

## 4.0 DESCRIPTIONS AND EVALUATIONS OF RESOURCES

The Welsh Tract Baptist Church and Parsonage (N-264) (Plate 1) were listed in the National Register on March 1, 1973. The property is also recorded in the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and has been assigned HABS number DE-56. The Delaware-Maryland Boundary Monument #81 (D-101.081) was listed in the National Register on February 10, 1975 as part of a nomination of boundary markers on the Pennsylvania-Maryland, Pennsylvania-Delaware, and Delaware-Maryland boundaries (Appendix II).

A bridge along Welsh Tract Road (NC-342; N-12612) was previously surveyed as part of the statewide survey in 1988. The survey report concluded that the 10-foot-long, concrete, rigid frame structure, dating from 1934, was a poor example of its type and thus not eligible for the National Register (Lichtenstein 2000:256). As per DE SHPO survey guidelines, this bridge was not resurveyed in the present investigation.

Two dwellings, 356 Welsh Tract Road (N-13341) and 188 Welsh Tract Road (N-13339), both surveyed on July 28, 1994, have been demolished. CRS *Survey Update Forms* were completed for both.

The following properties were surveyed during the present investigation (Figures 1 and 2 [note: JMA property numbers correspond to section numbers in the text]). Cultural resource survey (CRS) forms were prepared for each property not previously listed or determined eligible for listing in the National Register. Survey update forms were prepared for those properties previously assigned CRS numbers. These survey forms are included in Appendix IV.

### 4.1 STEPHEN OTT HOUSE, 922 OTTS CHAPEL ROAD (N-13328)

#### *Description*

The Stephen Ott House (Plate 2) is located on the west side of Otts Chapel Road, on the southwest corner of Otts Chapel Road and Chestnut Hill Road. Wooded lots to its north and west, and a large open lot to its south surround the property. A partially paved driveway enters the property from the east. The house faces east toward the roadway.

The property consists of a vernacular, nineteenth century, side hall dwelling, rectangular in footprint with a side-projecting bay, and several rear additions. The two-story, wood-framed house is completely covered in horizontal vinyl siding and is sheltered by a gable-front roof sheathed in asbestos shingles. A brick chimney, covered in stucco, rises from the center interior of the dwelling.

The east façade (front) has two first-story bays and two second-story bays. All of the windows featured in the main block are double-hung, two-over-two sash windows, protected by modern storm windows. A modern shed-roofed, single story porch stands across the front facade. The porch is supported by wood post partially buried into the ground. The house is entered through a modern vinyl-and-glass door. The south façade (side) of the main block measures two bays deep (two rooms). A single-story, flat-roof bay projects from the southeast corner.



Plate 2. Stephen Ott House, 922 Otts Chapel Road. East and south elevations toward northwest.

The rear elevation has been substantially altered by additions. The first of these is a modern, two-story, gabled addition that runs the width of the house. A single-story, shed-roof addition extends from its north side. Modern windows light the interior. A modern vinyl door gains access into the addition at its northeast corner. The entrance is sheltered by a single-story, gabled porch. A modern, single-story gabled garage is attached to the rear façade of the addition. The two-bay garage features vinyl roll-down garage doors on the south façade.

### *History*

Pomeroy and Beers's 1868 atlas of Delaware shows the parcel as the location of a house occupied by S[tephen] Ott. The exterior appearance of the present house suggests a later construction date.

The first identified transaction involving the site of the house occurred in September 1891 when Charles L. Simmons, executor of the estate of George Simmons, sold two adjacent parcels, one of 34.5 acres and the other of two acres to Anthony Higgins of Wilmington for \$1,305, per a decree of the Orphans Court (New Castle County Deed Book I15:255, September 9, 1891). How George Simmons acquired the property is uncertain. Simmons is listed as grantee in six deeds, none of which is the deed for this property.

Higgins owned the property for only a short time before selling it to Martha R. Wilson of White Clay Creek Hundred for \$2,100 (New Castle County Deed Book L15:316, September 21, 1891). Eight years later, Wilson sold the 34 ½ acre and 2 acre parcel to Dennis McGonigal of Newark for \$1,900 (New Castle County Deed Book S17:566, December 23, 1898). After McGonigal's death, ownership of the parcels passed to his wife, Mary A.

In 1910, Mary A. McGonigal of Wilmington sold the two parcels to Ida Moss for \$100 (New Castle County Deed Book R22:421, February 10, 1910). After Moss died intestate, ownership of the property passed to her heirs: her husband Philip J. Moss, David H. and Kitty Moss of Washington, D.C., and Mary R. [Moss] Davis and her husband Robert E. of Wilmington. The heirs sold the 34 ½ acre and 2 acre slice of land to Mary F. Leal of Wilmington for \$2,400 (New Castle County Deed Book X23:351, May 30, 1912).

The property was subsequently divided. In 1933, Mary Leal, then residing in Pencador Hundred, sold a 4.62 acre parcel containing the present 922 Otts Chapel Road to John W. and Mildred Barry for \$1,850 (New Castle County Deed Book T38:97, May 17, 1933). Three years later, the property was sold to Herbert F. and Elizabeth M. Wood for the token sum of \$1 (New Castle County Deed Book Z39:50, June 17, 1936).

In 1960, the Woods sold three parcels, one consisting of 17.96 acres, the second of two and one-fourteenth acre and the third of 4.62 acres to Margaret A. Lauer of Wilmington for ten dollars and other good and valuable considerations (New Castle County Deed Book K65:394, May 14, 1960). The same day, Lauer sold the three parcels back to the Woods, listed in County assessment records as the present owners, for \$10 (New Castle County Deed Book Z65:397, May 14, 1960).

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). Background research concerning the history of the surrounding area has not identified any association between the property and significant historic events. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion A. Chain of title research and additional local research has yet to identify or associate any historically important owner, resident, individual, or group of people to the property. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B. The house is an example of a gable-front, double-pile house, a common late nineteenth and early twentieth century vernacular house type. The house lacks both outstanding integrity and stylistic sophistication as a representative of this house type. The dwelling's integrity of material has been lessened with the application of modern siding, the insertion of modern doors, the construction of a modern porch, and the construction of the numerous rear additions. Decorative detail and workmanship are typically seen on dwellings of this time period. None appears now. Lastly, the property's integrity of setting and feeling as a former farmhouse has been lost with the demolition of any former outbuildings. The property no longer functions as an agricultural complex, only as a residence. Modern neighborhood developments closely encroach upon the property. For all these reasons, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the standing structures are not significant.

## **4.2 DWELLING, 1463 OTTS CHAPEL ROAD (N-14160)**

### *Description*

This property (Plate 3) is located on the west side of Otts Chapel Road and the southeast corner of Dixie Line Road. The former farm is currently used as a wholesale nursery, with a small dwelling near the roadway, outbuildings to the north, and linear rows of new bedding, shrubs and trees to the rear, west side of the property.

The property consists of an early twentieth-century, vernacular side-gable dwelling. The one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame dwelling is rectangular in shape with a center-passage floor plan. The main block of the dwelling is covered in asbestos shingles and is sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed in rolled asphalt. Two chimneys rise from the dwelling: a modern, half-engaged brick chimney rises from the northeast corner of the north façade, and a concrete-block, half-engaged chimney rises from the center of the south gable-end.

The entire front (east) facade of the dwelling consists of a full-width addition. The addition is covered in aluminum siding and measures three bays wide. Double-hung, two-over-two horizontal-pane sash windows flank the centered entrance. The door is wood-and-glass and is sheltered by a gable-front hood. A partial concrete deck, with concrete steps sits adjacent to the entrance.

The north elevation of the main block measures two bays deep. A third window is located on the north end of the rear addition. All three openings are double-hung, one-over-one sash windows.



Plate 3. Dwelling, 1463 Otts Chapel Road. Northeast and northwest elevations toward southwest.

A six-pane casement window is centered in the gable peak. A wood, double-door bulkhead is located at the northwest corner of the main block.

The entire west (rear) elevation consists of an enclosed, full-width addition. The one-story addition is covered in aluminum siding and is sheltered by a shed-roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The addition measures three bays wide. A double-hung, one-over-one sash window pierces the northwest corner of the dwelling, and a small four-pane awning window is located to the north side of the door. A wood-and-glass door accesses the interior of the house from the southwest corner. A modern, one-story porch with corrugated plastic roofing shelters the entrance. The shed-roof porch is supported by metal pipe on ground-level concrete deck.

The south elevation of the main block measures two bays deep with windows flanking the chimney. A third window is located on the south end of the rear addition. All three openings on the first-floor are double-hung, one-over-one sash windows. Two four-pane casement windows located in the upper level flank both sides of the chimney.

Two-tool sheds stand northwest of the house. The wood-framed, one-and-one-half-story buildings are covered in asphalt shingle siding. Their gable-front roofs are sheathed in standing-seam metal. Limited access was allowed to the buildings; however, both appear to be in fair condition.

### *History*

The New Castle County tax assessment records, list the approximate construction date of the house as 1940. Architectural and documentary support this date. William P. Forsyth sold the land on which the house was later constructed on to Edward O. Walton in 1913 for \$2,400 (New Castle County Deed Book N24:23, May 16, 1913). In 1940, Edward O. and Martha B. Walton sold a 3.9 acre parcel to Harry E. and Eleanor Howell for \$292.50 (New Castle County Deed Book Z41:296, July 23, 1940). Though not mentioned in the deed, it is assumed, based on the style, shape and size of the house, that the current dwelling was built shortly thereafter.

The Howell family owned the property for 60 years. During the years, it is evident, based the size, location and building materials, that the family enlarged portions of the house. These areas of change are still evident in the dwelling today. In 2000, William Ellis Howell and Edward Phillip Howell sold three parcels, measuring 3.9, 6.5 and 4 acres less exclusions, to the present owners, Michael M. and Belinda T. Orzada, for \$246,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 2806:272, March 31, 2000).

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). Background research on the property has failed to yield any associations with events important in the history of the surrounding community. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion A. Chain of title research and additional local research has yet to identify or associate any historically important owner, resident, individual, or group of people to the property. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B. The property is a common example of its type, a double-pile, side-gabled cottage. It lacks both architectural integrity and decorative details. The dwelling's integrity of material and design has been compromised with the application of modern siding and the construction of the front and

rear additions. Additionally, the property's integrity of setting and feeling have been compromised by the conversion of the former farm into a modern-day nursery. The nursery stood directly behind the dwelling. The former farm fields that surround the property are fallow. Hence, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the standing structures are not significant.

### **4.3 DWELLING, 1636 OTTS CHAPEL ROAD (N-13343)**

#### *Description*

Situated on the east side of Otts Chapel Road, heavily obscured by tall trees planted across the front lawn, stands this early twentieth-century, vernacular bungaloid-style, front gable, double-pile cottage dwelling (Plate 4). The one-and-one-half-story, wood-framed, center-passage dwelling is rectangular in shape, and faces west toward the roadway. The house is covered in vinyl siding and is sheltered by a gable-front roof sheathed in rolled asphalt.

The west façade measures three bays wide. Modern double-hung one-over-one sash windows flank the centered entrance. A pair of double-hung windows is also located centered within the gable peak. The door is wood-and-glass, protected by a modern storm door. A full-width, one-story porch shelters the front of the dwelling. Wood posts on a wood deck with concrete-block pier under-supports support the shed-roof porch. Brick steps, located centered along the front edge of the deck, access the porch.

The south elevation measures three bays deep (two rooms). All three openings are modern double-hung, one-over-one sash windows. The north elevation measures two bays deep. A single, modern double-hung, one-over-one sash window pierces the northeast end of the façade. A plywood-covered entrance is located in the center of the facade. It is believed the entrance may lead to the basement. Wall dormers rise from the center of the upper level of both side facades.

The east (rear) elevation measures three bays wide. Modern double-hung, one-over-one sash windows pierce the southeast and center of the façade. A pair of double-hung windows is also located centered within the gable peak. A modern vinyl-and-glass door, protected by a modern storm door, is located in the northeast corner. An inset corner porch shelters the entrance. A single wood post on a wood deck with concrete-block pier under-supports support the porch. Concrete steps access the porch.

A tool shed stands southeast of the house. The one-story, wood-framed building is covered in plywood siding. The gable-front roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt. A single-story, gable-front addition is attached across the west façade (front). Swing-hinge doors access the interior of the building from the front. The building is currently in poor condition.

#### *History*

The present house was erected on a portion of the parcel that Daniel Slack, executor of the estate of George McDaniel, sold to William A. and Mary Ann McDaniel in 1893 (New Castle County



Plate 4. Dwelling, 1636 Otts Chapel Road. West and south elevations toward northeast.



Deed Book A16:26, January 27, 1893). William A. McDaniel died in 1910, and Mary Ann McDaniel died in 1924. The latter devised her estate to Georgiana Jester.

In 1925, Jester sold the 2 acre and 28 perch parcel to Edward G. and Daisy M. Webster for \$150 (New Castle County Deed Book M33:205, April 25, 1925). Edward Webster died in July 1951, leaving Daisy Webster as sole owner of the land. Daisy died on March 4, 1972, leaving as her heirs her children: Mary Alverta Webster Earl, Viola Webster Thompson, Alice M. Webster Grinnage, and David Garfield Webster.

In 1977, Mary Alverta Webster Earl and Maynard Earl, David Garfield Webster and Agnes Webster sold the property to the remaining heirs, Viola Webster Thompson and Alice M. Webster Grinnage for the token sum of five dollars (New Castle County Deed Book P96:27, March 26, 1977). In 1992, Thompson and Grinnage sold the 2 acre 28 perch parcel to its present owner, Vonnice Thompson, for 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book 1389:97, August 21, 1992).

#### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). Research concerning the history of the house and the history of the local area has not revealed any association between the property and events important in local history. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion A. Chain of title research and additional local research has yet to identify or associate any historically important owner, resident, individual, or group of people to the property. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B. As noted, the house is an example of a common early twentieth century vernacular type, the front gable, double-pile cottage. It lacks the architectural integrity and stylistic elaboration to be a notable example of this house type. The dwelling's integrity of material has been compromised with the application of modern siding and the insertion of modern windows and doors. The design of the dwelling has been altered with the partial enclosure of the formerly full-width rear porch. The house is a common building type of its time period that exhibits no evidence of outstanding workmanship. Modern development across the street and to one side of the house has lessened the property's overall setting and feeling as a former rural property. For all these reasons, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the standing structures are not significant.

## **4.4 BARBER HOUSE, 123 TALL PINES ROAD (N-13319)**

#### *Description*

The Barber House (Plate 5) is located on the west side of Tall Pines Road facing east toward the roadway. Tall trees shade the dwelling from all sides. A gravel circular driveway lies across the front portion of the property, with tall trees planted along the sides and in the center of the drive. A dirt walkway flanked by tall shrubs lead to the main entrance of the dwelling.



Plate 5. Barber House, 123 Tall Pines Road. East and south elevations toward west.

This center hall dwelling is representative of a mid-nineteenth-century vernacular I-house. The two-story, wood-framed house consist of a main block, rectangular in footprint, with a side shed porch, several rear additions, and a raised, side, wood-framed deck.

The east façade has three first-story bays and four second-story bays. A shed-roofed, single story vestibule projects from the center of the wall and contains the main entry. This entry contains a pane-and-paneled wood door, flanked by three-light, half-length sidelights. The side walls of the vestibule are pierced with six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. The vestibule is flanked by single, modern one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows. Second floor openings consist of paired, modern double-hung sash windows placed to either side of the centerline of the wall. All of the windows, on both levels are flanked by louvered wood shutters.

The rear elevation has been substantially altered by additions. The first of these appears to have been a single story, full-width porch with a catslide roof. This porch, now enclosed, has a concrete foundation and a door, placed off-center in the wall. This wood-paneled door is protected by a storm door and is reached by concrete steps. A single-light, top-hinged window is placed to the left of the door. A single, one-over-one, double-hung, sash window and a group of three, one-over-one, sash windows are placed to the right of the door.

A partial second story has been added to the catslide. A shallow gabled block has been added above the single window. This block, whose wall is in the same plane as the rear wall of the catslide, features a porthole window in its outer wall and rectangular, top-hinged windows in its side walls. A second story block is placed at the south end of the rear elevation and is recessed from the wall plane of the rear catslide.

A shed-roofed sun porch projects from the north elevation. This porch features a low knee wall, large window openings, and single doors on its front and rear walls. Both doors are surmounted by a narrow, single-light transom. A recently constructed, wood-framed deck adjoins the rear wall of the porch. A raised, wood-framed deck, reached by a second story door and supported by tall wood posts, projects from the south elevation.

The main block of the house has a foundation obscured by poured concrete, walls sheathed in horizontal wood siding, and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A modern brick heater chimney adjoins the north gable end. A bulkhead with two-leaf metal doors also adjoins this elevation and provides exterior access to the basement.

### *History*

While the tax assessment records for New Castle County list the construction date of this dwelling as 1930, the deed records trace the dwelling to 1868. In addition, an 1868 atlas of Delaware depicts a dwelling under the ownership of E. Barber (Pomeroy and Beers 1868).

Originally, the property existed as two separate tracts of land that were later combined as one. John Barber purchased the first tract of land, 32-acres, from Ezekiel and Mary Barber (relationship unknown) in July 1868 for \$2,010.00 (New Castle County Deed Book S8: 484, July 7, 1868). Forty-two years later he acquired two acres and 88 perches of land from Ada B. and Margaret J. Miggett of Philadelphia for \$80.00 (New Castle County Deed Book A23: 314, September 29, 1910).

Several months later the Barbers sold the property, “two tracts of land with buildings,” to John Brear, Jr. for \$4,400.00. The first parcels encompassed 32 acres; and the other encompassed two acres and 88 perches (New Castle County Deed Book A23:318, December 1, 1910). Fourteen years later, John Brear, Jr. sold the two parcels to Sarah D. Brear (relationship unknown) for \$4,500.00 (New Castle County Deed Book C25:384, August 19, 1914).

Brear sold the two parcels of land “with buildings” in May of 1924 to John M. Toy and his wife Lilly S. for \$5,000.00 (New Castle County Deed Book V32:217, May 1, 1924). Two-and-one-half years later, the property was taken over by William N. Lauk, the Sheriff, after the Toy’s defaulted on their mortgage of \$1,914.00 and was sold to the Delaware Mortgage Investment Company for \$18.50, which covered the court fees of this taking (New Castle County Deed Book X34:1, January 10, 1927).

In March of 1930, Guy H. Dennis and his wife Rozayla acquired the two parcels and buildings for five dollars (New Castle County Deed Book W36:587, March 28, 1930). Two years later, the Dennises, after having moved to Maryland, sold the property to George and Pauline Rickel. The property was subject to a mortgage of \$2,500 (New Castle County Deed Book B38:114, January 11, 1932). A few months later, Walter C. Woods purchased the property for \$5,500. At this point in time the parcel was designated as the Walter C. Woods Farm (New Castle County Deed Book K38:198, October 1, 1932).

Woods sold the two parcels of land and the erected buildings to Margie Conard of Washington, D.C. seven years later for the purchase price of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book W41:590, October 28, 1939). After Conard died intestate, ownership of the property passed to her heir, Clyde M. Cox (New Castle County Deed Book G42:573, February 15, 1941). Over the course of several years Clyde M. Cox became the heir, with others, to adjacent property. In 1947 Clyde M. Cox and other heirs sold off three parcels, one consisting of 32 acres, the second of 2.88 acres, and the third of 20.95 acres to Ernest P.F. Stewart for \$11,150 (New Castle County Deed Book U47:161, December 28, 1947).

In 1950 Stewart began subdividing his property. He started by selling “two parcels of land with buildings,” one parcel encompassing 2.812 acres and the second encompassing 0.65-acres, to Donald W. and Helen S. Bertine for 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book B50:179, March 31, 1950). The Bertines acquired an additional 4.411 acres from Stewart just six years later (New Castle County Deed Book M57:522, March 30, 1956). In 1960, the Bertines conveyed “three lots of land with buildings” (2.812 acres, 0.65 acres and 4.411 acres) to Mark and Gena Plunguian for a total of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book G66:136, June 28, 1960).

Over the course of several years the Plunguians acquired four separate parcels of land adjacent to each other, one 16.0325 acre parcel, a second three part parcel totaling 7.783 acres, a third 0.322 acre, and fourth, 4.0686 acres, combining them all to one single parcel. In 1965, the Plunguians conveyed 25.034 acres “with buildings” to Joseph H. Flanzer. A clause of exception was included in the conveyance agreement: 2.771 acres of the above total acreage was conveyed to the State of Delaware for right-of-way purposes (New Castle County Deed Book T74:374, March 27, 1965). That same day Flanzer sold the parcel back to Plunguian and his wife. This transaction may have involved the issuance of a mortgage on the property (New Castle County Deed Book T74:421, March 27, 1965).

Ten years later, the Plunguians sold the parcel to Fred F. and Virginia Armstrong for \$163,500.00 (New Castle County Deed Book X90:595, September 18, 1975). The property was soon

thereafter subdivided. The Armstrongs sold 2.812 acres, “a parcel of land with buildings,” to Marlau N. Gould for \$38,000 (New Castle County Deed Book K94:256, August 27, 1976). That same day Gould sold the parcel back to the Armstrongs. This transaction may have involved the issuance of a mortgage on the property (New Castle County Deed Book N27:291, August 27, 1976). Finally, in 1982, the 2.812 acres was conveyed back to Marlau N. Gould, the present owner of the “parcel of land with dwelling,” for 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book G120:32, November 12, 1982).

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation”* (National Park Service 1997). Research on the history of the local area has not resulted in the identification of any association between the house and any event significant in local history. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion A. Chain of title research and additional local research has yet to identify any associations of historically important owner, resident, individual, or group of people with the property. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B. A vernacular I-house, the building lacks the stylistic elaboration and high level of integrity necessary to be a notable example of this house type. The integrity of this dwelling’s materials and design have been comprised with the insertion of modern windows and the construction of the rear and side additions. Any and all aspects of the property’s former integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been lost. Additionally, the property’s formerly rural setting and feeling have been significantly comprised with the development of a late twentieth-century neighborhood, evident on all sides of the property. With all the changes that have occurred to this property, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the standing structures are not significant.

## **4.5 DWELLING, 357 WELSH TRACT ROAD (N-13340)**

### *Description*

Slightly setback from the roadway on the south side of Welsh Tract Road stands this early twentieth-century, vernacular I-house (Plate 6). Tall trees grow toward the two front corners of the property, and large clusters of mixed vegetation grow the rear of the property. A partially concrete and dirt driveway lies to the east side of the dwelling. The two-story, wood-framed dwelling is rectangular in shape, with an addition to the side and rear, and faces north toward the roadway. The house is covered in asbestos shingles and is sheltered by a side-gable roof, sheathed in rolled asphalt. A concrete-covered chimney rises from the center interior of the main block.

The north façade of the main block is three bays wide. Pairs of modern casement windows flank the entrance along the first-story, and two multi-pane windows pierce the second-story. These wood-framed, multi-pane windows are divided into two sections: the top portion having six, fixed panes and the lower portion having two, awning panes. Double sliding glass doors are centered on the front façade. These doors do not appear to be functional. A shed-roofed side



Plate 6. Dwelling, 357 Welsh Tract Road. North façade toward south.

addition, along the east elevation shelters the modern main entrance, a vinyl door. A ground-level concrete pad, with wood knee-wall surround is located adjacent to this modern entrance.

The east elevation is obscured by a side addition that covers the depth of the house. The one-story shed-roof addition is covered in modern wood paneling and is lit by multiple, side-by-side metal-framed awning style windows.

Additions to the south (rear) elevation completely obscure the main block of the dwelling. The side addition shelters an additional vinyl door entrance, located at the southeast corner of the house. A large one-and-one-half-story gabled addition is attached to the remaining portion of the rear wall. This addition is covered in asbestos siding. Two gabled dormers rise from the east side roof, and one shed-roof dormer rises from the west roof. The windows are the same multi-pane type used on the main block of the dwelling. A concrete-block half-engaged chimney rises from the southwest corner of the house.

Lastly, the west elevation of the main block has a single, multi-pane window, centered in the gable end. A one-story, shed-roof addition is attached to the side of the rear, gabled addition. The addition measures two bays wide by one-room deep. A small shed-roofed, enclosed entrance is located at the southwest corner.

A former vehicle shed, now used as a garage, stands southwest of the house. The one-story, wood-framed building is covered in vertical wood panel siding. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt. Two modern entrances pierce the northeast façade.

### *History*

According to New Castle County tax assessment records, the house was constructed in 1955. The house was erected on a portion of one of two tracts that Merle M. Roemer sold to Clyde and Marguerite Cox in 1944 for \$3,145. The larger of the two tracts measured 20.95 acres, while the acreage of the smaller tract was not indicated (New Castle County Deed Book U44:553, December 6, 1944). Cox sold off portions of the land to George M. and Lena P. Dinstel in two separate transactions. In the first, executed in 1955, Cox sold a 4.16316 acre parcel to the Dinstels for the token sum of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book I66:289, May 12, 1955). In the second transaction, executed in 1963, the Coxes sold a 1.96707 acre parcel to the Dinstels, also for the token sum of 10 dollars.

George Dinstel died in May 1977 leaving ownership of the tracts to his wife. In March 1985, Lena P. Dinstel sold the two tracts to the present owners, Gary G. and Marcia A. Gilbert, for \$89,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 218:348, March 29, 1985).

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). It was evaluated under the context of agriculture. Historical research has not revealed any association of the property with any event significant in local history. Therefore, the property appears not eligible under National Register Criterion A. Neither chain of title research nor any additional local research have resulted in the identification of any owner, resident, individual, or group of people who played a significant role in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B. The house is a double pile, central

entry house of no architectural distinction. The dwelling's integrity of material and design have been compromised with the application of modern siding to the main block, the insertion of replacement windows and doors, and the construction of the multiple additions. No evidence of decorative detailing or workmanship is seen on the dwelling. The property's integrity of setting and feeling as an early twentieth-century farmhouse have been lost with the demolition of former outbuildings. The only remaining outbuilding of the former agricultural property now functions as a modern-day garage. No part of the property remains in agricultural use. Having undergone all of these changes, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the standing structures are not significant.

#### **4.6 L. WALTON HOUSE, 316 WELSH TRACT ROAD (N-13342)**

##### *Description*

The L. Walton House is located on the north side of Welsh Tract Road. Tall trees grow across the front property boundary, obscuring portions of the dwelling and the three outbuildings. The lot is large, spanning many acres. Portions are open and other parts are heavily wooded. A circular gravel driveway lies to the west side of the dwelling. The house and outbuildings all face south toward the roadway.

The property consists of a vernacular, early twentieth-century dwelling with a centered, cross-gable on the front façade (Plate 7). The house has a center hall floor plan. The main block is rectangular in footprint with a side and rear addition. The two-and-one-half-story, wood-framed house is covered in asbestos shingles and aluminum siding. The center cross-gable roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt. A chimney rises from the interior of the east gable-end.

The south façade has two first-story bays that flank the centered entrance. Three bays span the second-story. All of the windows featured in the main block are double-hung, six-over-six sash windows, protected by wood-frame screen bays. The house is entered through a wood-and-glass door, protected by a modern aluminum framed storm door. A decorative wood door surround highlights the entrance.

The west elevation of the main block measures one bay deep (two rooms). The triple bay window consists of double-hung, six-over-six windows. A single-story, hipped-roof porch projects from the center to the northwest corner of the façade. The enclosed one-room porch is sided in aluminum. Multiple, double-hung six-over-six windows light the area. A wood-and-glass enters the additions at the center-point of the west elevation.

The rear elevation has been substantially altered by an addition that obscures much of the rear of the main block. The large, two-story, gabled addition spans the width of the house. A fixed, sixteen-pane bay pierces the center of the first story, and double-hung, six-over-six pierces the northeast corner. Two double-hung, six-over-six windows pierce the second-story. A wood door is featured on the north end of the west elevation porch enclosure. No steps access the entrance.

Lastly, the east elevation of the main block measures two bays deep (one room). The side of the gabled addition features two additional bays, a door and a window. All of the windows on the





Plate 7. L. Walton House, 316 Welsh Tract Road. South and west elevations toward northeast.

east elevation are double-hung, six-over-six windows. The door is wood-and-glass, protected by a wood frame screen door. A large modern wood deck is constructed in front of the entrance.

Two modern garages are located northwest of the house. To the west stands a three-and-one-half-story barn covered in asbestos siding. The wood-framed barn was inaccessible for the purpose of further survey. The building is in poor, dilapidated condition.

### *History*

According to New Castle County tax assessment records, the house was constructed in about 1900. The house was constructed on a portion of a 50-acre parcel that Jennie Matthews, a singlewoman of Baltimore, sold to Harry McCormick of Mill Creek Hundred in 1892 for the token sum of five dollars (New Castle County Deed Book R5:226, February 9, 1892). In 1913, Harry M. and Tacy J. McCormick sold a two acre parcel of land to Livi Taylor for one dollar and other good and valuable considerations (New Castle County Deed Book H24:346, March 24, 1913). Six years later, the McCormicks sold a 50-acre tract of land to Archie L. and Mary T. Peel for \$3,500 (New Castle County Deed Book 028:492, May 21, 1919).

The Peels owned the parcel containing the house until 1942. In that year, they sold a 35-acre tract including the house to Eugene R. and Julia M. Short of Chester County, Pennsylvania, for \$5,250 (New Castle County Deed Book C43:146, February 27, 1942). In 1944, Eugene Short sold the parcel to August and Pauline Zistl for \$8,500 (New Castle County Deed Book N44:327, August 29, 1944). In 1982, the Zistls sold a 24.280 acre portion of the tract to its present owner Maria T. Zistl for \$120,000 (New Castle County Deed Book B118:326, April 12, 1982).

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). It was evaluated under the context of agriculture. Research concerning the history of the property and of the local area has not revealed any association with events significant in local history. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion A. Neither chain of title research nor any additional local research have resulted in the identification or association of any owner, resident, individual, or group of people who played a significant role in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B. A three-bay I-house with central front gable and rear ell, the house lacks both the stylistic elaboration and the architectural integrity to be a notable example of its plan type. The dwelling's integrity of materials and design have been compromised with the application of modern siding, the construction of a modern porch to one side, and the construction of the addition. Decorative detail and workmanship typically seen on dwellings of this time period do not appear. The property's integrity of feeling as a former farmhouse has been lost with cessation of its agricultural use and dilapidated state of the only remaining barn. Furthermore, the Delaware Turnpike, Interstate-95, bisects the former agricultural property that once spanned hundreds of acres. As a result, its setting has been dramatically altered. For these reasons, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the standing structures are not significant.

## **4.7 DWELLING, 248 WELSH TRACT ROAD (N-14165)**

### *Description*

Setback from the roadway on a heavily wooded lot on the northwest side of Welsh Tract Road stands this mid-twentieth-century, vernacular cottage (Plate 8). A dirt driveway lies to the southwest side of the house. The one-and-one-half-story, brick dwelling is L-shaped in form and faces southeast toward the roadway.

The southeast façade measures five bays wide. Double-hung, six-over-one sash windows light the interior. Each window is protected by modern, aluminum-framed storm windows, and detailed with brick sills. The main entrance, a wood-and-glass door, is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a partially inset porch. A secondary entrance is located adjacent to the main door, sheltered by a shed-roof enclosed vestibule, covered in plywood siding. A modern storm door accesses this entrance. Both entrances are located near the corner of the L on the façade. A modern, handicap accessible ramp addition has been constructed and attached across one-half of the front façade, from the center to the south corner of the dwelling.

The southwest elevation of the dwelling measures two bays deep, one room deep. The first floor windows flank a half-engaged brick chimney. A single window pierces the center of the gable peak, lighting the second-story. Three windows on the first floor and one window in the center of the gable peak pierce the northwest elevation. All of these windows are double-hung, six-over-one sashes, and all have storm window coverings. The rear elevation of the dwelling was inaccessible for survey.

### *History*

The house, listed in assessment records as having been built in 1950, has been in single ownership since the time of its construction. The parents of the present owners had previously defaulted on an obligation to the Farmers' Trust Company of Newark, but had regained ownership of two parcels of land on Welsh Tract Road, one measuring 35 acres and the other of 12.89 acres. Ownership was returned to Archie L. and Mary T. Peel in 1941. The second of the two parcels, that of 12.89 acres, was transferred from the Trust Company to joint ownership by the older Peels and their son and daughter-in-law, Archie L., Jr. and Mary Frances for the token sum of five dollars (New Castle County Deed Book X42:397, November 12, 1941). The property is still owned by the younger Peels.

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). Research concerning the history of the property and the local area has not revealed any association with events important in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion A. Chain of title research and additional local research have failed to identify associations with any individual, or group of people, important in local, state or national history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B. The house is an example of a side gable cottage with end extension and recessed porch, a common post-World War II design. Its level of integrity and stylistic elaboration is typical of houses of this type and period. This property's setting and feeling are



Plate 8. Dwelling, 248 Welsh Tract Road. Southeast and southwest elevations toward north.

rural. The integrity of material and design have been compromised by the construction and insertion of an additional front entrance, and its enclosed vestibule entrance. Additionally, the construction of the modern handicap ramp across the front has changed the design of the front entrance. Outstanding workmanship appears on no part of the exterior. Overall, the integrity and significance of this property is lacking, and it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the standing structures are not significant.

#### **4.8 DELAWARE TURNPIKE TOLL PLAZA, ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES (N-14174), AND INTERSTATE 95 DEDICATION MONUMENT (N-14175)**

##### *Description*

The Delaware Turnpike toll plaza spans the width of Interstate 95, approximately 1.3 miles east of the Maryland state line. The complex consists of the toll barrier, a single-story administration building, a hipped roof utility building, an antenna tower and associated smaller structures and parking areas. Access to the complex is by means of a roadway that extends off the northwest side of Welsh Tract Road.

Howard, Needles, Tammen and Bergendoff's original design for the toll plaza included eight lanes with toll booths accessible via tunnel from the nearby administration building. Individual toll booths measured 3 feet 7 inches wide and 6 feet 3 inches deep with sliding doors on either of the longer elevations. The lower walls were sheathed in stainless steel panels, while sliding windows formed the upper portions of the door. The upper portion of each booth wall was constructed of glass in a steel frame. The booths were mounted on concrete islands. Steel-framed canopies rose from concrete footings and pedestals. The canopy was supported by four pedestals and extended the width of the toll lanes.

In the series of expansions which the toll plaza has undergone, its basic form has remained unchanged with a steel-framed canopy extending across the travel lane and individual steel-framed and glass shed roofed booth accessed by concrete stairs rising from the tunnel to the concrete islands (Plate 9). Due to changing toll collection technology, interior furnishings of individual booths have changed, most recently with the installation of electronic equipment and video cameras required for EZ pass operation. In addition, to accommodate the continually rising traffic volume on the Turnpike, the number of lanes has substantially increased. These new toll plaza lanes echo the design of the original lanes.

The most recent alterations to the toll plaza were designed in 1999 and constructed in 1999-2000. With these alterations, which included implementation of the EZ Pass system, the number of toll lanes had increased to 15 in the main toll plaza and five additional lanes in a satellite toll plaza to the north. These additional lanes are separated from the main travel lanes by Jersey barriers.

The toll plaza tunnel (Plate 10) extends the width of the roadway and connects to the administration building. This narrow tunnel has concrete walls and floor. No-skid strips are mounted to the floor. Utility conduits are mounted in racks along one side wall, and fluorescent



Plate 9. Toll Barrier, Delaware Turnpike. General view toward northwest.



Plate 10. Toll Plaza Tunnel, Delaware Turnpike. General view toward northwest.

light fixtures are mounted on the opposite wall. Steel doors lead to the plaza stairways. The ceiling of the tunnel is partially obscured by plastic sheeting.

The administration building (Plate 11) is an irregularly shaped, one-story, flat-roofed, steel-framed building. Its walls are partially sheathed in rubble veneer, while other portions of the wall consist of grouped, steel-framed, plate glass windows above hopper windows. Entries consist of two-leaf, steel-framed glass doors with transoms. Secondary entries contain steel doors. The roof features a deep overhang with sheet metal soffits and fascia.

Other buildings and structures include a steel-framed antenna tower with a concrete block utility structure at its base, and a single-story, textured concrete block utility building, square in footprint with a hipped roof.

The Interstate 95 Dedication Monument (8M in Figure 1) (Plate 12) is located in the median of I-95 at the approximate Delaware-Maryland state line. It was erected initially to mark the dedication of the highway. In form, the monument resembles some of the Mason-Dixon boundary markers, an appropriate form given its placement at or near the Delaware-Maryland state line. A flat concrete base is topped by a square plinth and a stone shaft with pyramidal top. As on some of the Mason-Dixon line markers, the Maryland side is ornamented with the armorial shield of the coat of arms of the Calvert family, while the Delaware side is ornamented with the armorial shield of the coat of arms of the Penn family. The shaft has tooled corners and vertical striation. Bronze plaques are mounted to either end of the concrete base. The plaque on the Maryland side lists state officials responsible for the Maryland Northeastern Expressway, while the plaque on the Delaware side lists officials responsible for the Delaware Turnpike.

### *History*

A detailed history is included in the historic context for the turnpike (Section 2.2.3). The monument was erected on the approximate site of President Kennedy's dedication address for the highway in November 1963. After his assassination later the same month, the Maryland and Delaware legislatures voted to rename the highway the John F. Kennedy Memorial Highway. This monument was erected in 1964 to commemorate this renaming.

The toll plaza itself has changed in both size and operation in the years since its initial construction. With the increasing I-95 traffic volumes and the widenings of the highway in Delaware, enlargements of the toll plaza were needed to continue to efficiently handle traffic. After tolls were eliminated on two of the exit ramps in the state, the I-95 toll plaza became the only toll barrier on the length of the road in Delaware. In recent years, changes have continued to occur. Widening reached a total of 15 lanes in the main roadway. In addition, a satellite toll plaza containing five northbound lanes was constructed and separated from the primary traffic lanes by Jersey barriers. In addition, some of the formerly manned booths were converted to automated booths, operated with the installation of the EZ pass system.

### *Evaluation*

The buildings and structures of the Delaware Turnpike were evaluated under the context of the turnpike. The entirety of the Delaware Turnpike is not yet 50 years old. Research concerning the turnpike has not revealed historical, architectural, or engineering significance that would make the turnpike eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration G.





Plate 11. Administration Building, Delaware Turnpike. Southeast elevation toward northwest.



Plate 12. Interstate 95 Dedication Monument. Maryland side toward northeast.



The appearance of the toll plaza in 1963 is briefly shown in a motion picture in the collection of DelDOT. Comparison of the present appearance of the toll plaza to its original appearance indicates that much of the structure has been rebuilt, replaced and expanded in multiple phases. Therefore, in its present configuration the toll barrier does not retain architectural integrity as a 1960s highway toll barrier. In addition, some of the formerly manned tollbooths have been converted to an automated operation when the EZ pass system was installed.

For a toll plaza to retain significance and integrity, it must retain a high proportion of original fabric. It may have been expanded, but the original booths and canopy must remain. Some updating of internal booth furnishing may have occurred, but the booths must retain most of their original machinery and furnishings. The basic technology of toll collecting must continue to be used. If toll collection was originally done from manned booths, these booths must not have been converted to automated operation. If some lanes originally contained coin hoppers, these hoppers must remain. Although the I-95 toll plaza continues to resemble its original configuration, major changes have occurred including enlargement, conversion of some lanes to automated operation, and construction of the northbound satellite plaza. As a result, the plaza lacks integrity of design, setting, feeling, and association.

The Interstate 95 dedication monument, representative of the turnpike context, must be evaluated for significance and eligibility under Criteria Consideration F. Under this consideration, a property primarily commemorative in intent may be eligible if “design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.” In addition, because the monument is less than 50 years old, it must also possess “exceptional importance” as indicated in Criteria Consideration G.

A commemorative property eligible for design may be significant for the architectural, artistic or other design qualities of its own period in history. As noted, the design of the monument echoes that of historic boundary markers. This design, though particularly appropriate for a monument placed near the boundary between Maryland and Delaware, does not possess architectural, artistic or design significance in its own right, being an adaptation of an earlier style.

A commemorative marker may also be eligible for its age. For instance, a marker erected early in the settlement of a community may qualify for its long association with the history of the community. Having been erected in 1963, the monument lacks significance for its age.

Less easily quantifiable is significance due to tradition or symbolic value. National Register Bulletin 15 cites an example of this type of significance: a commemorative marker erected by a cultural group that believed the place to be the site of its origins (National Park Service 1997:40). By comparison, the I-95 monument was erected to mark the site of a recent event rather than to commemorate a long-standing local tradition. Thus, it does not appear to possess significance due to tradition.

The monument can be argued to have symbolic value. As noted, Governor Carvel called it a “hallowed place” in commemorative services held a year after its dedication. The reason for this characterization rests not in the monument itself but in the fact that President Kennedy participated in the dedication. This occasion was poignant as the last formal public appearance by the assassinated president. The plaques on the monument, installed after the event, commemorate this dedication.

Symbolic value is not rooted in an object or place but is represented in people's attitudes toward that object or place. At the time of the dedication, the monument became known briefly, and on at least the first anniversary of its dedication, was returned to the consciousness of Delawareans. Now, few travelers notice the monument, wedged in the median of an extremely heavily traveled highway, and fewer still recognize any symbolic significance.

This situation may be compared to another Kennedy-related site listed in the National Register, the Dealey Plaza Historic District in Dallas. This area in downtown Dallas is famous not for its role in the broader historical trends of urban development but for what happened there, the assassination of the president. Among the contributing elements of this historic district is the memorial designed by architect Philip Johnson. This site, as the rest of the district, clearly possesses both historic and symbolic significance, significance readily apparent to those who remember the day of the President's assassination.

The fact that President Kennedy participated in the dedication of the monument is evidence that the interstate highway system and its construction continued to be a subject of interest to him. The fact that the dedication was the last formal public appearance of the President has given the occasion increased notability. However, the monument lacks symbolic significance because there is no widespread public consensus of its symbolic role in the history of the Kennedy administration. Therefore, the monument is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register.

## **4.9 DWELLING, 180 WELSH TRACT ROAD (N-12868)**

### *Description*

An original Craftsman Bungalow-style, wood-shingled dwelling, 180 Welsh Tract Road is located on a tree-shaded, sloping lot on the northwest side of the road. A driveway extends past the east elevation and provides access to a wood-framed garage, located to the rear of the house. With the exception of the recently constructed shed located in the rear yard of the house and replacement roof material, all aspects of this dwelling appear to be original to the date of construction (style, design, details, building materials, etc.).

The house (Plate 13) consists of a two-and-one-half story, wood-framed main block with shed-roofed front porch and gabled roof, east side stoop. The façade, which faces northeast, is marked by the half-width porch and wide shed dormer. The open porch has a concrete slab floor, a roof supported by stubby, wood, box columns, square in cross-section, and shelters the main entry, centered in a wall whose plane projects from the main wall plane of the block. This entry is placed in an elaborate wood surround and is flanked by half-length sidelights. A shed wall dormer, fenestrated with three, three-over-one, double-hung, sash windows rises from the roof slope of the porch. The side wall of the entry block is fenestrated with paired, leaded glass windows set within a heavy wood surround.

The remainder of the northeast façade wall has a four-paneled wood door, surmounted by a three-light transom and two pairs of eight-light casement windows in the first story and two groups of three, eight-light casement windows in the second story.

The northwest gable end is marked by a projecting, single-story, gabled roof vestibule. This vestibule has a single-light, two-panel door in its southeast elevation. This door is surmounted by



Plate 13. Dwelling, 180 Welsh Tract Road. Southeast and northeast elevations toward west.

a transom and is reached by concrete steps. Reflecting the downward slope of the site, the basement level of the rear of the vestibule is exposed. Two-leaf, five-panel, wood doors are placed in the basement wall. The outer wall of the vestibule is fenestrated with two pairs of eight-light, casement windows, while the rear elevation is fenestrated with a pair of eight-light casement windows. The northeast gable end is fenestrated with a mixture of paired, eight-light, casement windows and three-over-one, double-hung, sash windows in the first and second stories. Paired, double-hung, sash windows are placed in the gable peak.

The rear elevation features an exposed stuccoed basement fenestrated with three-light windows, and paired and single, double-hung and casement windows. The double-hung windows have three-over-one, double-hung, sashes while the paired casement windows placed in the center of the wall beneath the eaves, have single lights. A shed-roofed dormer, fenestrated with paired double-hung, sash windows projects from the rear roof slope.

The side-gabled roof has open eaves and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the southwest portion of the roof.

As noted, a gabled front garage is located to the rear of the house. This garage has folding, five-light, wood panel garage doors. Its gable peak is fenestrated with paired three-over-three, double-hung, sash windows. Its side walls are also pierced with double-hung windows. Sheathed in wood shingles, the garage appears to have been erected at the same time as the house. A small, recently constructed, wood-framed, side-gabled utility shed is placed to the rear of the garage. This shed, whose design mimics the other buildings, is fenestrated with single and paired, eight-light casement windows. Two-leaf, three-light, wood panel doors are placed in the front elevation.

### *History*

According to New Castle County tax assessment records, the house was constructed in about 1920. In 1908, Bertha and Joseph Ward sold a larger tract of land, including the future site of the house, to Elizabeth H. Loose, wife of Aaron S. Loose, for \$450 (New Castle County Deed Book X21:523, July 20, 1908). Four years later, Aaron S. and Elizabeth H. Loose sold a 16 acre, 2 rod and six perch parcel, including the site of the house, to Sadie S. and Elwood S. Wilkins for \$1,200 (New Castle County Deed Book B24:386, November 11, 1912). In 1918, the Wilkinses sold the same parcel to Charles H. and Edith P. Leidlich for \$2,000 (New Castle County Deed Book F28:116, December 21, 1918).

After Edith Leidlich's death in January 1958, title passed to Charles H. Leidlich. Upon his death in 1974, title to the 16+ acre parcel passed to Merrill W. Leidlich. In 1975, he conveyed partial ownership in the piece of land to his wife Eleanor D. Liedlich (New Castle County Deed Book F90:68, June 16, 1975). The Leidlichs then conveyed portions of the tract to William H. Meredith, Jr. and Ethel B. Meredith in two separate transactions. In 1977, they conveyed a one-acre parcel to the Merediths for \$37,000 (New Castle County Deed Book I99:93, November 18, 1977). In 1985, the Leidlichs conveyed a 4.071 acre parcel to the Merediths (New Castle County Deed Book 245:273, June 12, 1985).

The Merediths conveyed both parcels to Donald A. and Lillian Deal in 1990 for \$235,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 997:158, February 23, 1990). In 1995, the Deals conveyed ownership of a parcel of land with buildings to its present owners, Scott P. and Claudia Bradley, for \$158,900 (New Castle County Deed Book 1945:210, June 29, 1995).

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). Research on the history of the property and the local area has not revealed any association with an event significant in local history. Therefore, it does not appear significant under National Register Criterion A. Chain of title research, oral and additional local history research have yet to reveal association of the property with any individual or group of people significant in the history of the local area. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B. However, the house is an outstanding example of the Craftsman Bungalow style. Popular during the late nineteenth-century to the early to mid-twentieth-century, the Craftsman Bungalow style is characterized by wide overhanging eaves, deep porches, grouped windows, low-pitch roofs, gabled or shed-roof dormers, and exposed rafter ends (Carley 1994:212; Gottfried and Jennings 1988:216). All of these characteristics are seen in the dwelling at 180 Welsh Tract Road. The house clearly retains its architectural integrity, with all of its original exterior architectural detailing still intact. In addition, the property also contains a well-preserved 1920s garage, popular during the same time period. The setting and feeling of the property continue to be complimented by its rural location. The property's location was somewhat compromised with construction of the Delaware Turnpike, Interstate-95. For all of the reasons listed above, this property is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a locally significant example of a bungalow-craftsman style residential property. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the standing structures are not significant.

The recommended National Register boundary, the entirety of the parcel presently associated with the house, is shown in Figure 12.

## **4.10 DWELLING, 159 WELSH TRACT ROAD (N-14164)**

### *Description*

This mid-twentieth-century, ranch style dwelling (Plate 14) faces northwest toward Welsh Tract Road. The one-story, L-shaped house is constructed of brick with horizontal aluminum siding covering the upper portion of the gable-front end. The cross-gabled roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt. A brick chimney rises from the center interior of the dwelling.

The house measures five bays wide by two bays deep (two rooms). Double-hung, one-over-one windows primarily light the interior of the house, with brick sills below each bay. Two Chicago-style windows, a centered fixed pane window with flanking double-hung one-over-one windows, are featured on the façade. A single light wood entry door is inset within the corner of the gable-front on the façade. A vinyl enclosed porch shelters the entrance.

A one-story, shed-roof sun porch is attached to the east corner of the southeast elevation. Multiple awning-style windows light the interior of the porch. An aluminum storm door accesses



Figure 12. Recommended National Register boundary of 180 Welch Tract Road.



Plate 14. Dwelling, 159 Welsh Tract Road. Northwest façade toward southeast.



the interior from the east elevation. A single-car, gabled carport, supported by wood posts, is attached to the northeast gable-end of the dwelling.

This dwelling is situated on a slightly higher elevation than the roadway. A paved driveway lies to the northeast side of the house. Northeast of the house stands a modern, late twentieth-century tool shed. The wood-framed building is clad in vinyl siding with a gabled roof, sheathed in rolled asphalt. Tall trees mark the property boundaries on all sides.

### *History*

According to New Castle County tax assessment records, this house was constructed in about 1954. The house was constructed on a portion of three tracts measuring 26 acres, 13 acres, and 5 acres, that the Farmers Trust Company, executor of the last will and testament of George W. Russell, deceased, sold to James Albert and Doris Marie Folk for \$3,325 (New Castle County Deed Book W41:44, March 1, 1940).

Thirteen years later, the Folks sold a parcel of land on which the house was built to Maurice A. Anderson and Samuel J. McChesney for \$1,000 (New Castle County Deed Book Y52:240, January 15, 1953). Later the same year, Anderson and McChesney sold the parcel of land to Conrad E. and Margaret E. Hoffman for \$15,500 (New Castle County Deed Book H54:216, November 30, 1953).

In 1976, the Hoffmans sold the parcel containing the house to Louis D. and Katherine Nardo for \$36,000 (New Castle County Deed Book R92:247, March 31, 1976). Later the same year, the Nardos sold the parcel to Gary W. Howell for \$38,500 (New Castle County Deed Book A95:63, October 28, 1976). A year later, Howell sold the parcel containing the house to Samuel McKeeman, Jr. for \$43,000 (New Castle County Deed Book M99:146, November 30, 1977).

In 1987, Samuel McKeeman, Jr. sold the parcel containing the house to Richard N. Samuels and Diann T. Becker for \$78,900 (New Castle County Deed Book 584:80, August 14, 1987). Six years later Samuels conveyed his portion of ownership in the property to Becker, the current owner, for the token sum of one dollar (New Castle County Deed Book 1771:37, July 15, 1993).

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). Research on the history of the property and the local area has not revealed any association of the property with an event important in local history. Therefore, the house is not eligible under National Register Criterion A. Neither a chain of title nor additional local research identified any owner, occupant or group of people who played an important role in the history of the local area. Therefore, the house is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B. The house is not an outstanding example of its associated architectural type. It is a typical ranch-style dwelling, a design commonly seen throughout the area. In stylistic elaboration, it fails to rise above the typical ranch house of the eastern United States. The integrity of design of this house has been comprised with the construction of the side and rear additions. Enclosed garages, rather than open carports, were more commonly seen on ranch-style dwellings. Porch areas, whether on the front or rear of the houses, were typically fully opened instead of enclosed. Houses of this type are typically set within suburban neighborhoods, only occasionally seen in rural locations. The property seems out-of-place, being the only house of its period in the immediate vicinity. For



the above-mentioned reasons, this property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the standing structures are not significant.

#### **4.11 DWELLING, 147 WELSH TRACT ROAD (N-14163)**

##### *Description*

This property is located on the south side of Welsh Tract Road, southeast of the I-95 overpass. The early twentieth-century, vernacular bungalow-style dwelling (Plate 15) is situated close to the roadway with a dirt driveway lying on the southwest side of the house. Tall trees mark the rear and side boundaries. The Delaware Turnpike lies adjacent to the northeast side of the property. The dwelling faces the side façade of the Delaware Turnpike Toll Plaza facility, situated directly northwest of the property.

This one-and-one-half-story gable-front, wood-framed dwelling faces northwest toward Welsh Tract Road. The house is primarily sheathed in stucco with horizontal aluminum siding covering the upper portion of the gable-end. The gable-front roof is covered in rolled asphalt, and a brick chimney rises from the southwest interior side of the dwelling. The house measures three bays wide by two bays deep (two rooms). Double-hung, one-over-one, sash windows light the interior of the house. Each bay features an aluminum awning, modern storm windows, and brick sill. The main entrance, a single-light, wood panel door, is centered on the northwest façade. A concrete deck extends across the front of the dwelling. A full-width frame addition covered in vertical wood paneling is attached to the rear elevation of the house. Modern double-hung windows with false four-over-one, sash windows light the interior. A single-light wood door accesses the addition from the rear of the southwest elevation. The entrance is sheltered by a modern shed-roof porch which is supported by wood posts on wood decking.

South of the house stands a mid-twentieth-century gable-front garage. This one-story concrete-block building features vinyl siding in the upper portion of the gable end. The roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The building measures one bay wide by approximately one room deep. No further details were obtained about the building due to limited access to the property.

##### *History*

The house is located on a portion of three adjoining parcels, the first of 26 acres, the second of 13+ acres, and the third of five acres, three rods, and 27 perches, that the Farmers' Trust Company of Newark, executor of the estate of George W. Russell, conveyed in 1940 to James Albert and Doris Marie Folk for \$3,325 (New Castle County Deed Book W41:44, March 1, 1940). In 1946, the Folks sold the 150 square perch parcel on which the house is situated to John Wesley and Dorothy Mae Burns for the token sum of one dollar (New Castle County Deed Book A48:286, May [day not specified], 1946).

John Wesley Burns died on January 7, 1983. In 1987, his widow, Dorothy Mae Burns transferred the parcel containing the house to joint ownership with her son, Robert Frazier Burns (New Castle County Deed Book 551:183, May 29, 1987). Four years later, Robert Frazier Burns



Plate 15. Dwelling, 147 Welsh Tract Road. Northwest and southwest elevations toward east.

transferred partial ownership of the 150 square perch parcel to his wife Bonnie (New Castle County Deed Book 2650:249, May 20, 1991).

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). Research on the history of the property and the local area has not revealed any association of the property with an important event in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion A. Chain of title research and additional local research have not revealed any owner or occupant important to the history of the local area. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B. The house is representative of a common small house type of its period, the front-gabled cottage. Typical in level of integrity and stylistic sophistication, it lacks architectural distinction. The integrity of this dwelling's materials and design have been comprised with the application of modern siding, the demolition of the front porch, and the construction of the rear addition. Decorative details and workmanship do not appear on the dwelling. The setting, feeling and location of the property as a remote, rural property has been compromised with the construction of the Delaware Turnpike, Interstate-95, visible from all sides of the property. Therefore, this property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the standing structures are not significant.

## **4.12 DWELLING, 92 WELSH TRACT ROAD (N-14162)**

### *Description*

This mid-twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, wood-framed dwelling faces southwest toward Welsh Tract Road (Plate 16). Vinyl siding covers the exterior, and the side-gabled roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt. A shed-roofed rises from the northeast roof slope. A stucco-covered chimney rises from the center interior of the dwelling. The rectangular-shaped dwelling measures three bays wide by two bays deep (two rooms). The house is lit by modern double-hung, one-over-one windows. A one-and-one-half-story gabled enclosure, located on the northeast end of the dwelling, shelters the main entrance. The door is a late twentieth-century slab wood door with stepping lights. A modern wood stoop sits adjacent to the entrance. The vinyl-covered enclosure is primarily lit by modern, double-hung, one-over-one windows. A modern Chicago bay with flanking double-hung one-over-one windows is located on the southeast elevation, adjacent to the entrance. A large shed-roofed screen porch is attached to the rear elevation. This one-story porch is supported by wood posts on a concrete deck. The porch shelters a rear entrance, a single light and-panel door, and two modern windows.

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story garage stands immediately northeast of the house. The building is primarily covered in stucco with aluminum siding covering the upper portions of the gable ends. The gable-front roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt. The building measures three bays wide by one room deep. Two modern garage doors and a centered single-light, wood panel door access the building from the southwest façade. Fixed aluminum-framed windows pierce the side walls of the building, lighting the interior.



Plate 16. Dwelling, 92 Welsh Tract Road. Southeast and northeast elevations toward west.

The property's legal tax boundaries are square in shape. A fence stands along three sides: the southeast, northeast and northwest. The dwelling is situated in the center of the property. A gravel driveway creates a U-shape configuration around the rear of the house, lying between the dwelling and garage. The Delaware Turnpike lies to the immediate west side of the property. Tall mature trees planted along the western boundary of the described property obscure views toward the turnpike facility. Modern apartments are located to the immediate north and east side of the property.

### *History*

According to New Castle County tax assessment records, this house was constructed in 1945. The house was constructed on a portion of a larger tract that William English sold to Frederick D. and Sarah J. Dennis in 1920 (New Castle County Deed Book V28:432, June 9, 1920). In 1939, the Dennises sold the parcel to Robert R. and Annie M. Springer for \$2,500 (New Castle County Deed Book K41:1, April 8, 1939).

The following year, the Springers sold a 5 1/8 acre parcel, including the site of the house, to Frank Hufnal, Jr. and Maude E. Hufnal for \$400 (New Castle County Deed Book M42:426, December 28, 1940). In 1954, the Hufnals sold a .79 acre tract containing the house to its present owners, Robert C. and Joyce A. Wegman, for the token sum of ten dollars (New Castle County Deed Book H55:361, October 22, 1954).

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15*: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (National Park Service 1997) under the context of suburban residential development. Research concerning the history of the property and the local area has not revealed any association of the property with an important historic event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion A. Neither chain of title nor additional local research have identified association with any individual(s) significant in the history of the local area. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B. The house is a side-gabled cottage with end addition, a common example of its type. It lacks the design elaboration necessary to rise above typical examples of its plan. This property has undergone major changes, severely altering its integrity of material and design. The dwelling has been completely covered with modern siding, and the windows and doors have all been replaced. A huge addition with rear porch has been attached to southwest end of the original dwelling. Furthermore, the property's former rural setting, feeling and location has been compromised with the construction of modern apartment buildings to the rear and one side, and the construction of the Delaware Turnpike, Interstate-95 on the opposite side. For these reasons, this property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the standing structures are commonly not significant.

## **4.13 DWELLING, 46 WELSH TRACT ROAD (N-14161)**

*Description*

This mid-twentieth-century, Cape Cod style dwelling (Plate 17) stands on the north side of Welsh Tract Road, immediately northeast of the Delaware Turnpike Toll Plaza facility. The one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame dwelling faces south toward Welsh Tract Road. Vinyl siding serves as the exterior cladding to the rectangular-shaped house. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt, and the cornices are boxed in vinyl. Two gable-front dormers rise from the south roof slope, and a single gabled dormer rises from the rear roof slope. A brick chimney rises from the exterior of the east gable end. The dwelling measures three bays wide by two bays deep (two rooms). Primarily lit by modern double-hung one-over-one windows, the house also features a modern Chicago bay with flanking, double-hung, one-over-one windows. The main entrance is a modern vinyl pane-and-panel door, centered on the façade wall. A gabled-front roof porch shelters the entrance. The one-story porch is supported by wood posts on a concrete deck. A large, modern, one-and-one-half-story addition is attached to the rear elevation. This gabled roof addition is sheathed in vinyl siding and is lit by modern, double-hung, one-over-one windows. A metal double-door bulkhead is located along the exterior north façade of the addition, providing access to the basement of the dwelling. A one-story gabled roof addition is attached to the northeast corner of the east elevation. The addition acts as a secondary entrance to the house and is enclosed entirely by vinyl siding. Jalousie windows light the interior and modern pane-and-panel doors access the addition from both the south and north elevations. An additional shed-roof enclosure and a modern wood deck are attached to the rear of the addition.

The legal tax parcel is rectangular in shape. The dwelling is situated toward the front of the property, near the roadway. A modern one-story garage is attached to the northeast corner of the dwelling's east addition. A paved driveway lies to the east side of the house leading directly to the garage. Tall trees shade the front lawn and hedges are planted along the west side of the drive. Small gardens are planted in the side lawn, east of the garage and rear lawn, north of the house. The rear lawn is primarily open with tall trees lining the rear property boundary.

*History*

According to New Castle County tax assessment records, the house was constructed in about 1956. The house sits on one of two adjacent parcels under common ownership. The first parcel was conveyed from William M. English to Frederick D. and Sarah J. Downs in June 1920 (New Castle County Deed Book U28:432, June 9, 1920). The Downs owned the property until 1939 when they conveyed it to Robert R. and Annie M. Springer for \$2,500 (New Castle County Deed Book K41:1, April 18, 1939). The second parcel, originally consisting of 9.24 acres, was sold by James H. and Florence I. Swann of Nova Scotia to the Townley Land Company for the token sum of five dollars (New Castle County Deed Book N51:431, October 3, 1951). In 1953, the Townley Land Company transferred the parcel to Robert R. and Annie M. Springer for the sum of \$50 (New Castle County Deed Book N53:465, July 10, 1953).

In 1955, the Springers transferred ownership of the two parcels to their present owner, Elsie Mae Haas, for the token sum of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book O55:268, August 3, 1955).



Plate 17. Dwelling, 46 Welsh Tract Road. Southeast and northeast elevations toward northwest.

*Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). Research concerning the history of the house and the local area has failed to reveal association of the property with any event important in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion A. Chain of title research and additional local research have not revealed any association with any individual or group of people important to the history of the local area. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B. The property is a common example of its type. It lacks such elements as shutters and a Colonial Revival door surround that characterize more architecturally elaborate examples of this style. The integrity of this dwelling's materials and design have been compromised with the application of modern siding, insertion of replacement windows and doors, and the construction of the rear and side additions. No outstanding decorative details or outstanding workmanship are apparent. The setting and feeling of the formerly rural property has been compromised with the construction of modern apartment buildings to the southwest. This property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the standing structures are not significant.

**4.14 DWELLING, 36 WELSH TRACT ROAD (N-12870)***Description*

This early twentieth-century, two-and-one-half-story, vernacular dwelling faces south toward Welsh Tract Road (Plate 18). Vinyl siding serves as the exterior cladding of the rectangular-shaped house. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt. A concrete-block chimney rises from the exterior of the east gable-end. The dwelling measures approximately two rooms wide by two rooms deep. The house is lit by modern double-hung, one-over-one windows. A full-width shed-roof enclosed porch shelters the main entrance, located on the southwest corner of the south façade. The door is wood with inset panels. Vinyl siding encloses the porch. A modern pressure-treated wood deck has been built along a portion of the west elevation. Modern sliding glass doors access the interior from this side. A full-width, gabled-roof addition extends from the north (rear) elevation. This one-and-one-half-story addition is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete-block foundation. A modern, enclosed, shed-roofed entrance is attached to the north wall of the gabled addition. This one-story block rests on concrete-block piers. A modern door enters the enclosure from the west elevation. The addition is lit by two modern windows which pierce the east elevation.

Overall, the legal tax parcel is rectangular in shape. The dwelling is situated toward the front of the property, near the roadway. A paved L-shaped driveway lies to the west side of the house. Low-lying vegetation is planted across the front lawn. The rear lawn is open with tall trees lining the rear property boundary. Two modern garages are located to the rear of the dwelling.





Plate 18. Dwelling, 36 Welsh Tract Road. South and west elevations toward northeast.

### *History*

According to assessment records, the present house was erected in about 1900. The house was erected on one of two tracts, acquired by Jacob B. Gicker of Wilmington in 1869. The first, measuring 21 acres, 1 rood and 29 perches, was sold by Benjamin and Ann Healy of Christiana Hundred for \$1,500 (New Castle County Deed Book W8:336, February 27, 1869). The second, measuring 18 acres, 3 roods and 6 perches, was sold by Phebe E. and Joel Woodward for \$1,221 (New Castle County Deed Book W8L407, March 22, 1869). In 1914, John E. Gicker, administrator of the estate of Jacob B. Fisher, sold the two tracts to the Newark Trust and Safe Deposit Company for \$2,000 (New Castle County Deed Book W24:378, February 28, 1914). In 1917, the Trust and Safe Deposit Company sold the parcel to Walter C. and Marguerite H. Given for \$1,500 (New Castle County Deed Book T26:534, May 16, 1917).

The following year, the Givenses sold the property to William M. English of Newark for the token sum of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book R27:148, May 15, 1918). In 1920, English sold the property to Frederick D. and Sarah J. Downs for \$3,000 (New Castle County Deed Book V28:452, June 9, 1920).

Nineteen years later, the Downs sold the property to Robert and Annie M. Springer for \$2,000 (New Castle County Deed Book K41:1, April 8, 1939). In 1964, the Springers sold the property to Frank and Maude Hufnal for 10 dollars and other good and valuable considerations (New Castle County Deed Book Z72:488, May 30, 1964).

In 1977, the Hufnals sold the property, then measured at 1.7237 acres, to William P. and Virginia M. Wegman for \$44,000 (New Castle County Deed Book F98:67, August 18, 1977). Six years later, the Wegmans sold the same parcel to John A. Demers for \$60,000 (New Castle County Deed Book Y123:143, September 27, 1983). The following year, Demers sold the property to Toby M. Tamblyn for \$67,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 142:252, August 10, 1984).

Ten years later, Tamblyn sold the 1.7237 acre parcel to Sara C. Oberle for \$109,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 1837:209, November 11, 1994). In 2000, Oberle, then Sara C. Oberle Boyle, sold the property to the present owner, Michael B. Willoughby, for \$135,000 (New Castle County Deed 20010102:0000302, December 14, 2000).

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15*: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (National Park Service 1997). Research concerning the history of the house and the history of the local area has not revealed any association with any important historic event. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion A. Chain of title research and all additional local research performed thus far have failed to reveal association with any individual or group or people important in local history. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B. Originally a side-gabled house with rear ell, it has been reoriented with the new entrance placed on the side wall and the addition of a wood-framed lean-to the original front wall. Its present appearance has severed any associations with the period of its original construction. The integrity of materials and design of this dwelling have been comprised with the application of modern siding, the insertion of replacement windows and doors, the enclosure of the front porch, and the construction of the rear and side additions. The formerly rural setting and feeling the property once had has been compromised with the encroaching modern development from the

increasingly traveled, and heavily congested, State Route 0897, west of the property. For all these reasons, this property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the standing structures are not significant.

#### **4.15 DWELLING, 104 STANTON CHRISTIANA ROAD (N-14166)**

##### *Description*

Set back from the roadway on a heavily wooded lot on the east side of Stanton Christiana Road stands this mid-twentieth-century, ranch-style dwelling (Plate 19). Tall trees grow closely on all sides of the house, obscuring the view of the dwelling from the road. A winding dirt driveway leads to the dwelling from the front of the property.

This one-story, brick dwelling is rectangular in form and faces west toward the roadway. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt. A brick chimney rises from the interior of the south gable end. The west façade measures four bays wide. The fenestration is irregular, following a w-w-d-w pattern. Two double-hung, two-over-two, horizontal pane windows pierce the northwest end of the house, and a Chicago bay-style window pierces the southwest corner. The bay contains a centered, fixed window with flanking double-hung, one-over-one sashes. Brick sills and flanking, non-functional vinyl shutters frame all of the bays. The house is entered through a wood door. An inset corner porch shelters the southwest portion of the façade. A one-room gabled ell extends off the south gable end.

The remaining sides of the house were inaccessible for survey.

##### *History*

According to New Castle County tax assessment records, the house was erected in 1950. Chain of title research suggests a later date of construction, probably 1957. Its site was a portion of a larger tract of land owned by Alfred J. and Lamberta F. Clough. This tract, acquired in 1901 by Alfred Clough from Lavina Walters, administrator of Thomas Clough (New Castle County Deed Book N18:288, March 26, 1901, was subdivided into a series of residential lots and was given the name “Clough Heights.”

In 1957, Alfred J. Clough sold the parcel, indicated as Lot 12 in Clough Heights, to Joseph F. and Doris B. Marcone, the present owners, for the token sum of 10 dollars. The lot measures 5.485 acres (New Castle County Deed Book T59:256, February 27, 1957). This deed included the following restrictions: no dwelling costing less than \$7,500 shall be erected and that dwelling inclusive of porches, steps, cellar doors, bay or oriel windows, cornices and other projections shall be set back at least 35 feet; outbuildings shall be erected to the rear of the house unless attached to the dwelling and shall be set back at least 75 feet from the road; lands shall not be used for purpose of nuisance or for purposes dangerous or noxious to the immediate neighborhood; and the property shall not be used for business purposes.



Plate 19. Dwelling, 104 Stanton Christiana Road. West façade toward east.

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997) under the context of suburban residential development. Research concerning the history of the house and the history of the local area has not revealed association with any event important in local history. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. Chain of title research and additional local research performed thus far have failed to yield association to any individual or group of people significant in the history of the local area. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B. The house is not an outstanding example of its associated architectural type. It is a typical small ranch style dwelling, commonly seen throughout the area. As a typical example, it lacks the stylistic elaboration to be notable for its architecture. Elements found on more diagnostic examples of the house type, such as an integral garage and picture window(s), are not present. Therefore, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the standing structures are commonly not significant.

## **4.16 DWELLING, 120 STANTON CHRISTIANA ROAD (N-14167)**

### *Description*

This property is located on the east side of Stanton Christiana Road. The rectangular-shaped lot is deep with tall trees, sporadically planted throughout the property. A gravel drive lies to the north side of the dwelling. The house faces west toward the roadway.

The mid-twentieth-century, ranch-style dwelling is primarily rectangular in shape with a gable-front enclosure projecting from the front, a small gable extension to the north end, and a large gabled addition attached to the southeast corner (Plate 20). This one-story, wood-framed house is completely covered in aluminum siding and is sheltered by a gabled roof, sheathed in asphalt. A brick chimney rises from the center interior of the dwelling.

The west façade measures six bays wide. The main block is lit by a Chicago bay-style window, featuring a centered, fixed window with flanking double-hung, one-over-one sashes. A single, awning-style window pierces a gable extension on the north side of the house. A one-story gable-front sun porch extends from the center of the wall. The porch is enclosed and lit by jalousie windows. A vinyl door accesses the porch from the corner of its north side.

The east (rear) elevation measures four bays wide. The fenestration is irregular, following a w-w-d-w pattern. A single, awning-type window pierces a gable extension on the north elevation of the house. The main block is lit by a Chicago bay-style window, featuring a centered, fixed window with flanking double-hung, one-over-one sashes and a pair of double-hung, one-over-one sashes. A vinyl-and-glass door pierces the northeast corner of the main block.

No windows or bay openings are placed in either gable end of the house.

A large, one-story gabled addition is appended to the southeast corner of the house. The homeowner referred to this addition as the "in-laws" suite. The addition measures approximately



Plate 20. Dwelling, 120 Stanton Christiana Road. West façade toward southeast.

three rooms in size. Aluminum siding serves as the exterior cladding. Double-hung, two-over-two horizontal pane sashes light the interior. A vinyl door provides entry to the addition from the north side.

### *History*

According to New Castle County tax assessment records, the house was erected in 1950. Chain of title research suggests a later date of construction, probably 1956 or 1957. Its site was a portion of a larger tract of land owned by Alfred J. and Lamberta F. Clough. This tract, acquired in 1901 by Alfred Clough from Lavina Walters, administrator of Thomas Clough (New Castle County Deed Book N18:288, March 26, 1901, was subdivided into a series of residential lots and was given the name “Clough Heights.”

In 1956, Alfred J. and Lamberta Clough, sold the site of the house, indicated as Lot 9 in Clough Heights, to James M. Russell, Jr. and Ann L. Russell, the present owners, for the token sum of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book Q58:498, September 6, 1956). This deed included the following restrictions: no dwelling costing less than \$7,500 shall be erected and that dwelling inclusive of porches, steps, cellar doors, bay or oriel windows, cornices and other projections shall be set back at least 35 feet; outbuildings shall be erected to the rear of the house unless attached to the dwelling and shall be set back at least 75 feet from the road; lands shall not be used for purpose of nuisance or for purposes dangerous or noxious to the immediate neighborhood; and the property shall not be used for business purposes.

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation”* (National Park Service 1997) under the context of suburban residential development. Research concerning the history of the property and the history of the local community has failed to reveal association with any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. Neither a chain of title research nor additional research performed thus far indicates that any former owner, occupant, or group of people was significant in the history of the local area. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B. This property is set within a small suburban development with lots that accurately convey the feeling of a mid-twentieth-century time period. The dwellings are all low-lying ranches, set back from the roadway. However over the years, many have undergone drastic changes. This house is not an outstanding example of its associated architectural type. It is a typical ranch style dwelling, commonly seen throughout the area. It lacks elements seen in more elaborate examples of its style, such as an integral garage or a garage connected by a breezeway. The dwelling has undergone some changes, slightly altering the integrity of materials and design seen with the insertion of modern doors, and the construction of a rear addition. For these reasons, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the building are not significant

## **4.17 DWELLING, 128 STANTON CHRISTIANA ROAD (N-14168)**

*Description*

This one-and-one-half story, brick-clad Cape Cod dwelling is set back from the east side of Stanton-Christiana Road (Plate 21). A concrete walk flanked by two evergreens extends up to the front door, centered on the west façade wall. The door adjoins a concrete stoop and is surmounted by a vertical brick stretcher lintel. The central doorway is flanked by groups of windows. Paired one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows flanked by louvered wood shutters are placed at the north side of the façade wall. A tripartite window consisting of a central picture window flanked by narrow, one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows is placed in the south portion of the façade wall. These windows are also flanked by ornamental louvered wood shutters. The windows have concrete slab sills. Typical of Cape Cod dwellings, the front slope of the steeply pitched roof is pierced by two gabled dormers, each fenestrated with a single, one-over-one, double-hung, sash window.

The gable ends of the house are two bays wide. The south gable end has a single window in the west first story bay and paired windows in the east bay. A single, one-over-one, double-hung, sash window is placed in the gable peak. Exterior access to the cellar is provided by a single story, wood-framed, catlside-roofed block appended to the rear of the south wall. This block is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a door placed in its east wall.

The rear elevation features a shed-roofed, wood-framed, mudroom projecting from the south end of the east wall. The outer wall of this block contains a central doorway flanked by single, double-hung, sash windows. Concrete steps extend up to the doorway. The side walls are fenestrated with paired, one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows. The rear wall of the main block is fenestrated with two, one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows of different sizes. Both windows have concrete sills. A central gabled dormer fenestrated with a single, one-over-one, double-hung, sash window projects from the center of the rear roof slope. Concrete walks extend from the rear door to the driveway and to a fenced pool area.

The house has a concrete foundation and is sheathed in buff-colored bricks. Its roof is sheathed in composition shingles. A brick heater chimney adjoins the north gable end.

The property also includes a two-bay, single story garage located at the east end of the driveway southeast of the house. Each garage bay contains a wood and glass rolldown door. The garage, of wood-frame construction, is sheathed in vertical wood siding. Its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

*History*

According to New Castle County tax assessment records, the house was erected in 1954. Title information suggests a later date of construction, possibly 1955 or 1956. Its site was a portion of a larger tract of land owned by Alfred J. and Lamberta F. Clough. This tract, acquired in 1901 by Alfred Clough from Lavina Walters, administrator of Thomas Clough (New Castle County Deed Book N18:288, March 26, 1901, was subdivided into a series of residential lots and was given the name "Clough Heights."





Plate 21. Dwelling, 128 Stanton Christiana Road. West façade toward east.

In 1955, the site of the house, a 1.1941-acre lot, indicated as Lot 7 on the plat of Clough Heights, was sold by Alfred J. and Lamberta F. Clough to Francis W. and Wilma H. Gott, the present owners, for \$1,000 (New Castle County Deed Book V56:118, August 18, 1955). This deed included the following restrictions: no dwelling costing less than \$7,500 shall be erected and that dwelling inclusive of porches, steps, cellar doors, bay or oriel windows, cornices and other projections shall be set back at least 35 feet; outbuildings shall be erected to the rear of the house unless attached to the dwelling and shall be set back at least 75 feet from the road; lands shall not be used for purpose of nuisance or for purposes dangerous or noxious to the immediate neighborhood; and the property shall not be used for business purposes.

#### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997) under the context of suburban residential development. Research concerning the history of the property and the history of the surrounding community has failed to reveal any connection between the property and any important historic event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Chain of title research and additional local research have yet to link any historically important owner, resident, individual, or group of people to the property. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

The house is an example of a Cape Cod style dwelling. As typical of Cape Cods in the APE, it lacks the stylistic elaboration of more "high style" examples of its type. Colonial Revival details such as a front door surround and multi-light, double hung, sash windows are lacking. Because of the large number of Cape Cods constructed, few individual examples are eligible. Due to lack of stylistic elaboration, the house lacks architectural significance. This property is set within a small suburban development with lots that accurately convey the feeling of a mid-twentieth-century time period. Additionally, its integrity of design has been comprised with the construction of the additions to the rear and side corners. No outstanding workmanship or details are evident in the dwelling. Therefore, this property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the building are not significant.

### **4.18 FORMER STAFFORD FARM, 857 CHURCHMANS ROAD (N-6783)**

#### *Description*

The former Lewis Weldin Farm, also known as the Stafford Farm, was once located along the south side Churchmans Road (where I-95 now lies). The property had been previously surveyed in 1992 and determined eligible for listing in the National Register. However, over the years the farmstead and the majority of its associated outbuildings have been demolished. The only remnant of the former farm is a silo.

The silo to the former farm continues to stand along the north side of I-95 and to the rear of several modern motel and hotels (Plate 22). The structure stands approximately four-stories in height. Cylindrical in form, it is constructed of concrete block and topped by a dome-shaped cap. The silo is in fair condition with a small amount of brush growing out the top.



Plate 22. Silo, former Stafford Farm, 857 Churchmans Road. General view toward east.

### *History*

The Stafford Farm, also known as the Lewis Weldin Farmhouse or Maple Springs Farm, was documented in a draft National Register form, prepared in 1992 (KFS 1992). At that time, the property, measured at 7.40 acres, included one contributing and one noncontributing building, five contributing sites, five contributing and two noncontributing objects.

In the years since this form was prepared, all of the farm's associated buildings, with the exception of the silo, have been demolished to permit construction of commercial and retail buildings. As a result, the former eligibility opinion rendered by the DE SHPO for the property is no longer applicable.

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). In its present condition, the property fails to convey associations with the agricultural history of the area and also does not convey association with any person significant in the history of the area. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criteria A and B. The property's integrity of location, setting, and feeling were completely lost with the demolition of the house and other outbuildings. Over the years the property has undergone development by modern businesses, which now occupy the entire property. Additionally, the expansion and improvements to I-95 have affected the integrity of the property. The single-standing silo does not convey the significance formerly determined for the farmstead. Therefore, the Lewis Weldin Farm property is not eligible under Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in silo are not significant.

## **4.19 DWELLING, CHURCHMANS ROAD (N-12904)**

### *Description*

This dwelling is located in the southern portion of the Artesian Water Company property, situated perpendicular to Churchmans Road (Plate 23). Its west elevation faces toward the road, and its facade faces the company's driveway. The small dwelling, rectangular in footprint, is set into a bank. A portion of the basement level is exposed on the rear elevation.

The façade is three bays wide. A pane-and-panel wood door is placed in the west bay, while two, small, modern one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows are placed in the east bay. The west gable end features a large, central, half-engaged stucco-covered chimney. One single and one pair of modern one-over-one, double-hung, first story windows flank the chimney. The east elevation is marked by two eight-pane fixed first story windows, and a twelve-light, fixed window is centered in the gable peak. The rear elevation contains three modern, double-hung, sash windows. The concrete block foundation wall is partially exposed on the rear elevation and the east elevation.

The building is sheathed in stucco, while its roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt.



Plate 23. Dwelling, Churchmans Road. Southeast and southwest elevations toward northwest.

### *History*

According to New Castle County tax assessment records, this house was erected in 1935. At that time, the house was located on a portion of the four tracts of land of the Wilmington Country Club, land that was sold to Louis C. Strafford in March 1949 (New Castle County Deed Book A49:19, March 28, 1949).

The house lot subsequently consisted of a small portion of one of three tracts owned by Louis C. Strafford. The first of these tracts measured 332.23 acres, the second 2.98 acres, and the third 431.28 acres, for a total of 763.46 acres. In 1947, Strafford sold the tracts to the Artesian Water Company, a public water utility, who built its headquarters on a portion of the land. The purchase price was \$30,000 (New Castle County Deed Book H49:273, March 28, 1949).

The following year, the water company sold a lot containing the house to Russell M. and Barbara Snyder for \$500 (New Castle County Deed Book K50:173, July 31, 1950). Eight years later, Russell Snyder died. Shortly after, his widow sold three lots, including the site of the house, to Dillman Realty Company for 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book I62:424, July 9, 1958).

In 1980, the company sold the same three lots to Helen Dillman for the token sum of one dollar (New Castle County Deed Book T110:109, June 10, 1980). The following year, Dillman sold the three parcels to the Artesian Water Company for \$77,500 (New Castle County Deed Book X115:270, August 25, 1981).

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15*: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (National Park Service 1997). The property has been evaluated under the context of suburban residential development. Research in the history of the property and the local area has not revealed any association between the property and any important historic event. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. Chain of title research and additional local research have yet to identify any historically important owner, resident, individual, or group of people associated with the property. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B.

This house is representative of the side-gabled cottage type of suburban residence, one of the least elaborated designs found in New Castle County suburban locations. Because of the lack of architectural elaboration of this house type and the number of such buildings erected, few are individually eligible for the National Register. This house is no exception as it lacks stylistic distinction and architectural integrity. The dwelling's integrity of materials and design have been compromised with the insertion of replacement windows, and the construction of the side, concrete-block wall addition. Decorative details and workmanship are not apparent. The property's location, setting and feeling have all been altered. The building currently stands vacant and unused. A large water company, located on the same legal tax boundary, and modern commercial buildings stand across the street from the property. Therefore, this property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the building are not significant.

## **4.20 DWELLING, HENRY L. CHURCHMAN HOUSE, 648 CHURCHMANS ROAD (N-1603)**

### *Description*

The Henry L. Churchman House is located on the north side of Churchmans Road, southeast of the Delaware Turnpike. Large deciduous trees are planted along the roadway, providing shade across much of the front lawn. The tall trees were planted twenty-five years ago by the current homeowner to screen noise and visual impacts from Churchmans Road. An asphalt driveway lies across the front lawn following a Y-shape pattern around the front of the dwelling. Small shrubs are planted flanking the centralized entrance into the home. A mid-twentieth-century three-car garage is attached to the west gable end of the house. A waist-high picket fence extends east from the center of the east gable end of the house. It is connected to a chain-link fence, which marks the remaining three sides of the rear lawn. The Artesian Water Company is located immediately northeast of the property, seen within close proximity of the rear lawn.

The house itself consists of a two-and-one-half story, stuccoed, side-gabled main block with a sun porch addition to its east gable end (Plate 24). Its façade, five bays wide, is symmetrically arranged. The front door, placed in the center of the façade, has four lights in its upper section with panels beneath. It is sheltered by a gabled front stoop, supported by plain wood posts, square in cross section. The central entry is flanked by paired two-over-two, double-hung, sash windows, each with ornamental louvered wood shutters. Five second story window openings are vertically aligned with the first story openings. These windows are also flanked by louvered wood shutters. Three gabled dormers, each with two-over-two, double-hung, sash windows, rise from the front roof slope.

The east gable end of the house is three bays deep. As mentioned, a sunporch projects from this wall of the house. The sunporch has a door with transom in its south outer bay, while the remaining outer bays contain tall, four-part windows. The south wall of the sunporch contains two sets of three hopper windows. The roof of the porch is flat and appears to be used as a deck. The decks is bounded by plain posts and wood railings. The second story wall has three, two-over-two, double-hung, sash windows, each with louvered wood shutters. A single, double-hung, sash window is placed in the gable peak. The remaining elevations were not viewed.

The house has an open cornice and a roof sheathed in composition shingles. Paired chimneys connected by bridges rise from either gable end of the house.

As noted, a mid-twentieth-century garage is attached to the west end of the house. This single-story, side-gabled garage has three overhead doors in its south façade wall.

### *History*

According to Thomas J. Scharf in his 1888 *History of Delaware*, the property on which the house is situated, was originally part of a patent tract of 800 acres, granted in 1672 by Governor Nichols to Thomas Wollaston, John Ogle, John Hendrick and Harmon Jansen or Johnson. The tract was known by the name “Muscle Cripple” and was located along White Clay Creek (Scharf 1888:932). Until 1937, the four large parcels that later comprised the tract on which the Churchman House stood were under separate ownership.



Plate 24. Henry L. Churchman House, 648 Churchmans Road. Southwest and southeast elevations toward north.



Henry L. Churchman, the house's namesake, was born on Quarry Farm near Chester, Pennsylvania, on November 20, 1821. He was the son of Caleb Churchman (1783-1864), a native of East Nottingham, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and Martha Shelley. The patriarch of the family was John Churchman who was born c. 1665 in Saffron-Walden, Essex, England and died in 1724 in Chester County. Henry L. Churchman was a prominent cattle raiser along the Christiana River in New Castle County (Churchman n.d.)

By 1881, he owned a substantial tract of land in northeastern White Clay Creek Hundred near the Christiana. Hopkins's 1881 map depicted his unmeasured tract on the north side of present Churchmans Road, a tract that may have extended as far north as White Clay Creek. He also owned 422 acres on the south side of present Churchmans Road (Figure 7).

The first tract had its genesis in a 304 acre and 15 perch parcel sold by James Webb and Lydia P. Webb to Henry L. Churchman in 1859 for \$16,725.15 (New Castle County Deed Book E7:374, June 15, 1859). Anesley and Elizabeth G. Newlin sold him a 97-acre parcel in March 1869 for \$8,000 (New Castle County Deed Book W7:101, March 25, 1869). The third tract was sold by Francis C. Simpson to Thomas Strafford in 1898 (New Castle County Deed Book T7:225, October 5, 1898). The fourth tract had its genesis in a 525 acre parcel that Giles Lambson, sheriff of New Castle County, sold to Benjamin and Rebecca Clyde in 1887 for \$14.29 (New Castle County Deed Book X13:202, May 25, 1887).

The first two parcels remained in Churchman family ownership for several generations. Henry L. Churchman died in January 1896 leaving his estate to his three daughters, Annie C. Churchman, Rebecca P. Churchman, and Sally B. Churchman. Annie C. Churchman died in December 1920 and left her estate to her two surviving sisters. Upon Rebecca's death in February 1936, her estate was left to her surviving sister Sally (Sarah B.).

Sally Churchman lived but an additional month. Upon her death, ownership of the parcels passed to her heirs and their spouses: William C. Springer of Newport Delaware; Mary R. Morgan of Philadelphia; Henry L. Churchman of Richardson Park, Christiana Hundred; Bertha C. and Edward M. Phillips of Wilmington; Helen A. Cranston of Wilmington, J. Paul and Elizabeth Cranston, and James and Senie Cranston of Westchester County, New York.

Thomas Strafford sold the third parcel, measured at 107.26 acres, to the Country Club for \$15,000 (New Castle County Deed Book R40:231, September 1, 1937). The fourth parcel remained in Clyde ownership until 1928 when the Brooklyn Trust Company of New York, George W. Clyde, George M. Holstein and John Gennell, Jr., trustees of William Clyde, and Girard Trust Company, trustee of Benjamin and Caroline B. Clyde, sold the 525-acre parcel with a 70-acre exclusion to Harry R. Loose for \$15,500 (New Castle County Deed Book T35:556, March 12, 1928). Six years later, Harry and Beatrice Loose sold the 525-acre tract with the exclusion to John B. Roberts for the token sum of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book E39:172, August 16, 1934). The following year, Roberts sold the parcel back to Loose for the token sum of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book K39:2561, January 15, 1935).

In August 1937, William C. Springer sold two tracts, the first of 232.23 acres and the second of 2.98 acres, to the Wilmington Country Club for \$12,500 (New Castle County Deed Book N40:420, August 21, 1937). The same month, Harry R. and Beatrice Loose sold the 431.23-acre parcel to the Country Club for \$16,000 (New Castle County Deed Book R40:232, August 25, 1937).

In March 1949, the Wilmington Country Club conveyed four tracts of land with the buildings located upon them to Lewis C. Strafford, Alice Strafford, and Ernest Strafford for the token sum of 10 dollars. The tracts measured as follows: 1) 332.23 acres; 2) 2.95 acres; 3) 107.26 acres; and 4) 431.23 acres (New Castle County Deed Book A49:19, March 28, 1949). Later the same year, the Straffords conveyed the parcels to the Artesian Water Company in exchange for \$30,000 (New Castle County Deed Book H49:273, September 1, 1949). The following year, the water company conveyed the parcel of land on which the house is situated to John W. Moore for \$5,000 (New Castle County Deed Book Z49:561, May 19, 1950).

John Moore died in 1951, and ownership passed to his heirs. In 1953, Moore's heirs conveyed the parcel containing the dwelling to John J. and Elsie M. Garber. The deed was subject to the following restrictions: 1) no building shall be erected nearer the front of the lot line than the present buildings; 2) all outbuildings shall be set back at least 150 feet from Churchmans Road; 3) the property shall not be re-subdivided into building plots having a frontage on Churchmans Road of less than 100 feet; 4) no single story buildings with a floor area of less than 700 feet or 2 ½ story buildings with a floor area of less than 550 feet shall be constructed; 5) no building shall be erected unless its plans and specifications are approved by Artesian Water Company; 6) no trailer, basement, tent shack, garage, barn or other outbuilding shall be used as a residence (New Castle County Deed Book H53:148, February 27, 1953).

In 1965, John J. Garber and Elsie M. Garber sold the parcel of land containing the house to George W. and Mary Jane Garber for \$30,000. The deed spelled out easements and rights of access held by the Artesian Water Company (New Castle County Deed Book I76:253, December 17, 1965).

In 1978, the Garbers sold the property to Allen F. Goodfellow for \$72,000 (New Castle County Deed Book F102:147, July 31, 1978). In 1996, ownership passed from Goodfellow to himself as trustee under a revocable trust (New Castle County Deed Book 2137:217, July 17, 1996).

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). Historically, the property has been associated with the agricultural history of White Clay Creek Hundred. During Henry Churchman's tenure, it was known locally as a large and prominent stock farm. However, due to subsequent land subdivision and building demolition, no associated agricultural land or agricultural outbuildings remain. It no longer conveys convincing associations with its agricultural past and is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion A. The property possesses local significance for its association with Henry L. Churchman, a prominent nineteenth-century, New Castle County cattle raiser, land speculator, and namesake of Churchmans Road. The house, built by Churchman, is the property most closely associated with his productive life. Therefore, it is recommended eligible under Criterion B. Over the years the property has been significantly minimized in acreage, somewhat affecting the setting and feeling of the property as a former agricultural property. Modern development now surrounds the property on all sides. However, as a well-preserved, vernacular, mid-nineteenth century Georgian-plan house, the Churchman House possesses local significance architecturally and conveys outstanding architectural integrity from its period of construction. Thus, this property is recommended eligible under Criterion C for its architecture. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background

research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the house are not significant.

The recommended National Register boundary, the entirety of the parcel presently associated with the house, is shown in Figure 13.

## **4.21 DWELLING, 423 AIRPORT ROAD (N-14173)**

### *Description*

This house is part of a line of buildings of similar age on the northwest side of Airport Road. The house, in fair to poor condition, is located on a slightly overgrown, flat lot planted in bushes and grass. The façade of the house faces southeast toward Airport Road.

This Cape Cod house has a central, slightly projecting, gabled vestibule (Plate 25). This vestibule features a shed, wood hood, a flat wood door surround, and a wood and glass door placed in a deep reveal. The doorway is flanked by metal and frosted glass lamps. Paired, six-over-one, double-hung, sash windows are placed at either end of the façade wall. Both sets have brick sills. Typical of Cape Cod dwellings, two gabled dormers project from the steeply pitched front roof slope. These dormers are sheathed in horizontal vinyl siding and contain single, six-over-one, double-hung, sash windows.

The southeast gable end of the house has two basement windows, two first story windows, and paired windows centered in the gable peak. The two basement windows are set in small rectangular openings. Both first story windows are six-over-one, double-hung, sash windows with brick sills. The gable is pierced by paired, six-over-one, double-hung, sash windows. The house is primarily sheathed in stucco, while the gable peaks are sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney adjoins the northeast gable end.

### *History*

The present property consists of three originally separate lots subdivided from the c. 89-acre Kreider property. This property, described as measuring 138 acres, 3 roods, and 22 perches less a 49 acre exclusion, was sold to Miles and Bertha Kreider by August and Mary Mazlewski in 1944 for \$4,000 (New Castle County Deed Book I44:279, May 20, 1944). Several years later, the Kreiders retained surveyors to lay out building lots in the parcel, most measuring approximately one acre in size.

The first of the three lots, consisting of lot 36 and a parcel to its north, measured 1.65 acres. The Kreiders sold the parcel to Judson and Cora Goldsborough in 1950 for \$465 (New Castle County Deed Book M50:102, August 15, 1950). The second parcel, the one-acre lot 35, was sold by the Kreiders in 1949 to Marion E. and Mae Berkley for \$430 (New Castle County Deed Book Y48:387, March 31, 1949). The Berkleys sold the lot to the Goldsboroughs in the following year for \$680 (New Castle County Deed Book C50:263, May 8, 1950). The third parcel, a 3.5-acre tract located to the rear of lots 31 through 35, was sold by the Kreiders to the Goldsboroughs for the token sum of one dollar in 1950 (New Castle County Deed Book X49:365, April 18, 1950).



Figure 13. Recommended National Register boundary of the Henry L. Churchman House.



Plate 25. Dwelling, 423 Airport Road. Southeast and southwest elevations toward north.

The three parcels were sold by the Goldsborough to B&F Towing and Salvage, the current owners, in 1984 for \$85,000 (New Castle County Deed Book 165:159, October 19, 1984).

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997) under the context of suburban residential development. Research on the history of the property and the history of the local area has failed to yield association between the house and any important historical event. Therefore, the house is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion A. Chain of title research and additional local research have yet to identify any historically important owner, resident, individual, or group of people associated with the property. Therefore, the house is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The house is not an outstanding example of its associated architectural type. It is a typical Cape Cod-style dwelling, commonly seen throughout the area, possessing no outstanding architectural details or workmanship. Unlike eligible examples of the style, it lacks a Classical Revival door surround, shutters and other decorative exterior detailing. Additionally, the dwelling's integrity of location, setting and feeling as a former suburban residential property have been significantly compromised with the construction of I-95 near the property. The former through road (now a dead end because of I-95) has become occupied by abandoned car lots and junkyards, which surround the property on all sides. This property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C for the National Register. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the house are not significant.

## **4.22 DWELLING, 424 AIRPORT ROAD (N-14172)**

### *Description*

This house and associated commercial garage are located on the southeast side of Airport Road across from houses of similar design and construction period.

The vernacular center-hall house is a one-and-one-half stucco, gabled front dwelling, rectangular in footprint (Plate 26). A single-story, wood-framed, gabled vestibule projects from the northwest gable end. This vestibule has a central louvered wood door flanked by four-part, tilt windows. The sidewalls of the vestibule feature similar tilt windows. The vestibule has a brick foundation, walls sheathed in aluminum siding, and a roof sheathed in rolled asphalt.

A first story window is placed in the façade wall east of the vestibule. This window has a brick sill and six-over-six, double-hung sashes. A similar window is centered in the gable peak. A small, louvered wood vent is placed near the apex of the gable.

The northeast sidewall is four bays deep. Each bay contains and single, double-hung, six-over-six sash window similar to those on the front façade wall. Each bay features a brick sill. The house is largely sheathed in stucco, and its roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt. A chimney rises from the rear gable end.



Plate 26. Dwelling, 424 Airport Road. Northwest and northeast sides toward south.

The commercial garage is located to the rear of the house and adjoins an asphalt parking area. The garage, of concrete construction, is two stories in height, rectangular in footprint. Its walls are topped by flat parapets. The front wall has two first story bays and three second story bays. The first story bays contain corrugated vinyl rolldown doors. The second floor openings contain steel-framed industrial windows. The end windows consist of a central, four-light transom sash window, and flanking, four-light, fixed windows. The central window on the wall has been partially enclosed.

The east side wall of the building is two bays deep. A shed-roofed, single-story garage bay adjoins the wall. This garage bay has a steel rolldown door in its front wall.

### *History*

According to New Castle County tax assessment records, the house was built in 1950. The house was erected on a portion of one of two lots, the first of 37.501 acres and the second of 65 acres, that Wilma Schetter sold to Alexander and Antonia Brzoska for the token sum of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book L45:20, August 27, 1945). The following year, the Brzoskas sold a one-acre parcel on which the house would be erected to Joseph and Elsie Cichochi for the token sum of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book A47:243, September 10, 1946).

Joseph Cichochi died on February 2, 1960. Later the same year, his widow, Elsie J., sold the parcel to Vincent T. and Marguerite L. Elliott for \$12,000 (New Castle County Deed Book A67:204, November 18, 1960). Marguerite Elliott died on Christmas Day 1977. In November 1979, her husband, Vincent T., sold a .11673-acre parcel containing the house to Donald B. and Theresa M. Elliott, the present owners, for the token sum of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book A108:48, November 1, 1979).

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). It was evaluated under the context of suburban residential development. Research on the history of the property and the history of the local area has not revealed any association between the house and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Chain of title research and additional local research have yet to identify any owner or occupant prominent in the history of the local area. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

Similar to the nearby houses at 431 Airport Road, 424 Airport Road is an example of the gabled front cottage type of twentieth century suburban dwelling. The stucco-clad house has been elaborated with the addition of an off-center, gabled front porch. Because of the popularity of this house type, an overwhelming number of plain dwellings like this, some with slight differences, were built. A large number of them still exist today, only changed with enclosures, and/or additions to their cores. Few examples possess the architectural significance necessary for National Register eligibility. This house lacks architectural distinction and integrity. The integrity of the dwelling's materials and design have been comprised by the application of modern siding and the enclosure of the front porch. Additionally, the dwelling's integrity of location, setting and feeling have been significantly compromised with the construction of I-95 across the rear of the property. The former through roadway (now a dead end because of I-95) has become occupied by abandoned car lots and junkyards which surround the property on all sides. This property is



recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the house are not significant.

## **4.23 DWELLINGS, 431 AIRPORT ROAD (N-14171)**

### *Description*

This property, located on the northwest side of Airport Road consists of three similar stucco-covered dwellings. Tall trees growing throughout shade the property. Overgrown shrubs and vines grow along the exterior facades and sides of the buildings. The first, located in the northeast portion of the lot, is a gabled front, one-and-one-half story vernacular center-passage dwelling, rectangular in footprint (Plate 27).

The southeast elevation, the front gable, contains a central door sheltered by a corrugated metal hood. This door adjoins concrete steps. The central entry is flanked by single, one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows with concrete slab sills. A third, one-over-one window is placed in the gable peak. The gable peak is sheathed in horizontal wood clapboards.

The northeast elevation of the house is three bays deep. The front and rear bays contain paired, one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows, while the central bay contains a single, one-over-one, sash window. Three rectangular window openings illuminate the basement. The house has a concrete foundation and is largely sheathed in stucco. Its eaves are open, and its roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge.

The second dwelling is larger than the first (Plate 28), an early ranch style dwelling. It has a side-gable orientation. The southeast façade measures four bays wide with a central doorway flanked by single, one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows. The door is sheltered by a central, projecting, shed-roofed screened porch.

The northeast elevation features a shed-roofed, wood-framed stoop with concrete foundation. The porch shelters a pane-and-panel wood door. Fenestration of the side wall of the main block consists of one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows with concrete slab sills. The house is constructed of brick and has a roof sheathed in rolled asphalt.

The third building (Plate 29) is the smallest of the three. This vernacular cottage is gable front in orientation. It has been enlarged by shed-roofed rear and side additions. The front gable measures two bays wide. A four-light, wood door is sheltered by a metal hood. A single, two-over-two, double-hung, sash window is placed to the left of the door. The gable peak is pierced by a rectangular, louvered wood vent. The side elevation is two bays deep, each bay containing a two-over-two, double-hung, sash window with concrete slab sill.

The front wall of the side addition is in the same plan as the main block. This addition has a single door opening in its façade wall. A second shed-roofed addition adjoins the rear wall of the cottage. This block has a single, one-over-one, double-hung, sash window in its east side wall, as well as a paneled wood door.



Plate 27. Dwelling #1, 431 Airport Road. Southeast and northeast elevations toward northwest.



Plate 28. Dwelling #2, 431 Airport Road. Southeast and northeast elevations toward northwest.



Plate 29. Dwelling #3, 431 Airport Road. Southeast and northeast elevations toward northwest.

The cottage has a concrete foundation, walls sheathed in stucco, and a roof sheathed in tar paper. A brick chimney rises from the rear of the roof ridge.

### *History*

The present property consists of two originally separate lots, designated as lots 32 and 33 of the Kreider subdivision. In 1949, Miles and Bertha Krieder sold the one-acre lot 32 to William D. and Anna R. Covey for \$430, the standard price of a lot in the subdivision (New Castle County Deed Book 448:323, March 21, 1949). The Coveys owned the property until 1960 when they sold it to the General Motors Corporation (GM) for 10 dollars and other good and valuable considerations (New Castle County Deed Book U66:266, September 7, 1960). Several months later, GM sold the lot to William T. and Alice M. Mahood for \$100 (New Castle County Deed Book M67:581, January 15, 1961).

In 1962, the Mahoods sold the lot to their son, William T. Mahood, Jr. for the token sum of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book P70:11, December 31, 1962). In 1964, Mahood sold the lot to Peter P. and Margie M. Savitski for 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book I73:63, July 13, 1964). Three years later, the Savitskis sold the lot to Claude E. Blevins for \$15,000 (New Castle County Deed Book C79:459, July 5, 1967).

Lot 33 was sold by Miles and Bertha Kreider to Friend Jackson Ramsey and Mary Lenora Ramsey in 1948 for \$430 (New Castle County Deed Book S48:284, December 13, 1948). Four years later, the Ramsey sold the lot to Claude E. Blevins for \$1,200 (New Castle County Deed Book A52:377, March 11, 1952). In 2003, Margie M. Savitski, individually, and Kathryn J. D'Agostino, as trustee of the trust for Donald G. Blevins under the will of Claude E. Blevins dated January 30, 1980, sold the two adjacent lots, totaling two acres, to Airport Property, Inc. for \$225,000 (New Castle County Deed 20030917-0120213, September 17, 2003).

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1997). It was evaluated under the context of suburban residential development. Research in local history has not revealed any connection between this property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. Chain of title research and additional local research have failed to reveal any association between this house and any individual important in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B.

The property contains examples of a basic vernacular, twentieth century house type, the front-gabled cottage. Because of the number of such houses constructed and their general lack of architectural distinction, individual unelaborated examples generally do not possess architectural significance. These three, unelaborated, stucco-clad versions of the house type are no exception. The integrity of materials and design of each of the buildings on this property have been compromised with the construction of additions and the installations of modern doors and windows. Additionally, each of the dwellings' integrity of location, setting, and feeling have also been altered due to the construction of I-95 near the property. The highway turned this once through roadway into a dead end street. Old Airport Road has become occupied by abandoned car lots and junkyards, which flank both sides of the road and surround many nearby properties. The former residential roadway has a feeling of abandonment and lacks cohesiveness. Therefore, this

property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the dwellings are not significant.

#### **4.24 DWELLING, 433 AIRPORT ROAD (N-14170)**

##### *Description*

This one-and-one-half story, dwelling, rectangular in footprint is located on the northwest side of Airport Road (Plate 30). Its level yard is planted in grass and mature trees. A low brick retaining wall and chain link fences separates the front yard from an asphalt driveway that extends along the west side of the house.

The southeast façade of the house faces toward Airport Road. Asymmetrical in orientation, this elevation features a projecting cross-gabled vestibule sheathed in red brick. The outer wall of the vestibule contains the front door. Set in a deep reveal, this six-light, wood, front door is protected by a single-light storm door. The door opening is placed with a flat wood, broken pediment surround with an urn in the gable peak. The surround is flanked by metal and frosted glass wall lamps. A concrete stoop adjoins the front wall of the vestibule.

The west end of the façade wall contains two, modern, one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows, each flanked by ornamental, louvered wood shutters. The east end of the wall contains a similar single window. The southwest gable end contains two, first story windows, each of the modern one-over-one, double-hung, sash type with flanking shutters. A single, double-hung, sash window is placed in the gable peak and is sheltered by an aluminum shed awning.

A wood-framed, shed-roofed stoop with concrete foundation and steps projects from the west end of the northwest elevation and provides access to the rear door. The house has a concrete foundation, is largely sheathed in stucco, and has a composition shingle roof. A concrete chimney adjoins the northeast gable end of the house.

A stucco-covered, single story, three bay garage is located at the northwest end of the asphalt driveway northwest of the house. Its southeast elevation is pierced by three, ribbed, rolldown doors. Its roof is sheathed in composition shingles.

##### *History*

According to New Castle County tax assessment records, the house was built in 1951. The house was erected on a portion of a c. 89-acre tract of land that August and Mary Mazlewski sold to Miles and Bertha Kreider in 1944 for \$7,000 (New Castle County Deed Book I44:279, May 20, 1944). The Kreiders subsequently subdivided the tract into a series of one-acre lots that they sold for residential development.

In 1949, the Kreiders sold a one acre parcel of land to Paul P. and Lillian Naumowich for the token sum of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book R48:488, January 20, 1949). In 1960, the Naumowiches sold the one-acre parcel to its present owners, Hobart V. and Katherine Mitchell, for 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book E69:636, March 23, 1960).

pl 30

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). It was evaluated under the context of suburban residential development. Research concerning the history of this property and the history of the local area has failed to reveal any connection with important historical events. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion A. Chain of title research and additional local research have not resulted in the identification of any owner or occupant important in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

This house with its side gabled roof and its off-center front entry gable is an example of an English Cottage style dwelling. As other houses in the vicinity, it is a "stripped down" version of its type. While classic English cottage dwellings often feature an asymmetrical front gable sheathed in stone veneer with decorative window types and treatment, as well as a stone front chimney, this house is basically a rectangular, side-gabled box with projecting entry. It lacks the stylistic elaboration to possess architectural significance. The integrity of materials and design has been compromised with the insertion of replacement windows and doors, and the large porch additions attached to the rear façade of the house. The property's location, setting and feeling have been altered with the construction of I-95 near the property. The highway turned this once through roadway into a dead end street. Old Airport Road has become occupied by abandoned car lots and junkyards, which flank both sides of the road and surround many nearby properties. The former residential roadway has a feeling of abandonment and lacks cohesiveness. Therefore, this property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the house are not significant.

## **4.25 DWELLING, 467 AIRPORT ROAD (N-14169)**

### *Description*

This property, as others in the vicinity, was originally a residential lot but has been converted to mixed residential and commercial use. The property is located on the northwest side of Airport Road and extends northwest to the banks of the Christina River. Overall the property is primarily open, with little vegetation. A long gravel driveway enters the property from the roadway. The house (Plate 31) stands to the northeast side of the drive. Two tall trees are planted near the house, one at the south corner and the other at the northeast corner. Three outbuildings surround the dwelling, located to the north, northwest and southwest. A junkyard is located behind the outbuildings.

The vernacular one story, side-gabled, stuccoed cottage is the original dwelling. The larger and taller east block is a mid-to-late twentieth-century addition. The wood-framed addition is clad in vertical wood paneling. Paired, double-hung, sash windows are placed in its southeast façade wall. The lower west block contains the main entry to the house, accessed from a full-width, shed-roofed, screen front porch. A wood-framed wheelchair ramp extends along the side wall of this block and terminates at the porch door. The southwest gable end of this block is stuccoed and is fenestrated with paired and single windows. The paired windows are six-over-six, double-



Plate 31. Dwelling, 467 Airport Road. Southeast and southwest elevations toward north.



hung sashes. A concrete heater chimney adjoins the southwest gable end. The house has open eaves and roofs sheathed in composition shingles.

Several commercial outbuildings are located down a gravel and dirt driveway to the rear of the house. One, a single-story storage building, has a flat roof, concrete block walls, steel-framed, industrial windows, and an open west elevation. A small steel Quonset hut is located in front of this building.

A gabled front gabled garage with catslide is located west of the first-mentioned outbuilding. This stuccoed, single story building has a southeast façade wall pierced by two openings. One contains an entry door, while the other contains a wood and glass rolldown door.

Another outbuilding consists of a single-story, stuccoed, flat-roofed block with gabled addition. The northeast façade of the flat-roofed block contains two rolldown garage doors and a central entry door. Two concrete heater chimneys project from the façade wall. The west portion of the façade wall of the gabled roof block is recessed. Fenestration of the visible wall consists of six-light, industrial windows.

### *History*

According to New Castle County tax assessment records, the present house on the property was erected in 1950. The building was erected on a portion of a c. 89-acre tract of land that August and Mary Mazlewski sold to Miles and Bertha Kreider in 1944 for \$7,000 (New Castle County Deed Book I44:279, May 20, 1944). The Kreiders subsequently subdivided the tract into a series of one-acre lots that they sold for development.

In 1951, the Kreiders sold several pieces of land totaling 24.409 acres in size to Earl L. and Irene Ethel Van den Heuvel for the token sum of five dollars (New Castle County Deed Book X51:340, November 6, 1951). In 1998, Earl van den Heuvel died and left the property to his wife Irene. Irene died in 1999 and left the property to her son Earl L. van den Heuvel, Jr. The younger van den Heuvel transferred partial ownership of the 5.166-acre property in 2002 to Susan Fitzwater for the token sum of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed 20020918:0089390, July 28, 2002).

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). Research in the history of the property and of the local area has failed to identify an association between the property and any important historical event. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion A. Chain of title research and additional local research have not resulted in the identification of any property owner or occupant who played an important role in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B. In design, the house resembles a ranch house with its low roofline, single story height, and elongated façade. It is not, however, a good example of that post-war type, lacking the attached garage, flat wall plane, and fenestration patterns that characterize its best examples. The integrity of the dwelling's materials and design have been comprised with the application of modern siding and numerous additions. Additionally, the property's integrity of setting and feeling as a former automotive shop have been compromised with the abandonment and deteriorations of the outbuildings and the presence of abandoned cars and a junkyard within the property vicinity. The property's location has been altered with the construction of I-95 across

the street from the property. The highway turned this once through roadway into a dead end street. Old Airport Road has become occupied by abandoned car lots and junkyards, which flank both sides of the road and surround many nearby properties. The former residential roadway has a feeling of abandonment and lacks cohesiveness. Therefore, this property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the buildings are not significant.

## **4.26 DWELLING, 491-495 AIRPORT ROAD (N-12907)**

### *Description*

This property, originally two residential lots, has been converted to commercial use as the general land use changed on Airport Road. Both properties are located along the northwest side of Airport Road and extend northwest to the banks of the Christina River. The rears of both properties are fenced in junkyard areas. The houses are located to the front of the properties and are surrounded by chain link fences. Two commercial garage buildings stand to the rear of 495 Airport Road. A concrete driveway lies to the dwellings southwest side. A dirt drive accesses 491 Airport Road from the front-southwest corner.

The house at 495 Airport Road (Plate 32) faces southeast toward Airport Road. A late Cape Cod design, the brick dwelling features a raised front door and flanking angled bay windows. The front door adjoins a wood-framed deck reached by wood-framed stairs. The door itself is placed in an eared wood surround beneath a vertical brick stretcher lintel. The flanking bay windows have piers hidden by wood lattice, walls sheathed in aluminum siding, and hipped roofs sheathed in composition shingles. Fenestration consists of modern one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows. Two gabled dormers project from the front roof slope. Each is sheathed in aluminum siding and contains a single, one-over-one, double-hung, sash window. The walls of the house are sheathed in buff brick and the roof in asphalt roofing paper. A brick chimney adjoins the northeast gable end of the house.

The house at 491 Airport Road (Plate 33), is a one-and-one-half story, stucco-covered dwelling, rectangular in footprint. Its southeast façade wall faces toward Airport Road. This façade features a central raised door that adjoins a concrete patio. Access to this raised patio is by means of concrete steps. The paneled wood-and-glass door is protected by a storm door and is flanked by metal and glass lamps. Eight-over-eight, double-hung, sash windows are placed to either side of the front door. Two gabled wall dormers are aligned vertically with the first story windows. Each of these windows is of the six-over-six, double-hung sash type. The side elevations are three bays wide with three window openings in the first and second stories. A concrete half-engaged chimney adjoins the southwest gable end. The roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Two, similar, two-story, stucco-covered commercial garages are located to the rear of the houses. The south façade of the first is three bays wide. The two east first story bays contain rolldown, wood and glass garage doors, while the west bay contains an entry door. Three, single, second story windows, each one-over-one, double-hung sashes are vertically aligned with the first story



Plate 32. Dwelling, 495 Airport Road. Southeast façade toward northwest.



Plate 33. Dwelling, 491 Airport Road. Southeast and southwest elevations toward north.

openings. The wall is crowned by a flat parapet with concrete slab capstones. A flat roofed rear ell projects slightly from the west wall plane of the building.

The second two-story, flat-roofed commercial garage is also three bays wide across its façade wall. The first story contains two rolldown door openings. The west opening has been enclosed and replaced by an entry door beneath a shed hood. The three second story openings contain multi-light, steel-framed windows. The east elevation of the building is three bays deep. The walls are capped by a flat parapet with concrete slab capstones.

### *History*

The buildings were erected on a portion of a larger c. 89-acre tract that William and Ida M. Beadenkoff sold to August and Mary Mazlowski in 1930 for \$5,000. The parcel was described as a tract of and with buildings. In 1944, the Mazlowskis sold the same tract to Miles and Bertha Kreider for \$7,000 (New Castle County Deed Book I44:279, May 20, 1944). The Kreiders divided the tract into a series of lots sold off for residential or commercial development.

In 1947, the Krieders sold a two-acre parcel of land on which the buildings were erected to Isadore and Jean Dalcki for \$600 (New Castle County Deed Book G47:45, June 4, 1947). Four years later, the Daleckis sold the same parcel to Louis Frederick Petzer and Esther A. Petzer for the token sum of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book B50:104, March 9, 1951).

In 1960, the Petzers sold the same parcel of land to George Q. and Barbara J. Reed for the token sum of 10 dollars (New Castle County Deed Book B67:345, November 23, 1960). Six years later, the two acre parcel was sold to its present owners, Apartment and Home Builders, Inc., for \$13,000 (New Castle County Deed Book K76:319, January 5, 1966).

### *Evaluation*

This property was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). It was evaluated under the context of suburban residential development. Research in the history of the property and the history of the local area has not revealed any association of the property with any event significant in local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion A. Chain of title research and additional local research have not revealed any owner or occupant who played an important role in the history of the area. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion B. The two dwellings are not outstanding examples of their associated architectural types. Additionally, Cape-Cod and Colonial Revival style dwellings are common to this area. Both houses are "stripped down" examples of their styles, lacking the decorative elaboration and/or diagnostic elements necessary for architecturally significant examples of their type. For example, 495 Airport Road employs bay windows, elements not found on pure Cape Cod dwellings and lacks the Colonial Revival elements found on pure examples of the style. The house at 491 Airport Road is an unornamented rectangular box of no stylistic distinction. The integrity of materials of both houses has been comprised by the insertion of replacement doors and windows on one and the application of modern siding to the other. Both properties integrity of setting, feeling, and location have been compromised with the abandonment and the presence of abandoned cars and a junkyard within the property vicinity. The property's location has been altered with the construction of I-95 across the street from the properties. The highway turned this once through roadway into a dead end street. Old Airport Road has since become occupied by abandoned car

lots and junkyards, which flank both sides of the road and surround many nearby properties. The former residential roadway has a feeling of abandonment and lacks cohesiveness. Because of these reasons, the above-mentioned properties are recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Information potential under National Register Criterion D does not exist. Potential historic archeology is not evident in the background research and field assessment. Building construction methods employed in the buildings are not significant.