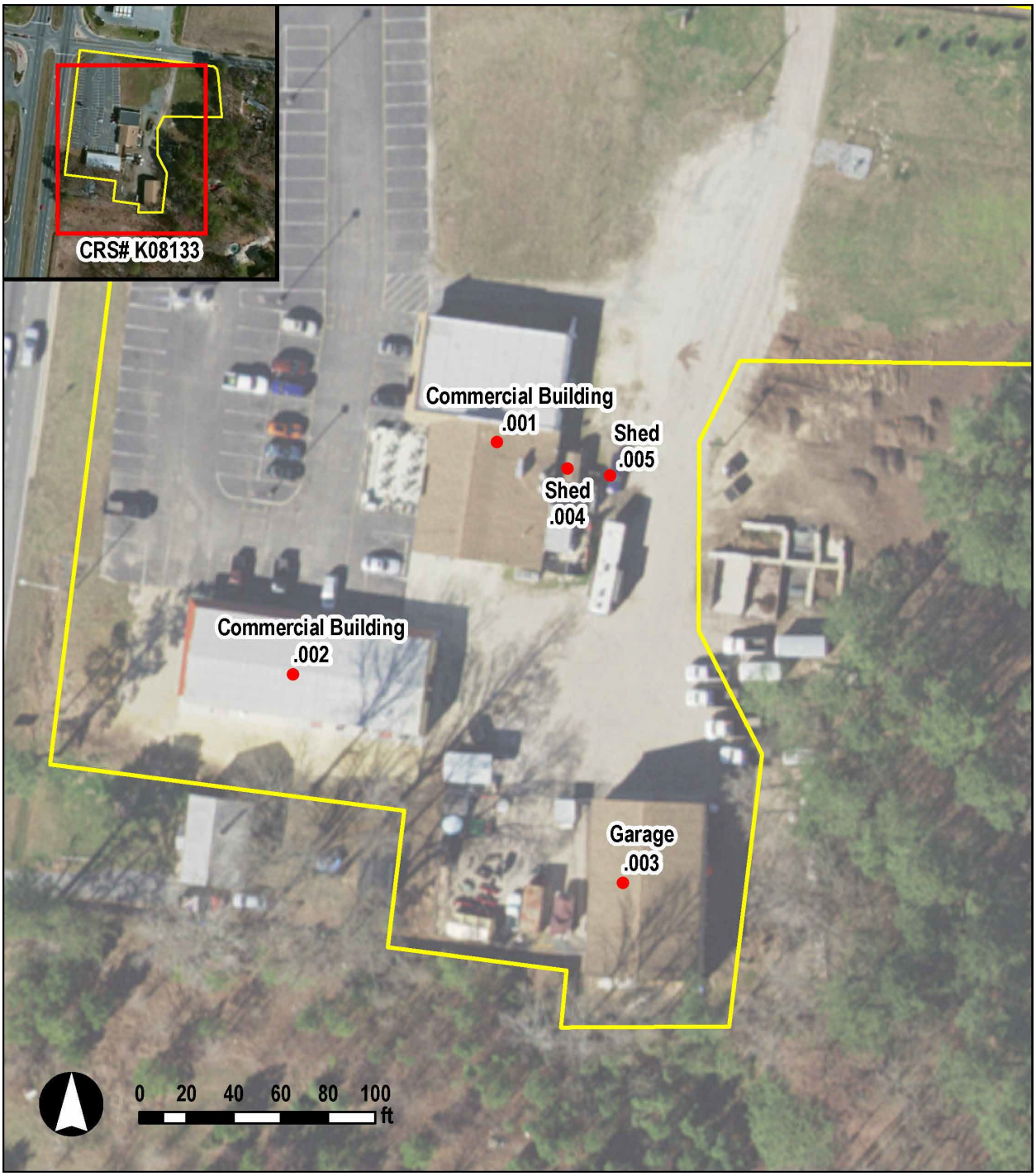


Figure 67. K08133: site plan.

K08134. Dwelling Complex, 606 Walnut Shade Road

Description: This property is located on the south side of Walnut Shade Road (Photograph 58; Figure 68). It includes a dwelling (.001) and shed (.002). The dwelling complex is located between open fields to the north, residential properties to the south and east, and a wooded lot to the west. A short gravel driveway is located to the east of the dwelling, providing access to Walnut Shade Road. The property around the dwelling features an open lawn with some mature trees near the property boundaries on all sides.

The ca. 1970 dwelling (.001) is a one-story Ranch-style building. The oblong rectangular main block measures four bays wide and two bays deep, with a ca. 1984, hip-roofed rear addition creating a T-plan. The building exterior is clad in vinyl siding and sits on top of a concrete block foundation with no visible basement. The hipped roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is lined with a vinyl boxed cornice.

The façade faces north and features an off-center main entrance composed of a wood-framed, wood door fronted by a brick stoop with metal handrails. Fenestration on the façade includes a vinyl-framed, Chicago-style window made up of a fixed picture window and two one-over-one, double-hung windows, and two additional one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. The east (side) elevation features a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window and a single vinyl-framed, casement-style window on the main block. There is also a wood-framed, fiberglass door fronted by a concrete pad, and a paired set of vinyl-framed casement style windows on the east elevation of the rear addition. The south (rear) elevation features two one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on the main block and three sets of four vinyl-framed casement-style windows on the rear elevation of the addition. The west (side) elevation of the main block features two evenly spaced one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. Overall, the building is in good condition.

A modern shed (.002) sits to the southeast of the dwelling near the end of the gravel driveway, facing west. The shed is a prefabricated aluminum-sided structure with a low-pitched front-gabled roof clad in standing seam metal. It has paired sliding aluminum doors on its primary (west) elevation.

History: The dwelling (.001) located at 606 Walnut Shade Road was constructed ca. 1970 in the Merritt Burke subdivision according to county records. It first appears in a 1977 aerial photograph. A centered rear addition was added in 1984, according to county records and aerial photographs. A modern prefabricated shed (.002) is located on the parcel. The property is owned by Leila K. McNaught, and is a single-family residential property (NETR 1954, 1981, 1982, 1992, 2002; USDA 1968, 1977; Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 58. K08134: façade of dwelling; view looking south.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts; 1940–1960±; Ranch property type.

Evaluation: This resource is not associated with significant historic trends linked to the local area. Research has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research to date has not identified a connection between the property and any individuals significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The dwelling is an example of a Ranch-style dwelling. These are one-story, low-lying horizontal buildings that were popular nationwide post-1945, and remained popular through the mid-1970s. Asymmetry and horizontality were essential components of the style. Modest examples have a simple traditional appearance with few pronounced details, but are identifiable by their massing and plan. This ca. 1970 Ranch-style dwelling encompasses the basic diagnostic elements, but is a fairly minimalist example and does not possess architectural significance, as it lacks truly distinctive features of the Ranch style. It has also lost integrity because of the construction of a modern rear sunporch addition, the application of vinyl siding on its exterior, and the insertion of replacement windows and doors throughout. Due to a lack of significance and integrity, this property fails to meet the eligibility

requirements for a dwelling of this type; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings on this property represents common late-twentieth century suburban construction, and are not likely to provide new information on construction techniques that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 68. K08134: site plan.

K08137. Polytech High School, 823 Walnut Shade Road

Description: This property is located on the north side of Walnut Shade Road, a short distance east of South Dupont Highway (Photographs 59 and 60; Figure 69). It includes a high school (.001), shed (.002), outdoor gym (.003), greenhouse (.004), marching field (.005), discus circle (.006), tennis courts (.007), baseball field (.008), softball field (.009), football stadium and track (.010), batting cages (.011), bullpen (.012), baseball field (.013), softball field (.014), and field hockey fields (.015). The Polytech High School campus is located between a mix of residential and commercial properties to the south, east, and west and a wooded lot to the north and faces south toward Walnut Shade Road. A large, paved parking lot surrounds the school building on all sides. The property features manicured lawn with some ornamental plantings throughout.

The ca. 1965 high school (.001) is a one-story, Modernist-style building (Photograph 59). The building has a complex footprint with several perpendicular wings that is characterized by numerous additions on all sides throughout several campaigns. The main block of the school is composed of four wings connected by breezeways and hallways, almost none of which is visible on the building's exterior now. Several small additions to the southern and western wings were constructed during the 1970s. A substantial ca. 1993 addition was made to the façade of the south wing and a large block addition was made on the north elevation of the main block. Another addition was completed ca. 2007 which was an extension of the new façade, and the final large additions were made ca. 2013 on the east elevation of the school. The building's exterior is clad in a mixture of brick veneer and stucco and it has a flat roof sheathed in synthetic rubber with a metal capped cornice.

The façade of the building faces south, is of modern construction, and features two large entryways and one smaller one. The first entry is on the eastern side of the elevation within the ca. 2014 addition and is composed of two sets of steel-framed, steel and glass double doors set within a substantial steel-framed, plate glass surround. This entrance is fronted by a projecting four-bay entry supported by squared brick columns that advertises the name of the school. The second entrance is located near the western end of the elevation on the ca. 1990 addition and is less imposing than the first. This entrance is recessed into a concrete entry and is composed of two sets of steel-framed, steel and glass doors set within a smaller steel-framed, plate glass surround. The third entrance on the façade is also located on the ca. 1990 addition and is composed of a set of a set of steel-framed, steel and plate glass double doors with a modest surround. Fenestration on the ca. 2013 portion of the façade includes fixed, metal-framed, plate glass windows in a variety of configurations with concrete sills and lintels. Fenestration on the façade of the ca. 1990 addition primarily consists of fixed, four-pane, steel-framed windows recessed into alcoves with stucco above and below and brick column details between each; this elevation also features several bands of four-pane, fixed, steel-framed windows.

The east (side) elevation of the school is broken up into three parts, the southern ca. 2013 addition and the northern ca. 2013 addition with a block of the original school between the two. The southern ca.

2013 addition features two sets of steel-framed, steel and glass double doors and a steel-framed, steel garage door on its east elevation. Fenestration on this block consists of steel-framed, fixed-pane windows in a variety of configurations with concrete sills and lintels. Much of the east elevation of the school is obscured by the school's greenhouse which is situated along this elevation. The east elevation of the middle block of the school, which is recessed, features two steel-framed, steel doors set at irregular intervals. Fenestration on this block of the school includes a variety of modest steel-framed, fixed windows with vertical banded stucco detailing above and below running from the roof to the ground. The ca. 2013 northern addition features two steel-framed, steel doors evenly spaced on its eastern elevation.

The north (rear) elevation of the school features three additional large entrances. The first, located on the east side of the elevation within the northern ca. 2013 addition, is composed of two sets of steel-framed, steel and glass double doors set within a modest steel-framed, plate glass surround recessed on the elevation and fronted by multiple sets of concrete stairs with metal handrails. The second entrance is located centrally on the rear elevation and is composed of two sets of steel-framed, steel and glass double doors with a modest steel-framed, plate glass surround and set within a slightly recessed entry, fronted by a set of concrete stairs with metal handrails. The third entrance is located on the western end of the elevation and features two sets of steel-framed, steel and glass double doors with a modest steel-framed, plate glass surround and set within a slightly recessed entry. This entrance is set within a grander feature that includes recessed walls consisting of steel-framed, fixed windows with a projecting columned multi-bay feature that wraps around the corner of the building. This elevation also features a set of steel-framed, steel double doors. Fenestration on this elevation consists primarily of steel-framed, fixed, multi-pane windows in a variety of configurations with concrete sills and lintels.

The west (side) elevation features a continuation of the plate glass and columned feature from the rear at its northern end. Also featured on this block of the west elevation are two single steel-framed, steel doors with concrete lintels and a set of steel-framed, steel and glass double doors with a concrete lintel fronted by a set of concrete stairs. The middle blocks of this elevation feature several steel-framed steel doors and steel-framed, multi-pane fixed windows in a variety of configurations. The southern block of this elevation consists of fixed, four-pane, steel-framed windows with concrete sills and lintels. This elevation also features several bands of four-pane, fixed, steel-framed windows with concrete sills and lintels. Overall, the school is in good condition.

A ca. 1965 greenhouse (.004) sits to the immediate east of the school near the middle blocks (Photograph 60). The one-story, nine-bay structure has a structural steel frame and glass exterior with a poured concrete foundation. The façade of the structure faces south and features a centered steel-framed, steel and glass door. The remainder of the building is composed of fixed and hopper-style, steel-framed windows. Overall, the greenhouse is in excellent condition.

A modern shed (.002), outdoor gym (.003), and marching field (.005) sit to the immediate east of the school building and greenhouse (.004). The storage shed (.002) is a one-story front-gabled wood-framed structure on a concrete-block foundation. It has vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled roof, and its primary (east) elevation has a metal rolldown storage bay door with a concrete ramp. The outdoor gym (.003), situated on a corner east of the greenhouse, consists of three metal climbing structures with horizontal bars, enclosed within a square rubber-chip area surrounded by low plastic edging. The marching field (.005) is an irregular-shaped lawn area located on the east side of the main building, between the building and the driveway. The greenhouse (.004) is a detached L-shaped one-story structure set parallel to the east wall of the main building, with a grass courtyard separating the two. It consists of a one-story oblong gabled metal and glass greenhouse structure oriented north-south, and set on low tan-brick knee walls. The north end of the greenhouse structure abuts a perpendicular one-story, concrete-block, flat-roofed wing sided with tan brick. The brick-sided wing has an irregular footprint, metal roof edging, and full-height vertical recessed bays containing metal doors or two-light windows. A modern discus circle (.006) and tennis courts (.007) sit to the immediate northeast of the school building. The discus circle (.006) is at the northeast corner of the main building and southeast corner of the north parking lot, and consists of six metal piers with angled tops set in a circle on grass surrounding a concrete pad. The tennis courts (.007) are a cluster of six courts arranged in two rows of three, located at the east end of the north parking lot. Each group of three is surrounded by tall chain-link fencing, and movable metal bleachers are located at the west end of each group. A modern baseball field (.008), softball field (.009), football stadium and track (.010), batting cages (.011), and bullpen (.012) sit to the north of the school building across the northern parking lot. The baseball (.008) and softball (.009) fields are located adjoining one another, and consist of grass and dirt fields with chain-link metal backstops and perimeter fences, and movable aluminum bleacher structures. Both fields have a side-gabled press box building with gabled metal roof behind the backstop, and two one-story brick-sided concrete-block dugouts with metal shed roofs. The chain-link metal batting cages (.011) and bullpen (.012) are located along the west edge of the baseball field, between it and the football stadium (.010). The stadium (.010) consists of a football field surrounded by a running track, oriented north-south with metal bleachers on the east and west sides. The stadium has a one-and-one-half-story concrete-block entrance pavilion consisting of a tall front-gabled center section with an arched entrance tunnel, flanked by shorter one-story hip-roofed sections. The pavilion is clad in tan brick and has red metal roofing. A second baseball field (.013) sits to the northwest of the school and a second softball field (.014) sits to the west of the school. These are informal fields with metal backstops and no perimeter fencing; the baseball field (.013) has concrete-block dugouts but the softball field (.014) does not. Finally, a field hockey field (.015) sits to the southwest of the school building.

History: Polytech High School (.001) was completed in 1965. The concept of vocational schools for Kent and Sussex Counties was first conceived in the years immediately following World War II, but budgetary issues kept serious planning from occurring until the end of the 1950s (*Journal-Every Evening* 1958:1). A location outside of Dover was approved for the Kent County school in 1960, and plans were finalized at the end of 1963. The $2.5 million Kent County Vocational-Technical Center

building for 650 students was designed by Wilmington architects Whiteside, Moeckel & Carbonnel. Seven traditional high schools in Kent County would serve as feeders for the Vocational-Technical Center, with vocational students attending classes at their home high school for half of the day—either morning or afternoon—and then spending the remainder of the day at the center. The school was designed with four separate wings connected by hallways and breezeways. Electrical trades, computers, nursing, beauty culture, and drafting were located in the front (south) wing; automotive trades in the west wing; horticultural trades in the east wing (.002); and building trades in the rear (north) wing. The school was designed with discrete wings to minimize noise and save money, allowing higher ceilings only where needed (*Wilmington Morning News* 1960:15; *Evening Journa*l 1963:15; Roberts 1966:3).

Since its completion and opening in September 1965, the high school has seen nearly continuous expansion. A 1968 aerial photograph depicts the school's initial four wings and greenhouse, as well as a water tower between the north and east wings, but in 1970, an addition was built on the western end of the original south wing. This addition is visible on a 1977 aerial photograph, as are smaller additions on the west wing, and two small buildings north of the school. During the 1980s, several small buildings were constructed east of the original south wing (USDA 1968, 1977; *Evening Journal* 1965:9; *Morning News* 1970:54; NETR 1981, 1982, 1992).

In 1991, the Kent County Vocational-Technical Center was converted from a shared-time facility into a full-time high school, and renamed the Polytech High School of Kent County. As a result, students would take all their classes at the school, including the more traditional academic subjects such as literature and mathematics. Additionally, with a full-time student body, the school gained its own sports teams (Adams 1991a, 1991b, 1991c). During the decade after the conversion, sports fields/courts (.005, .006, .007, .008, .009, .010, .013, .014, .015) and other related facilities (.011, .012) were built around the school. During the 1990s, a substantial entrance was added to the façade of the south wing, and a large block was added on the north elevation. Between 2006 and 2007, an addition was constructed south of the 1970 addition, extending the new façade. In 2013, several large additions were constructed on the east elevation of the school, and the grouping of small buildings added during the 1980s was removed. The most recent alteration appears to be the removal of the water tower between 2015 and 2017. A prefabricated modern shed (.003) and outdoor gymnastic equipment (.004) are located on the school property (NETR 1982, 1992, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2017). The property is owned by Kent County (Kent County 2020b).



Photograph 59. K08137: overview of ca. 2007 façade of school building; view looking north.



Photograph 60. K08137: northern half of east elevation with view of greenhouse (.004); view looking northwest.

Applicable Historic Context(s): Upper Peninsula; Education; 1940–1960±; Technical High School property type; Technical high school property type.

Evaluation: Polytech High School was completed in 1965, placing it relatively late in a series of then-segregated vocational school facilities built statewide beginning in 1937. Although the expansion of vocational education was an important trend for Delaware students, it was not a trend unique to the 1960s, and represents part of a continuous process of regionalizing public secondary schools over time. This school was not the first or largest such school in the state, and did not introduce any particular innovation in its design or curriculum. As a result of numerous alterations and additions, this building complex has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association, and as such does not meet the eligibility requirements for technical high schools. Research has failed to identify an association between this facility and important historical events. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Research has not identified a connection between Polytech High School and any individuals significant in local history. No faculty, staff, or alumni of transcendent importance are known to have been associated with the school. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The Modernist and International styles were employed on institutional buildings nationwide during the 1960s. Given the large number of these buildings and the typically utilitarian design of this common building type, very few individual examples are eligible for the NRHP. Examples with more distinctive design features and high levels of integrity may be eligible, but the vast majority, particularly those that have been altered, are unable to demonstrate sufficient significance or integrity to meet NRHP criteria. Polytech High School does not possess architectural significance or integrity. As previously stated, due to multiple buildings campaigns, and the switch in 1991 to a full-time facility, the school's overall integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling and association has been compromised. The original building is now largely concealed by later additions and accretions, and the original footprint has been much expanded. Additionally, the campus has changed dramatically since the school originally did not have athletic facilities, but then developed them in concert with the 1991 conversion to a full-time facility. Due to lack of significance and loss of integrity, this building complex does not meet the eligibility requirements for its type. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Polytech High School is a Modernist school building with sections dating from the 1960s to the 2010s, consisting of common building forms, and sits on a completely redeveloped and modernized campus. The various building sections are not likely to provide new information on construction methods or land use that is not already available through other means; therefore, the property is not likely to be eligible under Criterion D.

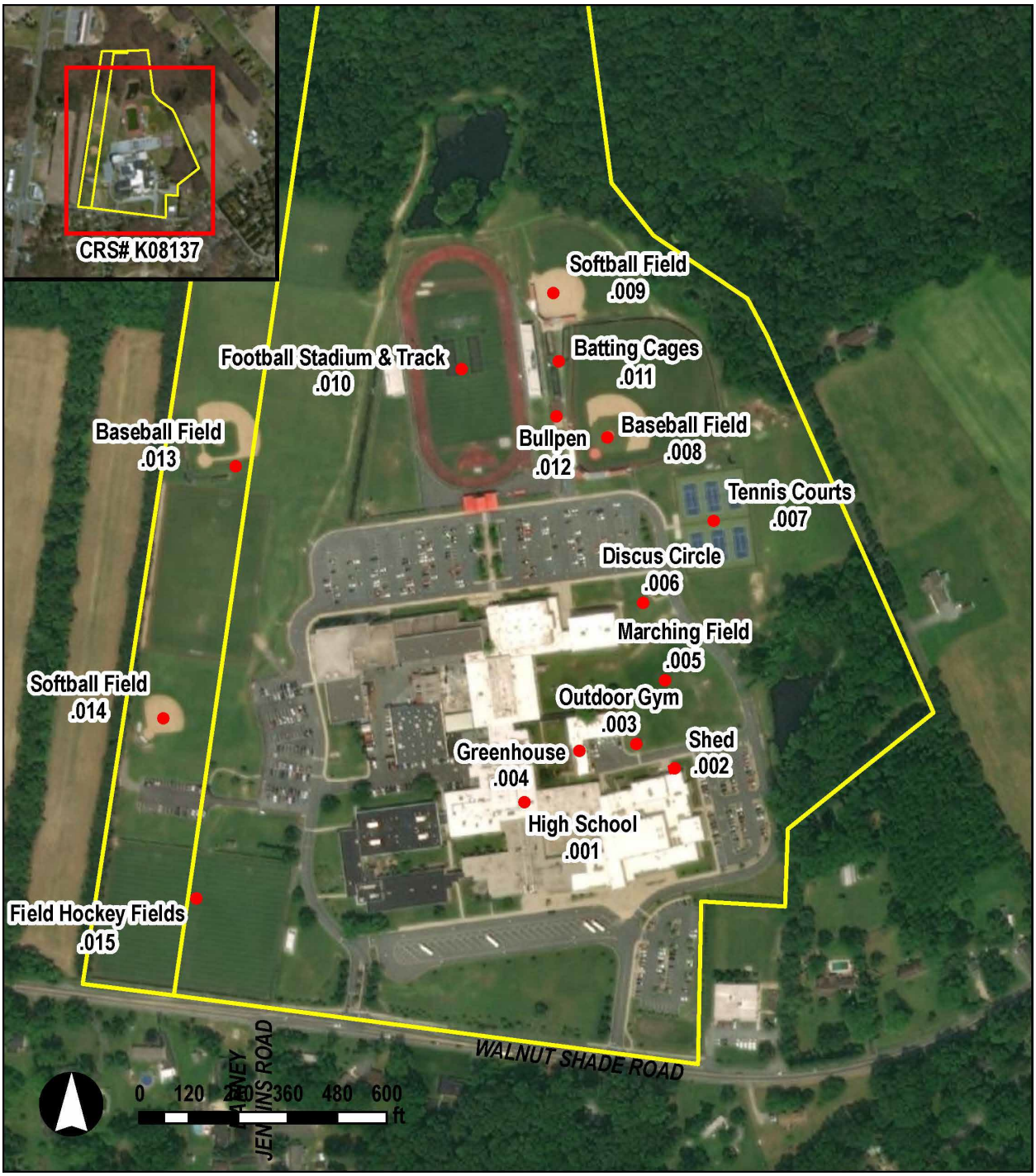


Figure 69. K08137: site plan.

7
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The historic architectural investigation of the APEs of the East Camden Bypass, West Camden Bypass, and US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Projects included a total of 98 pre-1975 resources, including 42 previously identified properties and 56 newly identified properties. Of the 98 properties, 55 were surveyed at the intensive level.

In the East Camden Bypass Project APE, 34 total properties were identified in this investigation, including 15 previously identified properties and 19 newly identified properties. One previously identified property overlaps with the West Camden Bypass APE. An intensive-level survey was successfully conducted for 16 properties (2 previously identified and 14 newly identified). Reconnaissance-level survey was conducted for five (5) properties and survey updates were completed for four (4) demolished properties. No further work was recommended for a total of nine (9) properties. Due to lack of significance and integrity, no properties in this APE are recommended eligible for the NRHP.

In the West Camden Bypass Project APE, 34 total properties were identified in this investigation, including 15 previously identified properties and 19 newly identified properties. One previously identified property overlaps with the East Camden Bypass APE. An intensive-level survey was successfully conducted for 23 properties (9 previously identified and 14 newly identified). Reconnaissance-level survey was conducted for five (5) properties and survey updates were completed for five (5) demolished properties. No further work was recommended for one (1) property. Due to lack of significance and integrity, no properties in this APE are recommended eligible for the NRHP.

In the US 13 Walnut Shade Road to Lochmeath Way Project APE, 30 total properties were identified in this investigation, including 12 previously identified properties and 18 newly identified properties. An intensive-level survey was successfully conducted for 16 properties (3 previously identified and 13 newly identified). Reconnaissance-level survey was conducted for five (5) properties and survey updates were completed for two (2) demolished properties. No further work was recommended for a total of seven (7) properties. Due to lack of significance and integrity, no properties in this APE are recommended eligible for the NRHP.

The research design was found to be successful because what was identified and evaluated in the APEs was comparable to expected results. The project APEs all have varied, mostly post-1945 resources, as well as a handful of older and/or more complex resources. Field survey proceeded smoothly.

A few difficulties were encountered in the overall process. Approximately five previously identified CRS properties were mapped incorrectly in CHRIS, one of which was mapped in CHRIS as being

within the APE but was actually some distance away. One additional property was initially identified as a previously surveyed property where a demolition had occurred, but there was still an extant building; however, it turned out that the demolished property was on an adjacent lot and this resource was a newly identified property. Map corrections were submitted to DE SHPO and all mismapped resources were documented with the correct locations. The out-of-bounds resource was deleted from the survey.

Most of the mismapped resources were located within the Town of Camden, which was fully surveyed in 1991. Original CRS-form mapping for the 1991 survey of Camden was difficult to decipher, likely resulting in the CHRIS mapping errors. In addition, the Camden survey did not evaluate properties for any aspects of the NRHP other than Criterion C. Recommendations for further research include revisiting and updating the 1991 Town of Camden survey, given that the area appears to have sustained considerable change over the past 30 years.

8
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